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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.]

Sheep Husbandry.

[Written for the Republican Journal.]

There is no branch of farming that yields such steady, large, and certain returns, in proportion to the capital invested, as sheep husbandry, and by reason of this very fact, we find it pursued with very little tact, energy or judgment. Were it possible to make it profitable only by dint of the exercise of all these requirements, we should at once see our farmers seeking information as to improved breeds, and the respective merits of the various families of blooded stock. But so long as the rearing of scraggy, long limbed, light weight sheep, whose yearly fleece will weigh from three to four pounds, has paid a fair profit, they have been content. As a consequence, while in the last twenty years our breeds of horses, cattle, and hogs, have been vastly improved, our sheep show no such improvement, either in weight or quality of fleece, or in respect to mutton. This is especially true of the Eastern part of this state. Many who are desirous of bringing this branch of stock raising to the degree of excellence which it deserves to reach, are often at a loss to decide what breed of sheep is best adapted to their particular wants and circumstances. In some instances it would be most profitable to make mutton the prime consideration and wool the accessory; while in others, wool should be the prime and mutton the accessory. The size of the flock one wishes to keep, the acreage of pasture, and nature of the soil, are a few of the points to be considered.

If wool be the chief object of the breeder, the Spanish Merino has no competitor. There has been, and is to-day a wide spread prejudice against these sheep, arising from the fact that what little knowledge we have of Merinos, was derived from occasional experiments with the American, French or Silesian varieties. But the true Spanish Merino has never, until very recently, been introduced into this country. It is not unusual for the rams to shear 20 lbs. of wool per head. Mr. Elihu Lawrence, of Fairfield, Me., owns a buck that in April, 1879, sheared 24½ lbs. and in April, 1880, 30¼ lbs. This is an exceptionally fine animal, weighing 185 lbs., while their usual weight is from 140 to 150. The ewes shear from 10 to 14 lbs. each, and their average weight at maturity from 110 to 120 lbs. They thrive better in large flocks than any other sheep known. This is an important consideration with those who herd a large number in one enclosure, especially in winter. They are peaceable, tame and hardy; good nurses and good milkers. They are also industrious, hence, well adapted to rocky hill-sides and rough pasture. They will do equally well on rich farm pasturage, but I apprehend they would not thrive on wet, clay intervale lands so well as some coarse-wooled sheep. It is objected that the lambs do not mature rapidly, so that they cannot compete in the market with other breeds at four or five months old. This is undoubtedly true, but they compensate for this in two ways: First, their wonderful fleece will handsomely pay keeping until two years old, when this objection is removed. Secondly, they live to greater age by three or four years, still retaining their excellence.

The following are some of the points to be observed in selecting for breeding purposes: The body should be of medium size, round and deep. The back should be straight and broad; the neck short and thick; the legs short, straight and well apart. The skin should be elastic and of a rosy color. There should be heavy folds or wrinkles on the neck, and some smallish ones from the base of the tail downward on the back edges of the thighs, but the body should be without wrinkles sufficiently large to obstruct the shears or to show on the surface of the full grown fleece. The wool should stand upright angles to the surface, and should present a compact, smooth, even exterior. It should reach downward almost to the hocks. The quality of the wool should be uniform, as to fineness, all over the animal. While there can be no doubt but that it will be found most profitable to raise pure bloods, our common sheep may be crossed with these to great advantage. The grades thus obtained lose nothing in size or early maturity, while the increase of wool is at least one-third. These sheep were first imported into the state of Vermont, where they are now extensively bred, and are attracting the attention of shepherds and husbandmen all over the country. The next twenty years will bring about a revolution in the sheep business, and we, here in Maine, ought to be fully up with the times.

Two Methods of Dish-Washing

We shall use for our illustration the dinner service.

First. Mrs. B's method. Mrs. B. is a good economist—in water. When she takes food from kettles, saucepans, spitters, etc., she never puts water in them; would be a sad waste of a very valuable article. So the food dries on, and requires much additional hard scraping to remove; but then, the water is saved. She never puts on extra water to heat before dinner; if there is a sufficiency for actual requirements left in the tea-kettle, very well, otherwise she will wait for it. Clearing off the table she economizes dishes. If there is a fragment of meat on the platter, a slice of cake on the plate, a piece of pie, or a bit of cheese, or a little sance left in the dish, everything is set away without change. Mrs. B. believes in gathering up the fragments—on their own basis. It is a great saving of time in dish-washing.

Mrs. B. never scrapes the bits of food from the plates before putting them in the dish-tub; water cleanses them much more quickly. She piles them up promiscuously—greasy plates with cups and saucers and silver. Then she pours the water over the heap so skillfully that much of the dirt is removed by the process, and with a swash or two of the dishes, she wipes them out at once. The same water does service for the cake-pans and kettles. One cloth does service for all; then the sink is washed, the cloth wrung out and hung up in a heap to dry. When first torn from the old sheet it was decently white and clean, but now—alas! The towels do service a week, and are then consigned to the wash. Mrs. B. is a great economist.

Second Method: Mrs. C. thinks more nicety than economy in this department. She always has an abundance of water in readiness. Whenever she removes food from the cooking utensils, water is put into them, so that the softened particles can be easily removed before the dish is brought to the washing. After dinner, all of the broken fragments are collected, and what can be utilized in other forms are put by themselves. Slices of bread or cake are placed in their respective jars; bits of butter put with the shortening; the remnants of meat taken from the greasy platter; vegetables go into other dishes, so that the nappies may be washed; and a pudding dish with a small bit of pudding remaining in it, or a plate with a solitary piece of pie, never goes into Mrs. C's store-room. She has no such untidy ways. True, her method makes many dishes to wash, but she prefers to have this additional labor rather than the untidiness of putting them away in their soiled condition. After the table is cleared of the freshly arranged food, she takes the dishes that are to be washed, and removes, as far as practicable, all particles of food, and then, preparing a small quantity of hot, soapy water in some dish, she washes off the most soiled of the dishes before placing them in her dish-pan or tub. She has an abundance of water softened with nice hard soap, and washes first the glass and silver-ware, then the cups and saucers. Her method of partially washing the dirtiest dishes, saves the water from becoming thick with grease and bits of food, so that it is in a suitable condition for washing the coarser dishes.

Mrs. C. prefers a handle mop, as it enables her to use much hotter water, and preserves her hands in greater nicety; but she sometimes uses cloths made from worn towels or table linen. A cotton one she will not use. She has two grades of dish-washers and a sink cloth. You would never find her washing out baking pans and kettles with her best dish-cloth; no, indeed! Mrs. C. believes in having a good store of soft crash towels, and does not make one do service for a week.

The dishes go from the hot suds to a pan, where hot water is poured over them, from which they are easily wiped dry, and fairly shine with purity. The rinse water, after being soaped, is utilized for washing first the towels, then dish-cloth or mop number one, then number two; then, after the sink has been thoroughly renovated, number three is cleansed. Everything is hung to dry effectually, so that one never finds an ill-smelling dish-cloth in Mrs. C's house, I assure you. Everything from dish-tub to sink-cloth is clean and sweet.

Now, my dear young girls, who are as yet novices in housework, which method will you adopt? Whichever one you choose, will form your habit through life, so it is important that you start right. You hate to wash dishes, I know. Few girls do like it, but do not, therefore, shirk. It must certainly be a more pleasant occupation to one who is nice and thorough like Mrs. C, than it can be to one who "sozzles" out the dirty, greasy dishes in a pint of lukewarm water. [Mrs. M. D. Wellcome, in Zion's Herald

The Night-air Superstition

[Dr. Oswald in the Popular Science Monthly.]

Before we can hope to fight consumption with any chance of success, we have to get rid of the night-air superstition. Like the dread of cold water, raw-fruit, etc., it is founded on that mistrust of our instincts which we owe to our anti-natural religion. It is probably the most prolific single cause of impaired health, even among the civilized nations of our enlightened age, though its absurdity rivals the grossest delusions of the witch-craft era. The subjection of holy reason to hearsays could hardly go further.

"Beware of the night-wind, be sure and close your windows after dark!" In other words, beware of God's free air; be sure and infect your lungs with the stagnant, azotized and offensive atmosphere of your bedroom. In other words, beware of the rock spring; stick to sewerage. Is night-air injurious? Is there a single tenable pretext for such an idea? Since the day of creation that air has been breathed with impunity by millions of different animals—tender, delicate creatures, some of them—fawns, lambs and young birds. The moist night-air of the tropical forests is breathed with impunity by our next relatives, the anthropoid apes—the same apes that soon perish with consumption in the close, though generally well-warmed atmosphere of our Northern menageries. Thousands of soldiers, hunters and lumbermen sleep every night in tents and open sheds without the least injurious consequences; men in the last stage of consumption have recovered by adopting a semi-savage mode of life, and camping out-doors in all but the stormiest nights. Is it the draught you fear, or the contrast of temperature? Blacksmiths and railroad conductors seem to thrive under such influences. Draughts? Have you never seen boys skating in the teeth of a snow storm at the rate of fifteen miles an hour? "They counteract the effect of the cold air by vigorous exercise." Is there no other way of keeping warm? Does the north wind damage the fine lady sitting motionless in her sleigh, or the pilot and helmsman of a storm-tossed vessel? It cannot be the inclemency of the open air, for, even in sweltering summer nights, the sweet south wind, blessed by all creatures that draw the breath of life, brings no relief to the victim of aerophobia. There is no doubt that families who have freed themselves from the curse of that superstition can live out and out healthier in the heart of a great city than its slaves on the airiest highland of the Southern Apennines.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 23.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2526; sheep and lambs, 7000; swine, 9,271; veal, 125; number of western cattle, 2414; eastern cattle, 187; milch cows and southern cattle, 225.

Prices of beef ℔ 100 ℔ live weight, extra quality, $6 25@6 50; first, $5 50@6 12½; second, $4 50@5 37½; third, $4 25@4 62½; poorest grade of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 37½@4 12½.

Brighton Hides, 8c ℔ ℔; 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: We quote sales in full:

1 pair girth 7 ft., 1 inch, live weight 3160 ℔, $142;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3100 ℔, $100;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3000 ℔, $140;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3000 ℔, $155;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 2 inches, live weight 2700 ℔, $085;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 8 inches, live weight 2700 ℔, $140;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 10 inches, live weight 2000 ℔, $145;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 10 inches, live weight 3000 ℔, $145;
2 pairs girth 6 ft., 6 inches, live weight 2500 ℔, $145;
Milch Cows—Extra, $90@$125; ordinary, $20@45; springers, $18@60 per head. We quote sales of 2 milch cows for $95; 1 do., $82; 2 cows and calves at $80@55; 1 milch cow for $35; 1 cow and calf, $47; 1 springer, $87; 4 cow and calf, $35. Good cows were in fair demand.

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.

Veal Calves were in good demand. We quote sales of 26 at $5 75 per head, 40 ℔s weight; 120 at 5c ℔ ℔ live weight, prices ruling at 4@6½c ℔ ℔.

Swine—Fat Hogs at market 9271, costing landed at the slaughter houses 6½@7c ℔ ℔ live weight.

A nourishing agent for the weak, emaciated and dropsical.—Malt Bitters.

Showing respect to old age—smiling at almanac jokes.

From the *steady, firm* and *regular* beat of the *Heart* replacing interrupted and feeble action of that organ, demonstrated in a variety of cases, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is known to exert a powerful tonic effect on the muscles of the *Heart*.

A pretty face is the sweetest thing shown in Easter bonnets.

ALL THE AVENUES OF HEALTH are kept in fine condition through the use of Dr. BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY. "NEPHRETICUM." It quickly removes Kidney diseases, Dropsy, Diabetes, Gravel and other troubles of a kindred nature, and makes well that which was weak and sickly. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

The archery season is about to open, and the girls are all bent on having a beau.

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

Words brought into frequent use by the latest discoveries—"Hullo" in the office and "silo" on the farm.

That's a Fact.

A man can't work unless he feels well. The hard times have made plenty of people sick simply by worrying them almost out of their wits about money and business. Trouble of mind has brought on trouble of body. There is indigestion, heaviness in the head, and all that. Are you afflicted in this way? Go and invest One Dollar for a bottle of Dr David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," and it will make a new man of you. It takes the bile out of the blood, and is worth a trip to Rondout, N Y, —the Doctor's home—on foot, if you can not get it more easily. First, however, see if your druggist hasn't got it. 2w13

When a young lady goes to the postoffice rather frequently, some people think she must be going in search of a male.

MARCH WINDS! The sudden changes and high winds which prevail in March make a bo tle 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.

His Footsteps.

The wilderness a secret keeps
Upon whose guess I go:
Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard;
And yet I know, I know,

Some day the viewless latch will lift,
The door of air swing wide
To one lost chamber of the wood
Where those shy mysteries hide—

One yet unfound, receding depth,
From which the wood-thrush sings,
Still luring in to darker shades,
In—in to colder springs.

There is no wind abroad to-day,
But hark! the pine tops' roar,
That sleep and in their dreams repeat
The music of the shore.

What wisdom stirs among the pines?
What song is that they sing?
Those airs that search the forest's heart,
What rumors do they bring?

A hushed excitement fills the gloom,
And, in the stillness, clear
The vireo's tell tale warning rings:
"'Tis near—'tis near—'tis near!"

As in the fairy tale, more loud
The ghostly music plays
When, toward the enchanted bower, the Prince
Draws closer through the maze.

Nay—nay! I track a fleeter game,
A wilder than ye know,
To lairs beyond the inmost haunt
Of thrush or vireo.

This way it passed; the scent lies fresh;
The ferns still lightly shake
Ever I follow hard upon,
But never overtake.

To other woods the trail leads on,
To other worlds and new,
Where they who keep the secret here
Will keep the promise too.

[Henry A. Beers in Scribner's Magazine.

Who Got The Mitten?

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

DEAR AUNT ROXY: I've had consider'ble many calls for mittens this winter; mostly they're wove goods, that don't last no time. It's come into my head that mabbe you'd just as lives make a leetle suthin to buy snuff an' handkerchiefs with, odd times, and reklectin you used to be a master hand to knit this is for to say that ef you'd fail to and knit a lot of them two-threaded mittens we set by so, why I could sell 'em for ye—on commission. Ef you're agreeable why drop a line to 117 Blank St., St. Joseph. You see its mostly drovers and seech wants 'em.

"Yours to command. JOHN JACKSON."

"The land sakes!" ejaculated Miss Roxy Blair, as she laid down her spectacles after reading this letter. "John was allers the beateree for gumption. I allers said he'd make a spoon or spile a horn, an' I do believe it's the spoon. Well said! I've got full twenty run o' blue yarn I spun last year, an' some red; guess there won't be no white wanted in them parts. I'll set to an' get a lot more red over to Miss Bliins's. Wonder ef she'd get wind on't an' go to makin' mittens herself?—she beats all to question folks up. I'll tell her I'm agoin' to teach Nance to knit; and so I am: 'taint no lie. I'll teach her to knit an' help on the mittens. It'll be suthin' for her to do nights 'stead of readin' all the newspaper scraps she can pick up."

Nancy Peck was Miss Roxy's bound girl. The old lady lived alone in a small brown house on a hill-side far above Bassett. A grass-grown track ran by the house, through the woods that clothed the hill-top over and away into the heart of the Green Mountains.

Little Nancy had been bound out to Miss Roxana only about a year when John Jackson's letter reached Bassett. Miss Roxy was getting old: rheumatism had laid hold of her, and she could not hobble up and down hill to the village any longer, so she resolved to take a young girl into her house to wait on her.

"Twon't cost a great deal," she said to herself. "There's the garden a'nt half planted: she can drop potatoes as well as a man, and hill 'em up too: and I can set more beans outside the fence; when Isr'el comes up to spade the gardin he can fix up a place for more beans; and Ingin meal's cheap. Fact is, anyway, I durstn't be up here alone no longer, and hirin some feller or 'nother to do arrands would cost more'n it would come to. There's ma's old gownds can be cut over for her, sech as is too ragged for me."

Having made up her mind, the old lady persuaded a neighbor who sometimes drove by her house to mill to take her in, and leave her at the poor-house, which was on his way, until he came back with his grist. When he returned he had two passengers, for Miss Roxy had fixed on Nancy for an experiment.

"Twas Hobson's choice," she explained to Mr. Tucker, as they drove along; "there wa'nt no other gal there. She's real small, but Miss Simons says she's spry an' handy, and she ha'nt got nobody belongin' to her, so'st I sha'nt be pestered with folks a-comin' round."

