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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.]

A Leisure Hour at Fred Atwood's.

In a recent issue of the Maine Farmer Mr. J. W. Lang gives an interesting account of a visit to the large and conveniently arranged agricultural implement depot of Hon. Fred Atwood, in Winterport. The building, which is constructed in the strongest and most thorough manner, is forty by sixty, with four floors and ten thousand feet of flooring space. An elevator facilitates the handling of all tools and castings here kept. Hardly a tool, labor saving devise, or repair, can be called for that is not here, ready at hand, and should it be so obsolete or rare as not to be kept in stock, will be immediately procured from headquarters, as soon as steam and time will allow. It is a museum of the present to every farmer to pass through the grand display of mowers, rakers, cultivators, diggers, hoers, spreaders, sub-soilers, threshers, pruners, cutters, trimmers, gatherers, holders, etc. Like goods in a country store, "too numerous to mention." The Saranac horse shoe nail, the Orrington pottery and various lines of hardware are handled at wholesale. Mr. Lang gives some details concerning what may be regarded as Mr. Atwood's specialities, viz., the Meadow King Mower, the Osborne Plow Sulky, the Gregg chilled and steel plows, and the new Gregg Horse Rake; and says, in conclusion—

All contemplating purchase of tools should fight shy of every new thing, unless that new thing is like the Gregg rake new only in name. The lightning saw man, the traveling quack, the bogus mower man, the confidence game sneak will sell worthless things readily to many farmers who would not buy better and genuine articles of a known dealer of sterling integrity, known principle, and responsible standing. Why is it people will place more confidence in a stranger and strange things, than in the tried and true? It seems to be an element of human nature to take the chances. A word to the wise is sufficient; deal with a man who is planted, who is doing a good business, one you know, and let the slick-tongued oily sharpers alone.

Mr. Atwood is a man of sterling integrity, straight and square. He has held responsible positions of member of State Senate, Ch. Com. of Agriculture, trustee N. E. Ag. Society, for the past ten years, is well and widely known all over New England, has built up a business second to no other of the same kind in the State, and is growing right along. If any one in any part of the State wishes an implement of any kind, or information in regard to the same, he can obtain the latter gratis, and the former at manufacturer's prices of Mr. Atwood. Such an establishment and such a business is to be encouraged and patronized, and it is one every citizen of the State may well be, and ought to be proud of. Mr. Atwood is Manager of the branch office Gregg Iron Works, Higganum Manufacturing Corporation, Higganum, Conn.; Gen. agent improved and decorated earthen ware made by Orrington Earthen Ware Co., Orrington, Maine, and Manufacturer's agent for many other things.

Fancy Farmers.

The Lancaster Farmer says that no class of men have been ridiculed so much and none have done so much good as those who are denominated fancy farmers. They have been in all times and countries the benefactors of the men who have treated them with derision. They have experimented for the good of the world, while others have simply worked for their own good. They tested theories while others raised crops for market. They have given a dignity and glory to the occupation of farming it never had before.

Fancy farmers have changed the wild hog into the Suffolk and Berkshire; the wild cattle of Britain into Shorthorns; the mountain sheep, with its lean body and hair fleece, into the Southdown and Merino. They brought up the milk of cows from pints to gallons. They have lengthened the surloin of the bullock, enlarged the ham of the hog, given strength to the shoulders of the ox, rendered finer the wool of the sheep, added fleetness to the speed of the horse, and made beautiful every animal that is kept in the service of man. They have improved and hastened the development of all domestic animals, till they hardly resemble the animals from which they sprang.

Fancy farmers introduced irrigation and under-draining, also grinding and cooking food for stock. They have brought guano from Peru and nitrate of soda from Chili. They introduced and domesticated all the plants we have of foreign origin. They brought out the theory of rotation of crops as a natural means of keeping up and increasing the fertility of the soil. They first ground up gypsum and bones, and treated the latter with acid to make manures of peculiar value. They first analyzed soils as a means of determining what was wanted to increase their fertility. They introduced the most approved methods of raising and distributing water.

Fancy farmers or fancy horticulturists have given us all our varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A fancy farmer in Vermont, a few years ago originated the early rose potato, which added millions of dollars to the wealth of the country, and proved a most important accession in every part of the world where introduced. Another of these same fancy men originated the Wilson strawberry, and another the Concord grape.

Maine Farm Notes.

Mrs. Woodbury Parsons, of Alna, made from four of our common cows six hundred and twenty-five pounds of butter in nine months, from the fifth of April to the fifth of January.

Mr. B. B. Ingraham, at his farm near this city, has some very handsome pure Jersey stock, one of the heifers, little "Buttercup," having the following record: she was two years old on the 15th of February. When her calf was three weeks old she had made in seven days—from the 13th to the 20th—nine pounds and ten ounces of butter. [Rockland Free Press.

Mr. Rutillus Alden is one of the enterprising farmers of Winthrop, says the Home Farm. He knows how to farm and make it pay; keeps ten cows, four heavy oxen and other stock to the number of thirty head; keeps swine and raises pork; feeds his store hogs considerably on Mangold beets through the winter, and says that he can make it pay to raise pork at six cents per pound. He is getting together lumber and materials this winter to build him a large barn next season. It is to be 105 feet in length, 52 feet wide, 18 feet posts, with a cellar under the whole structure.

To raise onions successfully the ground must be rich and finely pulverized. Deep plowing should be avoided. After the ground is in proper condition a heavy dressing of unleached ashes should be applied and raked in; then roll the bed and scratch the surface enough to make a fine seed-bed. Weeding should be commenced very early—as soon as the onion tops are in sight, and followed very closely through the season; otherwise the crop will be greatly injured, first by the growth of the weeds, and then by pulling them when strongly rooted. The maggot is a terribly destructive enemy of the onion crop, and should it appear may be greatly lessened in numbers, if not entirely exterminated, by turning hot water on the stems of the plants close to the ground.

STAINING WOOD. The following has been published as a new method for staining wood, so that the color may be pleasing and permanent under exposure to light and air: A strong solution of permanganate of potash is applied to the surface for about five minutes. The wood is then carefully washed and dried, and afterwards polished in the usual way.

The Spade in Gardening.

If a person has only a small garden inclosed by a fence, as is generally the case in cities and villages, a team and plow should never be brought into it. The reasons for excluding them are many. In the first place, the horses are likely to do considerable damage to the shrubbery, bushes and vines. A plow does not work to good advantage on a small plat of ground surrounded by a fence. It cannot turn all the soil, and that which is turned is left in bad shape, ridges alternating with dead furrows. Even under the best circumstances, as when very long furrows can be turned, the plow is not the equal of the spade in preparing land for root crops, which comprise the bulk of the things raised in a small garden. When one has less than a half-acre of land to till, he should prepare the soil in the best manner possible.

For preparing small plats of land for crops, there is no implement equal to the spade. With it the soil may be loosened to a greater or less depth at will. With a spade the manure that was thrown on the surface may be buried out of sight and put in a position where it will not only decompose quickly, but be of the greatest use to the plants it is intended to benefit. With the spade for turning the soil, there will be neither ridges nor depressions like those caused by the plow. If there are natural depressions to be filled up and small elevations to be leveled down, this work may be accomplished with very little trouble while the operation of spreading is going on. For preparing hills for squashes, cucumbers, and melons; for digging about the roots of trees, vines, and bushes, and for properly mixing the different portions of the soil, there is no implement equal to the spade.

For gardening purposes it is not best to have all the soil prepared for planting at one time, though this course is desirable when a plat of ground is to be sown with grain, or planted with one crop throughout. The period for planting a garden in which a large variety of vegetables are to be raised extends through six or eight weeks, and there is economy of time in planting seeds in freshly prepared soil. If land has been plowed a month before it is planted it will be quite hard, while the chances are that the surface will be covered with weeds. To get the soil in a suitable condition to plant, will call for as much time and labor as would be required to prepare it had it never been plowed. The spade in the hands of an expert is not a difficult implement to handle, and every gardener who expects to reach the highest success should become an expert in the use of the spade.

American Apples Abroad

The first of the series of farmers' institutes, by the Middlesex South Agricultural Society, was held last week in Newton, Mass., under the auspices of the Newton Horticultural Society. W. G. Lewis of Framingham presided, and announced the subject as "Fruit Culture and Ornamental Trees." Mr. O. B. Haddam of Worcester, stated that, according to English journals, 600,000 barrels of apples had been shipped from the United States to Liverpool the past season. Exporting apples was in its infancy, and after people had learned how to ship them so they would keep in good condition, there would be a large profit in raising apples for exportation. He also read a paper on the pear tree blight. W. C. Strong of Newton discussed the same subject. Mr. Lewis gave statistics in regard to the shipment of apples to England as follows: The amount of apples shipped from Boston, from December 1880 to February 1881, was 491,000 barrels, worth in Boston $754,000, and in Liverpool $1,227,500. The amount shipped from New York to all ports in England was 976,000, worth in England, at $2.50 per barrel, $2,940,000. Nine tenths of the apples shipped were Baldwins, and a large portion were received in bad order. Apples shipped from Canada were received in a much better condition than those from Boston or New York. Canada apples brought in England $4.50 per barrel. Had the New York and Boston apples brought the same price as those from Canada, we should have received from them nearly $6,500,000 instead of $4,200,000 so that we have a direct loss of over $2,000,000 on account of the bad manner in which they are prepared and picked on board the steamers. The next institute will be held at Marlboro.

CLEANING SINK SPOUTS AND PIPES—Dissolve four or five pounds of washing soda in boiling water and throw down the kitchen sink to prevent the pipes stopping up with grease, etc. Do this every few weeks. Clean lead pipes leading from washbowls by pouring down them a strong solution of potash dissolved in hot water. Don't get the mixture on the hands or clothing. It destroys all animal matter, hair, etc., and saves employing a plumber.

A waterproof glue is made by taking twelve ounces of glue with sufficient water to dissolve it; add three ounces of rosin, melt them together and add four parts of turpentine or benzine. Mix in a carpenter's glue-pot to prevent burning

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 16.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2301; sheep and lambs, 9200; swine, 9,030; veal, 125; number of western cattle, 2062; eastern cattle, 265; milch cows and northern cattle, 140.

Prices of beef ℔ 100 ℔ live weight, extra quality, $6 00@6 37½; first, $5 25@5 87½; second, $4 50@5 12½; third, $4 00@4 37½; poorest grade of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 25@5.

Brighton Hides, ℔ ℔; Brighton Tallow, 5½@5½ ℔ ℔; Country Hides, 7c. ℔ ℔; Country Tallow, 4@4½c ℔ ℔; Calf Skins, 12½c. ℔ ℔; Sheep Skins, $1 25@2 00 each; Lamb Skins, $1 25@2 00 each.

Working Oxen—There was a fair supply in market and a moderate call for them. We quote sales in full:

1 pair girth 7 ft., 6 inches, live weight 3900 ℔, $210;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 8 inches, live weight 4200 ℔, $200;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 3 inches, live weight 3500 ℔, $163;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 3 inches, live weight 3300 ℔, $165;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 2 inches, live weight 3300 ℔, $140;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 2 inches, live weight 3100 ℔, $165;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 10 inches, live weight 2800 ℔, $145;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 11 inches, live weight 3300 ℔, $140;
2 pairs girth 6 ft., 6 inches, live weight 2400 ℔, $124;

Milch Cows—We quote sales of 3 springers at $35 each; 1 extra springer, $50; 2 do., $35 each; 4 do., at $30 each; 1 new milch cow, $40; 2 for $75; 3 cows and calves at $50 each; 1 cow and calf, $52 50; 1 milch cow for $50.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were taken to the abattoir to be slaughtered; Sheep costing from 6½ to 7, and lambs from 7 to 7½c. ℔ ℔, live weight.

Swine—Prices of fat hogs have declined, those for this week's market costing the butchers from 6¾ to 7c. ℔ ℔, live weight.

Veal Calves—Those from Maine were mostly sold by the head. We note sales of 17 calves at $6 ℔ head; 6 calves at $29 50 the lot, or from 4 to 7c. ℔ ℔, live weight.

The purest invigorant and stimulant (not an intoxicant) is Malt Bitters.

No man ever looked on the dark side of life without finding it.

There is a balm for all who weep—
A balm for all who toil;
A sovereign balm for angush deep
In balm of GILEAD OIL 3w11*

A London cabman called out after a smart, dapper little gentleman, who affects particularly large hats: "Come out of that 'at, will yer? I know yer in it, 'cos I sees yer feet.

No, Sir!

A Scotch minister once said no woman could bear pain as well as a man. That is not so. The fact is generally the other way. Mrs. Edward Meyers, of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand by amputation, without taking ether, or moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation, said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was erysipelas, and afterwards the Doctor gave his "Favorite Remedy" to cleanse the Blood. Mrs. Meyers is now well and strong. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" at One Dollar a bottle is *the* thing for Female weaknesses and all complaints arising from bad blood. But that Scotchman was mistaken. 2w11

Asleep.

In summer time how fair it showed!
My garden by the village road,
Where fiery stalks of blossom glowed,
And roses softly blushed;
With azure spires, and garlands white,
Pale heliotrope, the sun's delight,
And odors that perfumed the night
Where'er the south wind rushed.

There solemn purple pansies stood,
Gay tulips, red with floral blood,
And wild things fresh from field and wood,
Alive with dainty grace.
Deep heaven-blue bells of columbine,
The darkly mystic passion vine,
And clematis, that loves to twine,
Bedecked that happy place.

Beneath the strong unclouded blaze
Of long and fervent summer days
Their colors smote the passing gaze,
And dazzled every eye
Their cups of scented honey-dew
Charmed all the bees that o'er them flew,
And butterflies of radiant hue
Paused as they floated by.

Now falls a cloud of sailing snow,
The bitter winds of winter blow,
No blossom dares its cup to show—
Earth folds them in her breast;
A shroud of white a virgin pall,
Is slowly, softly, hiding all;
In vain shall any sweet wind call
To break their silent rest.

My garden is a vanished dream,
Dead in the waning moon's cold beam,
Clear icicles above it gleam;
And yet—I know not how—
My flowers will hear the dropping rain
When Spring renewed hill and plain,
And then it shall be mine again;
It is God's garden now.
[Rose Terry Cooke, in Harper.

Moments of Terror.

"Captain, you have led a busy life—have seen much service both at sea and on shore. We want to call on your experience to settle a point of dispute between us."

"At your service, gentlemen."

"You are doubtless acquainted with the Orkney Islands, where the wild fowls breed in the clefts of the rocks. The fishermen fasten a stick to the end of a long rope, which is secured to the brow of the cliffs and then placing one of their number astride the stick, he is lowered down the precipice in search of game. You have most likely heard the account of the man who in striking at the bird with an iron-plated boat staff, as they flew from their holes, cut two of the strands of the rope that suspended him between heaven and earth."

"Below him was certain death—above him a terrific wall of rock that seemed to reach the sky. He gave the signal for hauling up, by striking the rope twice with his staff. Never did his comrades pull the line so lazily. Slowly, slowly dragged the rope over the edge of the cliff, while the severed strands seemed to fly upward with great rapidity of thought. Every instant he dreaded that a weak place in the remaining portion would be untwisted, and so certain appeared his doom that he felt that every foot he advanced up the face of the precipice would but increase the height of his fall. A sudden pause in the motion struck him with a new fear, when the untwisted part of the rope came into the hands of the fishermen above, they at once perceived his danger and instantly lowered another line. The fowler was rescued from his peril, but such was the effect of his terror during the few minutes of his frightful ascension that his dark brown hair was changed to gray."

"Bad enough," said the captain, "but not quite the worst in the world. I don't know whether the chance which a young nevvy of mine run foul of during the first voyage, in the Bay of Biscay, wasn't just as bad. We were in a stumpy tub of a 'mafferdite brig,' trying to claw off a lee shore, with a rolling sea and plenty of wind in short sudden puffs. The boy—about 16, slim built and pale—was an out-and-out lubber, fond of reading and skulking his duty whenever he could: his mother, my only sister, a widow by the way, had made me promise to take care of him, but we were short-handed, and he was forced to work his turn. Some of the hands had gone aloft to shake out a reef in the foretopsail—the rigging was covered with ice—it was a January morning—well, the boy slipped or was thrown or blown from the yard—his foot caught in a bight in some of the running rigging, and he hung by the heels, head downward, from the end of the yard, dipping in the sea at each plunge of the old craft, and hoisted up again, high and dry, every time she came to the wind. I expected every roll to see him jerked from his foothold, and no boat that we had could have lived a minute in that sea. I did not dare to luff for fear of being taken slack. When I thought of his mother I had a great mind to save him, even if I breached the old tub; but the point I wanted to weather was close at hand, and the roar of the surf did not sound altogether the thing. We did save him at last. I guess his feelings were quite as queer as that of your friend, the fowler. He had but one pull up, while my nevvy had better than a hundred, with a cold bath in a frosty sea between each pull, nothing but a half hitch around his ankle and head downward all the while."

"Horrible, indeed! What did you say to the poor fellow when he was relieved?"

"Told him he deserved a starting for being so clumsy when he knew I was short-handed—made him swallow some hot coffee and turn in. He never went aloft again and at the end of the voyage cut the sea and took to carpentering. That's some nine years ago, and his hair ain't turned gray yet."

"Pray, sir," said another of the passengers, "have you seen Hoffman's tale of the drunken fireman who crept in the man-hole of a boiler undergoing repairs on board one of the western steamboats? It was very well told. The poor fellow woke up in total darkness as the water was being pumped in; then he heard the roar of the huge fire beneath and felt the boiler glowing around him, while the firemen continued to 'wood up.'"

