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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

[For this department brief suggestions, facts and experiences are solicited from housekeepers, farmers and gardeners. Address Agricultural editor, Journal Office, Belfast Maine.]

[Written for the Republican Journal.]

The Advantage of the Grange.

The advantage derived from the grange meetings in cultivating a spirit of charity and kindness toward those of different sentiments, religious or political, is one of no small value. The binding the hearts of the members fraternally; the removing of that spirit of isolation which has, before the organization of the grange, often saddened the hearts of the farmer, and perhaps oftener that of his wife: these alone, were there no other benefits to be derived, would to me, to every true patron whose heart beats high and warm for the order, be invaluable. The grange has done much to elevate the farmer in the estimation of the community outside. And more than all and best of all, in his own inherent good sense and laudable pride.

I heard it said once upon a time "Does Mr. M. or Mr. C. or Mr. W. belong to the grange?" This in a tone whose import denoted surprised interest. The reply came prompt and politely from an intelligent sister. "He does; they all belong." Then came the remark, "Why he is an *educated gentleman*! I thought none but *farmers* belonged to the *grange*."

Many have learned, and many have to learn that we have in the grange both farmers and farmer's wives who are not only "educated gentlemen" and ladies but Nature's true nobility, and that the grange has enough in it for each and all of these and nothing for superficial caste or snobbish incompetence. We have both farmers and farmer's wives within the grange fitted to grace any circle.

I am anxious to see more of our young people in our order. We shall soon pass away. The boatman pale will ferry us over the river to the land that lies over and beyond, and they will be wanted to take our places, and what patron would not love to assist them, as far as possible, to be in readiness to discharge the dedolving duties, and that with honor to themselves and profit to their brethren.

Not many of our youth of either sex are developing the nutlenergy of their ability. Advice, encouragement, instruction, from the lips of experience would be of essential service to them. Perseverance is needed. A lion-hearted purpose of victory. Talent is desirable, but without perseverance talent is useless. Every person successful in any walk or capacity of life, is an example of energy and perseverance. Talent is the meteor, perseverance the polar star. Many lack true bravery of soul, that most sublime of human virtues. We mean that bravery which dares be true though the heavens fall. True when the world would applaud for being false and every worldly interest seems to offer a price for cowardice. Whoever encourages this virtue by word or precept does the world a favor. Where can our youth better learn their duties to themselves and to the world than in the grange.

Union is strength, association power. United interest will prevail when separate interest will be overcome. No interest needs united strength more than producing classes. They are the prey in their separate condition of every other calling. Educationally the advantage of the grange is immense. In every grange are conspicuous examples of its educating power. Its advantage socially is yet outside its gates, but feebly understood. Said a man not a member, "I always liked you grangers, you seem to be such a jolly set of fellows." Right again! and we have such jolly good times my friend how can we be otherwise! Dull care sits lightly on the true patron

Our gates are ever open to the good, the true, the worthy and all who sincerely desire to carry forward the good, the grand, the noble and beneficent features of our order. Knock loudly at our gates if ye desire them to be opened unto you.

J. W. L.

Good Canned Corn.

Canned sweet corn has become one of the standard articles of food upon every hotel table, and city residents who are compelled to depend in the summer upon cans of corn that have been many hours on the road between the farm and the city kitchen, are doubtless fairly well suited with the quality of the canned corn in market, but farmers and country villagers who raise the choicest and sweetest varieties, and pick the ears when they are just in their very best condition, and drop them into the boiling water within fifteen minutes after they are picked, are not over enthusiastic in praise of the average canned corn of the markets. With our own ideas of what really good corn is, we have never, until recently, found a sample that offered any temptation to place it for common use among the family stores; but during our visit among the Maine farmers, a sample was brought to notice at the table of Mrs. J. B. Low of Readfield, that would stand the test of the most critical. It was grown in the vicinity and was put up by Mr. R. W. Soule, steward of the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Me., during vacation, and if Mr. Soule will bring his corn to the notice of dealers and keep the quality up to this year's standard, it is our opinion that he will find a larger field for the exercise of his enterprise than the care of a boarding house will afford.

It seems to be the fate of a great many kinds of business to be almost killed during the early days of prosperity by men who fill the market with inferior goods at low prices.

After the public has been cheated long enough with its paste and putty, shoddy and oleomargarine, a demand arises for a better class of merchandise; something that consumers have confidence in. The canned beef business has passed through this stage, so that housekeepers can now at all times have cooked meat on hand fit for themselves and guests.

The canning industry, although rapidly growing in importance, is relatively in its infancy, as compared to its possibilities, provided that sufficient pains are taken to have the goods that are put up, fresh, clean and wholesome. Mr. Soule's corn was picked when it was sweet and tender, husked, cut and canned while perfect, and every part of the work done as neatly as if for his own table.

Thirty thousand cans were put up last season, and the surplus not required for home use has been sold at a handsome advance over ruling market prices. [N. E. Farmer.

Devon Cows as Milkers.

A New York State farmer makes public through the Country Gentleman, the milk products from his herd of Devon cows last year as follows: "From 25 Devon cows, some of them grades, and some thorough-breds, we have made 5,840 pounds of butter and raised 17 calves. There was no time since the first of May when we had less than 15 Berkshires, and most of the time 20, through the season. We feed no grain to the cows after the 10th of May. Through September and part of October, we fed fodder corn and millet once a day. Since October 20th, they have had nothing but corn stalks and hay, except what they picked from the ground. Eight of the 25 cows were two and three year-olds, which were milked last season for the first time. Through May, June and July we made on the average 32 pounds per day. We used what milk and cream we wanted for a family of eight persons."

SHEEP. Sheep husbandry in England has greatly increased the fertility of her soil, while at the same time she has become one of the largest wool-growing countries in the world. Instead of importing wool why are we not exporting it, and saving within our borders the immense amount of money paid annually for foreign wool and woolen goods. [Selected.

Fruit Notes.

Parties are in York county, buying apples for the Chicago market.

Apples, when evaporated, net from 40 to 50 cents per bushel, and there is a steady and increasing demand.

John P. Eastman has in his cellar about 400 bushels of apples, for which he has been offered $3 per barrel, delivered at Waterboro Centre. Mr. Eastman places his price at $4 per barrel.

The shipments to Europe this season are, up to this time just one-fourth what they were last year, and prices but a very little higher, owing to the inferior quality of the fruit.

Seventeen carloads of apples have been shipped from Greene depot this winter, thus far, and several more will be sent soon. It is estimated that the apple crop of this town will amount to $15,000. No. 1's have been selling readily for $3 per barrel, and higher prices are looked for soon.

Maine ranks in the forty-six States and Territories in the productions named as follows: Sheep, 17; Milch cows, 23; Horses, 29; Oxen and other cattle, 33; Hogs, 34; Iron and steel 22; Miles of railway 28; Buckwheat, 4; Potatoes 8; Barley, 9; Hay, 10; Oats, 23; Corn, 32. The annual crops are valued, Corn, $1,140,241; wheat, $517,338; Hay, $13,689,852; Oats, $1,082,542; Potatoes, $2,702,522; Barley, $516,857; Rye, $37,048 and Buckwheat, $272,139.

The cow that is fleshy gives milk richer in butter than the cow that is poor and thin. One that has reached her full maturity gives better milk than she did before she reached that age; a cow that is gaining flesh day by day gives richer milk than a cow that is losing gradually. The condition of the pastures have also much to do with the quality of the production. [Scientific Farmer.

At a convention of several hundred farmers, lately held in New York city to consider the ensilage question, it was resolved, That it has become a well established fact by six years' successful use in this country, and by the concurrent testimony of many intelligent farmers that the ensilage system is of great advantage to the farming interest as well as to all mankind.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 1820; sheep and lambs, 7200; swine, 13,520; veals, 60; number of western cattle, 1470; northern and eastern cattle, 350.

Prices of beef cattle ₩ 100 ℔ live weight, extra quality, $6 75@7 12½; first, $6 00@6 62½; second, $5 25@5 87½; third, $4 37½@5 12½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@4 25.

Brighton Hides, 5½c ₩ ℔. Brighton Tallow, 7½c ₩ ℔. Country Hides, 6c ₩ ℔. Country Tallow, 5c ₩ ℔. Calf Skins, 12@12½c. ₩ ℔. Sheep and Lamb skins, $1@1 75 each.

Working Oxen—We quote sales of

1 pair girth 6 ft., 6 inches, live weight 2500 ℔, $120;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 4 inches, live weight 2300 ℔, $410;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 10 inches, live weight 2900 ℔, $150;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 8 inches, live weight 2800 ℔, $145;

Milch Cows—Extra, $50@75; ordinary, $20@50; springers, $18@35. Farrow cows, $40@20 ₩ head.

Veal calves in fair demand at 4@6½c ₩ ℔, live weight.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the west were all owned by butchers, and sold at Brighton, 5½@6½c ₩ ℔. for Sheep and Lambs, 7½@7½c ₩ ℔, live weight.

Swine—Store pigs sell at prices ranging from 6to 8c ₩ ℔, or from $2 to $4 ₩ head for small pigs. Western fat hogs sold landed at the slaughter houses, from 7 to 7½c ₩ ℔, live weight.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

It is sad, but true, that a man who once becomes deaf seldom enjoys a happy hearafter.

When the muscles lack firmness and the system is deficient in stamina, use "Wheat Bitters."

Cheap men and accordions are noisy on all occasions.

E. A. Deane, M. D., Montague, Mass., writes:—"I want more of the CEPHALINE; I think it the best remedy extant for headache, etc."

If time is money, money is hours. Happy thought!

When you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and cure it before it becomes incurable.

A bridge that is warranted to support any "strain" —the bridge of a fiddle.

The unhappy mortal whose food does not digest and assimilate perfectly will find immediate relief in "Wheat Bitters."

The man who fell into the well thought himself well fixed.

Thousands of people testify to the superior merits of ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT in diseases of the kidneys. It never fails to cure.

The coal dealer considers it a point made every time you put the colon.

The Highest Rank.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

At a wedding a wife takes the husband, but the guests take the cake.

Revitalizing the blood is absolutely necessary for the cure of general debility, weakness, lassitude, &c. The best enricher of the blood is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Never cry over spilt milk. The milkman has already wasted enough water on it.

All is Well That Ends Well.

Orin Catlin, 39 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles but found no relief until I used THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, which entirely cured me after a few applications. For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast.

Jones passed with both bowers and the ace in his hand, and Brown, who was looking over his shoulder, thought it passing strange.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 2i10

Johnny was hit by a ball the other day. The bawl immediately came out of his mouth.

Quick and Sure.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength quickly and surely coming back to them.

The horse has only four feet, but when the blacksmith has fitted the horse's fore feet, there are two feet more still to be fitted.

Many Suffer rather than take nauseous medicine; and this is not to be wondered at, as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, or tendency to Consumption, will find in DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.

Some men carry their lives in their hands. That is the reason why some men have such unclean hands.

I caught a severe cold, and remembering you told me to use "Downs' Elixir," I bought a bottle and in less than three days my cough and sore throat had vanished! *It's good.* [Pinolisher New Market, N. H., Advertiser.

Please send me six bottles Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. I never used a medicine that did me so much good as this.

IRA TAYLOR, Rolland, Mich.

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is the best family liniment made.

Congress can pass bad bills with impunity. Let a poor counterfeiter do it, and he is jugged for it.

Best on record. I believe Ely's Cream Balm the best preparation for Catarrh now on record. My patrons all speak well of it. I have sold one hundred and forty-four bottles in less than five months. I ordered another gross a week ago, and have sold twenty-one bottles from the second gross. It sells upon its merits. JOHN H. PHELPS, Druggist, Scranton, Pa. Jan. 28, 1880.

There is no doubt in our judgment that Ely's Cream Balm has intrinsic worth. We hear from many who are using it for Catarrh, of wonderful cures being effected, and without hesitation offer it to our customers as the best remedy for its purposes in use. DYKEMAN & MOTT, Druggists, Catskill, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1880. Price 50 cents. 2w11

They have a brand of whiskey in Kentucky known as "The Horn of Plenty," because it will corn you copiously.

HONEY BEES.

The New System of Bee Keeping.

Every one who has a farm or garden can keep bees on my plan with good profit. I have received one hundred dollars profit for sale of box honey from one hive of bees in one year. I have obtained over one hundred pounds of box honey from one hive of bees in ten days. Swarming controlled. No loss of bees in winter. *A complete revolution in bee keeping. Illustrated Circular of full particulars free.* Address Mrs. LIZZIE E. COTTON, West Gorham, Maine. 3m2

[Written for the Journal.]

Life of the Soul.

Relentlessly the years have flown
So swiftly—one by one—
That I, unconsciously have grown
To see my life's work done.

The busy work of earth, I mean,
With hands and voice and eyes;
But there are fields of fresher green,
And brighter, clearer skies,

Which lure me on with promise fair
Of better things to do—
A land of love and beauty, where
All life is real and true.

Life of the soul! with naught to stay
Its progress—ever on—
Where it shall grow, and grow alway—
Its limitation gone.

But who can grasp a thought like this,
Or faintly comprehend
A state of pure, of perfect bliss,
A life without an end?

And it is wiser, better so,
That while below we live,
We should not vainly strive to know
The wonders heav'n will give.

Enough to feel 'tis life—not death—
When we shall pass from earth:
That we resign our mortal breath
For an immortal birth.

Belfast, 1882. R. A. B.

A New Character—A True Sketch.

BY FRANCIS J. DYER.

Miss Simpson, a teacher in the Wharf Street Mission school, was discouraged. Her class of boys came mostly from the docks and drinking dens that bordered the water's edge, and her faith and ingenuity were sorely taxed to keep them interested in the lessons. So long as the scenes were laid in the Old Testament, there seemed to be something that their minds could grasp. She felt that the International Committee had made a mistake in assigning the book of Mark for a whole year's study. Beautiful and precious as the life of the Saviour was to her, to the boys it was tame. They were interested in building the Tabernacle, especially when Miss Simpson brought miniature pillars and curtains and pins and cords, and allowed them to construct a model in the class. But the motives and principles which enter into character-building were too abstruse for their undisciplined faculties to analyze or understand. A fight between the Israelites and the Amalekites at once stirred up all their mental activities, but a spiritual warfare between good and evil, on the battle-ground of a human soul, was much too shadowy an idea to hold their attention.

Miss Simpson tried faithfully to explain John Baptist's mission and ministry; she described as best she could the single day's work of Jesus beginning with His teaching in the synagogue and ending with laying His healing hands on the multitudes that crowded around Him at sunset; but the boys were either passively listless or actively mischievous. Therefore Miss Simpson was discouraged before reaching the end of the first chapter of Mark's Gospel. Yet not in any such way as tempted her to give up her charge. She knew too well that it was no easy task to find teachers for a dirty, disagreeable and aggravating set of urchins like these she had gathered, with great difficulty, into the Wharf Street Mission. But she was perplexed to know what means to take to win their souls. After a week of earnest prayer on the subject, she went to the class on the following Sabbath and surprised them by asking, for the first question: "Boys, what man that you have ever seen or read about do you most admire?"

Nobody replied immediately. There were practical problems in life which many of these boys were obliged to solve, and they were accustomed to thinking before committing themselves in speech. They had not a large fund to draw from for an answer. Most of the heroes of history were unknown to them, and their personal acquaintances were chiefly among beggars, drunkards and rag-pickers. At length one said: "President Garfield," and five others emphatically indorsed his choice.

Another to whom the name of Sir Phillip Sidney would have suggested nothing, but whose character had evidently impressed him, said, slowly: "I likes a soldier wot you told us of once, who was a-dyin' an' give a drink o' water to t'other chap cos he needed it most."