In six months little Nancy had become so useful that she was formally bound out to the old lady, and now she went to school in summer half a day, and had learned to read and write tolerably. She was very lonesome in that solitary house. There were children at the poor-house whom she played with, tended and loved, but Miss Roxy had not even a cat: and when Nancy, in the longing of her loving little heart, took a crooked-necked squash out of the shed, tied a calico rag about its neck, and made a dolly of it to be company for her in the little garret where she slept, Miss Roxy hunted it up,—for she kept count of everything she had,—boxed Nancy's ears soundly, and cut up poor little yellow Mary Ann, and boiled her in a pot for pies.

Until the mitten business began Miss Roxy found it hard to find enough work for the child's active fingers to do; but after that she had no trouble in keeping the little girl busy, as poor Nancy found out to her sorrow. The evenings of spring, when she used to love to sit on the door-step with her apron over her head and listen to the frogs peeping in a swamp far below, were now spent in winding hanks of yarn, or struggling with stiff little fingers, to slip the loops off one needle and on to another, her eyes tired with the dull light of a tallow candle and her head aching with the effort to learn and the slaps her dullness earned from Miss Roxy's hard hands. It was worse as summer came on, and she had to knit, knit, all the time, with not a minute to get new posies for her garden. Only by early dawn did she get her chance to watch the blue liverwort open its sunny cup; the white eggs of bloodroot buds come suddenly out of the black ground; the tiny rows of small flowers that children call "Dutchman's breeches" hang and flutter on their red stems; the azure sand-violet, dancing columbine, purple crane's bill, lilac orchis, and queer moccasin flower made that hidden corner gay and sweet.

Even when school began, she had to work still. Miss Roxy was determined to send a big box of double-knit mittens to John Jackson before winter set in; and as fast as they were finished they were dampened, pressed, and laid away in the garret where Nancy slept.

Poor little girl! she hated the sight of mittens, and this summer a wild wish came into her head that grew and grew, as she sat alone at her knitting until it quite filled head and heart too.

A child from the city, spending the summer near Bassett, came now and then to school as a sort of pastime, and brought with her a doll that really went to sleep when you laid it down; shut its bright blue eyes, and never opened them until it was taken up!

It seemed to lonely little Nancy that such a doll would be all anybody would want in the world. If only Nancy had such a dear lovely creature to sleep in her bed at night, and sit up in the door beside her while she knit, she knew she would be perfectly happy; but that could never be. However, after much dreaming, wishing and planning, one day a bright and desperate idea came across her. That night she asked a great many questions of Miss Roxy, who at last gave her a sharp answer and told her to hold her tongue; but the child had found out all she wanted to know and did not mind the crossness.

Next morning she got up very early, and stealing across the garret, took an old book from a dusty pile on a shelf, then with a pair of scissors she had brought up over night she cut out a blank leaf and pinned it, carefully folded, into the pocket of her dress.

She did not go out-of-doors at the school recess, but took the pen with which she had been writing her copy, and smoothing the paper out wrote this queer little letter:

DEER GENTILMAN:—"I am a poor little gurl that nits mittens for Miss Roxy. I am bound out and I havent got no folks of my own, not so much as a very small baby. I wish I had a dol. I am very lonesum, wil you send me a dol. My naim is Nansy Peck, and I live to Miss Roxy Blair's house in Baset Vermonte. I nit this muttin, when I am big I will pay for the dol." NANSY PECK."

The letter once written, and waved up and down under the desk to dry, the paper was pinned into her pocket again, and when the next pair of mittens she knit were done, pressed, caught together with a bit of yarn, and sent up by her to the trunk, the daring and odd little note was slipped safely inside one of them, and lay there several months undiscovered. One cold day at the end of the next November, a young man came hastily into John Jackson's shop in St. Joseph.

"Hullo!" he said. I want a pair of those knit mittens of yours. I'm order-off to the Denver station, and they say it's colder'n blazes there. Handling express packages ain't real warm work anyhow."

And so, while little Nancy, washing potatoes for dinner, wondered who had got her mitten with the letter in it, Joe Harris, Adams' Express agent for Denver was cramming the pair into his pocket. The next week a snow squall with a gale and a half of wind swooped down on Denver with all fury, and the new agent's teeth chattered and his hands smarted as he stood waiting for the train that had just whistled; he pulled the heavy mittens out of his overcoat pocket, twitched them apart, and sticking his left hand into one of them found the note. He had no time to look at it then, for there was work on hand; but that evening in the bare little room at the hotel, he took the letter out of his pocket and big strong man that he was, two great tears hopped out of his eyes on to the eager, anxious little letter.

"By jinks! she shall have her dolly!" he exclaimed, fetching his fist down on the rickety table where his lamp stood with a thump that almost sent the lamp and all to the floor. But how to get it? Denver was no place then, whatever it is now, to buy dolls, and Joe was much disturbed at it; but it happened that the very next week he was recalled to St. Louis on some business that must be seen to in person: so just as soon as his errand was done, he went about to all the toy-shops until he was satisfied at last with a doll. And well he might be! the dolly was of bisque, with movable eyes and real golden hair, joints in her arms and legs, and a face almost as lovely as a real baby; for a baby doll it was, in long clothes, with little corals to tie up its sleeves, and tiny socks on its feet. Joe had it boxed up carefully, directed to Miss Nancy Peck, at Bassett, Vermont, and then stepped into the express office, told the story, and read the letter. The Superintendent had little girls of his own.

"It shall go free all the way there," he said, and wrote on the outside: "Pass along the dolly boys! get it there by Christmas sure. Free. N. Y. Z."

So the doll-baby began its journey; and the story Joe Harris told at St. Louis was told and retold from one passenger to another, and many a smile did it rouse on the tired faces; and here one man tied on a gold dollar wrapped in paper and another a gay bundle of calico for a child's dress, and one a picture book, each labeled "Merry Christmas for Nancy," till the agent at the last large town had to put all the things into a large box, and pack the corners with oranges.

Can any words tell what Nancy thought when that box climbed up to her from Bassett on Mr. Tucker's wagon—the very same wagon that brought her from the poor-house? Luckily for her, Miss Roxy could not leave her bed, where she had lain a month with acute rheumatism; for when she heard Nancy's story she was angry enough to box her ears well, and did scold furiously, and called the poor child many a bad name for "brazen impudence," as she called it. But what did Nancy care when at last with an old hatchet she had ripped off the box lid, and discovered its hidden treasures! Miss Roxy was glad enough of a sweet ripe orange, and stopped scolding to eat it at once; but Nancy could not look at another thing when the doll-box was opened at last and the lovely sleeping baby discovered. The child could not speak. She threw her apron over her head, and ran into the garret. Miss Roxy smiled grimly under her orange.

"Little fool!" said she; "what upon airth does she want to cry for?"

But all the expressmen smiled when each one read a quaint little letter put into the Basset post-office, and directed "To all the Adams express gentlemen between Basset and st. louis, Miss." It was duly forwarded along the line, and ran thus:

"DEAR GENTLEMEN—I know by the Laybels how good everyboddy was, and the dolly is goodest of All, but everything is good. I Thank you ten thousand times. I am so glad, the things was splendid. NANSY PECK."

NOTE—This story is evidently founded on fact. It bears a close resemblance to an incident of a year ago last Christmas, in which a little Bucksport girl figured, and became the happy recipient of a doll from the far west. [Ed. Journal.

Senator Mahone's Leanness.

Senator Mahone of Virginia, is a very thin man. The following story is told of him. During the war, while in command of a division of confederates, he had the misfortune to be wounded, but not seriously. An acquaintance about to visit Richmond was requested to call upon the general's wife, for the purpose of relieving any anxiety she might feel by explaining the nature and extent of his injury. Col. —— called at the lady's house, and, as report goes, found her in tears, she having already received the news of her husband's injury by telegraph. The officer attempted to reassure her by saying that the general would be on duty again in a few days, but without avail.

"Why, madam," he expostulated, "you ought not to give yourself so much concern. He received only a flesh wound; no bones were injured."

"Ah, colonel," she sobbed, "you—don't know th'—the general as well as I—I do, or you wouldn't tell m'—me he could be—be wounded without strik—striking a bone!"

In one way the new transatlantic steamers, recently launched, are a more decided departure than has yet been made from the old methods pursued in steamship construction. In former days, it was held that the ratio of indicated horse power in the engines to the tons burden of the vessel should be as one to four. In the Great Eastern, with her propeller and paddle wheels, the ratio was as one to fourteen. But in the Servia and other new boats, the number of indicated horse power is greater than the number of tons burden. The engines are exceedingly powerful, even when the size of the vessel is considered; and hence the framework of the hull has to be made with great rigidity and with the utmost care. The increase in speed attained by these changes can only be demonstrated by experience; but it seems to be the opinion of many nautical men that, with such heavy engines, the jar given to the hull will make the Servia and vessels of her class less comfortable as passenger crafts than some of the older and smaller transatlantic steamers. [Boston Herald.

A little girl living down town was saying her prayer the other evening, and had just finished "give us this day our daily bread," when a precocious four year old brother exclaimed, "Say tooties, Mamie!"

The Legislature of 1881-2.

SUMMARY OF THE LAWS PASSED DURING THE LAST SESSION OF THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

From our Special Augusta Correspondent.

Among the pleasurable institutions incorporated are—the Ocean Park Association, composed of gentlemen belonging to the Free Baptist church, who will establish themselves by the seaside through the heated term, hold religious meetings and enjoy themselves generally. The Island Cottage Co., with a capital of $500,000, with power to purchase and erect cottages and other buildings on islands, necessary for the shelter and comfort of sojourners on the islands of Maine.

A fine is imposed upon persons selling or manufacturing vinegar pretending to be cider vinegar, but containing lead, copper, sulphuric acid, &c. Guardians are now required to make oath to their accounts before a justice of the peace. Cities may establish ordinances regulating the purchase and sale of old junk, metals and other articles, to detect the sale or purchase of stolen goods. The insurance commissioner is to make annual reports. The legislature reported to raise his salary to $1200, but requires him to give bonds in the sum of $5000, his salary remaining at $900.

The following railroad companies have been incorporated and railroad legislation had: The Portland & Rochester Railroad, capital stock $600,000. This allows the company to make additional arrangements about placing their stock, and taking care of their indebtedness. The Aroostook Railroad Co. is authorized to extend its present line of railroad in the towns of Fort Fairfield or Caribou to Houlton, and northerly to the St. John River and the town of Fort Kent; capital stock increased in the sum of $500,000. Permission is granted the Bridgton and Presumpscot River Railroad Co. to extend its line through Windham, Gorham, Westbrook and Deering. The Cape Elizabeth Railroad Co., to be operated by horse or steam; capital stock $100,000. The Boston & Maine R. R. is authorized to purchase the property of the Orchard Beach Railroad Co. The city of Bangor is authorized to make an agreement that a portion of the net earnings of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad may be appropriated each year, to pay the interest on the cost of extending said road to Moosehead Lake. The Kennebec Central Railroad is incorporated a narrow gauge road, to run from Farmington, through Chesterville, and New Sharon, and the towns of Vienna, Mt. Vernon, Fayette, Wayne, Readfield, Winthrop, Monmouth, and Manchester, to some point either in Gardiner or Augusta. The road is authorized to issue its bonds to an amount not exceeding $600,000. The Maine Shore Line Railroad Co. is incorporated with a right to construct a railroad from some point on the St. Croix river, in the city of Calais, or vicinity, through the counties of Washington and Hancock to Ellsworth, including a branch to Ellsworth. Capital stock, 20,000 shares of one hundred dollars each. The Skowhegan & Athens Railroad Company is chartered, to build a narrow gauge road from Skowhegan, through East Madison, Lower Mills, through Cornville to Athens village, with the right to connect with the Maine Central Railroad in Skowhegan; capital stock not less than 720 nor more than 3000 shares of $50 each. The Mexico & Byron Railroad Co. is incorporated, to build a road from Mexico to Roxbury and Byron. Capitol stock to consist of not less than 500 or more than 2000 shares, of $100 each. The company is authorized to issue its bonds to an amount not exceeding $150,000. The Bucksport & Bangor Railroad is authorized to extend its line to Ellsworth, and to issue bonds therefor. The Boothbay Railroad Co. is incorporated to build a line from Boothbay through Edgecomb, Newcastle, Wiscasset or Damariscotta, to some point on the line of the Knox & Lincoln R. R., in the towns of Wiscasset, Newcastle, Edgecomb or Damariscotta. Capital stock to consist of not more than 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each. An act has passed to permit the Bridgton & Presumpscot River Railroad Co. to sell or lease its road. The law relating to the transportation of passengers and freight by railroad, shall apply to and may be taken advantage of, by any railroad in the State, whether it makes close connection with other railroads or not. The West End Railroad Co. is incorporated, with authority to construct, maintain and use a horse railroad in Portland. The act to authorize the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad Co. to locate and construct branch lines, approved Feb. 6, 1872, has been revived and amended. A bill has passed to enable certain towns to aid in the construction of the Boothbay Railroad. Any person, except passengers or persons connected with the road, who shall get on or off a train when in motion shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or a fine not exceeding ten dollars. The Atlantic & St. Laurence R. R. Co. are authorized to build and maintain wharves in Portland harbor. The Lewiston & Augusta Railroad Co. are allowed a further time of four years, for the extension of their road. Levi C. Flint and others are authorized to build a railroad from Monson to Athens. The Junction Railway Co. of Portland, is incorporated with a capital stock not to exceed two million dollars, with authority to construct a railway in or through the towns of Deering, Westbrook, Cape Elizabeth and Portland.

Several corporations adding greatly to the industry of the State have been incorporated, as follows: The Auburn Steam Heating Co; to furnish steam for power and heating; capital stock, $600,000. Act to consolidate the Maine Turning Co. and the International Turning Co.; $200,000 capital. The Tibbetts Manufacturing Co., to manufacture thread and silk spools in Greenwood, Oxford county; capital $100,000. The capital stock of the Kennebec Fibre Company has been increased by adding $75,000. The Van Buren Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., for the manufacture of lumber; capital of $100,000. The Sullivan and Hancock Steam Ferry Co. The Lewiston Steam Heating Co., to furnish steam for heating purposes, with a capital stock of $20,000, subject to increase. The Oxford and Androscoggin Telegraph Co. to operate from Buckfield to either Auburn or Lewiston. The Bridgton Telegraph Company is authorized to remove its present line of telegraph, and construct the same along the line of any railroad from Bridgton to Portland, and various other places. The Maine State Bar Association is incorporated for the purpose of promoting the interest of the legal profession; to hold property not exceeding $50,000. The Biddeford and Saco Water Co. is incorporated, for the purpose of supplying the cities of Saco and Biddeford with pure water. The Saco Water Co. also incorporated for the purpose of supplying the city of Saco with pure water. The Maine Ship Builders' and Ship Masters' Association, is incorporated for the purpose of furthering the interests of that industry, and embracing as members the shipowners and shipmasters of Maine. The Waterville Water Co. is incorporated to supply the people of Waterville with pure water for domestic and other purposes. The capital stock not to exceed $100,000. The Cushnoc Manufacturing Co., of Augusta, is incorporated for the purpose of erecting mills and carrying on the general business of manufacturing. Capital stock $2,000,000, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The Sullivan Wankeag Mining Co. is incorporated to carry on the business of mining, quarrying, milling and smelting minerals and ores, in the Sullivan, Hancock county. Capital stock, $1,000,000. The Bangor Manufacturing Co. is incorporated with a capital not to exceed $2,000,000. The object of the company is to manufacture cotton, woolen, linen and flax in Bangor. The Little Androscoggin Water Power Co. is authorized to increase its capital stock to $1,000,000. The Pejepscot Manufacturing Co. is established for the manufacture of wood, iron, cotton, wool and flax, in Lewiston or Auburn; capital $1,000,000. The Milton Mining Co. is incorporated for the purpose of mining, quarrying, milling and smelting minerals and ores in Sullivan, Hancock county; capital stock $1,000,000. The Maine Pedagogical Society is incorporated for the purpose of promoting the interests of education and work of instruction in the State; capital $10,000.