"A good idea; but it resembles 'The Involuntary Experimentalist' in Blackwood. We were speaking of facts, not fiction. I have heard a veteran officer in the service of England declare that he stood the brunt of the Peninsular campaign, besides a tolerable seasoning in India, where fearful sights were everyday matters, and that he never actually suffered under the influence of fear, when death slew down his thousands, except once, and that, strange to say, occurred in the heart of the city of London."

"A ghost story?"

"No, indeed, a street affair, in open daylight. A couple of notorious murderers, Haggerty and Holloway, were to be executed in front of Newgate jail. It is said that upwards of forty thousand spectators were collected in the neighborhood of the place of execution, crowding from every point to a common centre. Just as the criminals were placed upon the gallows, a cart full of women broke down; the accident alarmed the bystanders, and gave an impetus to the whole body of that immense assemblage, which swayed to and fro like the waves of the sea. Persons of short statue and weak frame, unable to compete with their more burly neighbors, sank down and rose no more. Shrieks of 'Murder!' sounded on every side—the crowd was forced over the writhing bodies of several females and boys, without the power of rendering the slightest aid. The mob was absolutely struggling with each other for their lives. In the midst of the alarm the criminals were swung from the gallows' beam, an incident which, although expected, materially increased the confusion. The outer portion of the mob pressed furiously to get near the disgusting sight—several persons were squeezed to death as they stood in the crowd, and their bodies remained wedged in the mass for a full hour. The major often spoke of the scene as one of peculiar horror. A short stout person of considerable respectability, with whom the major had been conversing for some time previous to the panic, had one of his shoes forced down to the heel; he stopped to put it in its place, when a sway or rolling of the crowd occurred, pushing him from his balance and overwhelming the unhappy man. In one minute over a hundred persons had been forced over his body, pounding it into a mass of blood and dirt. A woman with an infant at her breast sank under the feet of the mob from sheer exhaustion; as she fell she put her babe into the arms of a man who stood beside her. He threw it over the heads of the crowd, aware that he was unable to save it where he stood. The infant was again tossed forward—and again—until a person received it near the edge of the crowd, and he placed it under a cart till the mob dispersed. The child was taken away alive."

"How many persons lost their lives on that occasion?"

"I do not know. The major declared that when the crowd separated, which was not until the bodies of the criminals were removed from the platform, that upwards of 100 were found senseless in the street; but many were doubtless restored to life."

"I am not superstitious, gentlemen," said the captain.

"Not more so than captains generally are I suppose."

"But I do believe that that fearful panic was infused into the minds of the mob as a punishment for making holiday in the death-hour of their fellow-creatures."

"I have heard of a story somewhere of a merchant who collected a party together to give eclat to one of those little family festivals which brighten the dark track of life and cheer the human heart in every clime. It was his daughter's wedding day; crowds of her young acquaintances circled around her, and, as the father gazed proudly on the face of the young bride, he wished as bright a prospect might open for his other children, who were gamboling merrily among the crowd. Passing along the passage connecting the lower rooms he met the servant maid, an ignorant country wench, who was carrying a lighted tallow candle in her hand, without a candlestick. He blamed her for this dirty conduct, and went into the kitchen to make some arrangements with his wife about the supper table. The girl shortly returned from the cellar with her hands full of ale bottles, but without the candle. The merchant immediately recollected that several barrels of gunpowder had been placed in the cellar during the day, and that his foreman had opened one of the barrels to select a sample for a customer.

"'Where is your candle?' he inquired, in excessive agitation.

"'I could not bring it up with me, for my hands were full,' said the girl.

"'Where did you leave it?'

"'Well, I'd no candlestick, so I stuck it into some black sand that's there in one of the tubs.'

"The merchant dashed down the cellar steps; the passage was long and dark, and as he groped his way, his knees threatened to give way under him, his breath was choked, and his flesh seemed suddenly to become dry and parched, as if he already felt the suffocating blast of death. At the extremity of the passage, in the front cellar, under the very room in which his children and their friends were reveling in felicity, he discerned the open powder barrel, full almost to the top, the candle stuck lightly in the loose grains, with a long and burnt-out snuff of red wick topping the small and burnt-out flame. The sight seemed to wither all his powers, and the merry laugh of the youngsters above struck upon his heart like the knell of death.

"With unequaled presence of mind he placed a hand on each side of the candle, with the palms upward and the distended fingers pointing toward the object of his care—which as they gradually met, was secured in the clasp or locking of his fingers, and safely removed the head of the barrel. As he lifted the candle from its bed in the powder, the exuberance of the wick fell off, and rolled, a living coal, into the hollow of his hands. He cared not for the burning smart: he carried it steadily along the passage to the head of the cellar stairs. The excitement was then over—he could smile at the danger he had conquered—but the reaction was too powerful, and he fell into fits of the most violent and dreadful laughter. He was conveyed senseless to bed, and many weeks elapsed ere his nerves recovered sufficient tone to allow him to resume his habits of every day life."

"I confess that you have evidenced a stronger instance of cause of terror than I did when I produced the fisherman of the Orkneys. Yes, sir, your merchant had not only his own life in forfeit, but the consideration of the almost certain death of the whole of his family. I can thoroughly understand that man's feelings while gazing upon the candle of death."

"The merchant's chance," said the captain, "was a trifle worse than my nevvy's, as far as feelings and all that goes; but still he did not get the duckings in a January sea. You haven't capped the climax yet, though, and you can't do it on any land—you must take your mishaps at sea if you want horrible situations in perfection."

"Can you instance one or two, captain?"

"Half a dozen, if you like. I'll mention one that, in my opinion, combines the most awful point of all your stories—and I know my portion of it to be a fact. A small schooner was chartered in New York in '37 to take a company of players to Texas. I forget the manager's name, but he was with his troupe and contemplated a junction with Corri, who is of some standing as a public caterer in the young republic. Among the company were Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Page, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Williams and the manager and several others. The little craft was caught in a gale off Cape Hatteras; a heavy sea struck her stern and forced her head into the wind; her bows were seized by the gale, and she went down stern first.

"Being light freighted, she soon rose to the surface, keel upward. The captain, with all his little crew and some of the passengers who were on the deck, were swept away like so much chaff; but the suddenness of their destruction was mercy compared to the sufferings endured by the unfortunates in the cabin. The companionway had been left open, and the rushing water soon engulfed the inmates, already sorely bruised by the loose furniture and luggage that knocked against them in the capsize. When the water in the cabin reached its level, it was found that by standing on the beam or roof-tree there was a vacancy of about six inches between the top of the water and the bottom of the cabin overhead. Consequently, full-grown persons could find breathing room by holding their faces in a horizontal position, but were liable to lose their standing every instant from the rolling of the vessel in the trough of the sea.

"But few of the passengers could avail themselves of the tantalizing assistance for any length of time; the weak-bodied and short-sized men gradually sank, mauger all the assistance that the stronger class could render. The husbands fought with death most manfully in behalf of their wives, but were unable to save them. One of the ladies had an infant, and, intent upon its salvation, literally drowned herself in endeavoring to hold her babe above the water. Thrice did her husband dive and rescue all he held dear on earth, and thrice was he compelled to let them sink. Now, I affirm that no imagination can picture a scene of more perfect horror than this floating chamber of death presented to the survivors, who were struggling to maintain life for a few seconds in almost hopeless agony. Without a ray of light to cheer them, dashed from side to side as the vessel gave to the fury of the sea, with the dead bodies of their wives and co-mates rolling about them, the howling of the storm without, rendering the despair within more terrible by forbidding the hope of rescue, the occasional moments of silence interrupted by the muttered prayer or agonized supplication of the sufferers, with the bubbling, struggling deaths of the victims as they writhed about the limbs of the survivors—all this is truly horrible; no romance can equal it and the annals of suffering cannot afford a parallel case.

"Death was gradually dwindling the number of the passengers, when one of them proposed to dive down under the companion ladder, swim along the deck, dive still deeper under the bulwarks, and come up in the open sea by the side of the capsized hull. The attempt was difficult to a practiced swimmer, and but two of the four survivors were able to swim at all. There was also the chance of getting caught in one of the sails or getting entangled in the rigging; and supposing all these conquered, what certainty was there that the swimmer would be able to secure a holding place on the hull in that fierce, raging sea? But on the other side the scheme allowed a hope of escape, while certain death awaited them on the inside. The best swimmer volunteered to make the first essay, and if successful he was to knock loudly upon the upturned keel. He made several attempts before he was able to clear the ladder; at last he succeeded in getting out of the cabin, but they waited in vain for the encouraging sound.

"One of them declared he heard a wild shriek mingle with the gale shortly after the adventurer disappeared. Another ventured, and was fortunately thrown on the hull by a wave as soon as he reached the surface. He kicked loudly against the side of the craft, and in a few minutes beheld another struggling to reach the hull—he was successful. The third and last appeared, and also gained a hold upon the vessel, but he was too exhausted to remain. He fell off in the course of the night, and Williams and Dougherty were the only survivors of the ill-fated company and crew. For four days these poor fellows were tossed about, clinging to the upturned vessel, and suffering from famine, thirst, fatigue and cold. A brig bound to New Orleans rescued them, but Williams never recovered. Dougherty survives."

Success of Pisciculture in California

The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of California give an excellent report respecting the artificial propagation of salmon in the Sacramento river since 1873, when several thousand young fish were placed in the head waters of this river:

Since 1874 we have obtained the numbers and weight of salmon caught in the Sacramento and San Joaquin, that have been transported from the place of capture, to the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton, by rail and steamboats, as also the number and weight of salmon put up in tins by the different canning establishments.

This system has been pursued since we commenced in 1873, and the record is as follows:

	Pounds.
For season ending August 1, 1875.....	5,098,781
For season ending August 1, 1876.....	5,341,423
For season ending August 1, 1877.....	6,403,723
For season ending August 1, 1878.....	6,920,768
For season ending August 1, 1879.....	4,432,250
For season ending August 1, 1880.....	10,837,400

The Commissioners call attention to the fact that the weight of salmon captured has doubled since the State appropriation enabled them to put annually 2,000,000 young fish in the head waters of the Sacramento River.

The increase in the catch has warranted the employment of $300,000 more capital than formerly in the canning business. There are now nine canning establishments on the Sacramento River. The business has grown from 33,017 cases in 1879 to 62,900 cases in 1880. Experiments with shad are entirely satisfactory.

A Story Concerning Henry Giles.

Thirty years ago one of the popular lecturers in this country was Henry Giles, an Irish Unitarian clergyman. Now at an advanced age and paralyzed, he is forgotten, save by those who provide for his wants. "Templeton," the Boston correspondent of the Hartford Courant, tells the following anecdote of the once noted man. He was a man of large self-esteem, and considerable capacity of self-assertion, which stood in the way of his success in the ministry.

I call to mind one incident which it was my fate to witness:

Mr. Giles was engaged one summer Sunday to preach in a town about ten miles from Boston. He stood up in the pulpit to announce his text.

Exactly at the same moment a tired farmer, who occupied a conspicuous pew in front of the pulpit, drew a red silk handkerchief from his pocket, deliberately spread it over his own bald head and forehead to protect them from the flies, and resigned himself to slumber.

This was too much for the dignity of Mr. Giles. He stopped, shut his sermon, and began to glare at the somnolent parishioner.

The latter rested in serene unconsciousness, while the rest of the congregation looked to see how this singular duel would end.

The silence became protracted, till all at once it appeared to occur to the individual who was the cause of it that it was worth while to ascertain what it was all about.

He removed his handkerchief and looked up, only to find himself fixed by the glittering eye of the preacher, and by the eyes of everybody else! With a convulsive start, he abandoned all thought of a nap that day, and the sermon went on. In fact, it was a pretty lively congregation for a hot Sunday.

The sailing of the sealing fleet from St. John's, Newfoundland, is a great event. By special act of Parliament the steam sealing vessels are prohibited from starting out before the 10th of March, in order to prevent the destruction of immature seals. Thursday morning 10th inst., twenty six steamers, representing an aggregate capacity of 11,150 tons and manned by 7,075 men, left St. John's and moved out to sea almost simultaneously, amid the firing of guns, the discharge of rockets and blue lights and the cheering of the populace. Before a fortnight has elapsed the greater number of these steamers will have returned to the home port with their valuable cargoes. The amount of capital invested in these steamers is $2,220,000, exclusive of their outfitting and the maintenance of their crews. A good sealing voyage on the eastern coast of Newfoundland and along the Labrador coast produces, it is said, $1,000,000 worth of blubber and seal skins. Eight years ago the only United States steamer that ever attempted to compete with Newfoundland in this great ocean harvest sank off St. Pierre Island, homeward bound. This was the screw steamer Monticello, well known as a privateer in Southern waters during the war of secession. She was fitted out by Lorenzo Wilson, of Boston, but proved a disastrous failure, being wholly unfit in model and requisite strength for combating with Northern ice floes. Since that time Scotland has entered the lists against Newfoundland and placed on her waters six sealing steamships of an average capacity of 600 tons and capable of floating about thirty-five thousand seals each.

The Waterville Sentinel has completed its first three months of existence, and is a very healthy infant. The publishers announce that R. O. Robbins, formerly of the Dexter Gazette, will hereafter have charge of the editorial department; and if he doesn't make a lively paper it will be because he has forgotten how.

The man who is "fond of his little joke" rarely is fond of another's joke, little or big.

Maine Miscellany.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE AS AN EDITOR.

Mr. Blaine's entrance upon journalism, says a writer ("M.") in the Portland Press, was at Augusta—his wife's native place, in 1833, when he became editor and one of the proprietors of the Kennebec Journal, the state paper. Under his management the paper acquired a greater influence than it had possessed under the lamented Severance. When Hon. John M. Wood became sole proprietor of the Portland Advertiser, and Henry Carter had vacated the editorial chair, Mr. Blaine was induced to take the position, and he retained his connection with the paper until the autumn, I think, of 1860. When I returned to my alma mater, to borrow a college expression, after an absence of several years, I found Mr. Blaine the editor in chief of the Advertiser, and for two years I was placed in close relations with him. He was the readiest and most versatile man I ever saw in an editorial room. He never kept anybody waiting for him, and he was equally exact in requiring that the printers should have his copy in type and proofs ready at the time appointed, and he always took care to allow them plenty of time. The Advertiser was published at that time in a block on the corner of Middle and Market streets, on the site now occupied by Messrs. Chadbourn & Kendall, but the printing office was in a building down on Market street, and the two were connected by a gallery and a passageway through the attic of an intervening building—a *via dolorosa* to the uninitiated. Mr. Blaine had fine accommodations provided for him in the superb library of the establishment, but he usually preferred to do his work up in the "den," a 10 foot room adjoining the composing room. Here he was strongly intrenched against interference. Mr. Blaine resided at Augusta all the time of his connection with the Advertiser, and it was his custom to go home on Friday and return on Monday afternoon. He would come direct to the "den," and dispatch the "printer's devil" for a light luncheon of crackers and cheese and lemonade, or some thing of that sort, meantime acquainting himself with the state of affairs at the office. Luncheon dispatched, he would grab a pile of exchanges and go over their contents with lightning rapidity, tossing them loosely over his shoulder as fast as he had exhausted them. Snip—snip—scratch——scratch—scissors and pen worked together for dear life—scarcely a word was spoken in that little room for hours; and when the editor-in-chief had finished his task a few directions were given to his assistant, and, with the remark that he should return at such an hour in the evening, he would take his departure. Mr. Blaine writes a graceful, fluent hand, with few emendations, and the printers could generally read it readily, though sometimes a new compositor would—remonstrate over it. Many a time has he bounced into the den and flung out the manuscript for the next day's leader, written on the crown of his hat on board the cars. My! That was a flowing hand then—too flowing—it was a gushing hand—and the compositor would frequently gush also. I often had occasion to wait on Mr. Blaine when he was at work in the library room, and it was a common thing to find him surrounded by from six to a dozen visitors, talking upon several different subjects, while the editor's pen travelled rapidly across the paper, as if he was oblivious of their presence. Suddenly he would interpose a remark in one direction, correct a statement made in another discussion, or help out the memory of a third disputant; and so on, taking a part in all that was going on around him, scarcely looking up from his paper, or arresting the motion of his pen. I thought of Napoleon dictating to a score of secretaries at once. Mr. Blaine's wonderful command of language is almost proverbial, and no where is this gift more appreciated than in a newspaper office. He seldom made "alterations from copy." He seemed to fling his words down like lightning, and they struck right every time. He always, when in town, superintended the "making up" of the editorial page, and in this mechanical process he displayed a rare faculty; a phrenologist would say that his "organ of size was extremely well developed. "There," he would say to the foreman, "put this article at the head of the column, and follow it with this, and then this," pointing to a third, "will just fill out;" and he rarely ever erred materially. Mr. Blaine is one of the most genial and best tempered men I was ever associated with. I cannot recall a harsh or unkind word from him during the two years I spoke of; to me they were very pleasant years. He was equally affable to all in the establishment. Even Reuben, the "devil," with his quiet humor, would sometimes indulge in a joke with the august head of the establishment; and I know that all of the survivors of the old Portland Advertiser establishment of 21 years ago rejoice in the elevation to high honors of their former colaborer, and wish him as thorough success as a cabinet minister as he won as a journalist.

THE HAMLIN PARURE OF AMERICAN GEMS.