"Poh!" sneered a boy, with a shock of hair like a mob, "that wan't much; he was 'most dead, anyhow. But that feller I read of in them papers you give us as was a-comin' up from a mine in a bucket—he'n another pal—an' the rope cracked, an' there couldn't but one be saved, an' one was fit to die an' t'other wasn't an' the fittest one said: "Go it, Jimmy, I'll drop'—he was a trump, I tell ye!"

Miss Simpson was encouraged. Two things were established by these rough answers. Some of her illustrations were remembered, and the Sabbath school papers she furnished from week to week were read. Other replies were given, but these are fair specimens of all. Further questioning drew from the boys what the particular traits of character were in these men which so challenged their admiration, and then the teacher asked what they should think of a man who had all these noble traits and many more besides.

"There never was no such one," said an incredulous youth.

"O yes, there was," replied Miss Simpson. "One who was far more brave and patient and ready to forgive His enemies than President Garfield, more willing to help others than the soldier, and who did a more wonderful thing than the miner, who saved his friend's life by giving up his own."

By this time the class was thoroughly interested, and when it was proposed to study about this man for a few Sabbaths, there was hearty approval. When, however, Miss Simpson explained that the name of this noble person was the Lord Jesus Christ, a shade of disappointment crossed their faces, and one probably voiced the sentiment of the class when he said: "I allus tho't He was kind o'—kind o'—womanish!"

This, then, was why the boys had manifested less interest in the perfect Son of God than in the sinful sons of men. Moses and Elijah and David and Solomon had seemed to them more manly. Their conception of Jesus was crude and one-sided. The little they had been taught of Him had revealed only the gentle side of His nature, and consequently the study of His life was dull. But when He was invested to their minds with power as well as patience, and with courage as well as charity, He at once became a new character. By this method, indirect as it was, the boys of the Wharf Street Mission were led to a profound respect for Christ. May this be followed by a true heart-allegiance to Him as their Lord and Master. [The Congregationalist.

Thirty years ago it cost Massachusetts $4.81 to educate each child; now it costs $13.55. But then, children are a much scarcer article than they were thirty years ago. They are fast going out of fashion. [Transcript.

A jury at West Chester, Pa., cut down the bill of a doctor against a dead man's estate from $3,775 to $415.25. He charged $25 each for 151 visits, and they allowed him just $2.75.

A negro woman of Kansas City advertises that if the parents of an infant lately left with her do not immediately claim it and pay charges she will dispose of it at auction.

Protection vs. Free Trade.

Senator Frye's recent speech in the Senate in favor of Protection against Free Trade, is an able and exhaustive discussion of the questions involved. It has not been answered in the Senate, nor will it be by fair, candid argument in that body or elsewhere. As we are unable to publish the speech, owing to its great length, we shall present some extracts from it. It will be recollected that Mr. Frye's speech was made in answer to remarks of Mr. Coke, of Texas, in which the latter spoke of protection as "wholesale robbery," and as a word that should be expunged from our vocabulary. Mr. Frye opened at once upon the question of wages and the condition of laborers as contrasted between the United States and Europe, citing facts obtained from the most reliable authorities in both countries. After presenting unrefutable statistics he made the following

STARTLING AND SIGNIFICANT INQUIRIES.

Let me ask the Senator from Texas why is it that 11,000,000 men and women have left Europe, nearly all of them laborers, and have sought our shores? Why is it that not 200,000 of them have ever returned to Europe? Why is it that last year 700,000 laborers from Europe came to our country? Why is it that 50,000 came from England, the highest wages paying country in Europe? Why is it that you cannot go into a cotton-mill or woolen-mill in America to-day, and not find on the pay-roll scores of English mule-spinners and card strippers and dyers; and why is it that they never go home, but the moment they lay aside from their high wages enough, they send for their brothers, their fathers, their wives, and their children to come out too?

Sir, Europe has 312,000,000 inhabitants. Massachusetts has 1,700,000. Europe has 184 times as many inhabitants as Massachusetts. Both are laboring communities, both engaged principally in manufactures. Why is it that in Massachusetts the laborers have $231,000,000 of money in the savings-banks, one-seventh as much as the whole 312,000,000 in Europe in their savings banks, postal and other. Why is it that in the North alone—leaving out the South only because she has few if any savings-banks—why is it in the States excluding the South, having a population of about thirty millions or thirty-five millions, they have $200,000,000 more in the savings-banks than they have in all Europe with its 312,000,000 of people?

"It will not do," said Mr. Frye, "in this nineteenth century, when most men, thank God, can read and write, to tell the American people that the wages in Europe are as high as the wages in America." Mr. Frye then asserted that free trade and a tariff for revenue are one and the same; and passed to notice the upholders and defenders of free trade.

WHO ARE THE ADVOCATES OF FREE TRADE?

The only prominent champions of free trade to-day in the world are England and the Democratic party of the United States. Amazing co-partnership! For centuries England was the most earnest, vigorous and determined champion of protection the world ever saw, enforcing the extremest doctrines by all the powers of war and all the powers of diplomacy. She destroyed the growing commerce of Ireland by one blow of her navigation laws, repressed her cattle raising, her wool growing, her manufactures, and made her the waste of to-day. She attempted the same role in America; forbade the exportation of her products to any country other than her own; forced all the carrying trade into English bottoms; repressed all manufactures of fabrics, and provided by law "that none of the American colonies should manufacture iron of any kind; that no smith should make a bolt, spike, or nail, bar or rod iron; that no mill or other engine for rolling iron or furnace for making steel should be permitted;" finally drove us to revolution and lost the brightest jewel from her diadem. This spirit of repression in the interests of protection controlled her conduct with all of her colonies. Nor did England confine this policy to them alone, but by every art and device known to war and peace she protected and encouraged her manufactures, strengthened and extended her commerce at the expense of every nation she could frighten or cajole. By fraud, diplomacy and war, by repression, protection and prohibition resorted to for centuries with a persistency and determination which never wavered, England found herself "mistress of the seas" and manufacturer for the world. Then with an accumulated capital no other country possessed, with skilled artisans kept at home by laws forbidding emigration, with machinery far in advance of any other nation, with a merchant marine capable of doing the carrying trade for the universe, with the key to the whole situation in her own hands, as she thought, England suddenly discovered the charms of "free trade," opened her ports, and demanded reciprocity. Was this new light? Had she found herself in the wrong during all these years of wonderful growth, and to do works meet for repentance, to repair the wrongs inflicted upon other nations of the earth, did she determine upon this new policy? By no manner of means. She only counted her self able, with the advantage she possessed, to compete with the world successfully to herself—to hold her own markets and gain theirs. Well may she to-day, with her Cobden Club, and with every device of which she is so cunning a manipulator, join with the Democratic party in a crusade against our industries. With her overflowing population, with a production one-quarter of which she cannot consume at home, with a third of her spindles idle, with protection against her manufactures in almost every country, even in her colonies of Australia and Canada, well may she champion "free trade" in this Republic with her fifty millions of people. To succeed and to accomplish her purpose would be the crowning glory of her great industrial career.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Now, Mr. President, as to this other champion of "free trade"—the Democratic party. How does it happen that this party of capital at the South and labor at the North should champion such a cause? It claims surpassing love for the poor man, deadly hatred for the rich; it rolls over its tongue as a sweet morsel "bloated bondholders," "national bank robbers," "corrupt and corrupting corporations." In season and out of season it proclaims its devotion to "the poor, downtrodden people;" and yet, singularly enough, its savage animosity to "protection" and its intense love for "free trade" were born of its unswerving devotion to slavery, its fixed determination to keep degraded labor still in its degradation, to maintain unpaid toil still unpaid. For the South it only desired one thing: that it might become a great farm; for its laborers, that they might become farmers whose sole business in life should be the sowing of seed and the reaping of harvests to supply the slaves of the South with cheap food.

SOMETHING FOR LABORERS TO THINK OF.

Is it not passing strange that the Democratic laborers of the North, hundreds of thousands of them exiles from Ireland, forced from home by British free trade, should have joined hands with the Democratic planters and capitalists of the South in this shameless attempt to compel them to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for their slaves? It came, I suppose, from force of habit. It was brain yielding to brain. The wealth and intelligence, the political head of the party, was always in the South. The northern wing was always obedient to its imperious will; as in everything else, so in this. But slavery died twenty years ago, and no southern gentleman desires its resurrection. The predictions of these distinguished southern statesmen have all proved disastrous failures. There is ample market for cotton, and, though no slaves, larger crops than ever are gathered, and a protective tariff still lives. Why, then, no change in political sentiment?

Following this Mr. Frye gives extracts from the speeches of Democratic leaders, advocating free trade. But the readers of the Journal do not need to be told what party advocated free trade and its inevitable sequence—the dragging down of American labor to the degraded condition of the pauper labor of Europe.

Another little game, which is picking up a good many victims in the West, is worked in this way. It takes two men to make the sale. No. 1 comes along, says he is doing a big business in wagon-tongue patents, but is on his way home, and will sell the right for that county for $250. The wary granger declines to be taken in, and the discomfited visitor says, "All right; but if you think better of it let me know," and insists on leaving his address. A few days later, No. 2 comes along. He has heard that the granger has the county right for the patent, and he will give $400 for it. The farmer sees an opportunity to make $150 in a quiet way, and sells the right. No. 2 pays $10 to bind the bargain, and goes his way. The farmer sends his note for $250 to No. 1—and then the circuit is complete. We must say that we don't greatly sympathize with the farmer who permits himself to be taken in by this game, for no strictly honest man could fall into such a trap. A man who lets his covetousness so far get ahead of his sense of honor, that he will pretend to own property of any kind, which does not really belong to him, for the sake of making money out of another person's ignorance as to its ownership, need not complain if he gets bitten. An *honest* man, in such case as that described above, would inform "No. 2," that the county right was not his to dispose of; that would be simply the truth, and as usual, would be the best policy in a business way.

The thumb in China is regarded as a better means of identification than the face itself. Celestial vagabonds are not photographed for a rogue's gallery but their thumbs are smeared with lamp black and pressed down upon a piece of paper, thus furnishing a rude impression which is carefully kept in the police records. A face may be altered, say the Chinese, but a thumb never changes.

People who have been saying that Proctor, the astronomer, recently predicted that the world would come to an end in 1897 are requested by that distinguished gentleman to take notice that he never made such a prediction. He says he believes the world "is more likely to last fifteen millions of years than to be destroyed in fifteen."

Brother Gardner on Drunkenness.

"Am Brudder Abraham Scott in de hall dis evenin'?" inquired the President, as he looked down the aisles.

"Yes, sah," answered a voice from the northwest corner.

"Den please step dis way."

Brother Scott scuffed forward, his head down and his countenance betraying about seventeen different emotions, and as he reached the mark, the President continued:

"Brudder Scott, in gwine ober to de old man Johnson's las' nite to borrow a hunk o' butter for breakfast, I discovered some one lyin' on de sidewalk. My first thought was to yell murder. My next thought was to smell of his breaf. Dat settled the case at once. It wasn't a murder, but a case of dead drunk. I turned de subjeck ober to git a good look at his face, and who d'ye 'spose it was?"

Brother Scott gazed straight at a bust of Venus, and had nothing to say.

"It was Brudder Scott," whispered the President. "Although two of his children am barfut, his wife needs cloze, an' he hasn't a dozen taters in de house, he has taken good money from his pocket an' paid it out fur bad whiskey. He wasn't a man when I found him. He was a hog—a great big hog! I could smell his breaf six feet away, an' it would have made a dog sick. He had lost his hat, rolled in de slush, and den fallen into a stuporish sleep. I got help an' toted him home, an' to-night he comes to dis meetin' to have a wote among men who work hard, respect demselves, an' lib sober lives."

"Eze sorry, sah."

"No doubt of it, but dat am no defense. A fool excites pity, kase God made him dat way. A lunatic draws sympathy kase he has met wid misfortune. A drunkard arouses nuffin' but contempt. He deliberately goes at it to make a brute of hisself. You hab heard me speak of dis matter on seberal prevus occasions, an' you know how the majority of dis Club feels on de subjeck. In de las' two months you hab been found drunk fo' times."

"Yes, sah; but I'll quit."

"I hope you will, but I doubt it. You had ebery thing to lose gettin' drunk the fust time. You have lost character, respect, money and standin', and dar's leetle hope dat you will see any reason to quit. We kin guard agin thieves by lockin' up our money. We kin put de murderer in prison an' hav him out 'er de way. We can expose de liar an' kiver him wid confusion. But de drunkard—de hog—de beast—who kin trust him? Who kin believe in him? Who wants his society? Who am not degraded by walkin' beside him? Brudder Scott, you am a bounced man! Your name will be crossed from our rolls, you will be refused admission heah, an' we shall forgit that you war ever numbered wid us. Let us now attack de reg'lar order ob business." [Detroit Free Press.

Railroad Sociability.

"Speaking about the sociability of railroad travelers," said the man with the crutches and a watch pocket over his eye, "I never got so well acquainted with the passengers on a train, as I did the other day on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. We were going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and another train from the other direction telescoped us. We were all thrown into each others' society, and brought into immediate social contact so to speak.

"I went over and sat in the lap of a corpulent lady from Manitoba, and a girl from Chicago jumped over nine seats, and sat down on the plug hat of a preacher from La Crosse, with so much timid, girlish enthusiasm that it shoved his hat clear down over his shoulders.

"Everybody seemed to lay aside the usual cool reserve of strangers, and we made ourselves entirely at home.

"A shy young man with an emaciated oil cloth valise, left his own seat, and went over and sat down in a lunch basket where a bridal couple seemed to be wrestling with their first picnic. Do you suppose that reticent young man would have done such a thing on ordinary occasions? Do you think if he had been at a celebration at home, that he would have risen impetuously, and gone where those people were eating by themselves, and sat down in the cranberry jelly of a total stranger?

"I should rather think not.

"Why, one old man, who probably at home led the class meeting, and who was as dignified as Roscoe Conkling's father, was eating a piece of custard pie, when we met the other train, and he left his own seat, and went over to the front end of the car and stabbed that piece of custard pie into the ear of a beautiful widow from Iowa.

"People traveling, somehow forget the austerity of their home lives, and form acquaintances that sometimes last through life." [Lamarie Boomerang.

Stonewall Jackson's Toddy.

The following is extracted from some Confederate war reminiscences written for the Philadelphia Press by Col. A. R. Boteler, who was a member of Gen. Stonewall Jackson's staff:

"Having lingered to the last allowable moment with the members of my family (referinbefore mentioned)—as the legal documents would term them—it was after 10 o'clock at night when I returned to headquarters for final instructions, and before going to the General's room I ordered two whiskey toddies to be brought up after me. When they appeared I offered one of the glasses to Jackson, but he drew back, saying: 'No, no, colonel, you must excuse me; I never drink intoxicating liquors.'"

"I know that, General," said I, "but, though you habitually abstain, as I do myself, from everything of the sort, there are occasions, and this is one of them, when a stimulant will do us both good; otherwise I would neither take it myself nor offer it to you. So you must make an exception to your general rule and join me in a toddy to-night."

He again shook his head, but, nevertheless, took the tumbler and began to sip its contents. Presently putting it on the table, after having but partly emptied it, he said:

"Colonel, do you know why I habitually abstain from intoxicating drinks?" And, on my replying in the negative, he continued:

"Why, sir, because I like the taste of them, and when I discovered that to be the case I made up my mind at once to do without them altogether."

A Present for Queen Victoria.