Private cemeteries are made subject to the same laws as public cemeteries. A few amendments have been made to the insolvency law. Stock insurance companies are now included; companies who must invest their funds in securities of New England or United States bonds. The policies of accident companies of a certain amount are exempt from attachment. Persons can now obtain additional insurance on their property without informing the companies of other insurance already effected. A law passed to prevent witnesses from taking double fees. Judges of Probate courts may appoint administrators with the will annexed, if executors fail to file bond within a specified time. A law is passed requiring county commissioners to erect true meridian lines. The standard weight of a bushel of Turks Island or other coarse grades of salt, is 70 pounds; standard weight of Liverpool and fine salt, 60 pounds. In all actions of dower, when it appears to the court there has been no refusal to set out dower, the costs accruing on the assignment of the dower is to be apportioned according to the interests of the parties. Constructive travel on the part of Trial Justices and Justices of the Peace and Quorum, has been abolished. The election bribery law is strengthened by an additional clause. A law has passed putting flagmen instead of gates at railroad crossings. An act has passed for the better protection of life in public buildings; that the inner doors for egress shall open outwards; outer doors to be kept open when the building is in use; hotels, factories, etc, to be provided with sufficient fire escapes. The trustees of the Reform School are authorized to commit children on probation to suitable inhabitants of this State. The bounty is restored on bears killed between the first day of June and the first day of November. Religious societies are now corporations in the eyes of the law, and may make contracts and hold property. More stringent provisions are made for admission to the bar of this State. The compensation of jailers for the support of prisoners is cut down. Abused and neglected children are now to be closely cared for by the law. An act has passed that assessors of towns shall ascertain the value of property of persons who fail to bring in their lists, and levy a tax according to their best judgment, and the person taxed shall be barred from making application to the assessors or the county commissioners for an abatement. An act has passed for the improvement of meadows and swamps, by commissioners, on application to the Supreme Judicial Court. Towns containing more than one thousand inhabitants may make legal application for taking lands for public purposes, parks or squares. On receiving authority the municipal officers shall take such land, and make improvements thereon. The Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield can now be transferred to some place where the inhabitants may furnish it with suitable buildings and grounds—the institute to receive the benefit of the revenue from the ten thousand dollars several years ago appointed by the State. The Electric Medical College of Maine is established, to be located at Lewiston; to educate pupils in that school of practice, with power to confer degrees and grant public testimonials to students who satisfactorily complete their course of studies. The Boothbay Telegraph Company, to establish telegraph and telephone lines from Boothbay, through Bristol, Southport and Westport, and by cable under the water to Squirrel Island, Mouse Island, Capitol Island, and other islands in the vicinity of said towns. The Eastern Telegraph Co. is incorporated to construct lines of telegraph between the eastern and western boundaries of the State, along the lines of railroad or public highways. The Twin Lead and Hecla Mining and Smelting Co. of Bluehill is organized for the purpose of mining copper and other ores in Bluehill; capital stock $1,000,000. Liberal things have been devised for the militia, an annual appropriation of $16,000 having been fixed by law, for encampment and other matters to keep up the military establishment of the State.

His Name is Mahone.

A MAINE MAN'S IMPRESSION OF A STIRRING DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. HILL'S ATTEMPT TO BULLDOZE MAHONE.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

The great sensation since the inauguration was the debate in the Senate the other day, upon a motion to appoint the committees while several Republican seats were unfilled, the Democrats having a temporary majority. First, after the motion was read by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Pendleton of Ohio made quite a fair speech in its support. He was followed by Bayard of Delaware in a gentlemanly, high-toned speech upon the same side. Every one personally likes Bayard, because he never throws poisoned arrows at his opponents. Then came Roscoe Conkling in reply—studiously courteous, polished, strong, elegant in his diction; cutting through the arguments of his opponents with the keenest blade of sarcasm, or crushing them with the weight of his logic. His splendid physique, his large, well formed head, his fine face, his absolute self control and his great force and eloquence as well as his piercing satire, make him, now that Mr. Blaine has gone into the Cabinet, the great commanding figure in the Senate. It is needless to say that he left the two gentlemen who preceded him in no enviable position. Then came Ben. Hill of Georgia, and then surely the circus began

mentoes. The general design of this year's Masque of Comus was the illustration of the old English holidays and their revels. There were four tableaux represented on the stage of the Varieties Theatre. The first represented May Day, in which appeared Jack in the Green, the pipe and tabor players, the hobby horse, Friar Tuck, Robin Hood, and a party of Morris dancers. The second was Mid-summer Eve, with Titania and her fairy attendants, with mischievous Puck among them. In this tableau, St. George was represented in the act of slaying the dragon, the saint and the monster being admirably represented. There were the big giants, Gog and Magog, and the lion and the unicorn supporting the shield of Britain. The third tableau showed us Merry Christmas, with its wassail bowl, its boar's head on a lordly dish, a Christmas tree hung with gifts, Santa Claus, with his well-filled basket on his back, a walking dragon, a peripatetic beer barrel, many musical instruments—on living legs—a large plum pudding, a cock and a turkey, a mince pie, and a tall bottle of Heidseick and old Port, while Harlequin was cutting up his antics in the midst of the feast. The fourth tableau represented the Lord of Misrule holding his court at midnight. The trumpeters were making gay music in the hall, in the centre of which was a masker representing a mammoth Twelfth cake. In the tableau all sorts of games were well represented. One of the maskers, by way of cap, wore a chess board, on which all the pieces were set; another a cloak made all of dominoes; a huge football formed the head of another, while cards, billiards, loto, draughts, back-gammon, nine-pins, dice, and so on, had each a representative.

When the tableaux were over the maskers formed in procession and marched around the theatre, the body of which had been floored over level with the stage for this purpose, and for dancing later. It is impossible to give in a written description an adequate idea of this display. As illustrations, take the bottle of Heidseick champagne and the plum pudding. Here was a perfectly proportioned and complete bottle, some ten feet high, the bottom coming about to the knees of the masker within, while the platter upon which the immense plum pudding rested encircled the waist of its bearer whose head and shoulders were thus concealed inside the pudding. To see these different articles capering about, bowing to each other and the audience and playing innumerable pranks made up a very curious and diverting spectacle. At the sound of a whistle the procession broke ranks and formed a quadrille the odd mixing up of diverse characters in which was one of the most amusing features of the evening. Soon the floor was filled with promenaders and dancers and the ball was merrily kept up for some hours. At midnight the Mistick Krewe mysteriously vanished and were seen no more. C. A. P.

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

SULLIVAN SHIPPING SILVER.

The people of the State of Maine have good cause to be gratified and to rejoice, that the new industry of mining, which is now being developed in this State, is beginning to be productive of practical and tangible results in the shape of marketable bullion, such as is being produced in the mining States and Territories in the far West; and the State of Maine is now entitled to recognition, as one of the mining States of our great Union.

The Sullivan lode fulfills the predictions of its many friends, of the good prospects and final successful development, and remunerative silver bearing lode, by sending the result of a clean up had at the Sullivan Mill, as the first instalment of silver bricks, to be followed by regular shipments, from time to time, hereafter.

On Wednesday, last week, four large silver bricks were turned out from the Sullivan & Waukeag Mining Company's Mill, in this place, and were shipped by express to Boston, via Ellsworth, where the Bullion has created great interest and excitement, and was examined by hundreds of people while at the express office before being transferred to the stage which connects at Bangor with the train for Boston, causing great surprise and astonishment, among the old and conservative country people whom ever had any confidence in the existence of precious metals, so near their own firesides.

The production of bullion out of ore mined from the Sullivan lode is now an established fact, and no better evidence can be brought forward in support of our statement, than the bullion itself, which was sent to Boston. The production and shipping of a lot of silver bricks from an old established mining country would not be considered an event of unusual interest, but when we consider that only a comparatively short time ago, the man who would have the temerity to say that mines containing precious metals existed in this State, and that marketable gold and silver could be extracted in large quantities from their product would have been looked upon with great suspicion and doubt of his sanity, and deemed a fit subject for that model of an institute at Augusta; therefore the excitement and interest produced among the people, by the first shipment of silver bullion from this State, was both natural and parlonable, and demonstrating the truthfulness of the axiom that the ideas of reasonable minds can always be changed by facts, and that time, perseverance and energy are producers of changes and great events; an era of prosperity is now certainly dawning upon the people of this State through her great and inexhaustible mineral resources which will be developed in due time, and there is no intelligent or just reason why the industry of mining in this State, should not prosper and be of everlasting benefit to her people, as the industry of mining has been to the people of other portions of our country. [Sullivan Bulletin.

FOOD ADULTERATED WITH CORN MEAL.

A prominent citizen of Lewiston came into the Journal office Thursday morning, his equipoise totally upset with laughter, and inquired for the agricultural editor. He had an egg in his hand, not such an egg as is usually "laid on our table," but a common-sized egg, shell broken at one end and filled with corn meal, with no sign of a yolk. "I've heard of adulterations of all kinds," said he, "but this is the first adulterated egg I ever heard of. I expect men to sell me half-washed wool, and it's nothing to get a barrel of scarcely peached apples, but the idea of stuffing egg shells with meal and selling them for fresh laid, is a new one to me. My house girl was cooking some eggs for my breakfast this morning, and just before she broke this one, she noticed a small piece of paper stuck on the end. She found that the contents had been carefully blown out, and the shell had been skillfully filled with "Indian meal." The citizen exhibited the bogus egg to a number of gentlemen. One of them happened to glance at the specimen of the Mechanic Falls "corn sheller" exhibited on the Journal's desk, and remarked to the first citizen, "It's probably a Swan's egg." [Lewiston Journal.

THE STATE EXPENDITURES.

The Portland Argus publishes a statement which conveys the impression that the expenditures of Maine have been increased $27,000 annually, the past two years; and adds that "proper economy would save this increase of a million dollars a year." The Argus ought to know better than this. The expenditures of Maine outside of payments of war debt and interest, pension and school funds distributed—none of which can be changed,—are only $375,000. Pray how can $225,000 of this be saved? The expenditures of the state were not increased last year except by the cost of the counting out. The state tax is a half a million higher than in 1879, because of a falling off in receipts from other sources, and also because the tax collected in 1878 and 1879 left a deficiency to be paid. The state tax in 1877 was 5½ mills, in 1878 was 4½ mills, in 1879 was 4 mills, in 1880 was 5 mills, and in 1881 was 4½ mills. [Lewiston Journal.

BLINDED BY THE WIND OF A CANNON BALL.

General Henry Boynton, of Augusta United States claim agent, has recently secured a pension for Ward A. Knox, formerly of company D 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, for almost total blindness caused by a cannon ball, in the battle in front of Petersburg, passing close to his face. The shot did not touch the soldier, but the "wind" of the shell affected his eyes disastrously. On full investigation the facts were fully proved, not only by the testimony of comrades who were there with him, but also by corroborative statements made by the assistant surgeon of his regiment, Dr. A. F. Lincoln, who was on the field and gave his professional attention to the case at the time of its occurrence. So severe was the injury caused to the soldier's eyes by the "wind" of the shot that government has awarded him $12 a month pension. This is a remarkable case, and we doubt if there is a parallel instance in the records of the pension department.

EXPLOSION OF THE ROCKLAND GAS WORKS

The boiler at the Rockland gas works exploded Friday afternoon, completely wrecking the building. There were five persons in the building at the time, one man and four boys. Mr. Crowan, the man, was severely injured in his arms, legs and eyes; John Hartwell, one of the boys, was so badly injured that fears are entertained he will not recover; the other three boys escaped with slight injuries. The explosion carried the boiler up through the roof about forty feet and landed it about eighty feet from its position. But for its being on the bench above the heads of the inmates no one would probably have escaped. No other portion of the work was injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The works are principally owned in Boston.

A COOK OVERBOARD.

Wallace Coggins, a young man belonging to Hancock, had a narrow escape for his life lately; he is cook on board a three masted schooner, and on her trip from Philadelphia to one of the West India ports, during a very severe gale in the night he was called on to make coffee for the exhausted crew; he was not seen to come on deck but cries of distress were heard to come from some one overboard; he states that as he was coming around the corner of the galley a tremendous sea swept him overboard, and with him a large coil of rope, he was right in the centre of the coil as he rose and the end being made fast he was safely hauled in. [Sullivan Bulletin.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Plaisted has nominated Edward Cushing for Inspector of State Prison and Jails, "to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of D. G. Bean;" Spencer Rogers for Inspector "to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Joseph W. Porter;" D. G. Bean for Inspector "to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Henry S. Osgood;" also Bertram L. Smith for Reporter of Decisions "to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of J. W. Spaulding." These nominations have been once rejected by the Council.

IN GENERAL.

The Sullivan granite business has a promising outlook this spring. About one hundred men are now employed.

J. G. Walker's woolen mill in Brooksville furnishes those who keep sheep in the vicinity with a ready market for their wool.

The season at Bar Harbor will open June 15th, which is about fifteen days earlier than usual. The demand for cottages is greater than it has ever been.

Rechab Lodge, North Penobscot, have decided that the negro is entitled to more sympathy than the Indian.

The total indebtedness of the city of Lewiston, less resources is $78,755.04. The debt has been reduced $18,448.46 the past year.

Calais intends to build a 30,000 spindle cotton mill at a cost of $500,000—not a $30,000 mill as stated last week.

Capt. Jonathan Chase, formerly of Jewell's Island, died in Deering, March 23d, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He was one of the oldest sea captains in the State.

The Machias Union says Miss Eliza G. Longfellow of Machias, is not going to Massachusetts to assist in the preparation of a genealogy of the Longfellow family, as before stated.

The Chronicle says that Wednesday, Dr. and Mrs. Blake of Farmington, celebrated the 65th anniversy of their marriage.

The Lockwood Company have commenced the erection of their new cotton mill at Waterville, about 100 men being employed upon the foundation. The capital $900,000, is all subscribed. The mill will run 50,000 spindles. The building is to be completed the first of October ready for receiving machinery.

Newcastle has voted to refund her railroad bonds in 4 per cents.

A committee of physicians have examined Jason P. Scribner, the Augusta murderer, who is now in State Prison, and have pronounced him insane. He is to be taken to the Insane Hospital for treatment.

The Pepperell Mfg. Co. are weaving at present on regular time 500,000 yards of cloth per week an increase of 100,000 yards per week over the average of a year ago. About one half of it is shipped to New York for the English and China trade.

A vein of isinglass has been discovered in Edgecomb. Some fine specimens have been taken out.

Florida sportsmen write that they have seen numbers of the Messina quail, which were last summer liberated in Maine, in that state, this winter. Our local sportsmen are looking for the return of a good number of the birds, the coming season.

The Sullivan Mining Co. is said to have shipped last week more than 1000 ozs. of silver bullion, and the Sullivan Waukeag has sent to Boston four bars of solid silver weighing about 240 pounds.

The Bangor Commercial says: Closes' fog bell has been conveyed to Ragged Ledge, Owl's Head, and is now being placed in position under the supervision of the inventor.

The horse which carried Adjt. W. L. Dolloff, of the 14th Me. Regiment, through the campaigning of the valley of the Shenandoah, including the battle of Winchester, and many a long march besides, is now owned in Boothbay.

Rockland and Camden are petitioning for a Boston mail by the Sanford steamers.

Gardiner's city debt is $85,000.

The second annual reunion of the Maine Association of Dedham, Mass., was held in the Unitarian vestry in that town Thursday evening. About two hundred sons and daughters of the Pine Tree State met and the evening was very enjoyably passed.

James Dean, aged 23, a native of Maine, died at the City Hospital, New Orleans, Saturday, from the effects of a pistol shot wound received at Alexandria, La., the 20th of February.

Nearly all the lumber mills on the St. Croix have begun sawing. They are doing a large business.

Mrs. Cyrus Smith, of Princetown, gave birth to triplets Monday. One child died soon after birth.

Nathaniel Deering one of the oldest residents in Portland and formerly an author of some ability and reputation died Friday, aged 80 years. He graduated from Harvard in 1810.

The Whig says that Dover has another case of bigamy, but gives no names.

The Press gives a lengthy and interesting statement of the capacity of Portland for foreign commerce.

Nearly all the lumber mills on the St. Croix river have commenced sawing. Several of them have been in operation for more than a week. They are doing a booming business.

Lewis Hancock, a pensioner of the war of 1812, died on Saturday in Springfield, Mass., aged 86. Mr Hancock was born in Raymond, Me., and at one time was one of the leading merchants of Bangor, being extensively engaged in the lumber trade.

The Advertiser says that in the window of W. C. Clark, Portland, may be seen a curious piece of mechanism, which attracts the attention of many of the passers by. It is an electric pendulum nicely adjusted and of just the right length to vibrate once in a second, or sixty times a minute. Mr Clark intends to construct a clock which shall consist of only two wheels, the motive power being electricity.