At the late inaugural ball at Washington the famous parure of American gems was worn by one of the members of the Hamlin family of Maine, to whom it belongs, and by whom it has been constructed from collections of the past sixty years. Previously to the ball it was examined by a number of the naturalists of Washington, one of whom has kindly furnished a brief description of the charming jewels. It has been intimated that they may eventually become the property of the nation, and be deposited at the Smithsonian Institute, as the proper receptacle for them. This rare collection of our native productions should certainly be preserved entire, as it is represented to be far superior to the casket of Scottish gems presented by the loyal Scots to Queen Caroline many years ago.

The parure consists of a bandeau, ear drops, brooch and necklace. The bandeau is composed of a line of beryls from Massachusetts, upon which are placed in separate points red, white and green tourmalines from Maine, a yellow emerald from Massachusetts, and garnets and other gems from the West. The ear drops are composed of red and green tourmalines set with white aquamarines from Maine and Massachusetts. The brooch is arranged in the form of a large cross, and contains twenty gems, tourmalines, sapphires and beryls, of fine colors, from Maine, Montana and Massachusetts. The necklace is composed of twenty five links of gold, each link containing a beryl from Massachusetts, and from which is suspended a pendant formed of fine gems. Some of these pendants contain stones of extraodinary beauty, and, in fact, they exhibit most of the finest stones found in the United States during the last half century, excepting the big diamond found in Virginia, which was purchased by John Morrissey, the prize fighter. The central stone is a magnificent green tourmaline from Maine, weighing twenty eight karats, and is without a flaw. This gem is surrounded with pearls from the fresh water clams of New England brooks. On either side of the tourmaline are two matchless opals of more than an inch in diameter, without imperfection, and exhibiting wondrous display of prismatic colors. "Oberon" and "Titania" are the names given them, from "Midsummer Nights Dream," and certainly nothing on earth gives more entrancing glimpses of fairy land than these perfect gems. Montana is well represented with beautiful garnets and sapphires of red, white and blue colors. New Mexico contributes, besides the garnets of blood red hue, a superb turquoise more than an inch in length. It is a gem that would have gladdened the hearts of Cortez and his followers when they despoiled the Mexicans of their fine emeralds, turquoise and other varieties. The display of native tourmalines is quite extraordinary, and comprises fine stones of green, red, white, blue and yellow colors. The necklace contains over 150 gems, which form altogether a jewel of remarkable beauty, and is, in fact, a museum in itself of the rarest and most beautiful of our gem productions. [Boston Advertiser.

THE GREENBACK CRAZE EXPLAINED.

The Greenback movement is one of the most puzzling of the public phenomena of our time. Maine is not by any means the sole victim. Several other of the best States in the Union, notably Iowa and Michigan, have been similarly overrun, only they seem to be recovering their senses a little faster than Maine has done. There are some reasons why Maine should be thus smitten which

tive. It bore everywhere the marks of age—and dirt. Time and dirt had obscured the once gay frescoes and subdued everything into a neutral tint. There was a pit behind the ochestra, but the dress circle was divided into boxes, seating four persons, and here was seen *the* audience. On a "fashionable night" (two nights in the week were so termed) when the regular patrons mustered in force, a more lovely sight could hardly be imagined than was presented to the observer from the upper circle. The Creoles (natives) are never gaudy in their dress. Their toilets are always elegant in the true acceptation of the word. No hats or bonnets are worn at the opera; full dress is the rule, and the display of rich laces and of costly jewelry is, or rather was, something marvellous. Diamonds flashed from taper fingers, were pendant from dainty ears, encircled fair necks, undulated on snowy bosoms and shone like stars in tiara's over fair brows. But these audiences are things of the past. The war wrought many changes, and but a year or two after its close this old temple of Music and the Drama, its prestige then being gone, was destroyed by the torch of an incendiary.

Adjoining the Orleans Theatre was a place of note—perhaps notoriety is the better word—the Orleans Ball Room. Here a masked ball took place every Saturday night—"Gentlemen's tickets $2; Ladies free." It was the Bal Mobile of Paris localized. The can-can was danced here as nimbly and the dancers were as agile and graceful as those of the French capitol. Many beautiful faces were seen when the masks were removed, but no woman was present who was not steeped in sin and shame. Toward morning—Sunday morning, remember—terrible scenes were witnessed. Many of the dancers would become maddened by drink or jealousy. The grotesque masks and costumes, the flashing of lustrous but wicked eyes, the scarcely suppressed oaths and the wild abandonment of the dancers made up a scene of mad revelry, which the pen can but feebly portray. Often there were tragedies enacted here. Although all were searched for concealed weapons before entering the ball room, stilettos sometimes flashed in the gas light and drank blood, or the sharp crack of a pistol was heard as a bullet sped to its mark. But with the old Orleans theatre perished also the ball room. So we drop the curtain on both.

Of other places of amusement may be mentioned the New Opera House, also in the French quarter of the city, and then in its first season; the St. Charles Theatre, the home of the blood and thunder drama; the Amphitheatre, chiefly patronized by circus-loving juveniles, and the Varieties Theatre, where the legitimate drama was presented by an excellent company, including many who have since risen from stock actors to stars in the theatrical firmament. G. A. P.

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE SHIPOWNERS OF THE STATE.

Not very long ago the sails of Maine's commerce whitened every sea, and her fleet sailing vessels carried the American flag to all parts of the world. All along the coast rang out the merry music of the ship builders' hammer, and the towns were full of thrifty mechanics and wealthy capitalists. During the past fifteen years the great industry has been gradually dying out, until a large number of the ship yards in Maine are idle. The general prosperity of the country and the unprecedented demand for wooden ships has caused a great revival of this important industry, and it seems very likely that in a year or so the "Dirigo" State will again be celebrated far and wide for her vessels. Wednesday evening the 16th inst., a large number of heavy men who are interested in ships and shipping met in the Senate chamber, at the State House, for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the ship owners and ship masters into an association. Capt. J. S. Winslow, of Portland, was called to the chair, and Dr. A. J. Fuller, of Bath, was chosen Secretary. A large number of applications for membership were received from all parts of the State. These were all voted on favorably. The association now numbers over 500 men who are interested in shipping and represents a good many millions of dollars. It is by far the most important business organization in Maine, if not in New England. Capt. Guy C. Goss, of Bath, in a short speech, defined the objects of the association. A committee of five was then raised to select a list of permanent officers. They reported as follows:

President, Guy C. Goss, of Bath; Vice Presidents, Samuel E. Spring, of Portland; Henry L. Houghton, Bath; Francis Cobb, Rockland; V. H. Coffin, Harrington; Edwin Flye, Damariscotta; Charles H. Chase, Portland; J. C. Jameson, Bath; J. W. Frederick, Belfast; Isaac Reed, Waldoboro; T. J. Southard, Richmond; Thomas J. Stevens, Bangor; J. C. Kimball, Bath; J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta; Recording Secretary, A. A. Strout, Portland; Corresponding Secretary, Henry F. Phillips, Portland; Treasurer, Washington Ryan, Portland; Executive Committee, J. S. Winslow, Portland; Sidney M. Bird, Rockland; Samuel Watts, Thomaston; Arthur Sewall, Bath; P. J. Carleton, Camden; Henry Lord, Bangor; Nahum T. Hill, Bucksport.

A constitution and by laws were then adopted. The association starts out with flattering prospects of doing good work for the languishing shipping industry of Maine.

THE RECEPTION TO EX-SENATOR HAMLIN AT BANGOR.

A complimentary reception was given ex-Senator Hamlin at Music Hall, Bangor last Thursday night. The hall was handsomely decorated and was filled with a large company, including the most prominent citizens. Judge S. F. Humphrey introduced Mayor Brown as chairman, and the latter presented Chief Justice Appleton, of the supreme court, who delivered an address of welcome. The Chief Justice's encomiums were warmly applauded, and Mr. Hamlin was much affected as he arose to respond. With evident emotion he expressed his appreciation of this spontaneous tribute from his neighbors and friends, and said the event would be the most gratifying of his life. He referred briefly to some of the experiences of his long public life, and said he could ask no richer reward for any service he might have rendered than these warm greetings and approvals, as he put the harness off. His remarks were frequently applauded.

Brief but earnest tributes to Mr. Hamlin's qualities and services were then paid by Mr. George W. Field, Rev. F. T. Hazlewood, Hon. Abram Sanborn and Hon. Joseph S. Wheelwright. Descriptions of a complimentary nature, conveying the kindest feelings and sincerest expressions of admiration, were received from Minister Foster, Secretary Blaine, Secretary Lincoln, Senators Conkling, Hale, Frye, Morrill, Bayard, Anthony, Pendleton, Davis, Brown, McPherson, Ransom, Harris, Saulsbury, and Hill; also from Ingersoll and Prof. Samuel Harris of Yale College.

During the reception the comrades of G. A. R. Post Beal entered the hall in uniform and paid their respects to Mr. Hamlin. The exercises closed with a social dance in which the ex-Vice President joined with all the vigor of youth. All the ex-mayors of Bangor served as a reception committee, and a number of young men of both parties acted as ushers.

ROCKLAND'S FINANCES.

In his annual message Mayor Case, of Rockland spoke of the heavy liability incurred by the city in loaning its credit to the amount of $755,000 in aid of building the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, the bonds now falling due at the rate of $20,000 per year until 1902, when the whole balance alone is to be paid. He alluded to the general disquietude of the citizens at this rate of interest on the bonds, six per cent, four per cent. of which has to be raised by taxation of the citizens of Rockland, and also to the universal desire that these bonds may be refunded by new ones at 4 per cent interest, thus saving this city from $15,000 to $18,000 a year. He recommends that a committee of the city Government be appointed with a like number from the citizens at large, to make an exhibit of the property of the city, both real and personal, as to the valuation on a cash basis, together with the liabilities of the city, rate of taxation and all other information necessary and proper for the information of those who hold the bonds issued by the city in aid of the railroad. This committee is to begin its labor as soon as possible, with a view of negotiating with the holders of the bonds by communication or seeing them personally in order that refunding may be brought about at the earliest possible day.

SANDY RIVER RAILROAD.

The directors of the Sandy River Railroad say that with care and economy they think the road will prove a success. At the recent meeting of the company at Phillips the board of directors was reduced to three, Daniel Dennison of Phillips, P. H. Stubbs of Strong, and Daniel M. Bonney of Farmington. The reports show as follows: Passengers carried, 7,900; gross earnings, $13,686; expenses, $11,672; interest, etc., $1,625; surplus credit, $387. The construction account shows that for eighteen miles the road cost $111,397. The directors elected Mr. Dennison president. The road paid interest and expenses last year and has a small sum in the treasury.

IN GENERAL.

The Richmond shoe factory is doing a large business. It employs 400 hands.

New Gloucester has a balance on hand of $1542. Mercer is considering how to dispose of the town debt. It does not propose to repudiate, however.

The Lewiston Journal says Z. H. Bearce has purchased the simon pure steers of Solon Chase. The price paid was $160, which Solon's representative was only too glad to receive in gold coin.

Pea beans are scarce and in demand. One Auburn grocer paid $5 50 per bushel in Boston.

The Maine Central Railroad Company have received their new passenger cars. More elegant cars it would be hard to imagine. They are finished inside and out in solid mahogany.

The financial condition of Sedgwick is excellent; all adjusted accounts have been settled. There is money in the Treasurer's hands, and the invested funds and other resources amount to some five or six thousand dollars.

The Gardiner City Council has made a rule that the City Agent shall report monthly the names of those who purchase liquor of him.

The town of Albion held its annual election of town officers last week, with a sweeping Republican victory as a result, completely reversing the order of last year.

The proposition submitted to the voters of Bangor, to make arrangements with the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad to extend the same to Moosehead Lake was defeated by a vote of 1293 to 697.

At the Anson town meeting it was voted not to pay any interest on the railroad bonds, but to buy up what could be purchased at 50 cents on a dollar. A committee was raised to see what bonds could be secured, and for what prices.

Lewiston is to have a Board of Health.

The editor of the Machias Union has received a "barrel" of chewing gum from a Machias River logging camp. Yum, yum!

"Pure skunk oil" is sold in Lewiston for rheumatism.

Alfred M. Taylor, aged 19 years, son of Orin Taylor of Stratton Brook, Dead River, was instantly killed Wednesday of last week, by a log rolling over him at the landing near his father's house.

The Odd Fellows of Lewiston and Auburn are making arrangements for a grand celebration on the 29th of April, the anniversary of the introduction of the order into America.

A fire broke out in the village of Pittsfield, Wednesday night, 16th inst. Ten buildings were burned, including five stores. Engines were sent from Waterville and Bangor. Loss $25,000 to $40,000.

Miss Eliza G. Longfellow of Machias, who has devoted much time to collecting a historical or family record of the Longfellows, dating back more than 200 years, has an invitation with liberal compensation to visit Cambridge, Mass., to assist by the written record she has, as well as by oral relation, in making up the record of the family, now numbering many hundreds of persons. [Union.

Skowhegan complains of "the great and growing evil of gossip." It would seem that the business revival has not hit Mrs. Grundy, says the Lewiston Journal. It looks to us as though Mrs. Grundy is "booming."

There arrived in Hallowell 16th inst, on a special train, ten carloads of cattle and sheep for Hon. J. R. Bodwell. The herd consists of 54 Herefords, 11 Polled Angus, and 100 Shropshire sheep, purchased in various parts of England by Mr. Bodwell's agents.

On Sunday, March 6, Mr. William E. Gould caused a census of the church-going population of Portland to be taken. He found that, while there are 16,175 good seats in the Protestant churches of Portland, only 8,021 persons, by actual count, were in the pews.

The charter for the Mexico & Bryon railroad has been approved by the Governor. The road will be three feet guage and is designed to be run as a freight road, entirely in the interest of lumbering parties.

The machinery is going into the new smelting works in Portland.

The Bath Independent says that Mrs. Ellen S. Dunnell, of Bath, supposed to be in consumption, has just been cured, as she believes, by prayer.

In York county there are 200,000 cotton spindles humming away every working day, representing a value of $2,857,500. This is 73,000 more than there are in Cumberland and Kennebec counties combined. York stands second in the State in its number of spindles; Androscoggin taking the lead with 314,360.

Mayor Senter, of Portland, in his inaugural address, reports the net debt of the city at three million four hundred and five thousand seven hundred seventy-nine dollars. It has been reduced thirty-six thousand during the year by additions to the sinking fund. He recommends close economy, but reports the finances in good condition, with no floating debt.

Rev. Dr. Vetromile has resigned his pastorate in Machias on account of old age and infirmities. He is going to Rome, where he expects to publish the history of the Catholic church in Maine from the time of Rev. Rahi to the year 1880. The history is under the auspices of Cardinal Simeon.

The committee appointed by the House to ascertain the expense incurred by the State Valuation Commission and the several amounts of money paid each person, find that the total expense was $14,163 70; paid for clerks and stationery, $3,872-69. Each member of the Commission received from $400 to $600, according to the distance travelled.

The game laws are being enforced in Washington county with commendable vigor. At Gouldsboro last week four men were arrested for killing deer and bound over to the Supreme Court. At Machias two Indians were held to answer for the same offence.

The Machias Union says the weather began to moderate there about the 5th inst., and that the change gave new life to things. The men from logging camps thronged the streets. Instead of drawing logs the talk is about driving logs running the saw mills, loading vessels, repairing houses, stores, mills and building the Whitneyville R. R. People experienced a wonderful relief, released from 105 days cold, stormy weather.

Waldoboro reduced her debt $2,958 76 last year.

Cushing is out of debt and has quite a sum in her treasury.

The ice departed from the channel of the Medomak river, March 15, 1881. The river is now open to navigation.

There are one hundred and ten names on the register of the Maine Medical school, the largest class ever in attendance.

A South Thomaston hen has laid an egg measuring 7 by 8 inches and weighing three and a quarter ounces.

The Boston Herald says: Mr. Blaine's son, Walker, who has been appointed his private secretary, bears much resemblance to his father. He is of marked ability, courteous, industrious and universally liked.

Mrs. Senator Hale will spend the spring and summer with her mother, Mrs. Chandler, in Detroit.

The gross earnings of the Bangor & Piscataquis railroad show a gain of 21 per cent over last year, and the net earnings a gain of 83 per cent.

Frank Preston Olds, who broke into the Bodwell Granite Company's store at Vinalhaven, has been sentenced to three years in State prison.

The hotels at Old Orchard are being put in fine order for the season, which is expected to be by far the most promising yet.

The Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company have re-elected the old board of directors. The proposition of some of the officers to extend the road to Moosehead Lake was submitted and is now under consideration.

The house and barn of Moses Erskine in Jefferson was destroyed by fire, 16th inst., together with eighteen head of cattle, 15 sheep, 3 horses, farming tools, etc. It originated in the barn; partially insured.

Joe Roderick, of Farmington, was found dead, 15th inst., in the woods on Dead river. He left the camp March tenth to hunt deer. Not returning, search was made and his gun and snow-shoes were found sticking in the snow a mile from the camp. A rod farther on his body was found. The cause of his death is unknown.

Potatoes were lower last week in Houlton.

The only opportunity for Maine people to hear Miss Annie Louise Cary this season will be on May 18th, when she will sing with Thomas' orchestra in Portland. After that she will go West, where she has engagements which will occupy her time until July 3d.

Some two hundred car loads of hemlock bark have been shipped from Houlton by rail the past winter.

A fight in Georgetown between a ten pound tom cat and an owl resulted in a victory for the latter. The cat was killed and the owl was captured with a dip net.

Portland has found a wonderful cure all spring on Munjoy Hill.

By special invitation Howard Owen Esq., addressed the House on Friday last on "The Man who Makes a Newspaper." Mr. Owen read extracts from his address delivered in 1879 before the Maine Press Association upon the same subject, and gave the humorous and ludicrous side of newspaper life. It was a most happy effort, and frequent bursts of applause attested the appreciation of all present.