At the request of Mrs. James A. Garfield, and under the direction of ex-Postmaster General James, there has been prepared for presentation to the Queen of England a frame containing the first proof of the new five-cent stamp United States postage known as the "Garfield Stamp." The portrait of President Garfield upon the stamp is an approved likeness, engraved by the American Bank Note Company from photographs selected by Mrs. Garfield, who also selected the color which was adopted by the Post Office Department for the printing of the stamps. The frame consists of a mat of sterling silver upon which is engraved an exquisite border of fine geometric lathe work. This is surrounded by a rod of solid gold nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter, cut in barley corn work of new design with brilliant facets by Jacquin. The rod separates the silver from the royal purple velvet upon the concave portion of frame, which is of fine ebony. A glass plate, with beveled edges, covers all except the ebony, and the whole is inclosed in a cedar-wood box, mounted with silver and lined with royal purple velvet.

What "Wife" Means.

Says Ruskin: "What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that *femme*. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means 'weaver.' You must either be house-wives or house-moths, remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over his head, the glow-worm in the nights cold grass may be the fire at her feet, but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermillion—shedding its quiet light for those who else are homeless. This, I believe, is the woman's true place and power."

Discrimination Against Sailing Vessels.

The bill which Mr. Dingley, of Maine, has introduced in Congress providing that sailing vessels shall have the same privileges as steamships in unloading their cargoes should be passed. Under the law as it stands now steamships are allowed to unload between sunset and sunrise, which sailing vessels are not permitted to do. In the case of steamships the provision is, of course, wise. They have as a rule fixed days for sailing, and every facility should be afforded to enable them to keep their engagements. But why discriminate against the other craft? The profits of the shipping business are not so very large that vexatious and unnecessary restrictions should be imposed on it. [New York Herald.

John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer, has lost his voice, and is unable to fill his engagements.

Hazael won the New York walk Saturday night, scoring 600 miles in 142 hours. Fitzgerald made 577 miles, Noremac 555, Hart 542, Hughes 535 and Sullivan 525.

It is alleged that new evidence of insanity has been discovered by means of which Guiteau's friends hope to save him. It is also said that General Butler will succeed Scoville as counsel for Guiteau.

The House Navy Affairs Committee have decided that the new ships to be constructed under the construction bill agreed upon, should be of "open hearth," instead of Bessemer steel. The amount of steel required will be about 25,000 tons, whose estimated cost will be $120 a ton.

"The Future of Our Sailing Tonnage."

EDITOR JOURNAL: The above is the heading of an editorial in the Boston Morning Journal of Jan. 20, 1882. It is the only article I have seen in the press doing justice to the sailing ships, as compared with the steamers. There are, as the Journal states, more sailing ships than steamers on the ocean. Then why should the government pay subsidies to steamers only and still further depress the sailing ships? This is absolutely unjust to men who have their money already in sailing ships. I think our government should help to sustain *steam mail lines* and establish them. There should be fast mail and passenger steamers from the United States to Europe, South America, Mexico, China, Japan, Siam, New Zealand, Australia, the west coast of South America, the West Indies, and perhaps Africa. But the government ought not to subsidize large freight steamers at the expense of sailing ships and small steamers.

I believe Mr. Roach is wrong in his policy of building large steamers for mail and passenger steamers. Two thousand tons is quite large enough for a Rio Janeiro mail and passenger steamer, which would also carry samples, specie and light freight. Mr. Roach told me that he could, by having a large steamer, carry out his coal for the return passage, and this was the reason he gave for a 5,500 ton steamer on that route. This is a poor argument; for all men in the business know that a sailing vessel could carry coal out to Rio Janeiro cheaper than Mr. Roach could carry it in his own steamer.

If the government is to pay for carrying the mail, why pay for a larger steamer than is needed for the business? When the steamer Rio Janeiro, of Roach's line, arrived in Rio Janeiro, the first voyage she made there, there were five American vessels in port that had carried cargoes out, and there was coffee enough in the market to load them all. The freight was then about 50 cts. per bag. But now comes in port, quite unexpectedly to them, this great 5,500 ton steamer and takes all this coffee at 30 cts. per bag. These five sailing craft all have to leave in ballast and make a losing voyage.

Now is this just? Here is this steamer, owned by heavy capitalists, ruining the small capitalists of the sailing ships, and at the same time asking for a heavy subsidy from the government. This appears like monopoly and unfair protection.

There certainly is no way you can so effectually ruin our general shipping interest as to subsidize a number of large freight steamers. There is a plan talked of of building a line of fast steamers to ply between New York and England, to be strictly mail and passenger steamers. Carrying mails, passengers, specie, samples, and light freight—not at all freight steamers—and built on the best plans, strong, roomy and fast. This is what we must eventually come to if passengers are protected by the government as they should be. At the same time, there should be great improvement in the accommodations and treatment of steerage passengers.

The mail and passenger steamer should not be a freight steamer. Subsidize the mail steamer, if you please, then treat all other sea going foreign tonnage alike.

Subsidizing mail steamers will never build up our freighting tonnage. These lines of large steamers are already on the ocean, and have all their depots, wharfs, and storehouses fitted up and arranged, and are not to be driven off easily. We can never build new steamers and compete with them. There is not private wealth enough in the hands of the people to do so. Capital is cheaper in Europe than in the United States. These freight

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of this institution was held at the office of the treasurer in Hallowell on March 5th, and reports from the manager, treasurer and matron, were presented and approved. There are now 41 girls at the Home, a larger number than can conveniently be accommodated, and many applications for admission are on file. The subject of the erection of a new school building was discussed, and a committee was appointed, consisting of E. Rowell, of Hallowell, Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Augusta, Mrs. J. G. Dickerson, Belfast, Mrs. Sarah S. Sampson, Bath, Mrs. Sarah F. Hamilton, Saco, Mrs. J. O. Smith, Augusta, Mrs. Moses Giddings, Bangor and Miss Clara M. Farwell, Rockland, to take measures for securing subscriptions to the building fund sufficient to warrant the success of the enterprise. It is to be hoped that this committee, with the aid of philanthropists in all parts of the State, may be enabled to carry on this good work to a speedy and successful issue. The affairs of the school were found in a prosperous condition, and the utmost satisfaction was expressed by the individual members of the Board, at the manifest progress in all departments.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

On Monday last municipal elections were held with the following results: In Augusta the Republicans made a clean sweep, electing every candidate on their ticket in every ward from Mayor to constables. The total vote cast was 1,418, of which P. O. Vickery, Republican, had 789; Martin, Democratic, 624; scattering 5. The Republican majority is 128, the largest majority for many years. In Bangor Mayor Strickland, Republican, was elected by over one thousand plurality, and the whole city government is Republican. There was a majority vote in favor of extending the Bangor & Piscataquis railroad to Moosehead Lake. In Biddeford there was no choice for Mayor but a Republican council was elected. Camden and North Berwick elected all Greenbackers.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council were employed Thursday morning in auditing accounts and other routine business. They confirmed a long list of justices of the peace, trial justices, taxidermists and coroners. The nomination of Mrs. Sarah S. Sampson, of Bath, as State Pension Agent in place of Maj. S. J. Gallagher, was unanimously rejected, as was the nomination of Charles S. Belmont for Register of deeds in Sagadahoc county. Other important nominations were not presented to the Governor. The Councilors will probably return home Friday afternoon but will undoubtedly be called together soon as important business demand their attention. [Augusta Journal.

CORN-SHELLER SWAN.

The Lewiston Journal says that a detective of the United States postal department recently went to Omaha, Nebraska, where T. B. Swan, of corn-sheller fame, was stationed at last accounts, as published in the Journal. The detective called at the house where the great reformer had been boarding and got a look at Swan's room, but did not find the statesman himself. The room contained a lot of cheap jewelry and French clocks made in Connecticut. It seems that Swan has been doing a little practical peddling in the intervals of his missionary and reform work.

IN GENERAL.

John F. Hilton, many years first selectman of Damariscotta, died 7th inst. of consumption.

The Castine Packing Company is doing a large business, principally canning lobsters in their season, but also using meats and vegetables.

Mr. Frye in the Senate and Mr. Dingley in the House are doing good work for the shipping interests of Maine.

In Steuben there are thirty men over seventy years of age; the average being almost seventy-five.

Capt. Wyer Bradbury died suddenly in Machias, March 7th, of paralysis. He was master of sailing packets for 25 years between Machias and Boston.

The probability is that no more ice will be cut on the Kennebec this year, though several parties want to put up more. The Knickerbocker houses in Farmington are not half full.

Dea. Zebulon P. Grover, aged 92, the oldest person in Guilford, died March 24. He was one of the earliest settlers and attended the first town meeting ever held in the town in March, 1816.

The stockholders of the Knox & Lincoln railroad, in session at Damariscotta, 8th inst., took no action toward leasing the road to the Maine Central or electing directors. They adjourned to meet at Rockland 15th inst.

The nobby twin lamb team, driven by the little daughter of F. L. Powers, Esq., of Anson, which attracted much attention last fall at the State Fair, was sold for $40, says the Home Farm.

Walter Ross, the famous oar-man, will train in Portland for his coming race with Hanlan.

Francis Murphy, the Maine temperance advocate and originator of the "blue ribbon" movement, has been conducting successful temperance mass meetings in Manchester, England.

A bill appropriating $25,000 for the construction of a new lighthouse on Ram Island in Boothbay harbor, has been favorably reported to the House.

The corn growers' convention closed their convention at Portland last week after passing a resolution declaring two and one-half cents a pound is the lowest rate at which sweet corn can be profitably raised, and advising farmers not to plant for any less. This was adopted unanimously. The number of acres of corn represented at the meeting was 2040. The position now is that the packers will not give over three cents a can while the farmers demand a fraction over four.

A cruel cock-fight took place in Lewiston, Thursday, a crowd looking on. The birds were badly mangled.

D. F. Spinney & Co., Norway, shoe manufacturers, have a weekly pay roll of $2,800.

The Sentinel reports another case of small pox in Biddeford.

The Aroostook Republican says the Dominion authorities are investigating the Melvin kidnapping case. Several depositions were taken in Fort Fairfield last week.

The Boston Journal says: "The statement is authoritatively made that Miss Annie Louise Cary will be quietly married to the man of her choice in the summer or early autumn." Who is the lucky man?

Hon. James Bridge, of Augusta, has a solid silver tankard which was given in 1757 by Mathew Bridge to his son Samuel, on the occasion of the latter's marriage. On the tankard is cut the coat of arms of the Bridge family.

Capt. Chas. A. Boutelle, Editor of the Bangor Whig, will deliver the address on Memorial Day in Bath, under the auspices of the G. A. R. The duty was assigned Capt. Boutelle last year, but severe sickness prevented him from filling the engagement.

Mrs. Cynthia W. Grant a widow eighty-six years of age, living alone in a small house on the Bangor road, two miles from Augusta, was burned to death in her house early Friday morning. It is thought that she lighted a kerosene lamp and started for some portion of her house, and her feeble footsteps giving away, the lamp was overturned and the oil ignited.

The spring term of the Maine State College is well underway and the students are making excellent progress. The Commencement in June next will be one of unusual interest as it will be the occasion of the first general reunion of the Alumni of the institution. There have already graduated from the State College between one hundred and fifty and two hundred.

The Portland City Council organized Monday, and the Rockland city government was organized same day. Mayor Gregory delivered an inaugural of only forty-five printed lines. In consequence of the annual reports not being present he was unable to give the financial condition of the city. R. H. Burnham was elected President of the Council. W. O. Fuller, Jr., was re-elected City Clerk. Both Boards adjourned to Monday evening next to elect subordinate officers.

James Low, who murdered his brother at Cumberland, near Portland, in 1880 died at the Maine State Prison, of consumption, Sunday.

Prohibition in Massachusetts.

Of eighty-two towns in Massachusetts voting on Monday on the liquor question, fifty-nine voted for prohibition. The vote of the town of Quincy shows what can be done by effective work in bringing out voters on the license question. That town has for years been cursed by its drink traffic, licensed and unlicensed, and the people have now by a vote of 1057 to 475 spoken in condemnation of the men who have been responsible for it. It is something more than a victory for Mr. Faxon,—it is a triumph of religion, morality, sobriety and good order. But Mr. Faxon is entitled to thanks for his agency in this matter. In seventy-one towns the majority against license was 4,829. Outside of the large cities prohibition is now in the ascendancy in several New England States as well as in several Western States. The Massachusetts Legislature is again debating the question. Nobody is satisfied with the present license law in that State. [Lewiston Journal.

That ship-building has become an exact science is conclusively shown by the following particulars of what the Boston Journal of Chemistry aply terms "an iron-clad contract."

A ship-building firm on the Thames has undertaken to build an iron-clad of novel construction for the Brazilian Government, under a contract which includes a novel series of penalty clauses. The ship is designed to steam fifteen knots per hour, but if she fails by a quarter of a knot a penalty of £2,000 is to be paid; and so for every quarter of a knot in an ascending scale, until for a short-coming of a knot of speed per hour a penalty of £16,000 will have to be paid; while the loss of a knot and a quarter will involve a fine of £32,000; and if a speed of less than thirteen and a half knots per hour can only be attained, a sum equal to one sixth of the total price of the vessel will be forfeited. If, again, the vessel when launched draws an inch of water more than the draught named in the contract, £1,000 is to be deducted from the price to be paid for the ship and so on, again, in ascending scale, until a penalty of £25,000 is reached for six inches' excess of draught.

The President has approved the act authorizing the use of navy vessels in aid of the sufferers from the Mississippi floods, the act for the purchase of the Freedman's Bank building, the act making appropriation for the proposed Garfield monument, and the joint resolution in behalf of the American company of reviser of the New Testament for return and remission of dues.

Massachusetts towns generally voted no on the liquor license question.

The Shipping Interest.

AN EARNEST PRACTICAL SPEECH BY SENATOR FRYE.

Perley, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, furnishes the following synopsis of the very interesting remarks of Senator Frye on our coasting trade and its burdens, delivered in the Senate on the 7th inst:

There is no reason on earth, said Mr. Frye, why an English steamer engaged in carrying our passengers, and they do carry 95 per cent. of them, should not be held to the same laws and the same regulations with our own steamships of the same capacity. We are held to comply with every English law. Let a vessel from our ports sail from Liverpool, and she is compelled to comply with the English laws touching the carrying of passengers. They will send their Board of Trade on board of her; they will inspect her; they will discharge a surgeon, if they please, no matter what certificates or diplomas he may have, no matter what his capacity is, and they will inspect the cabins and the schools, and order any repairs they please. The American steamship Ohio, in coming down the Delaware a year or two ago, struck. She was not much injured. She arrived at Liverpool. The news was conveyed to the Board of Trade that she had struck on her passage out. They inspected that steamship; they ordered her hauled up at a cost of $500; they then ordered a portion of her keel removed, and it was removed at an expense of $20,000, and yet that keel after it was removed, was found to be as sound as a dollar, sounder than our American dollar, at any rate. England compelling the ships of all the world to do that, why should we not compel the ships of the world doing our carrying and passenger trade, to comply with our laws, which are made for the safety, convenience, and comfort of our passengers? An English steamship of 3000 tons is required by English law to have eight life-boats and only eight life-rafts; we require our American vessels to have ten life-boats and the same number of life-rafts, constantly provided with water and provisions. Why should we not require the English steamers sailing from New York, with ninety-five per cent. of our passengers, to make the same preparations for saving human life as our steamers do? Why force the American steamers to expend far greater sums for life-boats, life-rafts, housings and gear, with a large annual expense for wear and loss? Mr. Frye said that the bill which he presented was to relieve coasting vessels from the payment of large fees, which have been increasing, while the profits have decreased. By way of illustration, he took a coasting schooner of 112 tons, the Louise A. Boardman. She wants to sail from a Maine port to Calais and then across the river, a quarter of a mile, to St. Stephens, N. B. She has to pay for enrollment, $1.10; for licenses, $1.20, and admeasurement, $15, making $17.80. Then for clearances, the register and bond, $2.25; certified list of crew and bond, 65 cents; certified shipping papers, 20 cents; entry, $2; fifty blanks, 40 cents, making $6 more. Then for seamen's fund, $2.50, and hospital money for five men one month, $2. That American schooner of 112 tons is obliged to pay, under our laws, all these heavy charges, and the attention of Congress has been called to it again and again, and yet no relief has been offered. Should the Louise A. Boardman get out papers over in St. Stephens, said Mr. Frye, instead of Calais, she would only have to pay two cents a ton tonnage for a hospital tax per man, no dollars for admeasurement, and no other tax whatever. He had known a schooner which made ten or a dozen voyages from our ports to Canadian ports in one year, compelled to pay in that year one-tenth of her value in United States taxes. This exorbitant hospital tax only goes to build up magnificent hospitals, and to support high-toned superintendents and learned surgeons looking continually for higher salaries. Why are railroads not taxed? Ships make two voyages a day over the railroads between Bangor and St. Johns, but no tax is imposed upon them, and no papers are asked. The coaster which runs in competition is heavily taxed, the fees having been greatly increased within the past few years. Yet while Congress is talking about RAIVING American commerce and building up American commerce and American shipbuilding, it takes not one step to repeal this enormous and burdensome tax.