Rockport town meeting appointed G. W. McAlister and J. L. Buck a committee to get the opinion of learned counsel as to the legal liability of the town to pay the bonds issued in its name.

Daniel L. Sawyer, a well known resident of Steuben, died Feb. 27, aged 72 years, 11 months, 3 days. He cast the first vote (and the only one cast that year) in his native town, for the abolition of slavery, and was, ever since its formation, identified with the Republican party.

Waldoboro's indebtedness is $35,178.40. Indebtedness over resources $24,808.44.

The Rockland Free Press says: The cases pending in court concerning Miss Sawyer's salve have all been discontinued.

Auburn's bonded debt is $250,500, having been reduced the last year $6,900. Liabilities above cash resources, $209,65.12, which is $6,598.50 less than a year ago.

The net indebtedness of Biddeford is $152,400.

Mrs. Ellery Bond, of Lewiston, who is 91 years of age, wove the past eight years in a hand loom 7775 yards of rag carpeting, and knit 100 pairs of stockings and mittens besides doing her housework.

The Bath Times says: Mechanics will probably get $2.50 a day in Bath this summer. Shipbuilding bids fair to be good all around.

The editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier is confined to the house by sickness, which, however, is not deemed of so serious a character as to alarm his friends.

The machine shop of E. J. Crangle, in Calais, and most of its contents, consisting of machinery and stock, were burned Friday night. Loss $12,000; insurance $3,500.

Asher Getchell's son Lewis, of Baring, 10 years of age, accidentally shot himself Saturday, while gunning. The charge entered his mouth, blowing his brains out.

The buildings of Mrs. Endora M. Littlefield and William H. French, in Turner, were destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. French's stock of hardware was also damaged. Mrs. Littlefield was insured for $400 in the Phoenix; French was insured for $800 on the buildings in the London of Lancashire, and $800 on stock in the Phoenix. The fire caught in Mrs. Littlefield's house; cause unknown.

About midnight Friday night the house and barn of James Hall, in New Castle, were burned. The household effects were mostly saved. Loss nearly covered by the insurance of eight hundred dollars. The fire caught in the barn and the origin is unknown.

The market gardeners in the vicinity of Portland are getting ready for spring business.

Mayor Paul Chadbourne of Saco, was knocked senseless by the kick of a horse one day last week.

The State of Nevada and York County in the southwest corner of Maine have by the returns of the tenth census exactly the same population, each footing up just 62,266. When it comes to area, however, there is a little difference, Nevada embracing 112,000 square miles of territory and York County just 820.

Mr. Joseph Richards of Saco was last week made the recipient of a $500 U. S. bond for fifty years faithful service to the York corporation.

The Portland Press says: The lumber market is exceedingly active at the present time. There are, at present, 22 vessels loading lumber at this port for South America and coastwise trade.

A schooner sailed down the Kennebec to Bath from Gardiner, Friday, that loaded with lumber at that port last fall and was surprised by Jack Frost and frozen in one night just as she was ready to sail. She has been in the ice 120 days, it is stated.

Chicago beef is on sale in Lewiston.

One of T. B. Swan's personal friends at Mechanic Falls intimates that he has heard from the fugitive, and that he is not far from the Canada border. He will say nothing definite on the subject.

It is claimed that Perry is the banner potato town in Eastern Maine. The yield of potatoes in Perry for 1879 was 53,000 bushels, an average of 300 bushels to each farm or of 59 bushels to each inhabitant.

The Kennebec Journal says that in a House having 62 Fusion members, only 13, and 5 of them Republicans, voted against the majority report on the Insane Hospital—a fact which would clearly show that there was no partisanship in the decision of the matter.

The Waterville Mail says that Messrs Harry H. Percival of Waterville and John Haynes of Skowhegan, who have been in the postal service on the Maine Central for a number of years, have been removed.

Sir Frederick Allen Gower formerly of Sedgwick, who has recently achieved such remarkable success in introducing the Gower-Bell telephone in England, has been elected a member of the royal institution of London, an honor rarely bestowed upon any but Englishmen, and never before upon so young an American.

Portland Packing company intend putting up 600,000 cans of sweet corn and succotash at the Naples factory the present season.

Thomaston held her town election Monday. The ticket elected is a union of Repubheans and Democrats: the Greenbackers are completely "bounced." The town voted to pay the interest and principal due on the debt in aid of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad and to refund the town debt at four per cent.

It is reported that a Bangor Company will ship 5,000 tons of ice to India this summer.

Bangor lumber manufacturers anticipate a busy season, and mill men are hiring crews and repairing their mills preparatory to starting up.

In an article describing the repairing of the English steamship Flavian by the Atlantic Works, Boston, the Herald says—

A person having a knowledge of iron can tell the difference between the British and American plates at a glance, even after they are covered with paint, the former having a rather rough and rude looking surface, while the latter are smooth and finely finished. This difference in surface might give an American iron steamer some advantage in the way of speed by reducing the friction. The American iron is also said to be stronger than the British, and will only bend where the British material will break.

No Charge for Consultation.

After more than ten years' experience in administering that new and remarkable remedy for chronic diseases, now so widely known as "Compound Oxygen," and after a careful observation of its action in the largest range of diseases, some of them of the most complicated and hopeless character, *we are now prepared to treat that special line of cases which are usually regarded by the profession as beyond the reach of medical skill.*

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Carpet-Bagism in the South.

The Ku Klux are confessedly a local product of the South, but for all other sins and evils in that section since the war the carpet-bagger has been held responsible. The carpet-bagger has bankrupted States and cities, has defeated the ends of justice, has robbed hen roosts and caused crop failures. At least, that is what we have been told by the Southern press; and a good many people South as well as North had come to believe that the carpet-bagger had descended, like a flight of locusts, upon the sunny South and devoured her substance. To Judge Tourgee we are indebted for dispelling this delusion. Having been assailed by a Southern man for alleged misrepresentation of Southern life and character in the "Fool's Errand," Judge Tourgee in reply presents some interesting facts and statistics bearing upon the question of carpet-baggers in the South. An examination of the census returns for 1860 shows that the number of persons, resident in the Southern States whose place of nativity was north of Mason and Dixon's line was 149,193; in 1870 the number of Southern residents of Northern birth, according to the census taken in that year, was 130,611. The difference between these numbers—10,698—represents the grand army of carpet-baggers which has spread such terror and caused such ruin throughout the vast area of the Southern States. In North Carolina there were 411 more Northern born residents than in 1860; in South Carolina, 172 more; in Georgia 149 and in Alabama 503 less than at the beginning of the decade. The average increase throughout the whole South was about 2½ voters to the county. Either the Northern voter possesses qualities which make him strangely potential in politics, says the Boston Journal, in commenting on these statistics, or the Southern white man has been too easily frightened by the spook of carpet-bagism. One would not suppose that an alien element averaging only two and a half voters to a county need occasion paroxysms of alarm. As to the amount of office-holding done by these Northern larvæ, it is worth while to notice that in North Carolina, on the first State ticket elected by the Republicans, in 1868, only two out of the eight State officials were carpet-baggers, and but one Judge out of seventeen, thirteen members of the Legislature out of one hundred and seventy, and twelve or fifteen subordinate officers out of eight hundred and fifty. In this connection, Judge Tourgee remarks:

The impression largely prevails, and is given countenance by the Solid Southrons, that only negroes and "carpet baggers" were to be found in the Republican party of the South. The following table of the proportion of white and colored people in the different ex-Confederate States will show the fallacy of this idea:

	Whites.	Col.		Whites.	Col.
Alabama	5 to	4	North Carolina	2 to	1
Arkansas	3 to	1	South Carolina	3 to	4
Florida	2 to	1	Tennessee	3 to	1
Georgia	2½ to	1	Texas	3½ to	1
Louisiana	1 to	1	Virginia	2 to	1
Mississippi	3 to	4	West Virginia	15 to	1

In only three of these States—to wit, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana—could the solid colored vote, with the insignificant contingent of the Northern born immigrants since the war, turn the scale against the solid white vote.

The existence of the Ku Klux, and the crimes committed by them, are so clearly established that we need not follow Judge Tourgee upon that branch of the subject. He presents ample evidence in support of the truthfulness of the pictures of Ku Klux violence which he has drawn in his book. But that is of little moment compared to his revelations concerning the carpet-baggers, who instead of making an army are shown to comprise little more than a corporal's guard.

The Washington Capitol in an editorial on the casting vote in the Senate, after mention of the Republican theory, says—

The Democrats, with equal unanimity, hold that the Vice President is *ex officio* presiding officer, and nothing more: that the power to break a tie, as delegated in the Constitution, refers to legislation only, and cannot be construed as extending to questions affecting the organization of the body itself.

But the Senate cannot legislate until it is organized, and if, as was the case the other day, there is a tie, the Vice President should clearly cast the deciding vote and so complete the organization. The Democratic theory is simply a distinction without a difference; and had a Democratic Vice President been in the chair under similar circumstances they would no doubt have argued in favor of his right to vote on questions affecting the organization of the Senate, and against his casting the deciding vote in matters of legislation. A party without principles or policy need never be at a loss for an argument. The Capitol, although an alleged Democratic paper, we may add, sustains the Republican view that the right of the Vice President to deliver the casting vote in cases of tie touches all acts of the Senate, of whatever nature.

The return of prosperity has unlocked a good deal of capital which is now being used in developing mines and constructing railroads. A new southern route to the Pacific coast is on the eve of completion. Another long route to the capitol of Mexico is well under way, with a pledge of completion within three years. To the Northwest, a third line to the Pacific is being pushed with all possible energy. These enterprises are carried on with American capital. We do not have to go to Europe begging for loans as we once did.

That eminent fire-eater Senator Hill of Georgia was a non-combatant during the war. That accounts for his being so full of fight now. In his case wind is a mightier weapon than the sword.

Sanitary Suggestions.

There is a great deal of sickness in the large cities just now, which is mainly caused by filthy streets, defective sewerage and impure water. In the smaller cities, towns and villages like causes are producing similar effects, although the lesser aggregates do not create the alarm caused by the terrible death roll of a city like New York. It is safe to say, however, that the percentage of sickness and death in the rural districts at this time, in a population equal to that of New York, would equal if not exceed that of the city named. The sewerage of a city, imperfect though it may be, is better than that of most towns and certainly is a vast improvement over no sewerage at all. Then, the cities generally derive their water supply from distant lakes or streams, and thus escape the evil of using well water which may be contaminated by receiving the drainage from stables or cesspools. Such wells are certain promoters of disease, and only an analysis reveals the poison. The water may be tasteless, colorless and odorless and yet contain the germs of disease.

So great an advance has been made in sanitary service of late years that the sources of many diseases are readily traced. Nearly all fevers are attributable to the causes named. When fever appears in a household now the plumbing is inspected for sewer gas, and the water is analyzed. In one direction or the other something is sure to be amiss. Or there may be rotten wood or decaying vegetables in the cellar, to poison the atmosphere. It would be well if more attention was paid to these matters outside of the larger cities. At this season of the year especially care should be taken to remove decaying matter from cellars and outbuildings; lime and whitewash should be liberally used and sink drains seen to. An ounce of prevention, where health is concerned, is certainly worth a pound of cure.

It has been decided not to call an extra session of Congress. This will be a sad disappointment to ex-Speaker Randall. His idea is that while the country is as prosperous as it is now there is no hope for Democratic successes, and that Congress would have a disturbing effect upon business and financial affairs which would enure to the benefit of the party of which he is an exponent. As the leader of the minority in the House, his policy would be directed to this end. That Mr. Randall has some ulterior object in view there can be no doubt. His alleged devotion to party when critically examined proves to be devotion to Sam Randall. That his party has lost control of both branches of Congress is largely due to his incapacity on the one hand and the pursuing of his own selfish ends at the expense of his party on the other. He exercised his autocratic power as Speaker to send the able and honest Democrats to the rear in making up committees and in ignoring them upon the floor, and the result has been to transform the large Democratic majority in the House when Speaker Kerr occupied the chair, to the minority of to-day. Mr. Randall's avowed purpose, as stated by the Washington correspondents, to endeavor to promote the Democratic cause by destroying the national prosperity, is a fair illustration of his idea of statesmanship.

The stories concerning the pressure of office-seekers in Washington should be taken with many grains of allowance. These reports emanate from correspondents of papers hostile to the Republican party, and who stick at nothing to present Republicans in the worst possible light. In the present instance their statements are either gross exaggerations or utterly without foundation. Aside from the incentive for misrepresentation which actuates these correspondents, and the papers employing them, they find it easier to pad out their despatches with such stuff as this than to collect the legitimate news of the day. The report that Secretary Blaine is breaking down under the cares and responsibilities of his office, which we find in some of our Maine exchanges, originated with the correspondent of a Connecticut paper who prides himself on manufacturing items with which to impose upon the public. He boasts of drawing upon his imagination for his news, while the others do the same—without boasting of it.

The towns and cities of Maine which are carrying more or less heavy debts are, almost without exception, making exertions this year to reduce their burdens. This of itself shows an improved condition of affairs and is an encouraging sign for the future. Four per cent. bonds will be offered creditors in most instances in place of those outstanding which bear higher rates of interest; and as the Government four per cents. sell at a premium which brings the interest down to a fraction over three per cent. this seems a reasonable proposition. There is no doubt but satisfactory settlements will be affected generally on this basis. It is gratifying to note that in no instance is repudiation favored. Bath has a debt and liability amounting to $1,686,250, but Mayor Hyde says in his recent address—

We can safely carry and gradually extinguish this debt, if we pay the rate of interest similar bonds are now worth. To pay more is, in my judgment, to risk the impairment of both principal and interest in the future, from causes which it is unnecessary to discuss here.

And this is the position of many of our towns and cities.

One of the earliest and most persistent advocates of free ships is Capt. John Codman. But unlike most of his followers he does not claim that free ships alone will restore our maritime supremacy and prove a panacea for all the ills with which our shipping interests are afflicted. To free ships, he says, must be added freedom from taxation, the free importation of ships stores, and of building and repairing materials, a reform of the consular system—in short, an equality in every respect with England in our maritime laws. But why not adopt these measures, without free ships, so that we may build our own ships, as well as run them successfully in competition with those of other countries?

Senator Mahone of Virginia has been heard from again. The Democratic Senators have come to the conclusion that they woke up the wrong customer.

It is generally conceded that ex-Gov. Dingley will be elected to congress from the second district to succeed Mr. Frye. No better choice could be made.

This is the season when the editor lights his fire with spring poetry.

The project for a World's Fair in New York is likely to prove a failure. Gen. Grant, finding that even his name would not save it, with his usual level headedness resigned the presidency of the company. World's Fairs have never yet proved profitable to their promoters. Then, so far as this country is concerned, the Philadelphia exhibition is so recent that there would be little novelty in the proposed display at New York to draw crowds. Better let other countries have the fairs for a while and this country go in for the premiums.

The acquittal of young Kalloch is condemned by the San Francisco press, and in that judgment people generally will acquiesce. The killing of De Young was clearly a cowardly and deliberate murder, and the street demonstration which followed the release of the murderer can only be accounted for as the outcome of the sand lot teachings of Dennis Kearney & Co. The San Francisco Post justly characterizes the result of this trial as "an assault upon the foundation of social order."

Senator Brown, of Georgia, who at the time of his election expressed the most liberal and progressive sentiments and who was expected to be one of the leaders of the new South, has proved to be a Bourbon of Bourbons. Senator Hoar defines a Bourbon to be "a man who never learns anything and who forgets a good deal." It is a disappointment to find that Senator Brown is that kind of a man. Of his colleague Senator Hill nothing else was expected.

The proprietor of a New York museum had a cat show recently, and also offered premiums for essays on that animal. The briefest and most comprehensive of the essays was one from a man who said he had not had a good night's sleep for a year. It reads—

Damn all cats anyway.

Fuller business is the editor of the Rockland Courier—with two papers, both weekly, on his hands, he is clerk of the city of Rockland and secretary and treasurer of the First Baptist Sunday School of that city.

Mr. J. W. Simonton, of the New York Press Association, was married in the afternoon, and immediately took his bride to Philadelphia to hear him lecture!

Never mind. The lady will have her turn at lecturing.

The present Czar as a youth disliked study. But that is no reason why American boys who dislike study should look forward to becoming Czars.

The Shore Line railroad project is again attracting attention, and the papers of Hancock and Washington counties are full of enthusiasm.

Things have come to a pretty pass when a Democratic Senator calls the people in the galleries a "mob" and a "venal crowd."