The Boston Advertiser regards the report of the Committee on Investigation of the Insane Hospital as a complete vindication of the charges brought against the management of that institution.

Dayton elected a board of Republican officers last Monday for the first time since it was incorporated.

The Knox & Lincoln railroad company has recently purchased the right to use the Miller platform and coupler and is placing them upon the passenger cars as fast as possible.

Bath's centennial celebration was a great success.

Calais is to have a $30,000 cotton mill.

Osgood Carr, one of the oldest residents and first settlers of Phillips, died after a brief illness, Friday night, aged 73 years.

The Executive Council has adjourned, to meet Tuesday, March 29th.

Auburn's city debt has been reduced a little over $7,000 the past year.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, March 16. In the Senate the Conference Committee on the bill relating to mackerel and fishing on the coast, reported that they are unable to agree and recommend that the Senate adhere; report accepted; recommendation adopted. The Committee on State Valuation on order relating to providing a different method of taking the valuation of the State, reported that the matter be referred to the next Legislature. The Judiciary Committee reported legislation inexpedient on order amending chap. 4 R. S., relating to list of voters. A bill to amend the act incorporating the Maine Shipbuilders and Shipmasters' Association, was received and engrossed under a suspension of the rules. Resolve in favor of the town of Stockton was indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

In the House the resolve in favor of the town of Stockton was indefinitely postponed—78 to 35. Bill to change the name of the Ship Builders and Ship Master's Association, passed to be engrossed. Majority report of the Committee on Apportionment of Senators and Representatives, came from the Senate, and after several amendments had been voted down was given a passage by yeas 75, nays 59. Bill taxing railroads was passed to be engrossed. The report concerning the valuation commission was made showing the cost of taking the valuation to be $14,163 07. The majority report of the Committee on Apportionment of the State Senators was accepted and the accompanying resolve passed to be engrossed, all amendments being rejected after debate. The Governor sent to the House a veto covering all the State banks incorporated this session.

The bill relating to the election of County Commissioners was referred to the next Legislature. Bill to provide for securing better qualified teachers for common schools was indefinitely postponed. The same action was had on bill to amend chapter 13 section 3 of the revised statutes relating to practice of medicine. The resolve authorizing the Governor and Council to adjust all unsettled accounts between the State and Alonzo Garcelon was passed. The divorce bill was indefinitely postponed. The resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State of Maine relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was discussed at length. The House refused to refer to the next session of the Legislature. The resolve was then indefinitely postponed by a vote of 67 to 53.

Both branches assembled in joint convention at 12 o'clock meridian, when the journals of each were read relating to the vote for a Senator in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. James G. Blaine. Wm. P. Frye was declared duly elected, and the convention ordered the Governor to be informed of the fact.

Thursday March 17. The Senate adhered to its vote in passing the resolve prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State. The majority report of the Committee on the Insane Hospital was accepted. The majority report of the Judiciary Committee reporting leave to withdraw on petition for an act permitting female citizens to vote in school matters was accepted. The Governor returned several bills chartering banks with his veto. Resolve passed appropriating $800 for teachers meetings.

In the House resolutions appropriating $800 for teachers meetings was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Harding of Waldo favored the motion to postpone.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

Friday March 18. The letter from our Augusta correspondent gives a review of the business of the session, which closed to-day. The customary speeches were made, the resolutions passed, and the Senate at midnight was declared adjourned without day. Speeches were made and resolutions passed in the House, which body adjourned at about the same hour. The session has lasted 73 days; 260 acts have been passed and 66 resolves. A session next winter is inevitable.

The proposition of an American company to lay a railway through Newfoundland is occupying the attention of the local legislature of that province. The government has determined to accept the terms.

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The reception to ex-Senator Hamlin by the citizens of Bangor on Thursday evening last was a notable occasion, as will be seen by the details we publish elsewhere. This spontaneous and generous welcome from his fellow-citizens must naturally have been most gratifying to the recipient, and all will agree that it was worthily bestowed. Having now retired from public life after a service of more than two score years, during which he has attained high honors and lived a life free from stain or even a breath of scandal, those who have politically opposed Mr. Hamlin in the past are free to testify their respect for the worth and ability of the man, and have done so. In politics Mr. Hamlin has been a stalwart, to use the current term; but above all he has been, under all circumstances, a representative New Englander, true to the interests, and prompt to defend, his State and section. In a speech delivered in the 28th Congress (his first term in the House) Mr. Hamlin said—

I glory in New England's institutions. There she stands, with her free schools and her free labor, her fearless enterprise, her indomitable energy. With her rocky hills, her sunny valleys, her green valleys, her heavenward pointed spires; there she stands, a moral monument, around which the gratitude of her country binds a wreath of fame, while protected Freedom will repose forever at its base.

Judge Tourgee has a trenchant article in the April number of the North American Review—"Reform and Reformation"—in which he sharply criticises the theories of the so-called civil service reformers. Judge Tourgee, it hardly need be said, has very decided opinions, and he has a frankness in expressing them which is truly refreshing. There can be no doubt as to his sincerity, and those who do not agree with him must, at least, respect him. In the present instance he has entered the lists against a clique, to differ from which is to place oneself beyond the pale of respectability—from the George William Curtis & Co. standpoint. But the public will probably look at the matter differently. Every one familiar with the work in the departments at Washington knows that this civil service reform scheme, whatever it may be in theory, does not answer in practice. Two of its features—the one to prohibit public officers from any participation in political matters, except to vote, and the other to create a life tenure—are condemned by Judge Tourgee as equally objectionable and un-American. The people of the country will not consent to the creation of an office-holding class, nor that freedom of political action should be forbidden to those holding office. They expect and should exact, however, of those in office a faithful performance of duty. The civil service rules which exclude a good penman from a position in which penmanship alone is required, because he fails to answer correctly a question in ancient history, or an accountant because he cannot tell who struck Billy Patterson, need no demonstration of their absurdity. There is room, no doubt, for reform in our civil service, and this is admitted by Judge Tourgee, but it is not in the direction indicated by the mutual admiration society to whom the author of the Fool's Errand has addressed his wholesome criticisms.

The Czar of Russia was assassinated by the Nihilists, a revolutionary faction which has no counterpart in Europe, nor it is to be hoped, in any civilized country. The Communists of France and Spain are levelers but not destroyers. The Nihilists are simply destroyers and—assassins. A writer in an English magazine presents speeches, proclamations and writings of Nihilists in support of the following summary of their principles and purposes—

The revolutionary party of Russia has no definite aims of reorganization or improvement in view. In its sight everything as it now exists is rotten, and, before anything new and good can be created, all existing constitutions must be utterly destroyed. Religion, the state, the family, laws, property, morality—all are equally odious, and must be rooted out and abolished.

It is because "nothing" as it exists at present finds favor in their eyes that they have been called "Nihilists." They desire to break up the actual social organization into mere individualism, with entire independence for each separate person. They maintain that no one should be bound by laws or even moral obligations of any kind, but that everybody should be allowed to do exactly as he pleases. Their object is anarchy in the very truest sense of the word. They are only modest enough to decline the attempt to create a new order of things in place of what they propose to destroy. That they intend to leave for a better and more enlightened generation.

Gov. Plaisted's veto of the bills chartering State banks, has hurt no one; as since the defeat of the Democratic funding bill the national banks which had asked for State charters do not desire them. But if the national bank system is overthrown we shall have State banks of issue beyond a doubt; and in this connection the Portland Advertiser pertinently asks—

If all the national banks are driven into a reorganization under the local laws, how long will it be before they will induce Congress to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank notes, and restore the good old times when no bank bill was worth its face beyond the State line, and many of them were worthless at home?

The Republicans secured the organization of the United States Senate by a slender majority—the deciding vote of the Vice President being necessary to turn the scale. There is reason to believe, however, that the public business will proceed smoothly for all that. There is a courtesy and dignity existent in the Senate, found in no other legislative body in this country, and which is averse to mere factious opposition. Such men as Senator Hill of Georgia, are an exception to the rule, and are not sustained by their own party.

We are to have a session of the Legislature next winter, it appears, but it is a disputed question whether members can receive any pay for their attendance, under the law as it now stands. If our biennial sessions are to be held *annually*, the law must be changed.

We recently published an extract from an English admiralty report in which the clipper ship James Baines was spoken of as an English vessel. Some of our retired sea captains braced up their recollections and falling afoul of the paragraph claimed the James Baines as an American clipper, from the yard of that famous builder, Donald McKay. Of course they were right. She was American built, but became a British ship. Donald McKay built six ships for James Baines & Co., of Liverpool, for their Australian trade. The first one, the Lightning, 2100 tons, was launched Jan 2, 1854. The others were the Champion of the Seas, James Baines, Commodore Perry, Japan and Donald McKay. The Lightning was the first ship built for England by any other nation.

The April number of the North American Review is freighted as usual, with timely and instructive articles. Judge Tourgee, whose contribution is noticed elsewhere, has the place of honor. Bishop McQuaid defends the Roman Catholic side of the controversy about religion in the public schools. Hon. George Ticknor Curtis discusses the railroad and Hon William M. Springer the telegraph monopoly, and Anthony Trollope contributes an essay on the Poet Longfellow.

The Boston Herald editorializes a letter from a correspondent who is very indignant because an Indian was fined recently in Washington county, for killing a deer out of season. Boston has the Ponca war on hand and it looks as though the Herald wants to provoke something of the kind down this way. Of course if the Red man is a well read man he reads the Herald.

The constituents of Senator Hill of Georgia, ought to present him with a medal—a leather one. Possibly some of the dispossessed Democratic officers of the Senate would prefer to administer that material in the form of a cowhide. The Senator has shown great aptness for overturning the Democratic milk pail, and we are not sure that for this reason the Republicans should tender him a testimonial.

Says the Portland Advertiser: "No more convincing proof of the prosperity of the State need be desired than a list of the acts of the Legislature of 1881-2." Our Augusta correspondent has furnished us with a carefully prepared summary of this legislation, but we are unable to publish it this week in consequence of the press of local matter.

It is quite too awfully funny that Democrats and Democratic papers should have gone into spasms over the presence of troops in the Capitol on Inauguration day and howled about the march of despotism, &c., when the troops were stationed in the corridors at the request and under the direction of the Democratic Sergeant-at-arms of a Democratic Senate.

"Old Si," whom many newspaper readers will recall as having been "a bad nigger befo' de wa'; a bad nigger du'in' de wa'; and a bad nigger atter de wa;" is the other name of Sam Small, erst of the Atlanta Constitution, but now of the Southern Dramatic Critic, a brand new, bright and breezy weekly, published in Atlanta, Georgia.

Butter is said to be the best medicine for a class of nerve diseases, being almost chemically identical with healthy nerve tissue.

Help the Calais Times man to butter. The report that half a dozen blue coats had been seen in the Capital on Inauguration day made his teeth chatter. He wants nerve.

Pretty as a pink is Brentano's Monthly for February and it is as full of sporting news as an egg is of meat. The frontispiece is a life like representation of two pure Laverack setters. It is hinted that the chess department may grow into an American Chess Monthly.

Commander Hooper, of the revenue steamer Corwin, is ready and anxious to make another dash into the Arctic regions.

Hooper up!

Free Text Books.

The average annual cost of text books for each pupil of Central District is more than $3. In this estimate no allowance is made for changes which may occur to increase the cost, and no account is made of writing or drawing books, slates, pencils and paper. Individual cases might be cited where the cost is nearly double the amount above named. We have previously shown that the average cost per pupil need not exceed one dollar, which would make an annual saving to the district of from $900 to $1200; and while taxes press as heavily as they now do, this is no insignificant sum to save. The amount saved will, of course, depend upon the average attendance, and the manner in which the changes are made. If the present condition of our schools is as flourishing as generally reported, the text books now in use ought to be giving pretty good satisfaction, and the continued use of a majority of them, to be considered desirable. If this supposition is correct, free text books can be supplied to the district at a cost of from $300 to $400.

It can be done in this way. At the beginning of the school year, all pupils who have been regular attendants are promoted to higher classes, and will need new books. Let them understand that if they will give their old books to the district, that the district will in return, furnish them the free use of text books for their advanced positions. The books of the higher classes thus becoming the property of the district, will be handed down to be used by the classes of their grade until worn out, instead of being packed away in closets and garrets, as so much waste paper. Many poor parents, who can ill afford to meet the annual expenses of text books, prefer to let their children remain out of school rather than incur this expense. Our truant classes are thus quite as large as some of our schools. Under the free text book system this need not be. We hope that this system will be thoroughly discussed at the district meeting, and that an efficient truant officer will be appointed.

FISH AND FISHING. The Lamoine sardine factory will begin operations about the first of April. The company have had a steamboat, 50 feet long and 11 feet beam built in Bangor, during the past winter, which will be used in towing boats loaded with fish from the weirs to the factory. ....During the past week large quantities of herring have appeared in the bays about Harpswell, and whales, feasting upon them, have been seen in Fore Bay, several miles above its mouth. Such an occurrence is very rare, especially at this season, being some two or three weeks earlier than usual for these fish to appear on our coast. ....The scarcity of lobsters is indicated by the price at Friendship, which is seven or eight cents apiece. The price 30 years ago was 2 and 2½ cents, and 15 years ago 3 or 4 cents....Friendship fishermen propose to try the new method of net fishing on a small scale, as an experiment. The scarcity of bait is a great incentive....A meeting of landlords and guides was held at Rangeley recently, with a view to cooperation in the interest of summer travel, and an organization perfected. Mr. Samuel Farmer, of Phillips, in addressing the meeting said: "There is advertising to be done, fish and game protected, hatch houses built, better accommodations provided, etc. Our fish and game laws are being violated even by guides whose living depends upon the sportsmen and tourists. They are killing the goose that lays the golden egg. He had no desire to prosecute any one, but thought we had better all turn in and catch fish and deer, or all stop."

SHIPPING ITEMS. The Servia, the new ship of the Canard line, has engines of 10,500 horse power, is one-tenth of a mile long and measures 8,500 tons. A speed of 17½ knots an hour is hoped for. ....The steamer built in Brewer the past winter, by Capt. Barbour to run between Bar Harbor Lamoine, Hancock and Sullivan, will connect at Lamoine Point with Beal's Stage Line from Bangor, thus landing passengers in Bar Harbor much earlier than by the old route....The court of enquiry at New York has decided that the loss of the British steamer Drumduff was due to overloading. The insurance companies refuse to pay for either, vessel or cargo....Launched at Bath 16th inst, by Goss & Sawyer, a center board schooner of 580 tons, named Enoch Robinson, owned by Samuel H. Walker and others, of Taunton, Mass. Capt. J. W. Blake commands her....Maine shipping circles will be glad to hear that the New York Assembly has passed a bill to repeal the compulsory pilotage law....The ice went out of the Penobscot Friday, and the river is now open to navigation. It had been closed 113 days.

Hon. William G. Crosby.

Died at his residence in this city, on Monday, the twenty-first inst., Hon. William G. Crosby, LL.D., aged seventy-five years, six months and eleven days. In the death of Governor Crosby, our community loses one of its most valued and beloved citizens. During the continuance of a long professional life devoted to the practice of law, his eloquence and skill as an advocate rendered him a leader at the bar, while by his sound judgment and learning, he became equally distinguished as a safe counsellor. Before as well as since he retired from active business, his cordial sympathy, amenity of manners, charm of conversation, and readiness to impart advice or instruction, bound him closely by ties of regard and attachment to all who shared his acquaintance, and the news of his death was received with deep significance and regret.

Governor Crosby was born in Belfast, on the tenth of September, 1805. His father, Hon. William Crosby, generally known as Judge Crosby, was an eminent lawyer, who resided here from 1802 until his death fifty years after. His mother closed her long and useful life in 1877, at the advanced age of ninety-three, being with a single exception, the oldest person in town. Both were natives of Billerica, Massachusetts, where the ancestors of Judge Crosby settled soon after arriving from England in 1635.

After completing his preparatory studies at Belfast Academy, under the instruction of Ralph Cushman and Rev. William Frothingham, young Crosby entered Bowdoin College in 1819, being then in his fourteenth year. That institution was then in its infancy, the first class having taken their degrees only thirteen years before. The whole number of students during his college course hardly exceeded one hundred. Among his classmates were William Pitt Fessenden, John Otis, and Luther V. Bell, and the roll of his other contemporaries contains the names of Hawthorne, Longfellow, Franklin Pierce, Chief Justice Appleton, Prof. William Smyth, Prof. Stowe, Senator James W. Bradbury, George B. Cheever, Sargent S. Prentiss, John S. C. Abbott, and others, who have acquired more than local distinction. He graduated on the 3d of September, 1823, a few days before he was eighteen years old, being the first person born in Belfast who ever received a college education. But four of his thirty-three classmates survive him. The only one of his instructors now living, is the Rev. Alpheus S. Packard, D. D., then tutor in latin and mathematics, and still occupying a professorship in the College, with which he has been connected since 1819.

Mr. Crosby's commencement part was a poem on "The Enthusiasm of Genius." The whispering pines of Brunswick seem to have infused a taste for poetry in many of the young men assembled there, and with him, continued after he left the scene of inspiration. He frequently contributed poetical pieces for the newspapers, two of which were afterward reproduced in a volume entitled "Bowdoin Poets," printed some forty years since. His ode at the commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, in 1826, and a poem delivered before the Belfast Lyceum five years later indicated merit and promise. Many of his college associates believed that the Muses had been lavish in their gifts to him, and when relinquished for the stern arithmetic of life, could apply the words of Pope: "How sweet an Ovid was in Murray lost." After completing a course of legal studies with his father, he practiced law in Boston for two years. Here he formed the acquaintance of Col. Charles G. Greene, afterwards well known as the editor of the Boston Post, and his brother, the late Nathaniel Greene, N. P. Willis, and other young men, whose literary tastes assimilated with his own. Many of these friendships were of life-long duration. In 1828 he returned to Belfast, and became permanently established here. From 1836 to 1849, he was in partnership with Hiram O. Alden, Esq.