Mr. Frye said in conclusion that he believed it to be the duty of Congress to do something for the revival of American commerce. He believed that it should do something that shall favor American steamship lines. He believed that we should, first of all, examine our own laws relative to coasters, which are to-day the only nurseries of American seamen. Mr. Frye was listened to with great attention, for so practical a speech is not often heard in the Senate chamber.

MR. FRYE'S BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF SHIPPING.

The occasion of the above remarks was the presentation of a bill which provides that the following fees shall be collected from the owners and masters of all vessels except those navigating the waters of the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers otherwise than by sea:

First. For measuring every vessel in order to enroll or license the same. For vessels under 100 tons register, $2; for vessels of 100 tons and not exceeding 200 tons, $3; for vessels of 200 and not exceeding 400 tons, $4; for vessels over 400 tons, $5.

Second. No charge shall be made for certificates of enrollment and licenses, or for indorsement on the same, nor for certifying manifests or for receiving certified manifests and granting permits on the arrival of licensed and registered vessels, and no charge shall be made for entering or clearing vessels engaged in the coasting trade or in the trade with Canada.

The bill also provides that no vessel engaged in Canadian commerce shall be subject to tonnage tax or duty, nor be required to furnish Consular certificates. The assessment of 40 cents per month now authorized by law to be collected from the masters and owners of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fishery is also prohibited.

The Political Outlook.

THE PRESS ON THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

If the Republicans continue the good work begun at the elections Monday, they will carry the State handsomely in September. There is growing union and harmony in our ranks, notwithstanding some adverse indications. Let the State Committee and the county and town committees be supported in their efforts at organization and the bringing out of a full vote at the State election. If we do as well as we can, continuing to the end as we have begun in the Spring elections, victory will perch upon the Republican banner in the State election. [Kennebec Journal.

The election in this city on Monday last, although resulting in the choice of a divided city government, was in every important respect a most remarkable and satisfactory Republican victory. "He that ruleth himself is greater than he that taketh a city." So a political party that chastises wrong tendencies within itself, at the same time holding its opponents successfully at bay, gains a double victory. This is precisely what the Republicans of Rockland did in the late election. [Rockland Free Press.

We send greetings to our neighbor cities of Maine with the assurance that Portland remains a staunch Republican town, despite the mishap respecting the Mayoralty, which the Republicans propose to correct on the next trial. Even if there should be a failure to elect then, the choice goes to the City Council which is strongly Republican, so that Mr. Libby will be our next Mayor in any event. [Portland Press.

The victory won by the Republicans in this city, on Monday, means not simply that the opposition blundered in their management of party affairs, it means that the citizens had determined to put men into office who would do something toward relieving them of a debt which has been allowed to grow until taxation is beginning to be burdensome. [Ellsworth American.

While not approving of carrying politics into municipal elections, we cannot fail to observe that the Maine municipal elections Monday do not disclose any considerable desertions from the Republican party or any notable lack of discipline. Of the close towns the Republicans carried rather more than usual. [Lewiston Journal.

WHAT THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS.

The result of the town elections in Maine is of some importance in a national point of view. As a rule the Republicans have done better than was expected, the nominees of that party having been generally successful. The deduction from this is that the Greenback schism in the party, which worked to the advantage of the Democracy, is at an end and that the erring brethren have been won back into the old fold. Greenbackism never had the slightest chance of success in any part of the country. It was strong in Maine at one time because the conditions of life in that bleak Commonwealth are hard and there were men there unreasoning enough to believe the glittering absurdities of the fiat money lunatics. The issue of the Maine municipal elections goes to show that "Greenbackism" has ceased to be a factor in our politics.

THE STRAIGHT GREENBACKERS.

If Solon Chase had gone to the National Convention of the straight Greenbackers just held at Saint Louis, there would have been twenty delegates in attendance. The nineteen representatives of Uncle Solon's ideas, however, went right at business, submitted and adopted a ringing report, appointed a national committee and an organizer. Having adopted a protective tariff platform, we hope they won't go home and vote with those ancient Democratic toilers with whom tariff for revenue is the favorite idea, except in some states and in the heat of a political contest. [Lewiston Journal.

The President sent to the Senate the name of Samuel B. Latchford, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the United States.

Mrs. Sarah M. Howe, convicted of swindling the depositors in the Womans' Bank, of Boston, has been sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

The news from the flooded regions of the South-west is a little more hopeful, as the streams in some districts are reported falling. There is a great deal of suffering, which the government is alleviating as fast as possible.

The evidence accumulates that MacLean, the assailant of Queen Victoria, is a second Guiteau. It now appears that he was seen loafing about Windsor Castle last summer, as Guiteau did about the White House, the inference, of course, being that the shooting was rather an act of premeditation than the deed of a madman.

The national Senate Friday, 34 to 14, passed the bill for a commission to investigate the liquor traffic. The commission will consist of seven persons, not more than four to be prohibitionists or members of the same political party, to serve without salary and report within eighteen months. An appropriation of $10,000 is made for their expenses.

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Subscribers are requested to take notice of the date on the colored slip attached to the paper. It is the only form of receipt now used. For instance, 15 May 81, means that the subscription is paid to that date. When a new payment is made, the date will be changed to correspond, and SUBSCRIBERS ARE REQUESTED TO SEE THAT THEIR DATES ARE CORRECT. Subscribers in arrears are requested to forward the sums due.

The City Election.

The result of the city election on Monday last was hardly a surprise. The name of the successful organization—despite the oft used quotation, "What's in a name"—was effective; and a thorough organization and close canvass ensured the election of the Tax Payers ticket beyond a doubt. While we differed in opinion as to the policy to be pursued for the interests of the city, and while we deprecate the use of bitter personalities, and the consequent ill feeling aroused by the Tax Payers, we have no desire to throw obstacles in the way of the one, nor to retaliate in kind as to the other. The object the Journal has had in view was to secure refunding, and a reduction of taxation. It realizes, as all must do, that unless we can lighten the burdens of the tax payers the city cannot advance in prosperity, and is more likely to retrograde. We not only cannot expect to attract new capital to be invested in industrial enterprises, but may drive away capital now employed here. On this ground the Journal has advocated refunding, and it will sustain any and every just and lawful measure that will ensure a reduction of taxation. If the new city government can accomplish these ends by the methods they propose, we shall be agreeably disappointed. To use a common saying, it looks as though they had drawn an elephant, and now the query is, What will they do with it? They are pledged to secure a redistribution of the income of the railroad, so that the city will receive a larger proportion than now, to refund the city debt at a lower rate of interest, and to bring about a reduction in the rate of taxation. These are matters that will come within their control when they assume the reins of government, and their disposition of them will be looked forward to with a very great degree of interest.

"Does farming pay?" is a stock question for discussion in the agricultural press, the Grange, and in the columns of the family newspaper. An Aroostook correspondent of the New England Farmer has solved the question in the affirmative. His farm of fifty acres of wild land, bought four years ago, is in the new town of Kingman, on the Mattawamkeag river, 66 miles from Bangor. The land is very good, strong, hardwood land; not very stony, but very early and good grass land. The crop for 1881 was as follows—

Hay	30	tons.
Straw	30	"
Oats and wheat (about 3.5 oats, when sowed)	625	bush.
Peas, oats and wheat	265	"
Buckwheat and oats	40	"
Beans	30	"
Potatoes	250	"
Beets	200	"
Turnips	140	"
Carrots	13	"
Onions	2	bbls.

The Farmer's correspondent says he sowed and planted $91 worth of seed, at the price when planted, and harvested, at market price there, $1837 worth. The cost of all the labor done on the farm during the whole season, including clearing twenty-five acres, and all the seed sowed and planted, and twenty-five acres seeded to grass, was $756.79. Can any one do better than this "out West?"

The action of the cities and towns interested, on the proposed lease of the Knox & Lincoln railroad to the Maine Central, is generally adverse to leasing on the terms offered. The towns prefer to sell rather than lease, so that they may use the proceeds to reduce their debts at once. The Portland Advertiser says that the Maine Central has made no new proposition, and that it cannot purchase without legislative authority. An agreement could, however, be inserted in the lease that the Maine Central should purchase whenever the needed authority can be obtained. At a conference held in Bath between the representatives of the Maine Central and the subcommittee of the cities and towns, the former expressed themselves in favor of doing all in their power to relieve the cities and towns, and were of opinion that that company would be willing to substitute its bonds running for a term of years instead of the rent.

The author of the anonymous diatribe against dancing, recently left on the doorsteps of our citizens, has favored us with a communication in reply to the letter signed "H." in a late issue of the Journal. We are compelled to decline it because of its length and because of the probability that it would open an unending controversy over distinctions without a difference. The substance of the reply to "H."—who suggested work as a panacea for many evils—is that work, as well as amusements, may be carried to excess; a proposition that most people, especially the lazy, will accept as a matter of course. The following quotation fairly covers the whole ground of the rejected contribution—

Sure as night follows day,
Death treads in pleasure's footsteps round the world.
When pleasure treads the paths which reason shuns.

Mr. Adams, our Minister to Bolivia, writes that his official despatches and private letters are intercepted and opened by the Chilcans; that he is the "laughing stock of the people of that still smaller country than Chili, while the newspapers of the latter openly brag of intercepted letters." He says further that Chili, because it owns three ironclads, seems to think it can insult this country, or its representative, with impunity. And it may be added that Chili has made that discovery since Secretary Blaine went out of office, and his American policy of asserting and maintaining the rights of this country was abandoned. The next news will perhaps be that the Chilean Minister at Washington has pulled Secretary Frelinghuysen's nose. Of course the Secretary would not resent it, for Chili has three iron-clads.

The Visiting Committee to the Insane Hospital, to whom were referred the communication of the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital, have thoroughly investigated the charges against the institution made through the columns of the Bangor Commercial, and made a full report. They find that the alleged abuses were nothing more than the vagaries of a disordered mind and make a complete vindication of the hospital and its officers. An investigation was imperative under the circumstances; but there ought to be some discretion shown in making charges which so nearly affect a large number of our people, and too often unnecessarily harow the feelings of all.

The New York Herald, a staunch supporter and warm admirer of ex-Senator Conkling, says of his refusal to accept a seat on the Supreme Bench: "The misfortune of his position is that he will still be looked upon as a man ambitious for the Presidential nomination, and determined to try the politician's methods for securing it." And it adds that "he alone is responsible for the fact." Certainly.

The oyster pirates in Virginia waters are more aggressive than ever, and Governor Cameron will put his army and navy into active service again.

It is due to all concerned, to say that the late editor of the Journal retired from its management in good faith, as announced in the issue prior to Oct. 1, 1880; and the paper has since been in other hands. The attacks upon Mr. Simpson in the Tax-payer were therefore altogether unwarranted. The name of the editor of the Journal is published at the head of its columns, and he is solely responsible for what appears in them, and the attempts to place that responsibility upon others, are due either to ignorance or malice.

Myles O'Reilly (Gen. Charles G. Halpine) is to have a monument at last. He was a gallant soldier and a versatile writer, and his verse was often graceful and musical. Of his love poems "Janette's Hair" was very popular. The closing verse reads—

Thus ever I dream of what you were, Janette,
With your lips and your eyes, and your hair, my pet;
In the darkness of desolate years I moan,
And my tears fall bitterly over the stone
That covers your golden hair, my pet.

At the recent meeting of the Democratic-Fusion State Committee at Augusta, word was given out to make the most desperate efforts to carry the Spring elections, by fostering and promoting all sorts of diversions in the shape of "citizens'" nominations and "temperance" and "tax payers'" candidacies that can be made in any way to weaken the Republican vote. [Bangor Whig and Courier.

This programme has been very generally carried out, but without a remarkable degree of success thus far. With the Republicans, to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

We publish on the first page this week some extracts from a recent speech by Senator Frye on the tariff question, to be followed by further quotations next week. We should gladly publish the speech in full did space permit, but the synopsis given will be found to cover all the points. It should be read by every one who wants to be informed on this matter.

The Portland Advertiser of the 14th says of No. 10 of the army sketches written for the Journal by Rev. T. Gerrish—

The story of Little Round Top, as told in yesterday's paper, has a special interest for Portland readers. Lieutenant Melcher's daring act, there reported, is now recorded in print, we believe, for the first time.

The Gardiner Reporter, in republishing an article which recently appeared in the Journal says—

Charles Greenleaf, the eccentric school teacher, a sketch of whom appears on the outside of this paper, was once a resident of this city for some time, and will be remembered by many of our older readers.

A correspondent desires to know if a policeman can legally have a lien upon a lamp-post. [Portland City Item.

Don't know about a policeman, but in this State an intoxicated person has an illegal lien upon a lamp-post.

Logan, the Minister to Central America, now nominated Minister to Chili, is a cousin of the Senator, and speaks Spanish.

It has been said of the Senator that he does not speak English.

Oscar Wilde is out west. He says he "can't get anything to eat in the blasted country, you know," and is living on cigarettes. George W. Childs, A. M., the great American obituary poet, may have an opportunity to get his work in on Oscar.

A friend reports that Mr. Conkling is out of politics. His word is good. There is no need for a sworn affidavit to the fact.

There is a rumor that the Washington county snake has been found—in the boots of the editor of the Calais Times.

California Quail on Long Island, is the caption of an item in an exchange. Most people prefer quail on toast.

The Morey letter forgers are evidently at work again—this time in defiling the memory of the dead President.

Forest and Stream has an article on "The Coming Shad." Do coming shad cast their shadows before?

The Chinese must not come, says the United States Senate.