Last week's issue of the Journal contained eleven columns of matter written for the paper, of which six and one half columns were in nonpareil type. Six columns were filled with news of the city and county. Of the other matter specially prepared, there were four columns of Maine news, two columns devoted to the farm, garden and household, and the usual miscellany. This week we print an even larger amount of original matter, there being four columns on the outside pages alone. This is merely an earnest of what we intend to do in the future. After a while we shall be able to boast a little.

The Democrats have found an "issue." They will go before the people next fall on the President's veto of the funding bill, and will claim that funding would have been possible under this bill, and that President Hayes vetoed it in the interest of the banks. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says—

Of course, the fact is that, in the best judgment of all the most experienced men in financial operations, it was utterly impossible and foolhardy to make the experiment with such a bill; but little facts like these do not interfere with a Democratic campaign.

The skimming dish built yachts have evidently had their day, though they will still be used in shoal waters. As sea going craft, however, they will be superseded by more weatherly boats. Forest and Stream has met with a good degree of success in its advocacy of keel cruising yachts, and quite a number of two tonners are now building from specifications furnished by that excellent sporting journal. Our local yacht builders should try their hands at one of these handy little craft, which are well adapted for these waters.

Kansas has reached the acme of prohibition. In that State a statute will go into effect on the 1st of May next under which the use of wine will not be allowed even in the communion service. A Lawrence clergyman, referring to the law recently in an address to his congregation, said: "The law absolutely forbids the use of wine in the sacrament, punishing the minister who so administers it with two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and shutting up the church itself as a public nuisance."

Mrs. Hayes' influence has spread to Canada, and at her last reception, Mrs. Tilley, the wife of the Canadian secretary of the treasury, banished the flowing bowl from her table, and her colleagues in the cabinet will do likewise.

This is claiming a little too much. Mr. Tilley has been a life long temperance man, and owes his political elevation mainly to the temperance influence. He never set the flowing bowl on his table, and so could not banish it now.

Mr. William Walter Phelps suffered no injury by the fire at Nice, having been on the night of the fire at Florence, whence he has since telegraphed to New York.

This is certainly one of the narrowest escapes on record. That Mr. Phelps "suffered no injury by the fire at Nice having been on the night of the fire at Florence" seems little short of a miracle. The two places are only about 200 miles apart with a good bit of the Mediterranean between.

The fire loss in the United States and Canada during the last five years was $405,269,700. The New York World says: Some silly mortals may find consolation in the fact that $219,182,000 of the total $405,269,700 fire loss fell upon insurance companies, but everyone who knows anything knows that the whole $405,269,700 was obliterated.

NEWSPAPER NOTES. The Maine Standard has been enlarged and improved....The Portland Press and Argus will remove this summer to Newbury street, and a new engine and boiler will be put in.....Bar Harbor is to have two papers this summer, it is said....The Boothbay Register is treating its readers to the letters of Our George.

Senator Frye thinks that Ex Gov. Dingley will be his successor in the House. The Democrats and Greenbackers may have something to say about that. [Bangor Commercial.

It is quite likely they will have a good deal to say about it, but very little to do with it.

The Boston Herald issued a quarto sheet in order to do justice to the Schurz banquet. Its report included a diagram of the tables. A chromo representing the oysters served on the half shell would have made the thing complete.

A Western minister charges $1 extra for kissing the bride.

Wouldn't this minister be more popular if he took a dollar off?

Edison has another difficulty to contend with. It has been proved that electric light tans; and of course all the ladies will set their faces against it.

The date given as that of the organization of the Girls Industrial School, in the article published last week, should have been 1875, instead of 1879.

Mark Twain's comment on the Ladies' Cooperative Dress Association is, "Now I can afford to keep a cat."

Literature.

THE FAIR BARBARIAN.

The attempts to make it appear that Boston is losing prestige as a literary centre have not met with a great degree of success. In this connection the fact that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has selected J. R. Osgood & Co. of Boston as the publishers of her latest novel, "A Fair Barbarian" is not without significance. This novel has just been completed as a serial in Scribners Monthly, to the conductors of which the American public are indebted for bringing to their notice one of the most pleasing, if not the best, writers of current fiction. Some of the characters in Mrs Burnett's stories are as cleverly drawn as any to be found in English literature, and there is not a dull page in her books. The heroine of the present story, the "Fair Barbarian," is an American girl who has lived in Nevada, and whose visit to an aunt in a dull and decorous English town with the suggestive name of Slowbridge affords the author material for many racy scenes, and for some inimitable sketches of English life and character. The inhabitants of Slowbridge, thoroughly English as they are, in all respects, are not without their prototypes in our own country. Many American readers will have no difficulty in discovering a Lady Theobald, or a Miss Chickie, the village dress maker, within their own circles. If the book has a purpose, and few we suppose will stop to make the enquiry, it is no doubt to vindicate the American girl from the gross caricatures of Henry James and other writers of the day. Mrs. Burnett's American girl is "not an untamed hoyden, by any means. She is, on the contrary, true-womanly in the best sense of the term. She is kind of heart, sympathetic and self respecting—a really lovely if a somewhat unconventional, person. She is high-spirited, too; and while she manifests a willingness to learn the standard of those among whom her lot is temporarily cast, there is a charming youthful dignity about her, which is one of the best points in her delineation."

It is a subject of congratulation to Mrs. Burnett that she has chosen James R. Osgood for the publication of her Boston book. This firm has the advantage of long practical experience, and of the best traditions connected with the publishing business. Its members were educated in the celebrated house of Ticknor & Fields, its senior member having been a partner first in that firm, then in the firm of Fields, Osgood & Co., which succeeded it, and having become in 1874 the head of the firm which bears his name. Two of the partners are sons of Mr. William D. Ticknor, who in 1832 founded the house of Ticknor & Fields, and both these sons have had long experience in the business. Mr. W. D. Howells, lately the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, has become connected with Osgood & Co. who will be the publishers of his future books. He is at present writing a new story entitled, "A Fearful Responsibility," which will be first published in Scribner's Monthly, and will afterward appear in book form from the press of James R. Osgood & Co. This firm are also the publishers of Mark Twain's books, and he is now engaged upon several works which will appear under their auspices. A series of anonymous novels, to be known as the Round Robin Series, will soon be begun by these enterprising publishers, the first volume, A Nameless Nobleman, to appear early in April.

THE NEW NEW TESTAMENT.

Much interest is felt in the forthcoming new version of the New Testament, which has already been the theme of numerous articles in the magazines and newspapers. A first edition of 500,000 has already been prepared in England, of which 100,000 copies are said to be in New York, awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England for their issue. The extravagant price of $10 will be asked for these first copies; and in order to meet the popular demand the American Book Exchange, New York, has made arrangements to put the entire book in type inside of 24 hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days to have at least ten thousand copies ready for purchasers, and 50,000 copies will be

George L. Hammon, of Searsport, has purchased of Mr. Nickels the accommodation stage line between this city and Searsport, and is now driving. Mr. H. left the line last fall and moved to Aroostook County.

House cleaning will be the death of some one yet. On Tuesday Mr. Charles F. Ginn, while arranging a line on which to hang a carpet, fell, spraining a wrist, cutting his face and blacking an eye. He now carries his head in a sling.

WHEREABOUTS OF BELFAST VESSELS. Bark Sarah A. Staples sailed from Cienfuegos on the 12th for Boston....Sch. F. E. McDonald arrived at Pensacola on the 19th, from Para....Sch. Nellie S. Pickering arrived at Jacksonville on the 21st from New York....Sch. A. Hayford arrived at Jacksonville on the 21st from Amboy....Sch. Lois V. Chaples arrived at Baltimore on the 25th, from Jacksonville.

KNOX. District No. two, in this town, in regard to schools, is the equal of any in the state. It numbers fifty pupils, and to-day has ten excellent teachers under 23 years of age. The district for the past sixteen years has averaged fifty pupils, and in that time there has been but one death among the school children, and that was quite recently. The death alluded to was Samuel A., a eleven years old son of J. C. and D. J. Bryant.

Last night was even colder than Thursday night, and thin ice made along shore quite a distance out into the river. The Kennebskeag was skimmed clear across, but as a punt arrived early on the spot and broke the ice up, we hope the Belfast Journal won't set up a howl about it. Bangor Commercial of Saturday.

The Commercial is the paper that "howls" about ice, not the Journal. We confine ourselves to facts and merely exposed the Commercial's malicious falsehoods concerning ice in Belfast harbor. From the following paragraph, taken from a recent number of the Whig, we judge that ice is not the only thing over which the Commercial howls—

We briefly remark that the Commercial's RUM champion must get out of "the slums" and "tarry at Jericho till his beard is grown" before he can be qualified to catechise us from a temperance standpoint.

SCHOOL MEETING. The Central District school meeting in this city, on Tuesday afternoon, was slimly attended, but harmonious in its action. The meeting was called to order by the clerk, C. W. Haney. Mayor Woodcock was elected moderator, and C. W. Haney re-elected clerk. Mr. Philo Hersey made his report as agent. He stated that the whole amount of money received for school purposes was $7,289 80. Amount expended $6,734 83, which will leave a balance, less abatements, of about $250. While the amount of the fuel bill is larger than last year, yet a saving of $175 has been made on other items. The report was accepted. The agent spoke of the good standing of the schools and urged that a sufficient amount of money be raised to keep them up to the present standard. Mr. Hersey was re-elected agent. The sum of $1600 was raised for high school and $1,000 for other school purposes. The agent stated that the indebtedness of the district is $1,783. It was voted raise $783 to liquidate that amount of the indebtedness, and the agent was authorized to effect a new loan of $1,000 at as low a rate of interest as possible. It was voted that all monies received by the agent from the state, be placed in the hands of the city treasurer. It is understood that Mr. Kelley the high school teacher is to be retained.

PERSONAL. In the Supreme Court at Rockland last week, William Larrabee, Jr., of that city, was indicted from Alzada Larrabee, of Knox, upon a plea of adultery....Mr. A. H. Kelley, of the Belfast High School, was invited to address the teachers at Camden's social last Monday evening, but was unable to do so on account of previous plans for spending vacation....Capt. George T. Osborne declines the office of Harbor Master....Charles Moore is confined to his house by illness....It was mentioned last week that Col. Cheney and wife would arrive in Belfast on Saturday. Owing to sudden illness, Col. Cheney has not left Jacksonville.....Mrs. A. A. Moore and family left on Monday, for Meadville, Pa., where Mrs. M. is to run a college boarding house....Capt. John Jones has been placed in command of sch. Nathan Clifford....Capt. Byron Hurd will have sch. George Shattuck....Mr. Upham A. Hoyt, of Athens, carriage maker, the gentleman who recently purchased the Frank Perkins house, on Congress, St. in this city, took possession of his property last week.....Capt. R. O. Patterson, of this city, left yesterday, for Liverpool, to take command of ship City of Brooklyn. We understand that Capt. George W. Chase, her former captain, will prepare himself for a steamer.....Julius Andrews has leased the Conner house, lately the residence of Dr. L. W. Pendleton.

THE CHURCHES. Last Sabbath at the Unitarian church, memorial services in honor of ex-Gov. Hoyt were held. The altar was elegantly decked with cut flowers, disposed in vases and wreaths. There were English ivy, callas, roses, and vines surmounted by the typical bunch of ripe wheat, scored by a knot of crape. From his text, Matthew 25, "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant," the pastor delivered a fitting tribute to the departed, passing in review his life, public services, and the high estimation in which during his long and useful life he was held by his fellow citizens of his city and state. In the evening the pastor, as previously announced, discoursed upon "Call Dunking," taking his text from Ezekiel 13-10, "And one built up a wall, and lo! others daubed it with untempered mortar." The discourse was a condemnation of those who maliciously or by careless speech do injury to the character or reputation of their fellow men and women.....The subject of Rev. Mr. Ross' Sunday morning sermon at the North church will be "The Practical Power of Faith." Subject of evening lecture—"Nihilism and the Assassination of the Czar." The hour of the evening service has been changed to 7.30 P. M.....The subject of Rev. Mr. Gerrish's Sunday afternoon discourse at the Methodist church will be "God Revealed by His Son," from John 1—18—"No man hath seen God at any time. The only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared Him."

TRANSFERS IN REAL ESTATE. The following are the transfers in real estate, in Waldo county, for the week ending March 26th. Elisha P. Cookson, Unity, to Orzilla Cookson, same town. Milton F. Carter, Belfast, to Wm. H. Hall, Belfast. Andrew J. Connell, Belmont, to Leander P. Thomas, same place. Alpheus Field, Searsport, to John Sullivan, same town. Reuben W. Files, Unity, to E. A. Ware Knowlike. Sarah Grinnell, Liberty, to Elden Burkett, Appleton. David S. Hall, Searsmont, to Amos Fuller, Searsmont. John Hurd, Northport, to J. R. and P. G. Hurd, same town. Sarah Hasseltine et al., Lynn, to Granville A. Morse, Brooks. Harriet E. Harding and al., Hartland, to Orrin S. McAlister, Burnham. Milton Kneeland, Maysville, to Albert Larrabee, Prospect. Charles H. Murch to Cyrus Croft, to Lindley H. Mosher, Unity. Levi McDonald Waldo, to Mary McDonald, same town. Sarah J. McAlister, Burnham, to Fred McAlister, same town. Edmund J. Murch Winterport, to Fred W. Ritchie, same town. Fred A. and Edward McAlister and al., Burnham, to Orrin S. McAlister, same town. Samuel Norton, Belfast, to Wm. H. Kimball, Belfast. David Nickels, Searsport, to Jonathan C. Nickels, same town. David Prescott, Liberty, to Harriet N. Prescott, same town. Asa Stevens, Unity, to Andrew R. Myers, same town. Hortense Shibles and al., Lynn, to Granville A. Morse, Brooks. Benj. Shorey estate, Palermo, to Sarah F. Shorey, same town. Noah P. Upham, Liberty, to Sarah Grinnell, same town. Richard Whitten, Unity, to L. H. Mosher, same town. Japheth M. Winn, Clinton, to Merritt Hunter, Clinton.

RECENT DEATHS. Joseph D. Anderson, third son of Ex-Gov. Hugh J. Anderson, of this city, died at the Maine General Hospital, Portland, on Saturday morning last. He had a surgical operation performed at the hospital Friday, which it was hoped would be able to stand. Mr. Anderson was formerly in the 4th Auditor's office, Washington, D. C., two years he was an attache of the New York custom house, and also two years in the office of the collector of taxes in New York city. Later, for three years, he was purser of the Pacific line of steamers running from San Francisco to Aspinwall. For some time past he has been at his home in Portland. He was 42 years of age, and unmarried. The funeral took place at Portland, Monday forenoon. The remains, accompanied by Henry and Horace Anderson, were brought to Belfast, arriving same evening... James M. Craig, formerly of Belfast, died of pneumonia, March 13th, at Candeleria, Nev., aged 57 years. Mr. Craig married Susan Palmer, daughter of the late L. R. Palmer, who with her two sons resides here. Mr. Craig has been in the west for fourteen years. His remains were buried in Oakland, California....Mr. Jeremiah Musselman died at Naperville, Ill., March 1st, aged 32 years. He married Ellen Wordling, daughter of Capt. Fred Wordling, of this city. Mrs. M. will shortly come east....The remains of Ephraim Swett arrived in this city, on Monday, from Dubuque, Iowa, where he died on the 21st inst., of heart disease, aged 77 years. Mr. Swett will be remembered by our older citizens. He was a native of Standish, in this State, and came to Belfast to reside when he was 25 years of age. For a while he was engaged in ship-building, subsequently going into trade in a building which stood on the westerly part of the site of Hayford Block. Mr. Swett superintended the building of the Custom House in this city, which was completed in 1857. In 1864 he went west, locating himself at Dubuque, Iowa, and for sixteen years was the traveling agent of the Daily Herald, published in that city. He was a very pronounced Democrat. Mr. Swett was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Grout, of Frankfort, and his last one, who survives him, a daughter of Timothy Walker, of this city. His children are Miss Nellie, of Dubuque, Capt. Frank G., master of sch. Prescott Hazeltine, of Belfast, Albert R., of Elgin, Ill., and Fred E., of Waltham, Mass. Mr. Swett's brother, Robert R. Swett, lives in Belfast, a sister, Mahitable Mitchell, in Troy. Mr. Fred E. Swett met the remains of his father in this city, and had them interred in the old family burying lot.