Mr. Crosby was married in 1831 to Miss Ann M. Patterson, daughter of Capt. Robert Patterson, 4th, a son of one of the first settlers of Belfast. Their children, who survived infancy, were Anne M., now Mrs. Richard Cheney; Sarah E., now Mrs. John Hitchcock, of Boston; William, who resides here; George, who died Feb. 17, 1878, aged 38; Horace, who is in business at McKeesport, Pa., and Frederick, who was killed by an accident at Syracuse N. Y., Aug. 21, 1878, aged 30. He looked forward to the pleasure of observing the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, which occurs in October of the present year, by a golden wedding, to celebrate the honors of a delightful home, and of a true, happy union, when the first affections would be renewed in the group of grandchildren around the family hearthstone, but alas! that occasion he was never to see.

In politics Governor Crosby was always a Whig. He believed that party to be the purest and most patriotic of any political organization that existed in our country. Contrary to his own wishes, he was the Whig candidate for Congress from the Waldo and Kennebec district in 1838; an honor which he declined in 1840. During the latter year he participated actively in the Presidential campaign, and night after night his voice was effectively heard in behalf of "Harrison and Reform." He was a delegate to the national convention in 1844, which nominated Henry Clay, and one of his most ardent supporters. Two years later, although the State was in the hands of his political opponents, he was chosen secretary of the board of education, a department which had just been established, with a view to remedy existing defects in our common school system. To the duties of this position he zealously devoted himself for three years, visiting all parts of Maine, and lecturing in the principal towns. During a portion of his official term, he edited the "Common School Advocate," a quarto semi-monthly newspaper published in Belfast. His reports were widely circulated, and added to his reputation. To their recommendations we are indebted for many of the best features of our schools.

In 1850, Mr. Crosby was unanimously nominated for Governor by a large Whig convention, and received a much greater vote than had been given to any Whig candidate since the election of Governor Kent ten years before. He received a second nomination in 1852, and although Belfast was then a strong Democratic town, his fellow citizens honored him by a majority of over two hundred. Agitation of the Maine Law, and the Free Soil element had divided the Democratic party, and there was no choice by the people. After a protracted contest in the Legislature, he was chosen over Gov. Hubbard, the regular Democratic nominee, and Anson G. Chandler, who represented the Anti-Maine Law division. His election was repeated by the legislature of 1854. During these two years, his constitutional advisers, as well as many members of the Senate and House, were men of ability and of public confidence. In the Council were Franklin Smith, Amos M. Roberts, Albert Pilsbury, H. H. Johnson, Theodore C. Woodman and Samuel P. Shaw; while the Legislature contained George M. Chase, Shepard Cary, William P. Fessenden, Artemas Libbey, Henry W. Paine, Freeman H. Morse, John B. Hill, George P. Sewall, Alfred W. Johnson and Lot M. Morrill. His messages and addresses were able, practical and acceptable, and his various appointments to office were judicious and satisfactory.

Upon the disruption of the Whig party in 1856, Governor Crosby acted with the Democrats, although taking no prominent position in the political arena. He was a delegate to the National Union Convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, which had for its object the inauguration of a party to sustain the President in opposition to that of the majority of Congress. The same year he was appointed Collector of Customs for this District. This was the last public position that he held.

He received the degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College in 1826, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1870. For several years he was connected with the government of that institution, and always cherished for his Alma Mater a warm interest and regard. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society from 1846 to the time of his death. He became a Mason in 1844, by joining the Phœnix Lodge, of which he was afterwards Master. He was also a Royal Arch Mason, and the first junior warden of Timothy

Frank Towle has purchased the house, on the east side, owned by William Stephenson.

Albert Nash, formerly of Belfast, dropped dead in Boston, on Monday. His remains were brought here for burial.

The Jubilee singers notwithstanding the storm of Sunday evening, were greeted by a fair sized audience, and gave general satisfaction.

The following are the officers of the ladies temperance association elected last Saturday. Mrs. George Hardy, president; Mrs. Margaret Reynolds, secretary and Mrs. David Alexander, Treasurer.

Mr. Hall, at the Belfast Foundry, has made a vigorous commencement and is adding new machinists from time to time. He has already received orders for the iron work for 125 washing machines, six stave machines, machinery for a saw mill and numerous smaller jobs.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. Crosby will take place from his late residence at 2½ o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon. The family will all be present with the exception of Col. Chenery, wife and child, who, although they started from Florida, will not arrive until about Saturday.

Baird's New Orleans minstrels in this city, on Monday evening drew the largest house of the season. The seats of Hayford Opera House were full and many remained standing. The company is large and gave a very good performance. The May Queen made a trip to Searsport and brought over quite a number of our neighbors.

A wedding party assembled at the residence of Capt. George T. Osbornes, at the Point, on Tuesday. The occasion was the marriage of his daughter, Miss Carrie L., to Henry, son of Joseph H. Kaler, Esq. Rev. Mr. Crowninshield officiated. The newly married couple received many valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Kaler took the afternoon train for Boston, where Mr. K. is engaged in the produce business.

Capt. Joseph Clough, one of the riggers on the new bark Shirley, received a severe injury to his right hand on Monday. He was engaged in setting up the mizzen stay, and while shifting a block the tackling on the stay gave way, which slacked up the stay drawing Capt. Clough's fingers into the bull's eye. His hand remained there until a tackle was put on the stay, and the pressure relieved. The fingers were badly lacerated.

THE CHURCHES. The subject of Rev. Mr. Crowninshield's Sunday evening lecture at Unitarian church will be, "The Wall Dashing."....Next Sunday will be quarterly meeting at the Methodist church. AT 9 A.M. Love Feast. Sermon at 2 P.M. by Rev. D. D. Wardwell, presiding elder. Preaching at 7:30 P.M. by the pastor....Rev. Mr. Ross, at North Church, will preach next Sunday morning upon the "Voice of God." Prayer meeting in the evening.

DETECTED. Two young women named Kontz and Grover, who live about three miles out of town, visited the store of H. H. Johnson & Co. on Wednesday morning and asked one of the clerks, Jabez Frederick, to wrap up a piece of lace. Mr. F., thinking the lace had been stolen, retained it until some inquiries were made. It appears the lace had been taken from the store of R. F. Wells. Mr. W. with city marshal Cates took a team, and overtook the girls, who were on foot, near W. N. Hall's house. The lace was given up and the matter settled.

ALONG THE WHARVES. Sch. E. S. Wilson has discharged a cargo of lime at railroad wharf....Sch's A Mathews have loaded sch. Minetta with ice for Boston....H. C. Pitcher is loading sch. Rose Hart 2d, with hay for Wilmington....Robbins & Pendleton are loading sch. Lizzie Poor with potatoes for Baltimore....sch. Brunette is discharging a cargo of coal for Woods & Mathews....Sch. Lillian is discharging general cargo....Hazeltine is loading sch. James Bliss with ice for Jacksonville....Daniel Pierce has loaded sch. Earl with hay for Boston....J. S. Cooper has sold 150 cords of kiln wood to Copeland & Jones, Rockport, and has shipped the last cargo by sch. Tyro....Wm. Pitcher & Son, and Chas. A Mathews are loading sch. Jennie M. Carver with hay, probably for Charleston.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. The lecture advertised for last Friday evening did not take place. Mrs. Gaffney, the lecturer, failing to make a connection with the train at Reedfield station. On Tuesday evening however, the lady put in an appearance at Harbord Hall, where she was greeted by a fair sized audience. Rev. Mr. Ross offered prayer, then Mrs. W. H. Barrill introduced the speaker. In brief space at our command we cannot do the lecture justice. It was forcible, argumentative and eloquent. The speaker claimed that the traffic of intemperance, in which the people have connived, are the cause of a large part of the pauperism, insanity and crime under which the state staggers and Christian civilization groans. She pleaded for prohibition and lamented that it was not in the constitution. The lady was very pleasing and her remarks were calculated to do much good.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The up train from this city on Wednesday morning, ran off the track, just this side City Point, in the cut near what is known as the watering trough. The engine, tender and passenger car did not leave the rail, the principal damage being confined to the baggage and one box car. The baggage car first left the rail, and after plowing up several yards of sleepers, was thrown with great force against the ledge at the side of the road almost on its side. The trucks and axles of the express and baggage cars are badly damaged. J. W. Johnston, mail agent, Jerry Sullivan, baggage master, Capt. Pendleton, express agent, and one other man were in the car and were roughly thrown about, but were uninjured. The passengers, including Mrs. Foster, the temperance lecturer, got off the engine and went to Burnham. The mails were also taken through. A wrecking train came over the road and soon put matters to rights. No blame for the accident is assigned, other than that the cars jumped the rail.

TRANSFERS IN REAL ESTATE. The following are the transfers in real estate in Waldo county for the week ending March 22—Oakes Angier estate, Belfast, to Abbie J. Howard, Belfast. Alonzo F. Brewster, Swanville, to Melville A. Curtis, same town. Benj. Call, Troy, to Simeon Harding, Easton. Nancy M. Dickey, Lincolnville, two lots to David L. Dickey, same town. Thomas Gurney, Waldo, to Levant L. Barlow, same town. James Simmons, Belfast, to Wm. B. Otis, Belfast. Julia A. Gilman, Prospect, to Henry B. Heagan, Prospect. Henry B. Heagan, Prospect, to Julia A. Gilman, same town. Lewis A. Knowlton, Belfast, to Mary A. Hall, Belmont. Martin H. Kiff, Vinalhaven, assignment, to Wm. Smith, same town. Samuel Miller, Searsmont, to Julia A. Thompson, same town. James Morse, Unity, to J. D. Lanson, Freedom. Maria E. McCarty, New York, to Wm. Hall, Waldo. Jeremiah Mixer, Knox, to W. H. Blodgett, Wm. B. Otis, Belfast, to Gardner L. Hatch, Swanville. D. W. Parkhurst, Unity, to Mahala Prescott, Unity. John Strattard, Monroe, to Alfred B. Elliot, same town. Chas. H. Tibbetts, Searsport, to Fannie N. Waterhouse, same town. Ivory Whitten, Searsmont, to Albert T. Toothaker, same town. Bradford Webber, Monroe, to Alfred B. Elliot, same town. Benj. Wentworth, Belfast, to Capt. Richard Robinson, of Nordoff, Cal. Willard M. Whitcomb, Belfast, to Oliver Blake, Morrill.

ON Friday evening there were strange sights upon the streets. Sober pedestrians were startled by the apparance from out the darkness of monstrous and grotesque shapes. Hacks drove up and down the streets, and all seemed hurrying in one direction. The cause of this was a mask party at the residence of Mr. George Knight on Cedar St. The house was brilliantly illuminated and by 9 o'clock the guests were all assembled. A negro was in waiting who politely ushered one up stairs. The house inside was tastefully decorated with Japanese lanterns, flowers, &c. The guests were received by Ada and Arthur Mitchell and Gussie Knight, three children, who did the honors with grave faces, presenting each guest with a bouquet. At 10 o'clock the circle was formed and dancing commenced. The costumes were very pretty and some of them elaborate. It is seldom we are obliged to go away from home for a belle, but on this occasion the distinction fell to Miss Kittie Palmer, of Cleveland. A white tartatan evening dress with light blue satin trimmings and lace head dress formed a costume particularly becoming. Mrs. J. W. Knowlton wore a very attractive costume of blue, with lace and satin trimmings; Mrs. Chas. Mitchell, fancy dress of blue silk and lace; Mrs. Dr. Small, Nun; Miss Alice Bicknell, white evening dress; Minnie Hilton, fancy short dress, blue, with lace trimmings; Mrs. R. H. Moody, Night; Miss Sue Colburn, pink silk and white muslin; Mrs. Pratt, Undine; Mrs. J. L. Sleeper, green and white silk with cardinal trimmings; Mrs. S. A. Howes, Autumn; Mrs. Asa Howes, Spanish lady; Mrs. William Cox, old fashioned lady; Mrs. T. B. Dinsmore, an old fashioned dress of brocade satin; Mrs. G. L. Knight, Little Red Riding Hood. The following ladies wore colored dominoes: Mrs. C. R. Davis, Mrs. B. C. Dinsmore, Mrs. J. Sullivan, Mrs. Perry Sanborn, Mrs. Wm. Hayford, Mrs. S. L. Milliken, Mrs. John Quimby, Miss Effie Mansfield, Miss Annie Knowlton, Mrs. P. Hersey, Mrs. A. P. Mansfield, Miss Annie Frost, Mrs. Dr. Flanders. Mr. G. C. Hills, of Boston represented a Mexican cavalier; G. H. Lambert, Boston, fancy black dress; C. R. Davis, Funny Old Girl; R. H. Moody, Greek; J. Sullivan, fancy domino; W. C. Marshall, Nihilist; Asa Howes, Marquis of Frascati; H. L. Woodcock, court dress; C. E. Johnson, Yankee; Frank Knowlton, gentleman of color; John Knight, Negro; Frank E. Crowley, John of Aelgan; J. W. Knowlton, King; Dr. Small, Spanish cavalier; and the following in dominoes: A. P. Mansfield, T. B. Dinsmore, John Quimby, B. F. Wells, Wm. Cox, and B. C. Dinsmore. Refreshments were served during the evening, and the company remained until a late hour. It was decidedly the entertainment of the season.

Emerson Elwell, of Waldo, while scuffling at Walker's stable, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon, broke his leg, between the knee and ankle.

John Stewart, on Wednesday, moved a building from the rear of the store on Main street recently occupied by Ed. Perry, to Asa Riggs' premises, where it will be converted into a stable.

Geo. W. Burgess has added to his already fine job printing office a new Half Super Royal Universal press. It is a fine machine from Colt's armory at Hartford, Ct., and does excellent work.

The Mayor requests all places of business closed this afternoon between the hours of two and four, in respect to the memory of the late Ex-Gov. W. G. Crosby. It is to be hoped our citizens will comply.

WHEREABOUTS OF BELFAST VESSELS. Sch. Lois V. Chaples, cleared from Jacksonville on the 15th for Baltimore....Sch. Annie L. McKeen arrived at Savannah on the 17th from New London....Ship Cora passed St. Helena Feb 3d, from Hong Kong for New York....The statement last week that Sch. Prescott Hazeltine had put in leaking was incorrect. It was another vessel. The Hazeltine is at Bridgeport....Sch. Welaka arrived at Mobile on the 17th from Barbadoes.

POLICE ITEMS. Geo. Larrabee, James Kelley and John Adams, hailing from Bangor, were before Justice Greer one day last week, and sent to jail for ten days each. The charge was for drunkenness and disturbance, and were brought here by deputy sheriff Roulston, of Searsport....Charles McIntosh, on complaint of Frank O. Mahoney for an assault and battery, was before Justice Greer on Friday, and sent to jail for thirty days....Mark C. Coss, Thomas McCarty and David Bird were before Judge Boardman, Monday, for drunkenness. Coss and McCarty were sentenced to ten days each in jail, and Bird fifteen days. On Tuesday James Foster and Thomas Noland were before the court for the same offence, and were given twenty days each in jail. The parties belong out of town.

Our insurance neighbors, Keating & Field, present in another column the statements of some very substantial companies for which they write policies. Nobody who trusts interests to them is permitted to stand on unsafe ground....Woodcock & Son advertise spring wall paper, which has been selected with especial regard to harmony of color. Examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere....Especial attention is called to the card of Mr. W. T. Howard, marble worker, in the Langworthy building. Mr. Howard is a very fine workman, and cannot fail to suit....See assessors notice....See notice of Belfast manufacturing company....Money lost and found....Attention is called to the notice of Japanese tea party by the Unitarian society, of which further notice will be made next week....See advertisement of Mrs. O. W. McKenney, cloak and dress maker, who has just returned from Boston.

GOOD TEMPLAR NOTES. The Grand Secretary has this week issued his circular of particulars of the annual session of the Grand Lodge, which will be held in Congress Hall, Portland, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26th and 27th. Half fare to delegates over all the railroads and steamers east of Portland, and reduced rates at the hotels in Portland.....Almon Roberts has been commissioned Deputy of Bethel Lodge 92, at E. Thorndike, vice G. E. Files resigned....Belfast Lodge reports 83 members in attendance last Thursday evening, and an interesting session for the "good of the order."....F. E. Shaw Lodge No. 342, of Brooks, reports a gain of several members the past few weeks....Belfast Lodge is entitled to 10 delegates to the Grand Lodge, and will send a full delegation....Sayward Lodge 281, of Thorndike, has reorganized with Peter Whitney as W. C. T. and G. H. Rich Deputy.

MORRILL. A son of Frederick Black, on Tuesday in handling a revolver, accidentally discharged the piece, putting a bullet through his hand. The ball entered the palm, and was extracted from the back of the hand by Dr. Fletcher, of Belfast.

JACKSON. A little son of Geo. Miller cut off one of his great toes by the careless handling of an axe, completely unjointing the member at the upper joint....Thomas J. Dill has been drawn to serve on the traverse jury at the April term of the S. J. Court....Japheth Grant has a lamb which weighed 15 lbs., when dropped. Who has a bigger one?.... The proposed sale of the vest business of David Brackett to J. I. Watts, of Brooks, which was mentioned in the Journal a few weeks since, did not take place, as the Boston parties, who furnish the vests to make, would not consent to the change.