SHIPPING ITEMS. Bark Monhegan, Lines, arrived at Newcastle, New South Wales, from Montevideo on Jan. 24. Prior to arrival the crew conspired to burn the ship in order to get away from her, and one of them, named Hewson, set fire to a cask of kerosene under the cabin about midnight on the 3d. An alarm being given before Hewson could escape from the 'tween decks the mate shot at him and one of the crew struck him with a belaying pin as he emerged from the hatch, but he managed to escape for several days. He has since been committed for trial. The cabin was completely gutted, the deck, lower deck frames and skin were almost consumed, and it will require at least $25,000 to fit her for sea again. The bark was built at Damariscotta in 1874 and is owned in Boston.....At Boothbay Hodgdon Bros. are building three new schooners. W. Adams & Son have one schooner of 130 tons on the stocks and another soon to build. McDougall & Son have concluded a contract with Gloucester parties to build a 110 ton schooner. J. G. Fuller, esq., has engaged to build a 600 or 700 ton schooner for Massachusetts parties. In addition to the above six or seven vessels are undergoing or awaiting extensive repairs.....ship Jacob E. Ridgway, Capt. Call, built at Goss & Sawyer's, Bath, last summer, and which cleared from Philadelphia Oct. 20th, arrived at Hiogo, Japan, March 9th, in 140 days, making the quickest passage on record.....Captain Hall of the steamer Falmouth, at Portland, reports that on passing Matinicus light Thursday night, 9th instant, although there was a storm of snow and rain the fog whistle was not blowing.....John Bird & Co. of Rockland, with Worcester, Mass., parties contemplate building immediately a large auxiliary steam schooner for the coasting trade, and will be ready for business the ensuing fall.

FISH AND FISHING. The distribution of salmon eggs in Maine waters is now about completed for the present season. The State Fish Commissioners this year had at their disposal 1,080,000 salmon eggs and, in addition to this, received from the United States Commissioner two lots, one of 50,000 and the other of 67,000. The amount then which could be distributed was nearly 1,200,000, and these have been placed at the respective hatching spots on the rivers of the State. The eggs for the Penobscot were deposited at Enfield, for the Kennebec at Moosehead Lake, for the Androscoggin at Rangeley Lakes, for the Presumpscot at Norway, and for the St. Croix at Grand Lake Stream.....A Blue Hill correspondent of the Ellsworth American says: Seven trout were taken out of Wood's Pond Tuesday, that weighed 12½ lbs. There were three out of the lot that weighed 3 lbs. each. More were taken the next day, number and weight unknown.....The Eastport Sentinel estimates the value of the product of the factories in the vicinity the past season at $1,000,000, the quantity being about double, but the price was not much above one-half of that of the previous years.....Clams are brought to Lewiston and Auburn by the two-horse load from Freeport and are wholesaled at 75 cents per bushel. "Plenty of clams, but few diggers" is the report.....The packing of fish in Maine factories is roughly estimated at 1,500,000 cans of lobsters, 750,000 cans of mackerel, and 250,000 cans of clams annually.....It is not generally known that next to Newfoundland, Iceland is the rendezvous for the vessels engaged in cod-fishing. Large numbers of French smacks choose the latter ground.....Pemaquid fishermen are getting ready for spring fishing..... Some of the North Haven fishermen have been engaged in the flounder fishery the past winter. The fish have brought fair prices in New York. .....Mr. Judson Tar's canning establishment at Pemaquid has started again and is doing a good business.....Gardiner smelt fishers made good catches last week.....Eggs from Maine salmon have recently been sent to Germany.

Mr. Johnson, the proprietor of the Quincy House, Boston, has just put new Yale locks on all the rooms, and has ordered over 2000 yards of velvet tapestry for refurnishing. The Quincy is the head quarters of the business men of Maine.

Commodore J. J. Glosson, of the navy, died Sunday, aged 77 years. During the war he was in the recruiting service at New Bedford, and commanded the Brandywine when she was destroyed at Fortress Monroe.

Letter from Boston.

Correspondence of the Journal.

BOSTON, March 13, 1882. "If you plaze mum, I wud loike to dhraw a bit uv me money this Saturday night."

"Certainly, Johnny, how much would you like?"

"About a couple of cints, mum. I think I have five in the box."

"Why, what are you going to buy with two cents?"

"If you plaze, nothin' purticler, but a feller feels better wid a little money in his pocket over Sunday, yer know."

The above capitalist was one of the depositors at the bank of the North End Industrial Home—an institution which, less than two years old, has accomplished wonderful things among the ignorant masses of the North End of Boston. Its beginning was small enough. A charitable lady, whose errands of mercy brought her much in contact with the misery of the great city, hired one room for a sewing-room to be used by poor women, that they might help themselves and not beg for charity. This was the simple idea at the beginning and it has been firmly adhered to ever since.

Now, instead of one room, a whole building is occupied covering 6000 ft. of land, employing more than thirty active officers and having fifteen departments: Sewing room, laundry, carpenter-shop, printing-office, boot and shoe shop, cooking school, library, day-nursery, coffee-room, reading-room, amusement-room, kindergarten, cafe, kitchen-garden and entertainment-room.

As said above, their ground principle has been—"God helps those who help themselves," and they do not give anything, but teach how to earn a living. One department will explain all. In the laundry the only charge to workers is ten cents on each dollar earned, and for this sum the laundress has the use of soap, starch and all conveniences pertaining to the business, together with the instruction of a skilled teacher who has charge of everything. When one has earned enough to supply herself with necessary furnishings, she gives place to another on the waiting-list.

The carpenter-shop, the printing office and the boot and shoe shop teach their respective trades and teach them well, but the kitchen garden, kindergarten and daynursery are what capture the hearts of visitors, particularly the ladies. In the latter the children of women who go out to days work are taken care of, and it is a sight worth seeing to watch the clean, shining faces of the happy lot; rolling ball, stringing beads and singing the kindergarten songs. In the kitchen-garden girls from twelve to fifteen are taught housekeeping duties; first with toys, then with regular implements—setting tables, washing dishes, making beds, sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, and everything that appertains to housewifery. The cooking-school is entirely distinct from this. Its lecturer is none other than the celebrated Miss Parloa, and proof that her system is good for something beside fancy cooking, is that the poor women crowd her lectures and, as one expressed it, they have "diligant marks at a tinth nor wat it cost afore." Miss Parloa gives her services free, and the estimation in which the institution is held, may be judged from this fact, and also from the talent volunteered for their entertainments of the past winter—Barnabee the singer, Prof. Blish the elocutionist, Herman the magician, Nella F. Brown the reader and others of equal celebrity. Besides this course, a series of five cent entertainments was given by the different church societies of the city. This reminds me that so far that the Institution is wholly nonsectarian—Catholic and Protestant are treated with no difference. Prayer meetings, Sabbath schools and all religious services are held, but in the interests of no particular sect or denomination.

I wish that I had space to tell you more particularly of this Home and some of the wonderful good it has done for the poor; families brought from the depths of wretchedness to comfort and happiness, children taken from the street, taught a trade, and placed in positions where they earn a living, and all supplied with a place for evening resort other than the beer-saloons or groggery. Why, the name of Mrs. Caswell, who is the head and heart of the enterprise, would carry one in safety anywhere in this city, so great is the love and reverence with which she is regarded. Any of your readers who will call at the building on North Bennett St. will be gladly shown through it, and I feel sure will not be sorry for the time thus spent.

From charity to murder is quite a step, but the last crime of that kind here has caused so much remark on account of the mystery surrounding it, that it is worthy of little notice. When a woman is stabbed to death in her own doorway at 8 o'clock in the morning, almost in hearing of two policemen, and the murderer walks coolly off, calls at a half dozen barrooms, and then disappears as completely as though he had vanished in thin air, leaving the detectives totally at fault without even a theory to work on, it seems as though "something is rotten in the state of Denmark."

Suspicion at first pointed to one Allen C. Fairclough, who was called the murdered woman's brother and who turns out to be only an intimate friend, but he satisfactorily accounts for himself at the time, and now the puzzled officials fall back on the theory, if such it may be called, that the deed was the work of a drunken crank. For a man on a drunken debauch, however, he seems to have shown considerable sober cunning in covering himself, and the fact that the past life of the victim is unknown bothers the officials a good deal. In consideration of the fact that now-a-days the chances are in favor of ones dying by assassination, it may be well for us all to write out a little account of our past and carry it with us, particularly remembering to state how many husbands or wives we have, or ought to have, because the base minions of the law always found their theories from the beginning on the idea of a "woman in the case."

Boston culture this winter has been in a state of bliss. Art lectures and art exhibitions without number, and as for music, the Henschel-Higginson course alone has given twenty grand orchestral concerts and the same number of public rehearsals. Then there are the Philharmonic, with six of the same class, and Heaven and the musical critics alone know the multitude of single concerts, to say nothing of Opera, Grand and Comic. The general public have gone wild on comic opera, and the craze begun by Pinafore has been ably sustained by the Mascot, Olivette, Billee Taylor, Pirates of Penzance, and Patience, the last rage. It is a gala time for second-rate singers—easy parts and good pay. Good musicians are disgusted and managers happy. Apropos of managers, a good story is told of John Stetson, of the Globe, who, with wonderful energy and shrewdness does not combine a really classic education, nor does he have a strict regard for the third commandment. Some time ago when Abbey was endeavoring to have the Passion-Play given in New York, and the prospects were favorable, Stetson was in consultation with him in regard to its Boston presentation. Among other things discussed were the cast and costuming, and Abbey made a remark concerning the twelve apostles. Stetson interrupted him—"Twelve apostles!—Twelve?—put on forty or more!" If the good sense and religious reverence of the American people had not spoken in unmistakable tones, we might have seen a line in big type on red and yellow paper

40 APOSTLES 40

which would have been a decided novelty, to say the least. T.

A Card from Sheriff Baker.

BELFAST, March 14, 1882.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I notice in the Journal of last week, a communication written by Geo. E. Brackett, and signed "Templar," intended to cast reflection upon me as a public officer. He says—"can it be possible that he is not aware of the daily violation of the law (meaning the prohibitory law) before his eyes in Belfast, or if otherwise, what are we to suppose is the reason for his inactivity." I will answer his question by asking him one. Are you not aware that you can prosecute rum sellers as well as I; and if you can, why not do so? Why try to shirk responsibility? You have been at the head of the Good Templar organization as Grand Secretary for the State of Maine, for the last eight or ten years, at a salary of six hundred dollars per year, with perquisites amounting to nearly as much more. I want to inquire what you have done for the cause of temperance in Belfast? Has not the Good Templars' organization in Belfast, under your management, or I should say, mismanagement, dwindled from a large and flourishing order to a mere handful, and were you not appointed Trial Justice for the express purpose of trying rum sellers? Have you ever asked any officer to bring one before you for trial? and have you not invariably requested the officers having such persons in charge to take them before some other trial justice, thereby crawling out of it yourself? Have you ever issued a warrant against a rum seller? It is a very easy matter for you to criticise as good temperance men as yourself, when you are getting a large sum of money per year for so doing.

SHERIFF WALDO COUNTY.

A change of wind has raised the ice blockade at St Johns, Newfoundland.

R. H. Cornwall, an official of the Fourth National bank of New York, has embezzled $720,000 of the bank's funds.

UNITY. Election Monday last. Officers—Crosby Fowler, A. Rackliff Jr., and John Murch, Selectmen; D. W. Parkhurst, Clerk. All fusionists.

FREEDOM. Saturday afternoon was a lively time among the fast nags of this section, the occasion being a trial of their speed on Pandy Pond, where a half mile track was cleared for the occasion. C. E Knowlton's horse, "Herschel," made the best time, trotting the half mile in 1.20. Colts owned by Geo. Gowen and B. F. Haskell made the distance in 1.30. Several other animals showed indications of speed, which judicious training might develop into something rapid.....The following town officers were elected Monday: Moderator, J. D. Lamson; Clerk, R. Elder; Selectmen, first, J. D. Lamson; second, E. A. Fuller; third, W. S. Keene; Supervisor of Schools, D. B. Johnson; Treasurer, Otis Harvey; Constables, Otis Harvey, B. F. Haskell; Collector, Otis Harvey.

MORRILL. The horse team of Geo. Wing ran away last Saturday while he was walking behind on his way home from Belfast, and as a result three or four persons barely escaped with their lives. The team struck the jumper of Hampden Adams, making a complete wreck of it, knocked the horse down and injured the two women who were riding with Mr. Adams. The horses were stopped at Thomas Leonard's, Montville....Mrs. A. H. Boulter was buried at this place Thursday last by Honesty Grange. Rev. Wilson Leonard preached on the occasion....Rev. Mr. Arey holds a quarterly meeting here commencing Monday the 27th inst.....The stave and heading mills of Daggett & Merriam are active at work....Mr. T. W. Robinson and family propose moving to Montana in about two weeks ... At the town election the same old board of officers were elected—all Fusion save Collector, B. C. Daggett.

CASTINE. Rev. D. V. Bowen, now living at Boston Highlands, formerly Unitarian pastor here, has been called to suffer deep affliction of late. He was recovering from an attack of diphtheria, when his two little ones, a boy and girl, took the disease and died within a day of each other. Mrs. B. is confined to her bed, the youngest child being less than two weeks old....Mr. H. N. Bodwell is remodelling and furnishing the interior of his cottage at the Head. He has orders for building four cottages, which will be ready for occupancy by the middle of June. ...During the past year Major Greenhalgh, proprietor of the Acadian House, has executed several very fine crayon portraits, which good judges pronounce first class.....Dr. Wallace has received the furniture and a stock of drugs and medicines for his new store, and is now ready for business.....The Normal School numbers rising 120. ...A dancing school consisting of about 30 juveniles, has been opened lately, taught by Misses Jennie Hooke and Fannie Tabbert.

THORNDIKE. Alphonso S. Rand was before Justices R. S. Rich and Peter W. Ayer Wednesday, March 8th, on complaint of Edward Hunt for an assault. The affray took place in Thorndike about a trade between them. Rand was found guilty and fined $3 and costs amounting to $14, which he paid. ...Our parties are still kept up. The last one was held at the residence of G. J. Farwell. About the usual number was present and all were made well. Music by Mr. A Mrs. F ...All Martz's Variety Troupe gave an entertainment here March 9th. It was an excellent show and was really worthy of patronage... Mr. Piper, of Belfast, has cut and shipped by R. R. to Belfast, two carloads of very nice spruce spars.....There were some very nice horses sold in the town during the past week. A. S. Rand sold two to Mr. Shaw, of Detroit, A. L. Simps sold one to John Ayer, of Palermo, and N. Masten sold one to Mr. Harding, of Knox....Our town election resulted in a full board of Democratic officers. The old board of selectmen were re-elected. ...Amos Webb, Esq. died in Unity aged 91 years. Mr. Webb was born in Dedham, Me., and moved to Unity when he was but 17 months old, with his parents and a large family. His wife still survives him. She is 86 years old. They have lived together 69 years. She was Betsey Rich and is the last of her branch of the Rich family. She was born in Gorham, Me., and came to Lincoln plantation, now Thorndike, with her parents when two years old.

LIBERTY. The snow storm of last Thursday night made business very lively for the rest of the week.... The camp fire of the G. A. R., arranged for last Thursday evening, was postponed on account of the storm. Another night cannot be selected until after a meeting of the Post, which meets on the evening of the 2nd Tuesday of this month....H. H. Twitchell, a very popular clerk for the past seven years in the store of A. D. Mathews has left that establishment, his term of service having expired.... Dr. Clough has received a letter from the man who purchased White Cloud, expressing himself well satisfied with the horse. The man wishes to purchase the doctor's pair of roan mares. They are a splendid pair of Norman colts, sisters, three and four years old and weigh about 1100 pounds each....Mrs. Clarence Hurd who has been quite ill for the past week has very much improved within the past few days....George Cram left town on Monday, having obtained a situation as attendant at the Insane asylum at Danville, Mass....J. O. Johnson positively declines to answer any more questions in relation to the vehicle that has been so long standing in his stable yard. He has only to say—it does not belong to him. Any person wishing to know its name and use can obtain the desired information by addressing Geo. Young, Esq., Montville....At the annual town meeting held in this town on Monday, March 13th, the following officers were elected: Clerk, Fred Knowlton; selectmen, G. W. Prescott, Wm. H. Moody and Fred Knowlton; treasurer, J. A. Clough; school committee, Lewis Boynton; collector and constable, H. H. Gove.