Large quantities of hay, wood and straw were hauled to the square in front of the post office, and sold on Wednesday.

Capt. Joseph Clough, whose hand was injured on board bark Shirley last week, had one of his fingers amputated on Wednesday.

The Signal Office at Washington reports a northeaster coming in this direction accompanied by snow. Look out for squalls'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. F. A. Carle has a notice to delinquent tax payers....See notice of superintending school com. of Belfast.....W. T. Cochran, of Brigadier's island wants help. See his advertisement.

The old and reliable firm of H. H. Johnson & Co. have come out with a spring stock of dry and fancy goods, to which they invite attention. They offer extraordinary bargains, and invite the public to come and verify their statements.

T. W. Pitcher & Co. have opened for the muddy season a choice line of goods. Their stock is often replenished with fresh goods so that all articles are seasonable. An examination of their goods will repay one for calling at their store.

Mr. Condon, in the shoe store of F. H. Francis & Co., Main street, snapped a revolver the other day, not knowing that the weapon was loaded, when it went off, the ball passing through the show case, front window and out into the street. Fortunately no other damage was done.

The value of a night watchman was demonstrated on Saturday night last when the fire broke out at No. 2 engine house. Mr. Staples, with help, seized the burning barrel of charcoal and carried it out of doors. If a fire had got underway in that vicinity the result would have been disastrous.

An alarm of fire on Saturday evening, proceeded from No. 2 engine company's rooms, where a barrel partially filled with charcoal was on fire. No. 5 engine was taken to the Court House, but its services were not needed. It was undoubtedly a case of incendiarism, and should be investigated by a sheriff's jury. A barrel of charcoal would not ignite without the application of fire, and the situation of the barrel was such that fire must have been carried to it. The larger part of the city would have been endangered had a fire got well under way in that locality. The offence of incendiarism is an enormous one, and this case calls loudly for investigation.

STEAMER NOTES. Steamer City of Richmond will be placed on the Mt. Desert and Machias route April 5th, and make two trips per week. She will take freight for Bangor and all river landings. ... As will be seen in our advertising columns the steamer Katahdin will come upon the Bangor and Boston route, on Monday, April 4, and in connection with the Cambridge make three trips per week. The Katahdin has been put in first class condition.....Capt. Charles T. Gilmore, of this city, leaves the steamer May Queen to-day. The boat will be commanded by Capt. Robert Tapley, of Brooksville.....Steamer Everett, of Castine, is at this port, having her machinery overhauled and repaired. The work is being done at the Belfast Foundry.

JAPANESE TEA PARTY. The ladies of the Unitarian society will this afternoon and evening give a Japanese tea party for the benefit of that church. Hayford Hall is elaborately trimmed for the occasion, and booths are erected for the sale of articles. The front of the gallery is draped with cloth bordered with Japanese trimming, while Oriental articles are profusely scattered along the covering. In the centre of the hall is a large booth made of the American flag, surmounted by carved eagles and shields. The booths are all very handsomely decorated, and the ladies in attendance are to be dressed in Japanese costumes. The hall will be open at 3 P. M. Supper will be served from six to eight. Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock in the evening. Between the periods of supper and dancing a burlesque entitled "Il Jacobi" will be presented. The finest attraction is the loan collection of paintings, fancy articles, &c., sent in for the occasion, and which occupies the stage. Another handsome feature is the hundreds of Japanese lanterns hanging from all parts of the hall. Those who attend this party will be well entertained. For admission, &c., see advertisement.

GOOD TEMPLAR NOTES. Waldo District Lodge has elected the following delegates to the Grand Lodge at Portland April 26: J. W. Knowlton, M. J. Dow, A. E. Nickerson, Silas Stover, F. S. Walls and F. A. Wentworth.....Belfast Lodge discusses Prohibition vs. License to-night....Roscoe Lodge of Morrill makes a good showing. Organized two years; initiated 111 members, has 65 live working members; twenty members have taken travelling cards and gone West.....Hampden Lodge No. 204 of Hampden will celebrate its anniversary to-day, Thursday, with a Lodge session in P. M. and a public meeting in the evening. It is one year old and returns 121 members.....Georges Valley No. 87, of Liberty, which has been "under the weather" some months, has leased a new hall and reports "found to live".....Among the G. Secretary's exchanges this week was a journal of the annual session of the Grand Lodge of India held at Cawnpore, Dec. 28 and 29, 1880. The order is flourishing in this far off country and many lodges are reported at places with unpronounceable names, such as Shahjahanpore, Bareilly, Raneekhet, &c. At the session arrangements were made to translate our Ritual into Hindustanee, so that native lodges may be instituted. Our order is world wide and the same pass word which admits a member to Belfast Lodge No. 30 to night will open the doors to him of thousands of lodges located in every part of the civilized world.

JACKSON. W. F. Kendall, of this town, recently in Bangor jail waiting trial for an attempt to kill James Tinney, of Dixmont, has been released on $500 bail.

MONROE. Otis Parker, one day last week, cut his foot severely while chopping wood at the door....Maple sugar is manufactured in this vicinity in quite large quantities.....The band will procure their new instruments in about two weeks, at a cost of $600.

LINCOLNVILLE. A number of our young men have started for the fishing grounds. They expect to be gone about three months....The Freewill Baptists have been holding meetings at the Centre during the past week....Mr. Frank Rankin at the Centre is building a barn.

BURNHAM. The Grangers held a picnic at Chas. Whitten's on Saturday last. The time passed pleasantly and all enjoyed themselves very much.....We are having some very cold weather and the icicle hangs from the end of the sap spout....While H. H. Weed was putting in some ice a short time ago, he found a full grown potato bug crawling on one of the blocks of ice....Edward Davis was drawn juryman.

SEARSPORT. The inhabitants in the eastern part of the town were startled Saturday night by what seemed to be a fire engine passing, and on rushing to their doors thought it was a coaster in distress as the bell kept ringing. It proved to be a team that had called at the spool mill, and some of the mill hands, always ready for fun, had fastened a large vessel bell under the wagon....The exhibition ball postponed last week will come off Thursday night, and judging from the array of directors, managers, etc., is to be a first class affair....Master Dick Smith has again taken the first prize of $20, in painting, offered by the Youths' Companion, of Boston

SEARSMONT. The house and barn, together with a horse, two cows, wagons, harnesses, farming tools and quite a quantity of hay, belonging to Anson Gilmore, were completely destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Mr. G. returned from the village about 7 o'clock, and cared for his horse without a light. In about an hour he heard his horse stamping, went to the barn and found it filled with smoke, but could see no fire. He tried to get his horse out but was unable so to do. The well being near the barn could not be reached by the men when they arrived. Everything was removed from the house. The loss is partially covered by insurance in the Springfield Co. Mr. G. thinks the fire must have taken from a spark from the chimney.

BROOKS. Cold and rough. March came in like a lamb but goes out like a lion. Hard on the fodder with hay nearly twenty dollars per ton....Rich's Hall was crowded the evening the "Norfolk Jubilee Singers" held forth, but minstrel companies as a rule find Brooks a poor show town....Doctor A. W. Rich returned from Delaware a few weeks since and is painting and refitting his nice stand....Doctor Libby has bought the Granville Morse stand and will thoroughly repair it, building a new stable in addition to other improvements.....The sugar makers are busy gathering sweets from the hardy maple....Apples plenty and old cider in abundance. No need of tapping the apple trees for cider this spring....Business is lively in the clothing shops, and it is quite a help to the place, furnishing ready cash in hard times. If some business as good could be furnished to as many men each winter here it would help us all....Mrs. Susan Roberts, relict of the late Gilman Roberts, died last week at an advanced age. She and her husband were old residents of this town. They reared a large family and considerable property is left to the heirs.... Jones & Roberts are doing quite a business in their new mill. They have two circular saws, a planing machine, a jig saw, a turning lathe, etc., now, and will add to their machinery as circumstances may require. The convenience of this mill cannot fall to be appreciated, as they do a class of job work that is not done within ten miles in any direction. We saw them cut a set of cart wheel rims out of heavy four inch plank in a few minutes, with the little jig saw the other day. It was neatly done and saved the man a trip to Belfast....Oxen are scarce and high this spring as they were generally disposed of last fall....John M. Dow sold a nice pair of grade Durhams, to Hezekiah Fletcher, of Dixmont, last week. They were raised by John Gould, of China.

STOCKTON. The antiquarian sociable and supper given by the ladies of the Universalist parish on Friday evening last, was a very enjoyable affair, as well as a success financially, netting the society between thirty and forty dollars. The tables were bountifully spread and agreeably served by the fair sex, who were tastefully attired in "ye toilets of ye olden time." Good music was furnished by Ames and others, and it was the "wee sma" hours before the company separated.....Capt. Willard L. Staples has gone to Philadelphia, to take command of the Barque Dirigo, vice Capt. Horace Staples, who will remain at home this summer.

WINTERPORT. Rev. Merrill Blanchard, pastor of the Congregational church, was ordained on Wednesday evening, March 23d. The following gentlemen took part in the services. Opening exercises—Reading scripture, hymn and prayer, Rev. Geo. Pratt; sermon by Prof. L. L. Paine, D. D.; ordaining prayer, Prof. J. S. Sewall, D. D.; charge to pastor, Rev. E. C. Crane, of Holden; right hand of fellowship, Rev. B. B. Merrill, Searsport....Rev. Mr. Pratt went to Rockland last Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Otis....D. H. Smith was chosen agent of our North Village District, March 24th.... The entertainment by the Winterport band came off in Curtis Hall, March 24th. The hall was packed full. Music by the band. Songs and an amateur drama filled up the hours to the delight of the audience. We are just proud of our band of seventeen pieces.... Shaw's market was burglarized on Thursday night, last week. A lot of hams, canned goods and other property taken. The money drawer was smashed, but the amount of cash obtained was very small.

VINALHAVEN. The levee at Granite Hall, on Wednesday evening of last week, by the ladies sewing circle, for the benefit of the Union church, was a success, netting $173. The play was Mother Goose and the company was composed of forty persons. The silver cake basket to be given to the lady receiving the largest number of votes, was awarded to Miss Annie Coombs. The basket brought $37.75....The Vinalhaven band had a benefit concert on Monday evening....The three masted sch. Arleville H. Peavy has loaded stone and paving for Washington....Sch. Water Sprite has been sold to Belfast parties....Sch. News Boy, built and owned by a Mr. Ginn, has been sold to Mt. Desert parties....Sch. Martha Emma, owned by Rodney Mills has been repaired....Sch. Chanticleer is getting ready for the banks....The lobster fishermen are doing very well here. Mr. Rogers, in one day last week, made $16....A bolt that held the thills to Leonard Vinal's carriage broke on Sunday while he was driving, causing the horse to run away and throwing Mr. V. out. The carriage was wrecked, but Mr. Vinal was not hurt.

PENOBSCOT. Mrs. Abby C. Condon recently completed a contract with Bernard Pratt, of Boston, for fifteen thousand dozen pairs of mittens. This, at eight cents per pair, the price paid, amounts to $14,400, all paid to the women and children of this town and vicinity. It speaks volumes in favor of the industrious women of the town. The women not only clothe themselves but occasionally buy a shirt for their lords and masters. Mrs. Condon's business is a blessing to the town, and she deserves the credit of being the smartest *business man* in town....Mr. William A. Pearson is doing a good thing for us in developing the mineral resources of the place. On the Dunbar ledge in the Narrows he has found paying ore near the surface, and has already commenced shipping it to Portland. ....In the Bagaduce mine, they have sunk a shaft to the depth of seventy-five feet, and the prospect is very encouraging....Mr. William M. Lawrence has just closed a very successful term of singing school in District No. 8. Mr. Lawrence is not only an expert in the science of vocal music, but a master of the art of teaching.

CAMDEN. Last Thursday evening the Rockland Amateur Minstrel Troupe gave an entertainment at Megunticook Hall, followed by a ball. Music by the Meserveys band, Rockland....A new set of carding machines have just been received by the Knox Woolen Mill Co. which are to be set up in the course of a week....Steamer Lewiston made a landing here last Monday evening on her trip from Machias.....A notice has been posted in the Post Office calling for a farmers meeting last Saturday evening in the Cobb district, to form some kind of farmers club....Another cargo of coal has just been received for J. & B. C. Adams....B. F. Adams has had a golden boot hung over his store door, which is to be followed by a golden eagle. Capt. J. Conant and family are visiting friends in Belfast ....Work is being pushed on the schooner in H. Bean's yard....A sore throat epidemic is raging to some extent in this place....Rev. Mr. Harwood preached again at the Baptist church last Sunday, and it is said will become the pastor of this congregation....A theatrical troupe began a series of entertainments at the Hall last Monday evening.

CASTINE. Examination of schools commenced Monday the 21st, and the advance next made during the year compares very favorably with preceding years, and indicates a good system of training and a wise choice of earnest and faithful teachers. The High School graduation exercises were held at Normal Hall, Thursday evening, March 24th, and the seats were all filled. The essays showed careful thought and correct ideas. Good music added interest to the occasion. The graduating class consists of five young ladies and three young gentlemen. Average rank for four years, 94½ per cent. On Friday evening the class gave a reception at their school room, and entertained their friends with an address, class history, a poem, class prophecy, an ode and a collation of cake and ices, after which remarks were made by several gentlemen....The Boston Comedy Co. have played nightly this week at Town Hall, with the exception of Monday night, changing programme each evening, and have been well patronized, considering that other entertainments have been given....Town meeting was held on Monday the 28th. George H. Witherle Esq., as usual, was chosen moderator. The following officers were re-elected. Wm. G. Sargent, 1st Selectman; Alfred Hooper, 2nd Selectman; Geo. W. Perkins, 3rd Selectman; P. J. Hooke, Town Clerk; Chas. H. Hooper, Treasurer; G. H. Witherle, Auditor; J. L. Shepherd, Collector; John F. Rea, Road Commissioner.

BUCKSPORT. Wm. Beazley & Co. have contracted with parties in Bangor and this place to build another schooner nearly as large as the one which will have been launched before we receive the Journal this week. The frame for the new vessel is now being transported via Bangor & Bucksport R. R.... The people here think four months is long enough to be without a printer. Our wants in the way of job printing will probably be satisfied, as Rufus H. Emery & Co. have just received a new Prouty printing press to be used for the above purpose.... There will be a public meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society next Friday evening....The young people's prayer meeting is held every Thursday evening, at half past seven, in the Elm street vestry, to which all are cordially invited. These meetings have been very interesting ever since they were started, and as the hour is fully occupied and many take an active part, it is believed much good will result.... Capt. James Collins, a highly respected citizen of Buckport Centre, died in East Boston, at the residence of Mrs. Lucy Kilburn. The remains were brought to Buckport and buried from his home, on Wednesday of last week, Felicity Lodge No. 19, of Buckport, officiating. Capt. C. was a member of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association, of Buckport, from which his widow will receive a benefit....At the school meeting held last Monday evening, Hon. Ambrose White was chosen Moderator. The report of the agent read and accepted. Mr. A. C. Swazey was elected Clerk, and Mr. S. E. Hall re-elected Agent.

The Burning of the Nice Opera House.

A SCENE OF HORROR. FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE

A cable despatch of the 24th gives the details of the burning of the Opera House at Nice On that day 150 dead and charred bodies were dug out of the ruins and many more remained in the debris. The city was in a state of the wildest excitement and sorrow. Most of the artists were in the dressing rooms and aware of their danger, but it was too late to escape. The chorus rushed along a narrow passage in the darkness, many presumably too much disabled in the crush to escape. The bass, tenor and baritone must have been suffocated. The parts of the theatre most filled were the upper galleries, and the distance from them to the doors was long and by narrow corridors and stairways. The people in the galleries had the greatest difficulty in escaping. The sailors, who volunteered as firemen, plied buckets of sea water which were almost useless Two midshipmen rescued two persons from a chamber, who are still living, but horribly scorched, one being a raving lunatic. Some bodies were found so horribly charred that recognition is impossible The body of one of the singers has been recognized. A man who escaped from the upper gallery by jumping, declares that with perhaps a dozen exceptions every person in his part of the house was burned Some sailors were lost A number of American and English visitors rendered signal service in saving life The scene in the town is indescribable. One lady whose husband was burned to death committed suicide. The usual complaints are made respecting defective means of escape and water supply.

Old Abe, Wisconsin's famous war eagle, died Monday night.

Forest fires are raging in parts of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

The Nihilist committee has resolved to kill the Czar if Sophie Picoffsky is executed.