FREEDOM. A telegram to the Journal states that Hon. Robert Elliot, formerly of Freedom, died at his residence in Everett, Mass. on Saturday last, aged about 65 years. Mr. Elliot was for a number of years a trader in Freedom and prominent in the local affairs of that town. In 185[illegible] he was a member of the Governor's council. Mr. Elliot was a very pronounced Democrat, and for a time was confined in Fort Lafayette for treasonable utterances and alleged obstructions of the laws. He was the subject of a special order from the Secretary of War, who refused to release him from confinement. About three years ago he moved from Freedom to Massachusetts. He was a brother of Charles Elliot, of Knox, Hiram Elliot, of Boston, and Mrs. Fuller, of Auburn.

CASTINE. Samuel J. Wallace, Esq., of this town, recently graduated from a medical school in Philadelphia, ranking second in a class of 205....Miss Eliza Lufkin, of this village, a proficient in the art, teaches a class in elocution at the Normal school.... Several of our young men have gone west within two years, and are doing well. Two or three more intend to go this Spring....several coasters are awaiting their turn to be hauled upon the blocks for repairs, in anticipation of an early season.... Steamer May Field touched here Friday on her first trip of the season to Bar Harbor....Dr. Wm. Mason a native of Castine, but for thirty years a resident of Charlestown, Mass., died Sunday evening of pneumonia. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and a classmate of the late President Franklin Pierce.

MONROE. William S. Whitten, an old and respected citizen, died on the 15th, aged 67 years. Mr. Whitten came to this town from Buxton forty-two years ago. Mr. W. literally starved to death, caused by a throat trouble....Susan M. York, a young lady, was badly bitten by a dog on Saturday last. Miss York stooped to pet the dog on the head, when the animal jumped and caught the lady by the lip and chin, making a bad wound. The dog was instantly killed....C. F. Strattard, Esq., a young lawyer of promise, is visiting his home here. He is practicing in Boston....Franklin Chase was last week elected school agent, and C. F. Atwood, clerk. ....The band entertainment last week was a success....The farmers institute was postponed on account of bad traveling. The farmers assembled, however, and had a very interesting meeting.... Franklin Chase has sold a wood lot to Moses Jellison.

THORNDIKE. The name of G. H. Rich, Constable and Collector, was inadvertently omitted from the list of our town officers last week. The Republicans want credit for all they accomplished....The event of the week has been the concert by the Norfolk Jubilee Singers, which was unique and highly satisfactory....A. H. Clark has sold a pair of oxen girting 8 ft. 2 in., and weighing 5000 lbs. to Eben Littlefield. They were purchased for the granite quarry at Oak Hill.... Joseph Gordon has delivered a carload of vessel plank at the depot, for Castine parties....Mr. Alonzo Coffin has shot eight foxes in this vicinity during the past winter. The farmer's wife now rejoices as she thinks how safely, next summer, the young turkey may pursue the high stepping grasshopper to distant fields....No hay or potatoes coming in....The roads are well nigh impassable; the book agent and the apple tree fiend are stuck fast in the mud, so the farmer has laid away his shot gun and is sawing wood....Mr. A. A. Hurd will remain here and not remove to Belfast as was recently stated.

SEARSPORT. One of our traders who has repeatedly lost small lots of groceries, found a basket that belonged to one of his customers, who brought in some eggs to sell, stowed away behind a pile of shovels and partly full of coffee. Pouring the coffee into his barrel the trader placed the basket where he found it. Customer came in, took his basket, started for home, made the discovery that his coffee was gone, came back and said "I hope you didn't think I meant to take that coffee; but ye see the way of it was, me and another feller had a bet that I couldn't come in here and get out with some goods without your knowing it; but he won the bet; you was too sharp for me. Query, Is the explanation satisfactory?....A hound belonging to parties unknown here got into the pond and was drowned before the rescue party reached him. He got on to the drift ice several times and his moans were piteous....The exhibition ball, which was to have been given this (Thursday) evening, has been postponed on account of the death of Frank Black.

CAMDEN. Last Thursday evening a young people's concert was given at the Universalist chapel under the direction of the ladies of that church and society. The concert was a success in every particular. There was a large audience in attendance, and every part seemed to give entire satisfaction, while the singing of Retta Dunton and Maynard Thompson of Union was more than pleasing....The same evening a company of colored Jubilee Singers gave a concert at the Methodist church which was well attended....The steamer Planet has been taken to Portland to receive a new boiler....Another cargo of corn has just been received by the Camden flouring mill Co....Last Sabbath Rev. Mr. Harwood, formerly of Eastport, preached at the Baptist church....At the annual meeting of Megunticook school district, held last Monday evening, C. K. Miller was elected clerk, Rev. W. H. Crawford director for long term, and Dr. O. W. Stone short term. The meeting also voted to raise $300 by tax, in order to have thirty weeks school during the year. The schools are reported to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

FRANKFORT. Lyceum closed for the season last Thursday eve. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. The paper was read, which was very interesting. The article entitled "Visions of Frankfort" was especially fine....The ice is slowly but steadily moving out of the stream....Schools closed Mar. 11th, after a term of 14 weeks, and all appeared finely. We hope to have the same teachers the coming year....Miss Sarah Peirce leaves town this week to finish her studies at Bradford....Dr. McLellan is improving.

LIBERTY. Mr. Elias Skidmore, our venerable townsman is confined to his house from the result of a fall, by which his knee was badly hurt....The Georges R. A. Chapter of Masons are to commence work under a dispensation from the powers that be, some time next week....A. D. Mathews is about to make a change in his flouring mill. Among other things he will put in another bolt....There are three two year old colts in this village that weigh over 1000 pounds each. They were all sired by Dr. J. W. Clough's stallion Young Duke, and either one of them will sell for $125 any day. All of Young Dukes get have good style, good action and good feet....Levee, and play entitled "Comrades," for the benefit of the church, at Morse's Hall on the evening of March 29th.

SEARSMONT. Col. I. Whitten has sold his place purchased last fall, to Mr. Albert Toothaker.... Morton Bennett has purchased the old homestead occupied by James Moore and has sold his house and lot in Searsmont to widow Russell. Mr. Moore and son Charles will leave soon for the far West, in quest of a permanent home....Jas. L. Barker has added a capacious building to his carriage depository, which will afford ample room to display his fine line of goods....Herbie Cobb and John Farrar are in school at Kents Hill this term, and several of our young people are at Castine Normal School.... Mr. Samuel Hazeltine has been suffering for several weeks with neuralgia....A very enjoyable time was had last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Meservey on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their married life. Belfast, Morrill and Searsmont were well represented. A bountiful supper was served. The guests left many valuable presents as tokens of their regard....Quarterly meeting at the Methodist church next Saturday and Sunday. Rev. J. W. Day, P. E. expected.

PALERMO. Chopping bees are all the rage....The maple orchards are again running on full time; and although the sap may not be as exhilarating as the juice of an apple orchard, it is perhaps fully as beneficial....At the China town meeting, held on the 21st, the following officers were chosen: Moderator, Alfred Jones; Clerk, C. B. Stuart; Selectmen, D. C. Hanson, F. H. Crowell, S. C. Starrett; Treasurer, Caleb Jones; Supervisor of Schools, F. E. Jones; Auditor, J. F. Chadwick; Collector, E. D. Jepson. All Republicans....China is now in a flourishing condition; she has paid the town debt and has a balance in favor of the town of over $2500; has secured a reduction of the valuation of the town some $80,000; has only three-fourths as many paupers on the farm as formerly, and no cases in litigation.....G. F. Worthing and A. W. Worthing have two very handsome colts, two years old, coming three, and weighing 1000 and 950 lbs., respectively. The colts were formerly owned by Dr. Wm. Clough of Liberty.

WINTERPORT. Albion P. Stubbs, aged about fifty years, died last week. He had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years....Mr. Marston Hazeltine who died recently, had been almost totally blind for many years....Rev. Mr. Blanchard will be ordained pastor of the Congregational church this week, it is reported....Messrs. Hill & Mansfield have dissolved.... Our band boys will give another entertainment soon. They are able now to discourse some excellent music....Bowden Brothers have moved their stone shed up onto the Lebanon road....The Methodist Sabbath School gave a temperance concert in their church on last Sabbath evening. The singing was under the direction of Mrs. T. A. Snow and the recitations under the direction of Miss E. M. Hall. Much credit is due these faithful ladies for their unwearied labors in our Sabbath school....Rev. Mr. Pratt has a class of eight or ten young men in the Sabbath school—most of them young men with families, and their wives and children are also in the school. This is as it ought to be. Miss Georgia Pratt has a class of sixteen ladies.....The Good Templars Lodge is rapidly increasing in numbers, and is doing a good work.

BUCKSPORT. Bangor ice now floats past our wharves....The steamer Cambridge left Winterport last Saturday evening on account of floating ice, and laid here until Monday morning when she went to Bangor—the first time this season....About one hundred persons from this place went to Bangor by special train on Tuesday evening, of last week, to hear Prof. Churchill, of Andover Mass..... Mr. T. C. Wiley has returned from Mass....Mr. Edgar A. P. Newcomb, architect from Boston, was in town last week to make arrangements for the rebuilding and remodelling of the residence of Mrs. Barnard....Mr. O. F. Fellows, attorney and counselor at law, has opened an office in the new building completed by James Emery, Esq., last fall.... A visit to the green house of Mr. F. H. Moses, and the asking of numerous questions, enables us to conclude that it is an elaborate establishment and that Mr. M. is doing an extensive business.... About 500 cords of wood have been landed on our wharves during the past winter, 400 of which have been shipped....Supt. L. L. Lincoln left town last Friday to attend the centennial celebration in Bath Me., on the following day. Mr. L. is a native of that place.

Generalities.

Another severe snow storm in the West on Saturday last.

Austria has forbidden the transportation of American pork.

Dr. Carver won the championship at the pigeon shooting match in London.

The late Czar of Russia was about inaugurating several important reforms.

The trial of the Sprague divorce case will begin at Providence, April 18th.

South Carolina is infested with "Indian" doctors and patent medicine pedlers.

J Stanley Brown has been appointed private secretary to President Garfield.

The Purim ball in New York netted $21,000 for the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The President has announced his intention of endeavoring to suppress polygamy.

A boy 11 years old, of Red Bank, N. J., has confessed to two burglaries and a robbery.

It is asserted that the dairy products of the United States have twice the value of the wheat crop.

Ellery Albee, treasurer of the Ashuelot savings bank at Winchester, N. H., is a defaulter in $100,000.

It is probable that an extra session of Congress will be called to meet between the 1st and 15th of May.

The Illinois House, by a vote of 56 to 51, has defeated the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

The Government has purchased the "Mary and Helen" for the Jeannette search expedition, for $100,000.

The medal of the Humane Society of Massachusetts has been added to the many honors of Miss Ida Lewis.

Secretary Blaine denies the report of recent negotiations with England concerning the Fortune Bay outrages.

Count Herbert Bismarck, 32 years old, favorite son of the German Chancellor, has eloped with the wife of a Prince.

The Louisville Commercial calls the hand shaking by public officials the great American piece of monkey business.

American apples sold in Liverpool, Friday, at $3 25 to $4 per barrel for Baldwins, and $3 75 to $4.50 for golden russets

Nebraska would not pass a prohibitory liquor law, but has fixed the license at $1000, and a penalty of $100 for treating.

A Columbus (Ga.) thief stole the crape from a door knob while the inmates of the house were preparing for a funeral.

It is proposed to establish in Denver, Col., next September, a permanent exhibition of ores and all the implements of mining.

A N Y. World's London despatch mentions a rumor that Bartlett Couts is threatened with a breach of promise prosecution.

During the week ending Feb. 12th, there were nineteen deaths from yellow fever at Rio Janeiro The fever is reported increasing.

The people of Indiana have adopted the proposed constitutional amendment changing the time of the State election to November.

The funeral of the late Czar took place in St. Petersburg, Saturday. A church is to be erected where the assassination took place.

Messrs Thurman, Evarts and Hoar, sail from New York, April 2d, for Paris, to take part in the international monetary conference.

Harry Genet, one of the convicted Tweed ring thieves, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for eight months and a fine of $9,604.

The Marietta (Ga.) Journal says that before the war Southern farmers invested their money in negroes, and that now they buy fertilizers.

The prospects of spring business are excellent. Southern and Western buyers have appeared in force in New York, and are buying freely.

$216 000 of the $250,000 subscribed for Gen. Grant has been paid, and the remainder will be as soon as the subscribers return from abroad

The Ohio Senate has passed a liquor bill which makes the cost of a license $250 in Cincinnati and Cleveland, and $100 per annum in all other places

Brevet Major General Emory Upton, U. S. A., author of Upton's tactics, committed suicide in San Francisco Monday night by shooting himself through the head.

In the English House of Commons Thursday Sir Charles Dilke said that Hind's allegations concerning the Halifax award were unworthy of serious attention, and had been referred to the Dominion parliament.

The Chicago Socialists on Saturday, endorsed the assassination of the Czar, and criticised Secretary Blaine for extending sympathy to Russia. Secretary Blaine can stand the criticism of the advocates of assassination.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that he will have $25,000,000 surplus revenue during the remainder of the fiscal year. Of this amount $13,000,000 will be devoted to buying bonds on account of the sinking fund, and the balance to the purchase of bonds on general account.

The authorities of St. Petersburg have discovered a mine which had been laid in a small street nearly opposite the new Czar's residence. The mouth of the mine was discovered in a shopkeeper's dwelling room under an ottoman. Eight more arrests have been made and a quantity of explosives found.

The portrait of Mrs Hayes, now in the White House, is said to be idealized into radiant beauty. The velvet dress of pale maroon is quaintly cut in square-necked fashion. The right hand holds loosely, not a bouquet, but two or three Marshal Neil roses half-blown, and the left hand lifts the sweeping train of velvet.

Clippings.

Taking everything into consideration we are disposed to view Senator Mahone's action as an advantage to the South and the best interests of the country. [N. Y. Herald.

In Maine, as well as Michigan and Illinois, Greenback orators are on the stump this month, and, strange as it may seem, they find people to listen to them. [Boston Herald.

There are lots of nice, old ladies left in New England, who will regard the Czar's death as in part, at least, an act of divine retribution for holding a military review Sunday. [Boston Herald.

A number of cities in Maine held elections yesterday, but the results have no political significance. [Boston Post, March 15th.

Of course not. They all went Republican. Wonder how it would have been if they had gone Democratic? [Biddeford Union.

One pleasant result of the organization of the Senate by the Republicans will be the reinstatement of Maj. Ben Perley Poore in charge of the Congressional Directory, which he created and which was rudely snatched out of his hands when the Democrats gained control of the Senate. [Washington despatch to Boston Herald.

The nineteenth annual report of the Maine Central Railroad Company presents a highly satisfactory exhibit of the condition and prospects of the road and its branches. The gross earnings show decided increase over the preceding year, and that the net earnings do not show an equal increase is due to expenditures on the permanent way, and other improvements for facilitating business

The Boston Post calls Senator Mahone "a moral ulcer." Misprint for ulster probably.

April 21 will be appointed for Fast Day

Cuticura

HUMOR REMEDIES

For the Radical Treatment of Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, with Loss of Hair.

1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, possessing cathartic, tonic, alterative, absorbent, hepatic, cholagogue, anti-bilious, detergent, diuretic, sudorific, nutritious and sedative properties. It gathers to itself poisonous matter which floats in the blood and fluids and carries it from the body. It purifies, cleanses, strengthens and supports the system through the most critical stage of Blood, Skin and Scalp Humors, and Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

2. CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly for external use, arrests disease, allays inflammation, itching and irritation, and eats away dead skin and flesh, renders healthy ulcers, sores and discharging wounds, heals and soothes every outward humor, and restores and beautifies the hair. It is the best hair dressing in use, making the hair soft and glossy. It contains no grease, never becomes rancid, and is very agreeable.

3. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SOAP, for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery, and for cleansing, soothing and healing diseased surfaces and restoring, refreshing and beautifying the skin, is prepared from CUTICURA, is free from caustic alkalies, and perfumed with rare flower odors. Gentlemen pronounce the CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP a positive luxury.

SALT RHEUM.

Helpless for eight years. Unable to walk. Got about on hands and knees. A wonderful cure.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisement and concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. The first box of CUTICURA brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks that a letter a fraud, let them write and find out for themselves. Yours truly, WILL MCDONALD.
1315 BUTTERFIELD ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 4, 1879.

REMARKABLE CURES.

A Druggist of Twenty Years' Experience Says they are the Best.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—I have been connected with the drug business for twenty years and have handled every blood purifier and remedy of any consequence for the treatment of Blood, Skin and Scalp diseases, and unhesitatingly say that no system of remedies ever devised or compounded so completely and thoroughly eradicates the disease for which they are intended as the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Many remarkable cures have come to my knowledge and I feel safe in warranting satisfaction if directions are followed.
Respectfully, CHAS. H. MORSE,
Proprietor MORSE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
HOLLISTON, MASS., Dec. 11, 1879.

UTERINE DISEASES.

Dr. T. A. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that he has used the CUTICURA REMEDIES with great satisfaction in uterine diseases and finds them truly valuable.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, 21 Front Street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1.00. RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents per cake; CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake, in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS
Instantly relieve Pain, Soreness and Weakness.

DR. BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY,

NEPHRETICUM

Is the most effectual Remedy for all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Female Complaints and General Debility, such as painful, dragging sensation in the Back and Loins, Suppressed or Incontinent Urination, with whitish or brick-dust deposit, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Organic Weakness, &c.