LINCOLNVILLE. At the annual town meeting on Monday, the following officers were elected—David Howe, Moderator; William K. Duncan, Israel H. Cross, James H. Young, Selectmen; Geo. W. Young, Town Agent; Alpheus A. Knight, Treasurer; Levi Mathews, Collector; F. H. Levenseiler and Fred Rackliff, S. S. Com. All fusionists with the exception of the first and last named....The auditor's report shows the liabilities of the town to be $24,111.81; resources, $12,136.94, leaving an actual indebtedness of $11,974.87; $1200 was raised to pay interest on town debt. Below we give the names of some of the tax-payers whose tax exceeds $65.00—Avans Piper, $164.53; A. L. & R. S. Frohock, $115.97; Jason Hill, $113.42; David Howe, $94.05; Frank E. Moody, $84.22; E. A. Parker, $82.94; Rufus Knight et tale, $80.57; Robert Moody, $77.84; Robert McCobb, $77.63; Joshua Lamb, $76.63; Samuel Rackliff, $77.64; J. B. Lovett, $71.42; James Moody, $70.75; A. J. Cilley, $70.50; Sampson Knight, $67.54. ....The series of weekly Masonic sociables given by and for the benefit of the members of King David's Lodge and their families during the winter, closed last Friday night with a very successful one. They have been very largely attended, interesting and instructive, and productive of great good. ...Monterey Lodge of Good Templars, gave a free entertainment to the public last Saturday night. The farce "A Drop too Much," and other exercises of a literary and musical character, were very finely rendered.....Capt. Ansel Wadsworth thinks of engaging in business in Brockton, Mass., and has gone hence this week to make preliminary arrangements....Capt. W. L. Howe left Monday to take charge of his vessel, which has been receiving repairs at New London, Conn., the past winter.

CAMDEN. The corporation annual meeting was held on Tuesday evening of last week. M. T. Crawford was elected clerk. D. H. Bisbee, D. W. Russell and W. W. Perry, Assessors; Judge E. M. Wood, Treasurer. The treasurer's report shows the debt to be a little over $10,000, and a vote was passed to raise $3,000 the ensuing year, by tax, to be applied in payment of the debt. A tax having been assessed and collected in 1880 on our village hall, a committee was appointed at our last annual meeting to enquire into the legality of the transaction and report at this meeting. T. R. Simonton and J. F. Stetson, of the committee reported against the legality of the act, while J. H. Montgomery, Esq., reported in favor. The majority report was adopted and the assessors instructed to demand of the town to refund the tax paid in 1880, and to abate that assessed for 1881....The ladies of the Universalist church gave a very interesting entertainment at Megunticook hall last Wednesday evening, presenting the drama "Our Boys." The net proceeds to the society were about $80.....The owners and operatives of the Woolen Mills raised last week $31.50 to assist one of their number who was in need....Mr. Seilman of the sardine factory has been in town looking after his business. The factory will begin running as soon as there is any catch of fish, when Mr. S. will return and spend the summer here....H. M. Bean has laid the keel for a second schooner....Mr. Judson, of New York, is here for a few days....Our annual village school meeting will be held next Monday evening....At the town meeting on Monday, the old board of officers were re-elected, but by greatly reduced majorities except the clerk, who had no opposition. On the first selectman the opposition had only 21 plurality. The town voted to tax Camden village hall, which will no doubt bring the question before the courts for final settlement. The town also voted to purchase a suitable house and lot for the accommodation of its poor. The officers are—Moderator, J. H. Martin; Town Clerk, A. D. Chambly; Selectmen, J. P. Wellman, Jere McIntyre, A. Lampson; Treasurer, F. H. Calderwood.

Conkling having declined the judgeship it was tendered to Senator Edmunds and promptly declined by him.

Governor Porter, of Indiana, says that the Republicans in that State were never so well organized as they are now. The result of this year's campaign, though, he believes will turn somewhat upon the temperance issue.

It is springtime in Northern Georgia. The maples, elms, poplars and oaks have budded and are throwing out their leaves. Lawns are green with newly-grown grasses, and sowing and planting has commenced.

Searsport Locals.

The sledding the past week has made business on our streets uncommonly lively.

W. F. Black has been loading schooner Brunette and Empire with hay for Salem, Mass.

The Methodist circle meets this (Thursday) evening at the house of Mrs. Capt. Ed. Payson Nichols.

Black reports 21 inches clear blue ice in his pond; pretty good for this year of thin ice everywhere else.

J. W. Black is loading schooner Hattie V. Kelsey, Capt. Randall, with ice for Baltimore or Philadelphia.

The North Searsport Dramatic Club are to repeat the drama, "Above the clouds," at Carter's hall Thursday evening, and will give a social hop after the entertainment. Tickets, including the dance, twenty-five cents.

The tin pan brigade gave George Washington Merithew and Mrs. Rebecca Ellis a regular old fashioned serenade last Friday night, soon after their return from the parson's, where they were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock.

Mr. G. L. Merrill, who returned from the Searsport Spool & Block Manufacturing Co.'s mills at Howland last Wednesday, reports the Co. with 3000 cords birch, 125 cords cedar and logs for 75,000 ft. of lumber on hand, which will be rafted to mill as soon as the ice will permit.

Town meeting passed off very quietly. Officers were elected as follows: I. N. Harriman, Moderator; Mariboro Packard, A. B. Ferguson, J. A. Colson, selectmen assessors and overseers of the poor; Joseph Field, Town Clerk; M. Packard, Town Agent; J. Fred Towle, Supervisor of Schools; Joseph Field, Treasurer; Capt. Robert Porter, Auditor of town accounts; C. C. Crary, R. G. Ames and Wm. B. Sawyer, Constables; G. H. Knceland, Collector of taxes; J. A. Clement, Geo. L. Merrill, Wm. O. Barney Fire wards.

MARINE NOTES. Arrived at Valparaiso, Jan. 25th, ship John C. Potter, Capt. George McClure, from Antwerp....Spoken, ship Brown Brothers, Capt. Dan. Goodell, Jr., from Frisco to Havre, Feb. 4th, lat. 16.08 south, lon., 120 east.....Sailed from N. Y., March 5th, bark C. D. Bryant, Capt. James P. Butnam, for Hong Kong.... Sailed from Hong Kong, Feb. 6th, bark Wakefield, Capt. Crowell, for Portland, Oregon....Sailed Jan. 23d, bark C A. Littlefield, from Auckland for New Castle....Sailed from Mobile for Kingston, Ja., March 9th, sch. Lizzie Lane, Capt. Wm. West....Arrived at Havre, March 8th, bark Investigator, Capt. J. N. Carver, from New York.

Mariner's Lodge, F. and A. M., is in quite a prosperous condition at the present time. Several members have been added this winter and more are to follow. Under the efficient management of worshipful master G. L. Merrill the work is exemplified in a very thorough manner and there is a better attendance at the meetings. On Tuesday about forty were present and two members were added. The worthy secretary not being satisfied with two raisings in one evening, raised about twenty young ladies who dropped in after the lodge closed, and partook of one of Messrs. Sawyer and Putnam's famous stews. A pleasant hour was spent in social chat, and in examining the working tools of the craft.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death; and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great incomfort. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria, and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried. I consulted the best medical skill in the land, visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 136 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and I lived solely by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stage.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences. J. B. HENION, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1881.

The Massachusetts Fast Day will be April 6th.

The president of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., has invited Bishop Neely, of Maine to deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class.

It is stated that President Arthur will attend the commencement exercises of Union college, his alma mater, in June next, if the public duties will permit.

The New York Commercial, a paper supposed to be pretty near to Mr. Conkling, intimates that his purpose in declining the justiceship was "to remain in active life in order that he may have opportunity to pay off old scores."

The New Jersey Senate has adopted the constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature and a four years' term for Senators and Governor. A similar amendment awaits the approval of the New York Legislature.

President Arthur gave a dinner on the 8th to several members of the Cabinet and a number of Senators and their wives. The dinner was an informal and social one given in return for hospitalities tended the President during the winter. Ex-Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Frelinghuysen and Miss Beale were among the invited guests.

The national Senate Thursday passed the bill suspending immigration of Chinese laborers for twenty years, by a vote of 29 to 15. Mr. Hale voted for it and Mr. Frye against. The bill includes skilled laborers, and forbids the naturalization of Chinese. The bill for an alcoholic liquor commission was amended so that not more than three of its members shall be prohibitionists or members of the same political party.

The Word "Sozodont,"

Which has already become a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, Soze and Odontes. "Soze" translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes" the teeth—"SOZODONT" a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. It beautifies and preserves the teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums, and corrects all impurities of the breath. The odor of this pure preparation is so delightful that it is a luxury to apply it. It is as harmless as water. Sold by druggists and perfumers. 1m11

BELFAST PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly for the Journal.

BY C. H. SARGENT, No. 8, Main Street.

PRODUCE MARKET.	PRICES PAID PRODUCERS		
Apples ℔ bush,	35@50	Hay ℔ ton,	$10.00@15.00
" dried, ℔ ℔	5@6	Hides ℔ ℔,	6@7
Beans, pea, bush	3.25@3.50	Lamb ℔ ℔,	0@0
" Medium	$3.00@3.25	Lamb Skins,	$1.40@1.70
" Yellow eyes	2.50@2.65	Mutton ℔ ℔,	6@7
Butter ℔ ℔,	29@25	Oats ℔ bush,	45@50
Beef ℔ ℔,	6@8	Potatoes,	80@90
Barley ℔ bush,	50@60	Round Hog ℔ ℔	7½@8
Cheese ℔ ℔,	12@14	Straw ℔ ton,	$6.00@8.00
Chicken ℔ ℔,	10@12	Turkey ℔ ℔,	12@14
Calf Skins ℔ ℔,	12½	Veal ℔ ℔,	6@8
Duck ℔ ℔,	12@14	Wool, washed, ℔ ℔,	35
Eggs ℔ doz.,	17	Wool, unwashed, ℔ ℔,	27
Fowl ℔ ℔,	10@12	Wood, hard,	$5.00@600
Geese ℔ ℔,	12@14	Wood, soft,	$3.00@3.50

RETAIL MARKET.			
Beef, Corned, ℔ ℔,	7@8	Lime ℔ bbl.,	$1.25
Butter, Salt, ℔ box,	20	Oat Meal ℔ ℔,	5
Corn ℔ bush,	80	Onions ℔ ℔,	3½@4
Cracked Corn ℔ bush,	80	Oil, Kerosene ℔ gal.,	14@20
Corn Meal ℔ bush,	80	Pollock ℔ ℔,	4½@5
Cheese ℔ ℔,	14@16	Pork ℔ ℔,	11@12
Cotton Seed ℔ cwt.	1.75	Plaster ℔ bbl.,	$1.00
Codfish, dry, ℔ ℔,	6@7	Rye Meal, ℔ ℔,	3½
Cranberries ℔ qt.,	12@18	Shorts ℔ cwt.,	$1.35
Clover Seed, ℔ ℔,	12@21	Sugar ℔ ℔,	8½@10½
Flour ℔ bbl.,	$8.00@9.75	Salt, T. I., ℔ bush,	40
H. G. Seed ℔ bush,	$3.35	S. Potatoes ℔ ℔,	0@0
Lard ℔ ℔,	13@14	Wheat Meal, ℔ ℔,	4½@5

Boston Market.

SATURDAY, March 11.

BUTTER. Northern creamery, fair to good sells at 33@35c; summer made, 28@30c; Vermont and New York dairies, 38@40c for choice; fine sells higher; winter butter, in spite of its high color, sells low, 25@28c; long dairies, New York and Vermont 24@28c; Western creamery quoted at 41@43c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy packed, 33@35c; fair to good, 25@33c; ladle packed, 30@35c; fair to good, 20@24c; low grade of butter selling at 15@19c.

CHEESE. Choice factory, 13½@13¾c; fine is held at 14c, which must be strictly fancy to command those figures; fair to good, 12½@13c; common, 10@12c; poor, 7@9c; Worcester county, 13c; and fine 13½c.

EGGS. Sales of eastern at 21c; New York and Vermont 20@21c; Canada, 20c; western, 19@20c; the season of Lent makes the egg trade lively.

BEANS. Pea, northern hand picked, $3.60@$3.65; more selling at the former than at the latter figure; mediums, $3.51@3.60; yellow eyes, $3.15; red kidneys, $2.80@$2.90 ℔ bus.

POTATOES. Early rose, Aroostook stock are selling at $1.15@1.20 ℔ bus; other domestic varieties are selling slowly, owing to the heavy receipts of Irish and Scotch, which are shipping heavily to the west; receivers are paying 70@75c at the steamer; Aroostook rose, $1.15@1.20; Maine central, $1.15; Vermont and New York, $1.05@1.10; Burbank seedlings, 85c; prolifics, 90c; peerless, 90c; Jacksons, 80c; silver dollars, 80@85c; white Brooks, 80c; Chenangos 70@75c; Scotch and Irish, 75@80c.

APPLES. They are quoted to-day at $2.75@3 ℔ bbl. A man from New Hampshire with a fine car of Baldwins, could get no more than $2.75 offered, and was hesitating whether to take them to New York. Apples were quoted higher in New York to-day than in Boston; common apples sell at $2@2.50 ℔ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW. Thimothy eastern is in steady demand at $21 ℔ ton for A. No. 1; fair to good, $19@20; fine hay, $17@18; medium, $15@16; ordinary to poor, including swale, $9@13. Rye straw, $17@18 ℔ ton; oat, $10@11 ℔ ton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOOK HERE

If I was troubled with Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Sick or Nervous Headache, or had any trouble of the Stomach, Bowels, or Liver, I would use Wiggin's Pillets. They have an inherent power to cure, never surpassed in the history of medicine. 50 cents at Druggists, by mail on receipt of price. Wiggin & Co., Rockland, Me. Miss Sawyer's Salve is now prepared beats the world. 25 cents. 3m10

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 6m44

MARRIED.

In Searsmont, March 12th, at the residence of bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Simonton, Mr. Orrin P. Fuller of Appleton, and Miss Mollie J. Adams of Searsmont.

In Searsport, March 10th, by Rev. B. B. Merrill, Mr. Geo. W. Merithew of Vinalhaven, and Mrs. Rebecca A. Ellis of Searsport.

In Great Falls, N. H., by Rev. R. L. Green, Mr. Chas. M. Plummer of Montville, Me., and Mrs. Addie A. Tobin of Great Falls.

In Centre Lincolnville, Feb. 26th, Mr. David Knowles and Miss Mary A. McCobb, both of Lincolnville.

In Hyannis, Cape Cod, Feb. 27th, Mr. Charles H. Nye, Jr., of Boston, Mass., and Miss Rose Berry, formerly of Stockton, Me.

In Union, March 4th, D. F. Fisk of Hope, and Miss Carrie E. Llanckin of Appleton.

In Camden, Feb. 25th, W. Clifford Barnes and Nellie F. Morton, both of Camden.

In Boston, Feb. 22d, Wm. Swift of Boston, and Addie N. Jacobs of Camden.

In South Thomaston, March 5th, Reuben H. Maker and Mary Keizer, both of South Thomaston.

In North Haven, March 6th, Elroy V. Banks and Julia E. Leadbetter, both of North Haven.