The Crown Prince of Germany has been anonymously threatened with assassination.

The Republican senators have decided to go forward with the resolution for a re organization of the Senate until a vote can be had on it. There are indications that many of the Democrats think their course of obstruction is hardly justifiable, and would be glad to withdraw.

Within the past year fifteen hundred residences have been erected in the city of Denver, Colorado, and all are in demand, with rent so high that real estate is rapidly advancing Many of the residents are wealthy. There is general prosperity, and there is an expectation that the population will reach one hundred thousand within ten years

The Northampton Bank Robbery.

HOW THE STOLEN MONEY WAS RETURNED.

Another and perhaps the last installment of the plundered bank property has been brought from New York and is now safely lodged in the vaults of the old bank, much to the satisfaction of the bank officials and private depositors, most of whom didn't care what became of the robbers if they recovered their property. The securities were brought to Northampton in two large valises at different times and by different officers. The papers are generally in good condition, though a part are quite musty and damp, and the ink has spread on a few, indicating that they have been buried in an earthern vessel most of the time during the past five years An examination of the documents shows half a million dollars worth of certificates and other property more than was thought had been taken, which is accounted for mainly by the fact that many private parties deposited parcels without apprising the officers of their value.

There was stolen in coupons and registered bonds a face value of $888,000; of certificates of stocks $550,000; of bills receivable $250,000—or, in round numbers more than $1,600,000. The burglars took away with them on the morning of the robbery $12,000 in bills, which was spent at once. It will be remembered that the securities were hidden at the Bridge Street school house for some 3 weeks and that the plunder was then taken to New York. Thirty four thousand dollars of United States coupon bonds was next disposed of. There was also $75,000 in railroad bonds and other negotiable property which as yet the bank has not obtained. It is supposed that this in the parlance of the thieves, has been "spouted" or put up as pledges, and the depositors and bank officials still expect to get a hold on part of this. Part of this $75,000 has been used up since the arrest of Scott and Dunlap in carrying on their defence and in other expenses.

These three items make up the total loss of $1,21,000, which of course does not include the immense bill of costs the bank will have to pay for prosecuting the burglars Of this amount the bank takes $10,000, and two of the directors, W. Hillyer and H. R. Hinckley, $42,000 more, so that about one half of the actual loss falls upon the bank directors. The balance is divided among the twenty five or more depositors, a few losing the whole amount of their savings, but a majority only a part. The local private depositors have generally called at the bank to take a look at long lost treasures, and parties out of town have been notified it is proposed at an early day to send a tabulated statement to each depositor, embodying a full financial history of the case. The bank thus gets back nearly $1,500,000. Those who shook their heads when asked to sell their stock in the bank evidently knew what they were talking about, and have made a handsome profit by holding on to the stock. [Springfield Republican.

John and Michael Sullivan, laborers on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Friday afternoon discovered a crooked rail on the track near McKeesport, Pa. While they were endeavoring to straighten it to prevent the train being wrecked a passenger train came around the curve just as the rail was replaced, but both men were killed by the engine. The act was one of great heroism and saved many lives

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BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

From the Hon. William Taylor, State Senator of Massachusetts.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—To say that I am grateful is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston, I was told by many friends that Dr. —(whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. — of East Boston, and Dr. — of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA REMEDIES and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I was with him to a drug store and bought them and commenced to use them according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of these remedies, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA REMEDIES and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted and told them to get the CUTICURA REMEDIES and they would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe them to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that they will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1878.

Statement Sixteen Months Later.

In answer to many inquiries, I desire to say that it is now sixteen months since I wrote the above statement, that my cure has proved permanent and my general health perfect. I have nothing to retract, but much to add in grateful praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. WM. TAYLOR.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1880.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

For all Humors of the Blood.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood, through the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin. CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, removes dead flesh and skin, renders healthy ulcers and old sores, allays inflammation, itching and irritation of the skin and scalp. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, restores whiteness and beautifies the skin. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP is the only medicinal soap expressly prepared for shaving.

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 are 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.

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.**

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, ℔ lb	4@5	Hides ℔ lb,	5@6
Beans, pea, bush	1.85@2.00	Lamb ℔ lb,	6@7
" Medium	$1.55@1.70	Lamb Skins,	$1.50@2.00
" Yellow eyes	1.65@1.80	Mutton ℔ lb,	5@6
Butter ℔ lb,	20@23	Oats ℔ bush,	47@50
Beef ℔ lb,	7@8	Potatoes,	50@60
Barley ℔ bush,	60@65	Round Hog ℔ lb	7@7½
Cheese ℔ lb,	12@13	Straw ℔ ton,	$6.00@8.00
Chicken ℔ lb,	12@14	Turkey ℔ lb,	12@14
Calf Skins ℔ lb,	12	Veal ℔ lb,	6@7
Duck ℔ lb,	10@12	Wool, washed, ℔ lb,	40
Eggs ℔ doz.,	16	Wool, unwashed, ℔ lb,	30
Fowl ℔ lb,	10@12	Wood, hard,	$4.00@5.00
Geese ℔ lb,	10@12	Wood, soft,	$2.50@3.00
RETAIL MARKET.			
Beef, Corned, ℔ lb,	8	Oat Meal ℔ lb,	5@5½
Butter, Salt, ℔ box,	20	Onions ℔ lb,	5@6
Corn ℔ bush,	67	Oil, Kerosene ℔ gal.,	56
Corn Meal ℔ bush,	67	Pollock ℔ lb,	3½@4
Cheese ℔ lb,	15@17	Pork ℔ lb,	11@12
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb,	5@6	Plaster ℔ bbl.,	$1.00
Cranberries ℔ qt.,	6	Rye Meal, ℔ lb,	2½
Clover Seed, ℔ lb,	10@23	Shorts ℔ cwt.,	$1.30
Flour ℔ bbl.,	$6.75@9.75	Sugar ℔ lb,	9@10½
H. G. Seed ℔ bush,	$3.40	Salt, T. I., ℔ bush,	45
Lard ℔ lb,	12@14	S. Potatoes ℔ lb,	0
Lime ℔ bbl.,	85	Wheat Meal, ℔ lb,	4@4½

Boston Market.

BOSTON, March 26.

BUTTER—The prices for choice are unchanged and firm, and low grades lower and easy; creamery, choice Western, fine Vermont fresh made, 26@30c ℔ lb; old butter ranges from 17 to 20c ℔ lb, with a fair prospect to sell lower. The demand for choice creamery is greater than the supply. Straight dairies 15@18c; ordinary to inferior, 12@14c; lots packed, 20@23c; dairy-packed choice, 27@30c; common, 14c.

CHEESE—The market continues firm for whole milk factory of fine grades, which sell at 14c ℔ lb; choice fancy lots being held at 14½c; fair to good 13@13½c; common, 12@12½c; ordinary 10@11c.

EGGS—Market steady at 20c for Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western.

BEANS—Mediums remain at $2 10; pea beans $2 15, and yellow eyes $2 15@2 20.

POTATOES—Houlton rose, 80c; steady and firm; Aroostook, 75c; Maine Central, 70c; Vermont the same; Houlton prollifics, 70c; peerless, 60c; Jacksons the same; Chenangoes, 55c.

ONIONS—Still quoted at $3 to $4 ℔ bbl.

APPLES—The export demand being light, Baldwins sell at $1 25 ℔ bbl; choice, $1 50; russets, $1 50@1 75; common, 75c@$1 ℔ bbl.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP—New sugar, 10@11c ℔ lb; syrup, 75@80c ℔ lb. The market is well supplied.

HA

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 Blake, 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 utmost unbounded confidence in its healing and renovating properties.—*Wm. R. Preston, Druggist, Portsmouth, N. H.* I consider it the best preparation made.—*A. G. Wilbur, 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

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, 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, 22 pages of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

1yr6

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 Phosphorus 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.

THE

IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

6mos42

New Marble Shop!

In Langworthy Building.

W. T. HOWARD,

Manufacturer and dealer in MONUMENTS, TABLETS, GRAVESTONES, AND MARBLE SHELVES, of the best Italian and American marble. *CHURCH STREET, BELFAST.* 6mos42

The Singing School.

Mr. Abraham Bates was a tune-stricken man,
Built on an exclusively musical plan,
With a body and soul that with nought commune,
Unless it might somehow be set to a tune,
His features, harmoniously solemn and grim,
Resembled a doleful old long-meter hymn;
His smile, half obtrusively gentle and calm,
Suggested the livelier notes of a psalm;
And his form had a power the appearance to lend
Of an overgrown tuning fork set upon end.
They who his accomplishments fathomed, averred
That he knew every tune that he ever had heard:
And his wife had a secret that we all helped her keep—
That he frequently snored a rough tune in his sleep.
When he walked through the fields with an inward-turned ear,
And a general impression that no one was near,
He, with forefinger stretched to its fullest command,
Would beat quadruple time on the palm of his hand
(So firmly his singing school habits would cling.)
With his "Down, left, right, up,
Down, left, right, up,
Sing!"
Sweet hymn-tunes of old!—You had blood in your hearts,
That pulsed glowing life through your several parts
From bass to soprano it surgingly climbed,
As grandly the chords of your melody chimed!
"Coronation," that brought royal splendors in view,
And solemn "Old Hundred," invariably new—
That golden sledge hammer, of ponderous grace,
That drove every word like a wedge to its place;
"Harmela," of melody full to the brim,
And "Pleyel's" grandly plaintive melodious hymn,
With others, that memory's voice loves to meet,
Which, with different names might have sounded less sweet,
Then with what a loved concatenation of sounds!
We charged, in our night, on the glees and the rounds!
There was nothing so polished, or harsh and unkempt;
And it times, when suggestion of murder arrives,
Were not gifted, like cats, with a number of lives,
There's many a living and healthy old strain
We'd have sent long ago to repose with the slain.
[Will Carleton.

From the Far West

[LETTERS FROM MAINE PEOPLE IN IDAHO AND DAKOTA TERRITORIES.

A correspondent in Bonanza City sends us an eloquent appeal for emigration from the eastern cities to Idaho and adjacent territories. So far as this section is concerned, however, we want our young, energetic and progressive men at home. We cannot spare them; and if they do leave us we can only temper our regrets with the hopes that sooner or later they may all become rich and return to their native States. The aims of the Journal and of this correspondent conflict, therefore, and though we are willing to admit the great natural advantages of Idaho and the inducements it offers to the farmer, we think our young men may do quite as well at home—if they see fit. As to mining, that is a lottery at best. Our correspondent, after describing a rich mine says: "And then think how the eastern people hesitate about starting west!" But every eastern man who goes west does not find a valuable mine nor possess the means for working one, as many of our citizens know to their cost. However, we hope our correspondent will favor us again and tell us some thing of the Maine people in the territory.

Another correspondent writes us from Safford, Traill county, Dakota Territory. He left Waldo county four years ago, and is now located in the Red River valley, about ten miles from the Red River and thirty-five miles north of Fargo. Of the soil and climate he says:

The surface of the country is nearly a level prairie. The soil is a black clay loam, with clay subsoil, from two to three feet deep. The principal crops are wheat, oats, and barley, of which wheat is king. Potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, and garden truck, are raised in abundance. They are making quite an effort to introduce flax culture in the Territory. I have no doubt but it will be a paying crop. The climate is very bearable, even if the mercury does go down to forty, sometimes. There has been but one day this winter when it went as low as that. The climate is very dry and one does not feel the cold so sensibly as in the damper atmosphere of the eastern states.

The country is being developed very rapidly. Last year two railroads were built through this valley. The Northern Pacific Company have built a branch road, called the Cassleton branch, and is completed as far as Blanchard, a town thirty five miles north of Cassleton. The road is to be built fifty or sixty miles farther North this summer. The other road was built by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manatoba Railroad Company. To give you some idea of amount of wheat raised in this vicinity, the town of Blanchard, where last October was only open prairie, has shipped since that date 175,000 bushels of wheat. The town now has four stores, four ware houses, two hotels, post office, blacksmith shop and saloon.

In this connection, I wish more particularly to write about the new town of Safford, from which I date my letter, as it was named in honor of the late Benjamin Safford of Hope, Knox county, Maine. It will be remembered by a good many of the readers of the Journal, this being his favorite paper, that he invested quite largely in the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, which at one time were hardly worth anything. At the appraisal of his estate, the bonds was appraised two cents on a dollar. It has no doubt now proved to be the best investment he ever made. This town, Safford, is located on the land bought of the railroad company with those bonds, thus it takes its name. In the vicinity of this town, the inhabitants are mostly from Maine, and came from the towns of Appleton, Sarsmont, Hope and Montville. Five miles North of Safford, is the town of Comstock. This town too, has been built up since the first of November. It has now a population of one hundred and twenty five inhabitants, of which some of the most prominent are from Maine. There are five stores, two hotels, blacksmith shop, depot, a large steam elevator, bark building, and two saloons. The last named institution, I am sorry to say, in the minds of too many, is the most import ant of all.

The Phillips Phonograph publishes some extracts from a private letter from Marindal, Dakota Territory. The writer left Strong, Me., a year ago, to build a new home in the West. The blizzards are described as something terrible, and the cold in winter extreme. The summers are so hot as to be almost unendurable, but the nights are cool. The writer says—

Our house is partly underground and would be very comfortable only that we cannot afford wood enough, as we have to haul it from the Missouri river, twenty miles away. The kinds of wood we have here which are different from Maine woods are cotton wood, linden wood and box elder.

There must be terrible suffering this winter in these prairie homes, as they were unprepared for such a winter. Have had no sleighing here for years before, and only a few weeks of cold weather. Many thousands of cattle have died for want of shelter and hay. Usually stock find their own living by grazing, through the winter months, the tall prairie grasses, and no shelter is ever provided for them.

The gentleman who sends this letter to the Phonograph adds—

I am of the opinion that if our young men would content themselves in our own state, with the same sacrifices they make in a new western home, they would in a few years make themselves as well off, and better than to go west.

Fishermen's Stories.

"RIGHT AFTER ROBERT."—Years ago there were two brothers following fishing from this port, both of whom were skippers, owning crafts of their own. Robert was the eldest, and William used to follow his wake as near as he could, when on his fishing trips. One day they both started out together, William following and Robert taking the lead, as usual. When William went down to supper, the man at the helm asked him how he should steer.

"Right after Robert," was the reply.

It so happened that William's vessel was a little faster than Robert's, in a light breeze, and the wind moderating suddenly and the helmsman not being first-class at the business, let her go too near, and ere he could avoid it the vessels collided. The shock brought skipper William on deck, who sung out as he came up the companion-way, "How are you steering?"

"Right after Robert, sir, just as you told me to," was the reply.

Fortunately there was but little damage done, but "Right arter Robert" served as a by-word on board the crafts during the entire season.

A GOOD ANSWER. At a hearing before the fishery committee at the State House last week, a veteran fisherman from this city was asked by one of the lawyers what he knew about fishing.

"What don't I know, would be a better question to ask, 'Squire," was the reply: "why I've followed it forty years and caught everything that swims, from a whale to a shrimp."

There was a hum of subdued merriment and he was not further interrogated. [Cape Ann Adverti ser

The New Cunard Steamer Servia.

On the 1st of March there was a launch at Clyde Bank, about four miles down the River Clyde, the largest steamer that has been built, excepting the Great Eastern. She was named the Servia, and is of 8000 tons, but with capacity to carry 9300 tons. Messrs. James and George Thomson have built the vessel for the Cunard Company. Mrs John Burns, wife of the Chairman of the company, christened the ship. Her extreme length is 530 feet, with a breadth of 52 feet, while her depth is 44 feet 9 inches. Her gross tonnage is 8500, while the cargo capacity is equal to 6500 tons, with 1800 tons of coal and 1000 tons of water ballast. The hull is built throughout of steel, has a double bottom, and is divided into nine water tight compartments. The engines have an indicated power of 10,500 horses. There are five decks, but the principal are the upper, main and lower. The vessel is to have three masts and two funnels, and will be barque rigged, with pole topmast and topgallantmast. The saloon measures 74 feet long by 49 feet wide, and here it is calculated 350 persons can easily be accommodated at meals. On the upper and lower decks there are 158 state rooms, with accommodations for 450 first-class passengers, and, when necessary, no less than 2000 emigrants can be comfortably carried. In accordance with the Admiralty requirements for war purposes, the Servia has been built with nine water-tight bulk heads.