NEPHRETICUM has no equal for Lameness and Weakness peculiar to Females.

NEPHRETICUM is the best known remedy for Diabetes.

NEPHRETICUM, as a Tonic and Stimulant for aged persons, is without a rival. Be sure and ask for Dr. BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM. For Sale by all Druggists.

Price, only $1.00 per Bottle.

C. S. ROBERTSON, Proprietor, Boston.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
1yr5 36 & 38 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, March 19.

BUTTER—Western creamery, 33@35@37, the latter for choice selections; fair to good do, 26@31c; Western dairy, packed, 25@26c; do ladle-packed, 22@25c; common to good, old, 15@23c; Northern dairy, 27@29c; Greenfield and Bardwell Ferry butter is reported at 25@35c ⅊ ℔; Hartford creamery, 35c.

CHEESE—Fine factory is selling at 14c; fair to good, 13¾c; some fine factory is held by commission houses at 14½c ⅊ ℔, and now looks probable that they may get it if very choice, but storage, shrinkage, commission and insurance leave the producer hardly as well off as at 13½c in November; fair, 3@13½c; common, 11@12½; skims, 6@9c.

EGGS—The market is weak to-day, eggs selling at 20c for Eastern; Southern and Western, 19@19½c. The demand has kept well up with the supply thus far for months, hence the market was never more generally furnished with good fresh eggs than the present season.

BEANS—The market is steady and quiet, with quotations unchanged; mediums, $2; pea $2 15; yellow eyes, $2 15@2 20; the latter for hand-picked improved.

POTATOES—The market is unchanged and prices are firm, especially for Houlton rose, which sell readily at 80c, and very choice fancy lots sell outside of the quotations. Aroostook and Maine Central, 70@75c; common, 70c; New York the same; Jacksons, 65c; peerless, 60c; Chenangoes, 55c, with but few in the market.

APPLES—Prices have been a little off in consequence of the unfavorable report from the other side. Baldwins are sold for $1 50@1 75; Russetts, choice, $2; table apples, $2 50@3 for choice.

MAPLE SUGAR—The new begins to come in, but in small lots, and sells at 10@12½c ⅊ ℔; syrup, $1 ⅊ gal.

HAY AND STRAW—Timothy sells at $23 ⅊ ton; fair to good, $22@22 50; fine hay ranges from $18@20; medium lots sell at $16@17; swale to medium, $13 50@15. Rye straw, $24@25 ⅊ ton; machine thrashed, $17, oat straw, $14.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—Clover, Western and New York, 8¼@9¼c ⅊ ℔; timothy, $2 90@3 00 ⅊ bush; red top, $2 40@2 50 per bag; canary, $2 45@2 55 per bag.

BELFAST PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly for the Journal.
By C. H. SARGENT, No. 8, Main Street.

PRODUCE MARKET.		PRICES PAID PRODUCERS.	
Apples ⅊ bush,	30@50	Hay ⅊ ton,	$12,00@16,00
" dried, ⅊ ℔	4@5	Hides ⅊ ℔,	5@6
Beans, pea, bush	1.75@1.90	Lamb ⅊ ℔,	0@0
" Medium	$1.55@1.70	Lamb Skins,	$1.50@2.00
" Yellow-eyes	1.65@1.80	Mutton ⅊ ℔,	5@6
Butter ⅊ ℔,	20@23	Oats ⅊ bush,	47@50
Beef ⅊ ℔,	7@8	Potatoes,	50@55
Barley ⅊ bush,	60@65	Round Hog ⅊ ℔	7@7½
Cheese ⅊ ℔,	12@13	Straw ⅊ ton,	$6.00@8.00
Chicken ⅊ ℔,	12@14	Turkey ⅊ ℔,	12@14
Calf Skins ⅊ ℔,	12	Veal ⅊ ℔,	6@7
Duck ⅊ ℔,	10@12	Wool, washed, ⅊ ℔,	40
Eggs ⅊ doz.,	16	Wool, unwashed, ⅊ ℔,	30
Fowl ⅊ ℔,	10@12	Wood, hard,	$4.00@5.00
Geese ⅊ ℔,	10@12	Wood, soft,	$2.50@3.00
RETAIL MARKET.			
Beef, Corned, ⅊ ℔,	8	Oat Meal ⅊ ℔,	5@5½
Butter, Salt, ⅊ box,	20	Onions ⅊ ℔,	5@6
Corn ⅊ bush,	67	Oil, Kerosene ⅊ gal.,	16
Corn Meal ⅊ bush,	67	Pollock ⅊ ℔,	3½@4
Cheese ⅊ ℔,	15@17	Pork ⅊ ℔,	11@12

CANTERBURY SHAKERS' BLOOD - PURIFYING SARSAPARILLA.

Prescribed by Physicians and Druggists for nearly Fifty Years.

THE Shakers' Sarsaparilla is just what it purports to be.—*Dixi Crosby, M. D.* I have long prescribed it, and think it a most valuable medicine. —*Jeremiah Burke, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.* Have known it for nearly half a century. Our confidence in it is in no way impaired.—*Carlton & Hovey, Druggists, Lowell.* I speak with confidence of it, having prescribed it for eighteen years.—*S. M. Dinsmor, M. D., Francestown, N. H.* Give me the Shakers' Sarsaparilla in preference to all others.—*C. A. Guilmette, M. D., Boston.* I have the most unbounded confidence in its healing and renovating properties.—*Wm. R. Preston, Druggist, Portsmouth, N. H.* I consider it the best preparation made.—*A. G. Wilbor, Druggist, Boston.*

Do not fail to make a trial of this great Blood Purifier, Appetizer and Tonic, the first and best of all medicines called Sarsaparilla, which is prepared from selected SHAKER ROOTS, HERBS AND BERRIES by the CANTERBURY SOCIETY OF SHAKERS, and is beyond all comparison the purest, safest and most effective family medicine in the world. Ask for CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA. The genuine is signed by THOMAS CORBETT, its inventor, and sold by druggists generally.

MALT UNFERMENTED

THERE is no greater BLOOD PURIFYING and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE in the world of medicine than MALT BITTERS, prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY from *Unfermented Malt and Hops.* It is a Perfect Renovator of feeble and exhausted constitutions. It enriches the blood, solidifies the bones, hardens the muscles, quiets the nerves, perfects digestion, cheers the mind and vitalizes with new life every fluid of the body. It is so, because it strikes at the root of all debility—ENFEEBLED DIGESTION and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. Sold everywhere.

MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

THE

IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

6mos42

IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC CURE

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Lack of Energy, Loss of Strength, Want of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, etc.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic.**

IRON BITTERS *enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves.*

IRON BITTERS act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *tasting the food, belching, heat in the stomach, heartburn, etc.*

IRON BITTERS—the only Iron Preparation that *will not blacken the teeth or give headache.*

Sold by all druggists.

Write for the A B C Book, 32 pages of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

1y6

FELLOWS' Compound SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

NEURALGIA.

It has been ascertained that the most inveterate cases of neuralgia are cured by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. Not only is the principal disease eradicated, but the patient is made vigorous and strong; the stomach, the blood, the skin become healthy, and he obtains a new lease of enjoyable life.

The only satisfactory treatment of neuralgia is by strengthening the nervous system. A person with strong nerves never suffers from this disease.

The virtues of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites are such that other remedies are seldom required.

The demand for Hypophosphite and other Phosphorous preparations at the present day, is largely owing to the good effects and success following the introduction of this article in the United States.

IMPORTANT.

Should the invalid have any difficulty in procuring the Compound Syrup in this vicinity, let him not be put off with any other remedy, because this article has not its equal in the diseases for which it is recommended.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good." The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

1yr47

For sale by WM. O. POOR & SON.

Eight Hundred Dollars Wanted

For the best farm of its acres in the city of Belfast, situated upon Waldo avenue. Said farm contains twenty-five acres, divided into field, pasture, and woodland. Upon said farm is a large house and ell, two large barns, and thirty apple trees, producing very choice fruit. Let none apply unless they have the money to buy.

H. E. PEIRCE.

Belfast, March 8, 1881.—3w10

Sonnets.

REQUIREMENT.

We live by faith; but faith is not the slave
Of text and legend. Reason's voice and God's,
Nature's and duty's, never are at odds.
What asks our Father of his children save
Justice and mercy and humility,
A reasonable service of good deeds,
Pure living, tenderness to human needs,
Reverence and trust, and prayer for light to see
The Master's footprints in our daily ways?
No knotted scourge, nor sacrificial knife,
But the clam beauty of an ordered life
Whose very breathing is unworded praise—
A life that stands, as all true lives have stood,
Fast rooted in the faith that God is good?

HELP.

Dream not, O soul! that easy is the task
Thus set before thee. If it proves at length,
As well it may, beyond thy natural strength,
Doubt not, despair not. As a child may ask
A father, pray the Everlasting Good
For light and guidance 'midst the subtle snares
Of sin, thick-planted in life's thoroughfares,
For spiritual nerve and moral hardihood.
Still listening 'midst the noises round about
Of time and sense, the inward speaking word,
Bitter in blame, sweet in approval heard,
Piercing the tumult of the world without;
To health of soul a voice to cheer and please,
To guilt the wrath of the Eumenides!

UTTERANCE.

But what avail inadequate words to touch
The innermost of truth? Shall I essay,
Blinded and weak, to point and lead the way,
Or grasp a theme for angels overmuch?
Yet it be that something not my own,
Some shadow of the thought to which our schemes
And creeds and rituals are uncertain dreams,
Is even to my unworthiness made known,
I may not hide what yet I scarcely dare
To utter, lest on doubtful lips of mine
The real seem false, the fitness less divine.
So through the pauses of an inward prayer,
I own the faith which seems the simple truth
At evening time, as in the dawn of youth.

[John G. Whittier in the Christian Union.

The President on Temperance.

THE PRESENTATION OF MRS. HAYES PORTRAIT—ADDRESS OF MISS WILLARD AND REPLY OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD IN FULL.

The ladies of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union and the Mrs. Hayes Memorial Commission, who went to Washington to participate in the formal exercises pertaining to the unveiling of Mrs. Hayes' portrait to the public and the placing of it in its position at the Executive mansion, called at the White House Tuesday, March 8th, and formally presented the picture to the President. The following is the full text of the address of Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union on that occasion, and of the President's reply.

MISS WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT: We are here to present to the Nation through its honored chief, a temperance testimonial from the men and women, high and low, rich and poor, fortunate and unfortunate, who have loved her whose pictured presence is now before us, because they have felt that she was the defender of our homes; because amid the fogs of a time worn social conservatism she held steadily aloft the torch of an example safe, gentle and benignant. We stand in the presence of one whose utterances and character are known to all the nation. I do not forget how in the tumult and strife of a great political convention, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "Remember it is in the home where the sovereign citizen has his wife and children gathered around him that God prepares the verdict of the American people." I do not forget that he reminded the women of Cleveland when they came to Mentor with their congratulations, that, in every army there are three classes; the scouts, who go ahead; the soldiers who do the fighting, and within all, the home guards, and that he said, "God bless the women, they are America's home guards." I do not forget that in his inaugural he reminded us by the sacred words "A little child shall lead them," that the tenderness and sweetness of childhood had a place in his thought in that supreme hour, and so standing here I feel very much at home, as do we all in this kind and brotherly presence. Mr. President, whom do we represent? We are a part of your constituency and we represent a great deal of earnest, hard work done in the name of God, and home, and native land. We represent a volume of prayer rising like incense to God from the very first hour that we knew the burden which had been laid upon you; and always have we sought a blessing also from on high upon her who is the mother of your sons and of your sweet young daughter, and upon her who bore and cherished you. We represent that numberless throng who have a right to be heard in this presence because of all they have suffered. We cannot speak to you of the graves of the living and the graves of the dead that have strewn our pathway, because of the cup that tempts only to destroy. Our principles and our endeavor are the inevitable outcome of the philosophy of our century. Well is it understood by the scholar President! For one dominant purpose runs through all our modern civilization. Science spells it out slowly from the writings in the rocks—from scattered monuments and fossil languages and pronounces it the *unity of man.* Statesmanship discovers that the woes of one nation are the misfortune of all, and so frames treaties and forms alliances of mutual defence and service in the name of the *solidarity of man,* but Christianity perceiving the higher significance of all these studies and their practical results prays, pleads and labors for the *universal brotherhood of man.* Among the applications of this great underlying principle none is gaining ground more rapidly than the practice of a free and voluntary total abstinence, for our own and others sake, from those alcoholic drinks which have alienated more hearts, dissolved more homes, poisoned the air with more cruel words and moved kind hands to more hateful deeds than any otheragency outside of Pandemonium. "Where is thy brother?" is to-day the central question in that larger home which we call social life, answered by a thousand kindly charities, but most significantly answered, as we believe, by the great army of total abstainers, which in the present military exigency is calling all up and down the land for volunteers. We are here to leave in your care the picture which symbolizes so much of hope and glad expectation for the future. We are here because it is women who have given the choicest hostages to fortune. Beyond the arms that hold them long the boys go forth and come not back again, and the mother heart prays that society may hedge them round about with loving safeguards and restraints, and fervent is our hope that a steady signal light for them may shine forth from the conspicuous windows of the Presidential mansion. As members of the Church of Christ, we appeal to you to help hasten the time when all men's weal shall be each man's care, and we pray God's blessing upon you, upon your wife, and upon those that cluster around you in your home. Well has the Laureate said concerning that good time coming which the triumph of the temperance cause shall help to usher in:—

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

"Ring out a slowly dying cause
And ancient forms of party strife,
Ring in the nobler modes of life
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY IN FULL.

The following is the full text of President Garfield's reply:

Miss Willard, ladies and gentlemen: The very appropriate gift to the Executive mansion which you have brought, the portrait of its late mistress, I gladly accept. It shall take its place beside the portraits of the other noble women who have graced this house. She is my friend. Nothing I can say will be equal to my high appreciation of the character of the lady whose picture is now added to the treasures of this place. She is noble; the friend of all good people. Her portrait will take, and I hope will always hold, in this house an honored place. I have observed the significance which you have given to this portrait from the standpoint you occupy and in connection with that work in which you are engaged. First, I approve most heartily what you have said in reference to the freedom of individual judgment and action symbolized in this portrait. There are several sovereignties in this country. First, a sovereignty of the American people; then the sovereignty nearest to us all—that sovereignty of the family, the absolute right of each family to control its affairs in accordance with the conscience and convictions of duty of the heads of the family. In the picture before us that is bravely symbolized. I have no doubt the American people will always tenderly regard this household sovereignty, and however households may differ in their views and convictions, I believe that those differences will be respected. Each household, by following its own convictions and holding itself responsible to God, will, I think, be respected by the American people. What you have said concerning these evils of intemperance meets my most hearty concurrence. I have been in my way and in accordance with my own convictions an earnest advocate of temperance, not in so narrow a sense as some, but in a very definite and practical sense. These convictions are deep, and will be maintained. Whether I shall be able to meet the views of all people in regard to all the phases of that question remains to be seen. But I shall do what I can to abate the great evils of intemperance. I shall be glad to have this picture upon these walls, and shall be glad to remember your kind expressions to me and my family, and in your efforts to better mankind by your work I hope that you will be guided by wisdom, and that you will achieve a worthy success. Thanking you for this meeting and greeting, I bid you good morning.

The Report of the Commerce Committee.

We give to-day a full abstract of the able and practical report upon the decadence of our merchant marine and the means by which it may be restored, made by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce, of which Representative Russell of Lowell was Chairman. The committee maintains that it is not the tariff which prevents American capital from investing in the foreign carrying trade, but the fact that manufacturing, railroad building and the general development of the country have afforded better returns upon money and effort. The committee also finds that three causes would prevent our people from competition in the carrying trade—excessive local taxation, an inefficient consular service and the law which requires the payment of three months' wages to seamen discharged in foreign ports. The committee does not believe that free trade in ships would afford us the means of acquiring a large part of the ocean carrying trade, and it is of the opinion that ultimately the country would be the loser by a policy which would cripple the growing industry of iron ship building. The committee believes that with the abolition of local taxation, a better consular system, and other minor changes in the laws, the granting of moderate subsidies will encourage capital to engage in the foreign carrying trade and thus secure for our manufactures and agriculture markets they do not now enjoy. [Boston Journal.

The Rhode Island Fisheries.

NEWPORT, March 10, 1881. The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries have presented their tenth annual report to the Legislature, and in view of the fact that the New York and Philadelphia markets are largely supplied at certain seasons of the year by Newport fishermen, a few facts furnished by them will be of interest.

The scarcity of bass, for which Newport's shores are famous, is accounted for by the use of traps, which are the means of catching the fish by thousands when they only weigh from one-half to three and four pounds each. There are invested in this State by persons residing here $177,300 in works, steamers, boats, &c, giving employment to 334 men. In the Menhaden Fishery there are 246 men who depend upon fishing for their support during the whole year, of whom forty-three are interested in heart nets. Exactly why this small number of individuals should be allowed year after year to deplete and almost ruin the fisheries the Commissioners fail to see, and, in their capacity as Commissioners, they earnestly beg that the General Assembly will enact such additions to the Fishery laws as they suggest. The Commissioners find that there are a number of individuals, non-residents of the State, who carry on the manufacture of fish oil and guano and heart seining, to say nothing of lobster catchers.