In Thomaston, Feb. 25th, John E. Pendleton and Cordelia Wallace, both of Warren.

In Vinalhaven, March 4th, Capt. David L. Arey of Vinalhaven, and Jennie Grant of Rockland.

In Ellsworth, March 3d, Mr. Robert M. Webber of Ellsworth, and Miss Hortensia Marie Webber of Eden.

In Deer Isle, Feb. 24th, Mr. James Tyler and Miss Annie Trundy, both of Deer Isle.

DIED.

In Belfast, March 13th, Katie J., wife of George U. White, aged 38 years and 4 months. [Mass. papers please copy.]

In Belfast, March 14th, Moses Thurston, aged 48 years.

In Waldo, March 10, Susan H. Clark, aged 53 years and 3 months.

In Searsmont, March 11th, Lucia Watson, aged 89 years.

In Unity, March 11th, Amos Webb, aged 90 years and 8 months.

In Medford, Mass., Jan. 23d, Mrs. Ruth M. Smart, wife of Capt. Henry N. Smart, formerly of Searsport, aged 50 years and 4 months. She was loved by all who knew her.

In Searsport, Feb. 27th, Eddie G., oldest son of Edward B. and Annie G. Sheldon, aged 12 years and 11 months.

In Searsport, Feb. 23d, Mr. Thomas Pendleton, aged 87 years.

In Thorndike, Feb. 26th, Ephraim J. Higgins, aged 63 years, 3 months and 23 days.

In Camden, Feb. 27th, Sarah S., widow of the late Reuben Wentworth, aged 82 years, 1 month, 18 days.

In Rockland, March 3d, William Larrabee, aged 86 years, 4 months and 14 days.

In Camden, Feb. 27th, Samuel Wilson, aged 76.

In Waldoboro, March 2d, Matilda D., widow of Alexander Palmer, aged 82 years, 11 mos., 7 days.

In Thomaston, March 7th, Boyd, son of Lewis Mank, aged 17 years.

In Rockland, March 6th, Olinda, wife of Reuben Sherer, aged 70 years.

In Waldoboro, March 3d, Josiah Eugley.

In Warren, March 7th, John L. Goudy, formerly of New Hampshire.

In Thomaston, March 3d, Mrs. Mary Rivers, aged 71 years, 1 month and 5 days.

In Union, Feb. 28th, the wife of Daniel Law, aged 69 years.

In Hancock, Feb. 26th, Mrs. Sarah A., wife of Mr. Rufus H. Young, aged 44 years and 9 months.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

March 9th, schrs. Emma Green, ——, Islesboro; J. J. Moore, Potter, Boston; Geo. Shattuck, Hart, Islesboro; Walter F. Parker, Daniels, Boston; Ida L. Ray, Haskell, Brooksville; George & Albert, ——, Boston; Fannie Butler, Warren, Islesboro.

March 12th, schrs. A. W. Ellis, returned and sailed the 14th; Mary Eliza, Bullock, Boston.

SAILED.

March 8th, schr. Harmona, Pattershall, Portland.

" 10th, schrs. Fannie & Edith, Warren, Rockland; Lillian, Ryan, Boston.

March 11th, schrs. George & Albert, ——, Bucksport; Edward L. Warren, Babbage, Boston; A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, Jacksonville.

March 13th, schrs. Orion, White, Portland; Abraham Richardson, Pattershall, do; Ida L. Ray, Haskell, New York; James Holmes, Ryder, Rockland.

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$15 First Term. Any Succeeding Term, $10.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for other studies pursued in English Branches or Languages. Phonography, $5.00 extra. Send for catalogue to

3t11 REV. M. W. PRINCE, Principal.

Mother Goose Party!

The ladies of the Unitarian Sociable respectfully announce a Mother Goose Party (in costume) and supper, to be given in

HAYFORD OPERA HOUSE.

—ON—

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

Supper from 6.30 to 8. Dancing from 8.30 to 12.

Tickets of Admission.....15 cts.

" for Supper.....25 "

" for Dancing.....25 "

2w11

Black Dress Silks!

JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID LINE OF

BLACK DRESS SILKS

At $1.25, $1.42, $1.75, $2.25.

These goods were bought direct from the manufacturers agents, and are the BEST make in this country. The $2.25 quality is as good as any $2.50 quality in New England. All of our silks are warranted, and we know what we are talking about when we make the above statement. All those in want of silks should see ours before purchasing.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. 11

B. F. WELLS.

70 R. H. COOMBS, 70

SUCCESSOR TO

A. B. MATHEWS,

HAS NOW A FULL STOCK OF

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

—ALSO—

Cornices, Poles, Curtains,

LAMBREQUINS & DRAPERIES,

Nice Cretonnes, Lounge Coverings,

FRINGES, GIMPS, &c.

Caskets, Coffins & Robes

Of all kinds, a large supply always on hand.

MR. GEO. DE PROUX, for so many years with A. B. Mathews, has an interest in the business, and will be pleased to wait upon those who call. Will also be ready to attend any calls for his services in the undertaking line day or night.

MR. CHAS. COOMBS will be in the store, ready at all times to wait upon any who call. 1o

REMEMBER US AT

70 Main Street. - Belfast, Me.

Special Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the firm of E. J. MORISON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The old book accounts of the late firm will be left at the store for the present for collection, and all parties indebted to us are hereby called upon to settle, and anyone having demands against us will present them for immediate settlement. E. J. MORISON.

W. K. MORISON,

Copartners in the late firm of E. J. Morison & Co.

Belfast, March 7, 1882.

Referring to the above notice, announcing my withdrawal from the firm, I desire to thank my old friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past and trust you will continue the same with my brother, W. K. MORISON, who succeeds to the business, feeling assured your interest will be as fully protected in the future as in the past.

E. J. MORISON.

[Established in 1855 by A. J. Morison.]

W. K. MORISON,

SUCCESSOR TO

E. J. MORISON & CO.,

Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, Nails, Glass, Varnishes, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, &c.

Orders by mail or express carefully and promptly attended to. AT THE OLD STORE,

52 MAIN STREET, BELFAST. 1t11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1882.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SEARSPORT NATIONAL BANK" in the town of Searsport, in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, has complied with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking. Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Searsport National Bank," in the town of Searsport, in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, is authorized to commence the business of banking, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 3d day of March, 1882.

JOHN JAY KNOX,

2m11 Comptroller of the Currency. No. 2642.

"BLOOD WILL TELL!"

WILL be kept on the premises of the subscriber, Brooks, for service this season, Jersey bull BEPPO, No. 339 Am. Jersey Herd-Book. Bred by Geo. Blanchard & Bro., Cumb. Ctr., Broadmoor Farm. Sire, "Coronus," dam, "Bessie Fuller." Sire and dam are from the best milk and butter strains of blood. Beppo has very yellow skin and ear, remarkable fine milk points, and good escutcheon. A very superior bull. Holstein bull TOGUS, from Togus farm, Soldier's Home, near Augusta. Bred by Gen. Wm. S. Tilton; sire "Zaandam," imported; dam cow Number Twelve, by "Denmark," imported; gr. dam by imp. "Pleon." Togus is black and white, finely marked, good stock and milk points. The Holstein combine the good qualities of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire in a great degree. Terms—Beppo, $1; Togus, 75 cts. Cows sold or unreturned considered with calf. Bills payable Jan. 1, 1883. 11tt J. W. LANG.

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by R. H. Moody. 1yeow11

R. H. COOMBS, - Belf

An Interesting Account!

Stone in the Bladder Expelled by Using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy."

Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, whose name may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article similar to this, was, like his father, afflicted with Stone in the Bladder, only that his case was more serious than his father's. On the appearance of the disease the father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who, he said, would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy replied, suggesting the use of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," which had worked so successfully in the father's case. Mr. Hicks, who has been assured by the local physicians that they could do nothing more for him, tried "Favorite Remedy" at a venture. After two weeks' use of it he passed a stone ¾ of an inch long and of the thickness of a pipe-stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of the return of the trouble. Here is a sick man healed. What better results could have been expected? What greater benefit could medical science confer? The end was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the Blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as all those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists. 1w11

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE. CURES SCROFULA AND SKIN DISEASES. CURES BILIOUSNESS.

CURES HEART DISEASE. CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility &c.*

The Best Remedy Known to Man.

12,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *give only being required in attention to directions.*

Bucksport, Hancock Co., Me.

This is to certify that I had Chronic Diarrhoea for fifty years, and have used all the medicine I have heard recommended, tried all the doctors within thirty miles, and paid out over two hundred dollars, all to no purpose. I procured from an agent, one of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, and it helped me immediately. The disease has now entirely left me, and I consider myself well. I advise all sufferers to try it. WILLIAM GRANT.

Dresden Mills, Lincoln Co., Me.

I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and failed to find relief until I tried Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, which greatly benefited me. Miss MARY T. GROVES.

York, York Co., Me.

Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has greatly benefited me for Dyspepsia and Difficulty of the Nervous system. I would not be without it. J. A. WITHAM.

Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Disease of the Stomach and Liver, and have been much benefited thereby. MRS. S. RICHARDSON.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village, in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application. 1y45

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St., N. Y. City.

Diphtheria.

A **cold** or **sore throat** may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by **consumption** or **diphtheria.** No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so **quickly** and **surely** in such cases as **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.** The prompt use of this *invaluable remedy* has saved thousands of lives.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an **experiment.** It has been before the public for **forty years,** and is most valued where it is best known.

A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as follows:

PAIN KILLER has been my household remedy for colds for the past twenty-seven years, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure.—L. S. CROCKER, Williamsville, N. Y.

For thirty years I have used PAIN KILLER, and found it a never-failing remedy for colds and sore throat.—BARTON SEAMAN.

Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and consider your PAIN KILLER an invaluable remedy.—GEO. B. EVERETT, Dickinson, N. Y.

I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which relieved me immediately. I will never again go without it.—C. O. FORCE, Lawrence, Ga.

Have used PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years, and have never known it to fail.—RANSOM LEWIS, Waynesboro, Ga.

I began using PAIN KILLER in my family twenty-five years ago and have used it ever since, and have found no medicine to take its place.—R. W. DYER, Druggist, Oneida, N. Y.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.—A. P. ROURS, Liberty Mills, Va.

For twenty-five years I have used PAIN KILLER for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best medicine ever offered.—GEO HOOPER, Wilmington, N. C.

I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow my food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and after taking a few doses was completely cured.—T. WILKINSON.

Dr. WALTON writes from Coshocton: Your PAIN KILLER cures diphtheria and sore throat, so alarmingly prevalent here, and has not been known to fail in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.

Mrs. ELLEN B. MASON writes: My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, high fever, and cold chills. So many children have died here, I was afraid to call a physician, and tried your PAIN KILLER. He was taken on Sunday, and on Wednesday his throat was clear. It was a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to the poor mothers who are losing so many children.

For Chills and Fever **PAIN KILLER** has no equal. It cures when everything else fails.

Delays are often dangerous. A bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without.

All druggists sell it at **25c., 50c., and $1.00** per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, **Providence, R. I.**

1yr25

WHEAT BITTERS

THE Great LIQUID FOOD

FOR BLOOD, BRAIN AND NERVES.

☞ A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE MEDICINE, RICH IN PHOSPHATES AND NOT A CHEAP, ALCOHOLIC DRINK. ☜ Highly recommended by Chemists and Physicians as

A POSITIVE TONIC, ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE AND RELIABLE,

as it does not stimulate the brain or irritate the system and leave deleterious effects. On the contrary, it furnishes just that which is necessary to the brain, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies the heart's blood, and thereby makes only the best flesh, bone and muscle. ☞ It works wonders, curing **NERVOUS and GENERAL DEBILITY, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, INSOMNIA.** Produces a healthy action of the Liver and Kidneys, fortifying the system against the miasmatic influences, and will be found invaluable in all pulmonary and bronchial difficulties. **DELICATE FEMALES, NURSING MOTHERS and WEAKLY CHILDREN** can find no remedy equal to this healthful blood and nerve food tonic. ☞ For sale by all Druggists. $1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by **WHEAT BITTERS CO.,** Office 19 Park Place, New York City.

1yr1eow

Charge of the Heavy Brigade.

A COMPANION PIECE TO THE BALACLAVA CHARGE.

TENNYSON.

[By Special Cable Dispatch to the New York Independent from London.]

I.

The charge of the gallant Three Hundred! the Heavy Brigade!
Down the hill, down the hill, thousands of Russians.
Thousands of horsemen drew to the valley—and stayed,
For Scarlett and Scarlett's Three Hundred were riding by
When the points of the Russian lances broke in on the sky;
And he called "Left wheel into line!" and they wheeled and obeyed.
Then he turned half round, and he bade his trumpeter sound
"To the charge!" and he rode on ahead, as he waved his blade
To the gallant Three Hundred, whose glory will never die.
"Follow, and up the hill!"
Up the hill, up the hill, followed the Heavy Brigade.

II.

The trumpet, the gallop, the charge and the might of the fight.
Down the hill, slowly, thousands of Russians
Drew to the valley, and halted at last on the height
With a wing pushed out to the left and a wing to the right.
But Scarlett was far on ahead, and he dashed up alone
Through the great gray slope of men;
And he whirled his sabre, he held his own
Like an Englishman there and then.
And the three that were nearest him followed with force,
Wedged themselves in between horse and horse,
Fought for their lives in the narrow gap they had made,
Four amid thousands; and up the hill, up the hill,
Galloped the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade.

III.

Fell, like a cannon shot,
Burst, like a thunderbolt,
Crashed, like a hurricane,
Broke through the mass from below,
Drove through the midst of the foe,
Plunged up and down, to and fro,
Rode flashing blow upon blow,
Brave Enniskillens and Grays,
Whirling their sabres in circles of light.
And some of us, all in amaze,
Who were held for awhile from the fight
And were only standing at gaze,
When the dark muffled Russian crowd
Folded its wings from the left and the right
And rolled them round like a cloud—
Oh! mad for the charge and the battle were we
When our own good red coats sank from sight,
Like drops of blood in a dark gray sea;
And we turned to each other, muttering all dismayed,
"Lost are the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade."

IV.

But they rode, like victors and lords,
Through the forests of lances and swords:
In the heart of the Russian hordes
They rode, or they stood at bay;
Struck with the sword-hand and slew;
Down with the bridle-hand drew
The foe from the saddle, and threw
Under foot there in the fray:
Ranged like a storm, or stood like a rock,
In the wave of a stormy day:
Till suddenly, shock upon shock,
Staggered the mass from without
For our men galloped up with a cheer and a shout
And the Russians surged, and wavered, and reeled
Up the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the field,
Over the brow and away.

V.

Glory to each and to all, and the charge that they made!
Glory to all the Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

The three hundred of the Heavy Brigade who made this famous charge, were the Scots Grays and the second squadron of the Enniskillens, the remainder of the Heavy Brigade subsequently dashing up to their support. The three were Elliott, Scarlette's aide-de-camp, who had been riding by his side, and the trumpeter, and Shegog, the orderly, who had been close behind him.

Gems of Thought.

I will be lord over myself. [Goethe.

Loss of sincerity is loss of vital power. [Bovee.

To be weak is miserable, doing or suffering. [Milton.

Nothing is more annoying than a low man raised to a high position. [Cicero.

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man: its publication a duty. [Madame de Stael.

There's nothing kills a man so soon as having nobody to find fault with but himself. [George Eliot.

What a boy learns he mostly keeps till age; So, therefore, parents, train your children well. [Euripides.

Hearts are dust, hearts' loves remain.
Hearts' love will meet thee again.
[Emerson.

The gods approve
The depth and not the tumult of the soul.
[Wordsworth.