A kiss, according to Miss Murnford, is one of the few nouns that are both proper and common

Population of the United States Classified by Race.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin giving in detail the population of the United States classified by race. It shows the total population to be 50,152,866, of which 43,404,876 are white and 6,577,151 are colored. The number of colored persons to each 100,000 whites is 15,153, against 14,528 in 1870. The greatest proportion of colored to white is in South Carolina, where three-fifths of the whole are colored. In Louisiana and Mississippi from one-half to three-fifths are colored. In Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia the colored form one-third to one-half of the total. In Arkansas and Tennessee one-fourth to one-third of the total population are colored. The least proportion among the former slave States is in West Virginia, where there are but 4,335 to 100,000 whites, and in Missouri, where there are but 7,168. Outside of the former slave States, the proportion of negroes is very small. The changes in the relative negro population in the decade between 1870 and 1880 are also given. In the United States, as a whole, there has been a gain of 625 on an assumed basis of 100,000 whites. The great relative gains during the decade have, apparently, been made in the South, the former slaveholding States. Of the nine of these States which have gained eight stand at the head of the list, having made relative gains ranging from 914 to nearly 11,000. It is believed by the census officers, however, that these apparent gains are due in a great measure to the imperfections of the census of 1870. Under the conditions which prevailed at that time it is probable that a much larger proportion of negroes were omitted than of white. Of the former slave States which have lost, Texas and Florida lead. Both these States have received heavy white immigration from other parts of the country, which has more than overbalanced whatever gain in colored population may have been made. They have been the scene of rapid development, and thus the relative decrease of blacks is to be accounted for, not by an exodus or a dying out, but by an infusion of whites.

The movement of blacks in the Northern and Western States has apparently been of little comparative account. The migration of negroes has not attained such dimensions as to be perceptible here. The States from which the exodus principally took place—Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina—have all apparently gained heavily in relative proportion of blacks, while Kansas, to which the major part went, has lost in proportion to its increase in population, and Indiana has gained but slightly.

The number of Asiatics in the United States is 105,717, and North American Indians, 65,122 "Indians not taxed"—that is, Indians in tribal relations under the care of the government—are not included in the above.

The careworn and overworked find comfort and strength in Malt Bitters.

The chap that puts the meat into the brine is the real corner in beef.

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

If handwriting is indicative of character, some reputed good men have very bad characters.

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

A boy's drum is bad enough, but a fellow that is always asking you conundrums is worse.

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.

He couldn't raise the mortgage on his building lot, and so, poor man, without becoming blind, he lost his site.

Rescued From Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the medicines I have taken since my sickness."

"Jacob, is there much difference between a sea and a saw?" "Yes, the difference between sea and saw is in tense."

A Capital Substitute.

Once a man searched through what is now the State of Florida to find a fountain he had heard was there, which was able to make an old person young again. He failed. We can't be boys or girls again. Age and infirmity are sure to come, but God did not ordain sickness. That is our fault. There is no Fountain of Youth, but there is a Fountain of Health, and its other name is Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It comes from Nature—from the fields and flowers, and like them is "very good." Try it for all Complaints of Women, Blood Troubles, and pains and aches everywhere. If you can't get it at the store, send One Dollar for a bottle to the Doctor at Rondout, N. Y.

A Bridgton man says his wife in only half like a telescope. He can draw her out, but he can't shut her up.

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, $4. 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

PERUVIAN SYRUP

AN IRON TONIC

Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones Up the System, Makes the Weak Strong, Builds up the Broken-down, Invigorates the Brain, and

—CURES—

Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and

ALL DISEASES ORIGINATING IN A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR ACCOMPANIED BY DEBILITY OR A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the blood with its **Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON,** infusing **Strength, Vigor** and **New Life** into all parts of the system. BEING FREE FROM ALCOHOL, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The Most Marvellous Experience of One of Boston's Leading Citizens.

How it Occurred; His Description of the Circumstances, and the Overwhelming Testimony of Prominent Witnesses.

[Boston Globe, December 8th.]

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens, which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. This article referred to was a statement made by Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, that after having lain at the point of death for more than three weeks, given up by both physicians and friends, he had completely and wonderfully regained his usual health. Mr. Larrabee was found in his private office on Arch Street, and, upon being questioned, said:

"Well, sir, logically, I have been dead, but really I am as you see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick, but I allowed the illness to run along until on the 28th day of October, 1879, I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont Street. I was carried home, and did not go out of the house until the middle of December. I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 13th of last January, when I was taken with a severe relapse. My symptoms were terrible. I was fearfully bloated; I suffered severe pains in all parts of the body, and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For six days I never laid down, and never slept. I was constantly attended by my regular physician, Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Bowditch also came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my liver and heart. In spite, however, of the skill of the physicians, I kept growing worse, and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctors gave me up entirely, declared that I could not live more than twenty-four hours, and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 20th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading the paper to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case, that I determined to try the means of care which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine, unknown to my physician and friends, and took the first dose at ten o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep; I had the short breaths, and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated from head to foot, and the motion of my heart was irregular and painful. The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me, and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to-day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost miraculous, power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors, and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since, and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. There are a number of very remarkable cases in Lynn and Salem, as well as in this city, that it has cured. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians, as well as others, have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I feel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering from troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many dangerous forms."

The representative of the press thanked Mr. Larrabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office, when a gentleman stepped up to him and inquired if he were seeking information about Mr. Larrabee's sickness and recovery. The scribe replied that he was, whereupon the gentleman said:

"And so am I; and I have come all the way from Chicago for that very purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarmingly increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larrabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larrabee speaks, and I tell you, sir, it is simply wonderful."

"What did they say?" asked the man of news.

"Say! why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr. Larrabee has stated. I went to see Dr. D. A. Johnson, at 20 Worcester Street. He was absent when I called, so I stepped into the Commonwealth Hotel, where Mr. Larrabee was living at the time of his sickness. Messrs. Burgh and Carter are the proprietors, and I asked them about Mr. Larrabee's case. Mr. Burgh pointed to the electric annunciator, and said: 'Why for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang I said, that means the death of Mr. Larrabee. No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover, and when the doctors would come down from his room, they would shake their heads, and say there was no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made, and his recovery was simply a miracle.'

"I then called on Dr. Johnson, who said that Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician, and expected his death every hour for a number of weeks, and never called to see him during that time but he was prepared for it. The doctor said the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if he had friends, male or female, troubled with Albumen, or any kidney troubles, he should certainly advise them to use this remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people think, and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are specially subject to albuminous troubles, which require prompt attention.

"Well, I then came down and called on Dr. H. Ingersoll Bowditch, on Boylston Street. The old doctor was inclined to be reticent, but fully confirmed all that I had previously learned. He had attended Mr. Larrabee; had supposed him beyond all hope, and he was afterwards restored, as he said, by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"I next went to see Dr. Mellville E. Webb, at the Hotel Cluny, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I found Dr. Webb a most clear-headed and well-informed gentleman and he said:

"'I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from having thoroughly investigated it as medical director of a life insurance company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met. Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complication of diseases, and in their worst forms. He had albumen and casts in the urine, and a terribly diseased liver and spleen. Indeed, he was so bad that he threw himself upon the floor, and, with his head upon a hassock, struggled for breath. It was on the night when he was so bad, and when all his medical advisers had long given him up, that he began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The next morning at 10 o'clock he was able to breathe freely, and has been ever since. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible after his recovery, and "I can't find out about him." His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that, from what I have seen, I should unhesitatingly recommend this remedy.'"

The conclusions from the statements above made, which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public, must be twofold. First, that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest means, and one which is within the reach of every one; and, secondly, that testimonials of such high character and so outspoken in tone conclusively prove the value of the remedy, and its superior nature to the proprietary articles with which the public have been flooded. "The greater includes the less," and the remedy which has been proven so valuable, and has saved a life after it was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles, which are so disastrous unless taken in time.

To The Public:

I have just received direct from the manufacturers the best line of

BUFFALO, JAPANESE, WOLF —AND— CASHMERE ROBES,

To be found in Waldo County. I have

Lined Buffaloes from $6.00 to $16.33; Lap Robes, from $2.25 to $6.12; Horse Blankets from $1.22 to $6.12; Halters, 40c., 50c., 65c. and $1.00.

—ALSO—

Fancy Foot Mats, Whips, Sleigh Bells, &c.

I have a nice line of

DRY & FANCY GOODS!

Prints from 5 to 8c.; Sheetings from 5 to 10c.; Crashes from 4c. upwards; Dress Goods from an 8c. Knickerbocker to a fine All-Wool Cashmere. Also Velvets, Velveteens, Trimming Silks and Satins, Laces, Edgings, Ruches, Ruchings, Shetland Shawls, Long and Square Shawls, Cardigan Jackets, (both for ladies and gents) Ladies Cloakings, Ulster Cloths, Repellants, Table Oil Damask, a dozen patterns, White Linen and Turkey Red Damasks.

As nice as can be found in this vicinity. A great variety of

Cotton, Cotton & Wool & All-Wool

CLOTHS FOR MEN & BOYS' WEAR.

Here is a list of Prices: 12c., 15c., 17c. 20c., 25c., 28c., 30c., 32c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 55c., 65c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, $1.30, $1.35, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50 Per Yard.

I have different kinds of goods in these prices. I also have

SHIRTINGS, IN ALL PRICES.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

Mens' Suits, $6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 16.00, 22.00; Mens' Ulsters and Overcoats, $2.75, 6.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 15.00.

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers!

From 30c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE WHITE SHIRTS!

From $1.00 upwards.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SCARFS, OVERALLS, JUMPERS, RUBBER COATS, LADIES' GOSSAMER CIRCULARS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

I HAVE

Room Paper, Curtains & Fixtures.

Parties buying paper of me can have it trimmed free of charge. My stock of

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers & Overshoes

IS COMPLETE.

IN GROCERIES!

I have a tea for 30c. that beats them all. Try it.

I KEEP

Corn, Meal & Shorts.

AM PREPARED TO SELL

FLOUR

Lower than any concern in the country, having bought direct from the west before the rise. My stock of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

is very fair. I have China Sets from $7 to $12.

Also a good stock of

HARDWARE!

Clothes Wringers, both Bench and Common, Hand Saws, Key and Bracket Saws, Framed Wood Saws, from 80c. to $1.10, Flat Irons, &c.

I SELL THE

Averill Chemical Paint!

ALSO THE

—RED OIL—

Which is said to be the best burning oil now in use. This gives an idea of what I sell, but I have not enumerated one-half the goods. I have a large basket for a GUESS BASKET. Any one trading $2 or more cash, with me, is entitled to a guess. The man who guesses right on within one-half pint is entitled to a barrel of GOOD FLOUR; the next 5 lbs. of TEA; the next 5 lbs of COFFEE free. Any person can guess every time he trades $2 or more, providing he does not trade more than once in a day. Basket to be measured March 15, 1881, at 10 A. M., in the presence of a committee of three. 11tf

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE.

E. L. BEAN,

SEARSMONT, MAINE.

THE FAMOUS

GABRIELLA CIGAR!

—AT— 649

C. O'CONNELL'S,

Hayford Block, - Belfast.

To the Public:

BEAR in mind that we sell a kid oper

BOOTS AND

Oak sole hand made at a great bargai

SHOES

Our calf and kip boots, double solean

RUBBERS

Cap sole, are exceedingly cheap, and on

Storm proof fisherman's boots will keep yo

Dung and dry shod even in a leaky tu

Our goods were bought low, and as we pric

Everything for CASH, we can and will sell on

Stock lower than those who give long credit

F. H. FRANCIS & CO.,

Opposite S. A. Howes & Co., Main St., Belfast, Me.

We mean business, and if you will give us a call you can see for yourself that we are doing just what we advertise, and selling better goods than you can buy elsewhere for the money. 3w13

TEN PER CENT.

Annual Interest,

Paid quarterly, 4th dividend payable May 1. For full particulars send for 20-page illustrated pamphlet to 4w12

THE GLOBE COMPANY, 151 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED

Soliciting Agents to travel in the New England States, and take orders for

NURSERY STOCK,

EMBRACING

Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c.

For terms, address, stating age, previous occupation and names as reference.

5w10* **S. T. CANNON, Augusta, Maine.**

AGENTS WANTED

—TO SELL—

Fruit Trees and other Nursery Stock

In the New England States.

The best of testimonials required. Good wages and steady employment given to successful men. For terms, etc., address, stating age, previous occupation and names of references,

5w8* **M. V. B. CHASE, Augusta, Me.**

FERTILIZERS!

EARLE HORSEFOOT GUANO is unsurpassed as a fertilizer. Its qualities are permanent and lasting, and it is twenty per cent. cheaper than horse manure. It will assure good crops, and as a top dressing or for horticultural purposes it has no equal. Apply liberally and use no other manure. Send for circulars and see testimonials. EARLE'S PHOSPHATE CO., Providence, R. I. For sale by

3m41 **JOHN ATWOOD & CO., 110 South Market St., Boston, Mass.**

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD FISHING VESSELS, 1100 qtls. capacity. Well found in cables and anchors. Will make good line carriers.

AMBROSE WHITE.

Bucksport, Feb. 8, 1881.—6

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.,

On the 31st day of December, 1880, made to the STATE OF MAINE.

Capital Stock all Paid up, - $3,000,000.00

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:

Real Estate mincumbered	$365,000.00
Cash on hand, in Bank, and in Agents' hands	1,154,588.23
United States Securities	424,140.00
State, City and Town Stocks and Bonds	1,785,060.69
Bank and Trust Co.'s Stock	1,219,958.20
Railroad Co.'s Stocks and Bonds	2,392,785.00
Loans on Real Estate	81,570.00
Accrued Interest	971.60
Total Assets	$7,424,073.72

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 28,841.77
Losses unadjusted	113,890.26
Re-Insurance Fund	1,481,790.33
Return Premiums and Agency Commission	53,770.44
Other Liabilities small, for printing, &c.	500.00
Total	$1,678,801.80
Total Income for 1880	$2,542,126.62
Total Expenditures for 1880	$2,480,622.32
Risks written during the year	$225,467,448.00
Risks outstanding	270,049,500.00
Risks written in Maine during the year	5,430,689.00
Premiums received in Maine in 1880	64,830.32
Losses paid in Maine in 1880	29,218.75

12 **KEATING & FIELD, - - Agents, Belfast.**

THE HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Of Salem, Mass.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1881.

Amount at Risk **$19,418,327.08**

CASH ASSETS		$27,881.03
Reserve for Reinsurance	$134,636.78	
All other Liabilities	1,052.46	$135,689.24
Surplus as regards Policy Holders		$92,211.79
Guarantee Capital, (Cash)		100,000.00
Surplus over Guarantee Capital		$192,211.79

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Real Estate	$40,000.00
Bank Stock	76,428.00
Mortgages and Deeds of Trust	17,000.00
United States Bonds	45,200.00
State, County, City and other Bonds	152,110.00
Railroad Bonds and Stock	154,760.00
Sundries, Interest Accrued, &c.	4,327.37
Cash on hand	16,790.89
Balance in Agents' hands, net	1,293.77
	$507,909.03

12 NO LOSSES UNPAID.

KEATING & FIELD, Agents, - Belfast, Me.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Insurance Co.

Statement January 1, 1880.

Fire Assets	$11,169,026.21
Fire Liabilities	3,941,358.23
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	814,865.26
Total Assets	$4,462,065.26

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses	$296,556.48
Unearned Premiums	1,880,357.98
Amount reclaimable under Perpetual Policies	303,504.48
All other Liabilities	101,651.28
Surplus	1,879,995.04
	$4,462,065.26
Income, 1880	$2,542,629.48
Expenditures, 1880	$2,286,309.30

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: 11

MILES S. STAPLES, - - - Belfast.

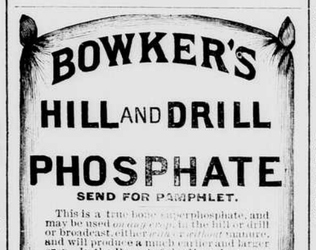
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine.

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


BOWKER'S
HILL AND DRILL
PHOSPHATE
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
This is a true home superphosphate, and may be used on any crop, in the hill or drill or broadcast, either with or without manure, and will produce a much earlier and larger crop. In the Report of the Mass. Inspector of Fertilizers, its valuation is from $5 to $10 per ton higher than other phosphates which sell at the same price. The past year over 3000 tons were sold against 100 tons three years ago, showing that it is liked by the farmers. If there is no local agent near you, send to us.
Also for sale STOCKBRIDGE MANURES.
BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
BOSTON & N