The Commissioners desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to the very important question of the lobster fishery in Rhode Island waters. Maine, Massachusetts and New York have seen fit to protect themselves, and it is more than time that the State of Rhode Island followed their example. The lobster law of Massachusetts forbids the sale of lobsters less than ten and one-half inches in length. The capture of small lobsters has gone on in Rhode Island since the first lobster pot was put in Rhode Island waters. The larger ones are sent to market and the smaller are used for bait for blackfish. Very many men eke out a living with their lobster pots. For a number of years past the catch of lobsters has been steadily decreasing, not as to numbers, but as to size. The Commissioners recommend the passage of a law forbidding the sale of lobsters less than twelve inches in length, and suggest that it would be advisable to forbid the sale of female lobsters loaded with spawn. So far as the limit of size is concerned, the Commissioners are assured that the law will be most popular. To show the value of the lobster fishing the Commissioners state that one man in this city handled $20,000 worth during the past year.

The Commissioners have received a consignment of 200 carp from Professor Baird, the United States Commissioner. The Commissioners recommend the applying of the "Close Time" law to the whole of the waters of the coast line of the State and Narragansett Bay; also the granting to the Commissioners of power to issue licenses in such number as they may think proper, each applicant to give bonds that he will not violate the law; also a provision that every person licensed shall, on or before November of each year, make a sworn return to the Commissioners of the amount of his catch and the prices he has realized for the same, no new license to be issued to any one neglecting or refusing to make such return, this being necessary to insure complete and thorough statistics of the catches and the value of the fish.

Our Industrial Boom.

The enormous increase in our importation of metals, both crude and manufactured, is an unmistakable indication of the great industrial "boom" which has come with better times. Statistician Nimmo's figures, comparing the imports for the calendar years of '79 and '80, tell a remarkable story. The importation of pig iron jumped up $10,000,000, that of bar iron $1,000,000 while of old and scrap iron the purchase from abroad was augmented by $14,000,000. The impetus given to railway building and repairs of existing lines caused an increased expenditure for foreign rails of $8,100,000 of which more than half was for steel rails. Of steel in its various forms, aside from rails, we increased our exports $3,500,000. The total augmentation of our importation of iron and steel is expressed by the astonishing figure of $41,000,000. Of tin we bought nearly $8,000,000 worth more than in '79. We more than doubled our small import of copper, and, in fact, purchased more freely of all the minor metals. In a word, we imported metals to the amount of $51,432,135 in excess of our similar purchase of '79. This represents over 27 per cent of the total increase of imports over 1879. With the exception of unmanufactured tin, all of this heavy importation of metals paid duty. [Boston Herald.

The Secret of the Oak.

Last week, says the Wrightsville (Ga.) Recorder, while J. J. Braddy and G. W. Cooper were getting out some timber in a swamp, within 200 yards of the graveyard, just over Cedar creek, they cut and split a large white oak, in the butt of which, about three feet from the ground, they found, four inches inside of the surface of the tree, a hole that had been bored about six inches deep with an inch auger. In this auger hole was found lodged at the heart of the tree a bundle of human hair, nicely wrapped in a paper, and tied with a strong cotton string. A completely seasoned and nicely-made white oak peg, about six inches long, was driven tightly over this bundle. The tree, which has no sign of a scar upon it, is supposed to have grown eight inches in diameter since the hole was bored, as it was four inches from the surface to the head of the peg. The bundle, peg and everything looked as fresh and new as if they had been placed there the day before. Some, who claim to be posted on the growth of trees, have made a calculation. They say that the bundle must have remained imbedded in the trunk of this huge tree at least 50 years.

It was in the smoking room of an Atlantic steamer that a worthy Teuton was recently talking about weather forecasts. "Look here," said he, "I dell you vat it is. You better don't take no shtock in dem weather bredictions. Dose beoble don't no noding. Dey can't dell no better as I can." "But, my dear sir," said a person present, "they foretold the storm which we have just encountered." "Vell, dat ish so," said the Teuton, contemplatively; "but I tell you vat it is. Dat shtorm vould have come yust de same if it had not been bredicted."

A man who has been arrested under the Irish coercion act, is crying out lustily for the United States to come to his aid. If what he asserts is proved, namely that he is an American citizen and innocent of the offences charged against him, he can rely on his country to see that justice is done him, even if she has to fight England to bring it about. Otherwise he must let events take their course. Even if he is an American, and has been misbehaving, he is amendable to law on Irish soil as elsewhere. [Portland Advertiser.

Technical Knowledge: A two-foot rule was given to a laborer in a Clyde boatyard to measure an iron plate. The laborer, not being well up in the use of the rule, after spending a considerable time, returned. "Noo, Mick," asked the plater, "what size is the plate?" "Well," replied Mick, with a grin of satisfaction, "it's the length of your rule and two thumbs over, with this piece of brick and the breadth of my hand and my arm from here to there, bar a finger." [Punch.

Disease prevented and medical bills lessened by a timely use of Malt Bitters.

The fool buyeth an umbrella, but the prudent man knoweth a trick worth two of that.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

Make from **$25 to $50 per week** selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their Catalogue and terms. 1yr34

"One good turn deserves another," as the man said when he turned the organ-grinder out of the front yard.

A HEALTHY CONDITION of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs is easily preserved by the use of DR. BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY, "NEPHRETICUM." It cures readily Diabetes and Gravel, braces up the system, gives a healthy action to the nerves, and renewed health to the whole person. It is an invaluable remedy and can be used with perfect safety by the most delicate.

Burglars sometimes hide under the bed, but the New York News has seen a cowhide in a school room.

A large proportion of children who die early are those whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with the body. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain consequent upon active intelligence. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body.

By a wise provision of Providence, close beside the little tree on which nutmegs grow often stands a greater.

How to Secure Health.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organizations. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

"What is home where love is not?" asks a susceptible young poet. It's a mighty interesting place—to the neighbors.

MARCH WINDS! The sudden changes and high winds which prevail in March make a bottle of DOWNS' ELIXIR always necessary to have at hand. It is a sure cure for sudden colds and all lung diseases.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS will cure all bilious Diseases. Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per bottle. Try it.

The best remedy for strains and galls on horses is HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT. Good for man and beast.

"What are the wild waves saying, John?" sang out a young American to a Chinaman on the beach. "Washee, washee," calmly replied the Celestial with a grin.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, 149 Power's Block, Rochester N. Y. 13eow45

The Peruvian Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Liver Complaint, ing from umors, Female Complaints, etc. Pamphlets free to any address. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

"We shall give Mr. Vennor," says the Rockland Courier, "just one more chance, and if he fails this time we shall hereafter be as only a sister to him."

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

A man in jail in Sagamon for marrying four wives was recently called upon by all of their respective fathers together. He called it "Four-fathers' day."

Good Words for a Good Thing.

The papers are so full of exaggerations about all sorts of things that it is hard to tell what to believe. Yet all things are not humbugs, nor are all statements lies. Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be, and deserves the praises that are showered upon it from all who have used it. Hear a word from Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y. He says: "My little daughter was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot. Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' cured her altogether, and the disease has never since appeared. This was two years ago." Such words go to the point. Get "Favorite Remedy" of your druggist or write to the Doctor at Roudout, N. Y. $1.00 a bottle. 2w11

"If you want to catch fish, my boy," remarked an old man to an inexperienced youth, "you must yank the line just a quarter of a second before you feel a bite."

Nothing in the science of medicine equals the relief obtained by the use of Dr. Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar for coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough, bronchitis, consumption, etc. It gives immediate relief, is pleasant to take, and occasions no unpleasant nauseating feelings. Sample bottle, 10 cents; large size, 50 cents.

Dr. Graves' Blood Purifier eradicates all impurities from the system, cleanses the blood, renovates the liver and stomach, which from being torpid and inert, by its use become unusually stimulated and, in fact gives a healthy tone to the entire system. Price, $1.

Improved Family Cathartic Pills are the best pill ever given a patient by a physician, and are frequently prescribed by them. They give prompt action to the bowels, contain no mercury, and are entirely vegetable. When you desire a prompt action of the bowels, give the Improved Family Cathartic Pills a trial. Price 25 cents per box. Dr. Graves' remedies are for sale by W. O. Poor & Son, Belfast. 4w11

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents; Six bottles, $3. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 Dey St., New York.

TONIC.—"*Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.*" —WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 doses 35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

6m9

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 being 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.

1881. 1881.

LADIES

New Spring Hats!

JUST RECEIVED AT 10

MRS. B. F. WELLS.

New AND Second Hand Machinery

For Sale at a Bargain.

THE following machinery can be seen at **F. A. HOWARD's Machine Shop, Pleasant Street, Belfast, Maine,** where he keeps on hand, or will furnish to order, all kinds of castings at manufacturer's prices, and will do all kinds of machine work in a style and at prices that cannot fail to please.

1 Horizontal Stationary Steam Engine, 15 Horse Power, with Huntoon Governor and feed water heater.

1 Upright Portable Steam Engine, 3 1-2 Horse Power, with Feed Pump attached, and a copper coil heater.

These engines having been thoroughly repaired, are as good as new, and can be seen in motion if desired.

1 Huntoon Governor (new) right size for a 15 Horse Power to a 20 Horse Power Engine.

1 Air Pump for condensing engine (new), cylinder 8x10, connections for 1 3-4 inch pipe.

1 Irregular Moulder, in good condition, and with over $100 worth of Moulding Cutters.

I am also prepared to cut on carriage axles, to take up end play in box, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. 10tf

SHOP IN BRICK BUILDING ON PLEASANT STREET, NEAR SHOE FACTORY.

F. A. HOWARD.

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.—9

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, on **Saturday, March 26th, at 2 o'clock,** at the store of J. W. FREDERICK & Co., at Belfast, the coasting schooner NATHAN CLIFFORD. Said vessel is about 130 tons old measurement; and is well found in sails, rigging, anchors and chains. Enquire of A. HAYFORD or D. LANE.

Belfast, March 10, 1881.—3w10

FREE 8 Samples and Catalogue of best selling articles on earth. Work Mfg. Co. 122 Nassau St. N.Y. 6m44

Great Bankrupt!

—AND—

CLOSING OUT SALE!

$10,000 WORTH

—OF—

Dry & Fancy Goods

Offered to the Public for

20 Days Only,

—BY—

BLUE STORE

PITCHER & Co

Before taking stock we shall close the remainder of our LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK, and also the following goods at *cost and prices:*

BLACK SILKS!

We offer 10 pieces at a great reduction in price. We call particular attention to our silks at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00. These grades are the BEST VALUE every offered, and every person in want of a silk should avail themselves of this grand opportunity.

SATINS & VELVETS.

In every shade and quality.

BLACK CASHMERES!

Great value at 37c., 50c., 62c. and 75c.

Dress Goods in Black AND Fancies

OUR SPECIALTY.

We have an immense stock of all the new and desirable shades for early spring wear, which we offer at VERY LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS

—IN—

Brochet, India Stripes & Woolen,

Both long and square. Beautiful designs.

5,000 YARDS DRESS PRINTS

(Not remnants.) at 5 cents.

800 Yds., Extra Heavy & Fine.

4-4 Bleached Cotton

7c., 9c. and 10c.

2000 Yds. Huckaback

AT 3 CENTS.

3000 YDS. CRASH,

(20 inches wide and all linen) 7c.

TABLE LINENS,

One lot each (all linen) 20c., 25c. and 37c. One lot each, Turkey Reds, 37c., 45c. and 50.

NAPKINS!

All linen, from 50c. to $1.25.

TOWELS.

An endless variety at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. Don't fail to see the bath towel at 10c.

200 Bed Spreads!

Extra large size, very heavy, at $1.00.

500 Yds. Plaid Flannel, 8c.

300 " Blue Mixed " 12c.

1000 Yds. Cotton Shirting,

STRIPED, 6 1-4 Cents.

WOOLENS & COTTONADES,

FOR MEN & BOYS' WEAR.

We have about 500 yds. more of those double and twist at 25c., and a large assortment of Woolens manufactured in this State.

HOSIERY!

We have a large variety of new spring styles, purchased Jan. 1, 1881, which we offer from 12½c. to $1.00. Examine our

Silk Clock Balbriggan at 12 1-2c.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

100 doz Handkerchiefs	2c
150 " all linen and hemmed	5c.
75 " " " hemstitched	8c
150 " " " "	12c

Gents' White Shirts!

Every gentleman that wishes to be happy should wear our coat sleeve, perfect fitting and well finished shirt at 75c. and 88c.

KID GLOVES!

3 Button, Splendid Quality, at 37 1-2c.

We have a kid in black and colors at $1.00, (former price $1.25) which we have sold for the past ten years and never heard of a pair but what gave perfect satisfaction.

In addition to the above we have a choice line of

Hamburgs, Laces, Edgings,

Ties & Corsets!

Which we are offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

Above we enumerate but few of the great bargains which we offer. We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everyone that rare bargains will be found at

T. W. Pitcher & Co's.,

BLUE STORE.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine.

SURPLUS, MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS STANDARD,

December 31, 1877	*$77,269 53*
" " *1878*	*154,478 27*
" " *1879*	*250,950 73*
" " *1880*	*306,213 77*

JOHN E. DeWITT, President.

6mos11

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Insurance Co.

Statement January 1, 1880.

Fire Assets	$11,109,626.21
Fire Liabilities	3,944,358.23
Surplus as regards Policy Holders	$7,165,267.98

Statement U. S. Branch, January 1, 1881.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$647,850.00
Government, State and City Bonds	1,813,950.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	1,185,400.00
Cash in Bank and all other Assets	54,865.26
Total Assets	$4,102,065.26

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses	$291,756.48
Unearned Premiums	1,800,037.98
Amount reclaimable under Perpetual Policies	303,504.48
All other Liabilities	191,431.29
Surplus	1,515,335.01
	$4,102,065.26
Income, 1880	$2,812,639.48
Expenditures, 1880	$2,296,300.50

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq., Chairman.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Esq.

J. E. PULSFORD, Resident Manager. HENRY W. EATON, Deputy Manager.

GEO. W. HOYT, Assist. Deputy Manager.

AGENT IN WALDO COUNTY:

MILES S. STAPLES, - - - Belfast.

MEADOW KING MOWER!

This favorite mower is offered to farmers for the coming season. Fifteen years of continued success is sufficient evidence of merit. Farmers are invited to give the MEADOW KING an examination. They will consult their own interests in buying a reliable mower of responsible parties. A full stock of repairs on hand. Circulars free.

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me., General Agent, New England and Provinces.

N. B.—In territory where we have no agency correspondence is solicited from reliable parties. 1y7

Cure Your Corns!

BY USING

SCHLOTTERBECK'S

Corn, Wart & Bunion Solvent.

Entirely harmless; is not a caustic.

It removes Corns, Warts, Bunions and Callous, without leaving a blemish.

Brush for applying in each bottle.

A CURE IS GUARANTEED.

Price 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

Try it and you will be convinced like thousands who have used it and now testify to its value.

Ask for Schlotterbeck's Corn and Wart Solvent and take no other. 1yr

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction at the office of GEO. E. JOHNSON, in Belfast, on Thursday, March 31, A. D. 1881, at two o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest, which AMOS F. BOWEN of Belfast, had on the 20th day of Nov., 1880, (being the day when said Bowen filed his petition in insolvency,) in and to the following real estate, situate in said Belfast, and being part of lots numbered 42 and 43 in the first division of lots in said Belfast, and being the same real estate now occupied by said Bowen as a homestead; for a more particular description reference may be had to Book 145, Page 370, of Waldo County Registry of Deeds; said real estate being subject to a mortgage given by said Bowen to David Peirce, recorded in said Registry in said Book and Page. Also being subject to a sale on an execution, Michael O'Connell against said Bowen, Jan. 8, A. D. 1881.

GEO. E. JOHNSON, Assignee of said Bowen.

Belfast, March 16, 1881.—2w11

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JOHN COLLINS, of Belfast in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated March 9th, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the Waldo Co. Registry of Deeds, Book 183, Page 349, conveyed to the subscriber a certain parcel of real estate situated in Belfast aforesaid, reference being hereby made to the mortgage deed aforesaid and the record thereof as aforesaid for a description of said real estate, and whereas, the conditions expressed in said mortgage deed have been broken, by reason thereof, the subscriber claims a foreclosure of the same agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

ANNIE COLLINS.

Belfast, March 12, 1881.—3w11

Five Thousand Dollars Wanted.

FOR the above amount I will sell those large water powers controlled by two stone dams, situated upon Goose River, and equal to one-fourth the whole power of said river, and situated below the paper mills, and being the only powers that are considered worth a dam in the city of Belfast to erect large mills upon for the manufacture of cotton goods. If any men would like to invest in the above named property and employ labor, I would like to see them step to the front about this time, that correct soundings may be obtained.

H. E. PEIRCE.

Belfast, March 8, 1881.—3w10

Photograph Room & Hall to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO RENT, AT A bargain, the hall and photograph rooms over his store on High street. The photograph gallery was recently occupied by W. C. Tuttle, and is especially fitted up for the business. Abundance of water is carried to the rooms by pumps, and the skylight is one of the best in the State. The hall over the store is 50 by 20 feet, well adapted for any meetings or any hall purposes. Enquire of the proprietor at his store, on High street, adjoining Masonic Temple. I. R. KNOWLTON.

Belfast, Feb. 17, 1881.—7tf

FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale her farm situated in **East Searsport.** The farm consists of 40 acres of land, cuts seven tons of hay, has good pasturage and a small wood lot. The buildings are all good, and the lot well fenced. The place is a very desirable one and is offered at a bargain.

MRS. ELBRIDGE BLANCHARD.

Apply to Capt. P. P. PENDLETON, Searsport. Feb. 9, 1881.—6tf

HAIR WORK