A careless song, with a little nonsense in it, now and then, does not misbecome a monarch. [Horace Walpole.

Great loves, to the last, have pulses red;
All great loves that have ever died dropped dead. [H. H.

Troubles are exceedingly gregarious in their nature, and flying in flocks are apt to perch capriciously. [Dickens.

Come what, come may,
Time and the hour run through the roughest day. [Shakespeare.

Selfish people always think their own discomfort of more importance than anything else in the world. [George Eliot.

Difficulties may surround our path, but if the difficulties be not in ourselves, they may generally be overcome. [Dr. Jewett.

God give us grace
Each in his place
To bear his lot. [Whittier.

Life is a succession of lessons which must be lived to be understood. All is a riddle, and the key to a riddle is another riddle. [Emerson.

Real political issues cannot be manufactured by the leaders of political parties, and real ones cannot be evaded by political parties. [Garfield.

The man who builds, and wants wherewith to pay,
Provides a home from which to run away.
[Young.

The Lord is love itself and mercy, and desires to save every one, and with mighty power to attract him to heaven, that is, to himself. [Swedenborg.

Thy path is plain and straight—that light is given—
Onward in faith—and leave the rest to heaven. [Southey.

We see that Time robs, we know that he cheats;
But we still find a charm in his pleasant deceits. [O. W. Holmes.

Who counts his brother's welfare
As sacred as his own,
And loves, forgives and pities,
He serveth me alone. [J. G. Whittier.

In short you're always sure to detect
A sham in the things folks most affect;
Bean-pods are noisiest when dry,
And you always wink with your weakest eye.
[Bret Harte.

It is the heart, and not the brain
That to the highest doth attain,
And he that followeth love's behest
Far excelleth all the rest.
[H. W. Longfellow.

The Steubenville Herald explains how the young man was a trifle too previous in the following fashion: He sat at her feet in quiet peace. He looked into her face and said softly: "Ah, dear, I could sit here forever." "Could you, love?" answered she. "Yes, sweet." "You are quite sure you could, darling?" "I know it, my own." "Very well, then, you sit there, for I have an engagement to go out with young Mr. Fitzspooner, and I won't be back this evening. Turn down the gas and fasten the night latch when you go away. Ta, ta, dear." And she went out.

A young friend of mine was dining with his father a few nights ago. "George," said the fond parent, when they next met, "you took my overcoat instead of your own; and I regret to say I found the pockets of your coat full of cigarettes and matches." "I discovered my mistake, father," replied the son, "directly I got outside, for I found the pockets of the coat I had on contained chocolate creams and three pairs of ladies gloves." [London Truth.

At a certain theatre not long ago a gentleman asked a lady friend in front of him if she had any objection to removing her Gainsborough. She had not, and gladly obliged him. The play proved to be a miserable hodge-podge, and after the first act the gentleman said: "Thank you, greatly, but won't you please replace your Gainsborough? I prefer the hat." [Philadelphia News.

Why is paper more valuable than coin? Because you double it when you put it in your pocket, and when you take it out you find it increases.

In the criminal court at Washington Saturday, the grand jury presented indictments for perjury and conspiracy against Brady, Dorsey et al.

The man who stood in front of his glass for two hours getting the right color to his mustache said he was just "dyeing to see his girl."

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs strengthening and cleansing to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

"Mamma, do you know what the largest species of ants are? You shake your head. Well, I'll tell you. They are elephants."

Grateful to Invalids.

Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, because it is refreshing without the sickening effect of most perfumes.

The "fours of habit," said the gambler, softly, as he dealt himself all the aces in the pack.

Debilitated persons, and sufferers from wasting disease such as consumption, scrofula, kidney affections, will be greatly benefitted by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Cardinal Newman says that a gentleman is one who never inflicts pain; then no dentist can be a gentleman.

It Heads the List

Of all other preparations or medicines. In cases of *nausea, headache,* dizziness or irregularities of the system, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS have no equal. They never fail in affording immediate relief. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast.

A taste for music, when exhibited by young persons, is certainly commendable, but don't start them off with a drum.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of merit with quack medicine. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is a sterling health restorative which will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by overwork. See adv. [Times.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

1yr7

133. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ **Sold by all Druggists.** ☜

1yr16

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and

Every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, including

CONSUMPTION.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES:

"It does not dry up a cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint."

DO NOT BE DECEIVED by articles bearing similar names. Be sure you get

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

with the signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

50 Cents and $1.00 a Bottle.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

1yreow48

Babbitt Metal for Machinery.

TYPE METAL, the best anti-friction metal for lining machinery boxes, for sale at

20lstf THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

GREAT CRASH

—IN—

Dry and Fancy Goods!

THE BOTTOM Dropped Out!

The prices struck where they astonish every one, even our brothers in the business.

BLUE STORE

PITCHER & Co

Announce to the public that this

Great Sale

—OF—

Their Stock

COMMENCES

TO-DAY, FEB. 2d,

And will continue until further notice.

It is seldom we advertise a closing out sale, but

NOW WE DO!

—AND—

We Mean What We Say!

We don't throw out a few

Leading Articles

At a reduced price,

AS A BAIT!

but we have

KNIFED OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Our store is not filled with remnants, shop-worn and unsaleable goods, as we have a jobber that takes this class of merchandise as it accumulates, therefore we offer you the

Latest and Choicest Goods

—AT AN—

Immense Sacrifice!

We cannot enumerate goods or quote prices, but you can impress this upon your minds, we shall always have all the goods advertised in this paper, even if they are $1 bills at 50 cents. We only ask every one in want of ANYTHING that comes under the heading of Dry and Fancy Goods, to call and see if WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

Strike where it will THIS SACRIFICE must be made to SECURE A QUICK SALE.

T. W. Pitcher & Co.,

BLUE STORE.

Belfast, - Maine.

All persons indebted to us please call and settle immediately, as we must close all accounts to and against this firm. 5

HAMBURGS! HAMBURGS!

Acknowledged by all who has seen them to be the

LARGEST STOCK!

—AND—

Prettiest Patterns

in the city, at

B. F. WELLS'. stf

DICKEY, BROWN & MORSE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash & Blinds,

Door and Window Frames, Door and Window Screens, Black Walnut and Ash Extension Tables, Pumps, Gutters, Mouldings, Brackets, and Water Wheels. Pine, Black Walnut and Ash lumber always on hand. Job Work of every description. Sash Primed and Glazed.

We shall keep on hand in connection with the above

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, JAPAN,

Door Butts, Knobs, Locks, Latches, Sash Fasts, Door Springs, Blind Hangings, Castors, Picture Knobs, Wire Screens, Screws, Flowered and Plain Ground Double Thick Door Glass and Window Glass.

Our Prices are Reduced to the Lowest for CASH.

All persons building or repairing will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We want a lot of Pine, Brown, Ash, Spruce and Birch Lumber. Should it be a dry year and affect our water power, we shall add steam power to our mill, and shall always be ready to do all jobs that come along.

A. A. DICKEY. W. M. BROWN. W. B. MORSE.
Searsmont, - - Maine.

June 25, 1881.—50

Call! Call!! Call!!!

AND BRING YOUR

Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c.

TO THE

Belfast Book Bindery!

AND HAVE THEM

Bound in the Neatest Styles!

AND AT

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

As the present year for Magazines soon expires, now is the time to have them bound and thus preserve them. Do not neglect this, and you will soon have a handsome library besides saving your books.

Sabbath School and other Libraries rebound cheap. Repairing neatly done. 20tf

☞ Work called for and delivered if requested. Call and see samples and learn my low prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

14 MAIN STREET, (Over Swift's Shoe Store) BELFAST.

H. H. CORBETT.

Foundry & Machine Shop!

THE BELFAST FOUNDRY AND MACHINE shop is now fairly running, and being equipped with

First-Class Mechanics & Tools,

we are prepared to do work promptly and just as our customers direct.

Mining Machinery & Ship Work

will be made a specialty. Duplicate parts or full sets of nearly all agricultural implements in use in this vicinity in stock or made to order. Prices will be made low, and we hope and expect to merit and obtain a liberal patronage.

POWER WITH ROOM TO RENT.

C. J. HALL, Lessee

Belfast, March 1, 1881.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

A. G. JEWETT having disposed of the milking establishment on his farm, will endeavor to make it for the interest of litigating parties and their counsel to call on him for professional aid instead of going out of the county for it, as he will now give his time to his profession, and the service of his clients, who will find him in his office *daily* from 9 A. M. to 12 at noon, and from 2 to 5 P. M. and at his house at all other hours of the day ready to attend to clients. The Waldo Bar embodies all the legal talent required to try both sides of any case in court, and need not submit to the mortification of going out of the county for professional assistance. A. G. JEWETT.

Feb. 14, 1882.—6m7

TO LET!

The Desirable Suit of Offices over the Store of

HIRAM CHASE & SON,

OPPOSITE THE

AMERICAN HOUSE.

Possession given the first of March.

6tf HIRAM CHASE.

American Hotel.

Having been unexpectedly called upon to take charge of the above hotel, I hope with the assistance of **MR. EDWARDS,** the former clerk, to maintain the good reputation heretofore formed by the late landlord, **MR. WILL R. HOLMES,** who has taken up his residence in Rockland. H. N. LANCASTER,

1yr10 American Hotel, Belfast, Me.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE.

The subscriber announces that he has purchased the New England House, in this city, and will take charge of the same on **SATURDAY, DEC. 31.** The house will be thoroughly renovated and put in first-class condition. Special attention will be given to people attending the Court. Further particulars will be announced hereafter.

CHAS. H. CROSBY.

Belfast, Dec. 29, 1881.—tf

WANTED!

A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, TO RUN A *BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.*

Address or apply to **GEO. A. QUIMBY.**

Belfast, March 8, 1882.—2w10

NOTICE.

I SHALL KEEP FOR SERVICE THE THOROUGHBRED short horn bull MCATOR 24, for the season of 1882, at my stable in Frankfort. Terms to warrant, $1.50. Thoroughbred cows, $5.00.

E. C. WEST.

Frankfort, March 7, 1882.—3w10*

Farm for Sale.

The JOHN PHILBROOK farm in East Knox. Enquire of W. K. MORISON, Belfast, Me.

10tf

RUBBER COATED SCYTHES.

Temper Not Started by Polishing, Oil Tempered, New Process.

Copyrighted. Prices on application.

13w6 FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

SEAMEN WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED SEAMEN WANTED IN ROCKland for coasting. Apply to JOHN S. RANLETT, Shipping Agent

Rockland, Aug 30, 1881.—26

FURNACE FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND FURNACE, good make and in complete order, will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN B. WADLIN, Main Street.

FOUND.

A SILVER FRUIT KNIFE. The owner can have it by calling on REV. C. E. LIBBY.

Belfast, March 9, 1882.—10

M. S. STILES, JR.,

Land Surveyor and Conveyancer,

JACKSON, (Brooks P. O.,) MAINE.

Land surveying in all its branches. Plats of surveys made when required. Old Plans copied neatly and accurately. Conveyancing, Deeds of all kinds, Bonds, Leases, Assignments, Agreements discharges, &c., promptly executed. Patronage solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. 29

THOMBS & OSBORNE

SAIL MAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

JUNK, PAPER STOCK, IRON & METALS

Swan & Sibleys Bros.' Wharf, - - - Belfast, Me.

☞ Highest cash price paid for old rags, junk metals, bones, &c. 37

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness. 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

FLORESTON COLOGNE. An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 25 and 75 cents.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all complaints of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, &is

The Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will quiet the nerves, give you a good night's rest, and invigorate the body and give you new life.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic or for a failure to help or cure.

Sold at $1 a size at druggists, large saving buying $1 Size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 42 Wash St., N.Y.

1yr3

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

—A fair trial will convince the most skeptical.—

ELYS' CREAM BALM

Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head and snuffles it is unequalled. This Balm is free to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package. Send for circular with full information. 1yeow3

ELYS' CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY THE BELFAST DRUGGISTS, and by Wholesale Druggists generally.

DIRECTIONS.

For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

For Deafness.

Apply a particle into the ear, rubbing in thoroughly.

BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

This is a true bone superphosphate, and may be used *once or twice* in the hill or drill or broadcast, either *with or without* manure, and will produce a much earlier and larger crop. In the Report of the Mass. Inspector of Fertilizers, its valuation is from $3 to $10 per ton higher than other Phosphates which sell at the same price. The past year over 3000 tons were sold against 100 tons three years ago, showing that it is liked by the farmers. If there is no local agent near you, send to us.

Also for sale STOCKBRIDGE MANURES.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

FRANK R. GRAY, AGENT,

BELFAST, MAINE. 2m10

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No. 76 State St., opposite Kilby, Boston,

Secures Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington. *No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.*

R. H. EDDY, solicitor of Patents.

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"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"Inventors cannot employ a person more trustworthy or more capable of securing for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

BOSTON, October 19, 1876.

R. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir. You procured for me, in 1846, my first patent. Since then you have acted for and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, reissues and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I still give you almost the whole of my business. In your line, and advise others to employ you.

Yours truly, GEORGE DRAPER.

Boston, January 1, 1882.—1yr1

As all are aware there is a great increase of

Kidney and Liver Complaints,

resulting in Dropsy, Brights Diseases, &c., March, April and May are the months in which to stimulate and strengthen the kidneys & Liver and purify the Blood.

DON'T NEGLECT IT!

OSGOOD'S Indian Restorative Bitters!

Will surely do it. They are manufactured in Belfast, of the purest materials, pleasant to take. Been in use more than thirty years, with increasing sale.

We keep a bottle open for all that wish to try them.

They are free from all intoxicating liquors, and are not a beverage but a medicine, curing all Bilious Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, and giving wonderful tone and vigor to the Brain and Body.

☞ **Don't let the Spring pass without trying them.**

☞ *Price 65 Cents.*

WM. O. POOR & SON, Proprietors.

MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO.

Incorporated May, 1851.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

HOME OFFICE,

22 Market Square, Providence, R. I.

Wm. P. Goodwin, Secy. Wm. T. Barton, Prest.

This Company Issues Safety Fund Policies.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1882.

Cash Capital	$200,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	90,944.81
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	15,516.65
Reserve for all other Claims	1,227.82
Net Surplus	100,230.42
Total Assets	$407,919.73

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Bank, Gas Co. and Railroad Stocks	$275,424.50
Loans on Mortgage	3,000.00
Loans on Collaterals	1,525.00
Cash in Bank and Office	112,152.54
Accrued Interest	91.83
Premiums in course of Collection	15,752.86
Total	$407,949.73

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Unpaid Losses	$15,516.65
All other Claims	1,227.82
Total	$16,774.47

319 Policies on desirable risks written by

FRED ATWOOD, Agent, - Winterport, Me.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

Will mail FREE their Catalogue for 1882, containing a full descriptive Price-List of Flower, Field and Garden

SEEDS

Bulbs, Ornamental Grasses, and Immortelles, Gladiolus, Lilies, Roses, Plants, Garden Implements. Beautifully illustrated. Over 100 pages. Address

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110 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

Shipments paid for soon as sold. Any information given as to markets, &c. 6m3*

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Call and see me for FERTILIZERS before you buy. 13ws

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Directions in eleven languages.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most sceptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth.

PRICE, $1.00. TRIAL SIZE, 10 Cents.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOLD IN BELFAST BY R. H. MOODY. 1yeow3

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY

—FOR—

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CRAMPS,

Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and *Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

It is a *safe, sure,* and *effectual* Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on

HORSES.

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases

INSTANTANEOUS.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions for the treatment of above diseases. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

1yr19

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered, powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers