REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

VOLUME 54. BELFAST, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882. NUMBER 14.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

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

A New Industry.

During the past two years a new industry has been introduced into the State, one which we believe has come to stay and which will prove of value to both the manufacturers and the farmers. I allude to the Evaporated Apple Factories, one of the two already established, located at East Baldwin, on the Portland & Ogdensburg R. R., I visited and lay before your readers the result of my observation.

This factory was established and is owned by Messrs. Perry & Flint, who have a sales office in Portland. All cooking apples of fair size are worked, tart preferred, and only few sweet or other apples are used. They are pared by special machines, three in number at present, each machine employing three hands and having capacity of 30 bushels per day. The operatives receive an average of some seventy-five cents per day of twelve hours. The factory is operated during its season continuously, a night crew being employed. The machines pare, core and slice the apples and they are left in the shape of spiral continuous rings. They are then clipped at each end to remove remaining skin from those portions and cut across the center leaving the product in half round slices with core removed. This work is done mostly by girls. These sliced sections are then put on wire bottomed screens and placed on racks in a revolving frame which is enclosed over the furnace and a heat of nearly 200 deg. applied continuously. This frame is turned every few minutes and slight fumes of sulphur are blended with the hot air for the purpose of blanching or whitening the drying apples.

The evaporator has a capacity of some forty bushels at a time and evaporates the exposed product in about three hours. The dried apple is then taken from the evaporator, the screens emptied into large heaps of moderate depth, and thus allowed to undergo a slight sweating process, when at the end of about three days they are matured enough to pack in 50 pound cases and neatly labelled for the market.

The factory has operated some 13 weeks and has used an average of about one hundred and fifty bushels of apples per day. The prices paid to farmers range from 20 to 33 cts. per bushels. The day of my visit they were at work on Baldwin apples.

Cider is made from the waste, an average of about a barrel per day. It is expected another year to add jelly making to the list of products and thus better and more profitably utilize the waste from the evaporating preparations.

This seems to open a new outlet for our surplus apples, and we think it may be but the pioneer of many more like establishments. Not only apples may be put up for the market, but all the fruits capable of being produced in the State. Some by drying, others by preserving, and others by being made into jellies and kindred products. J. W. LANG.

[A factory was established in Montville, Waldo County, last year, of which a full description was given in the Journal some months ago. We fully concur in what Mr. Lang says as to the value and desirability of these factories. Ed. Journal.]

Calf's Head Stew.

Have the head split by the butcher, so that it can be cut into six or eight pieces. First take out the brains, being careful not to break them, and lay them for two or three hours in cold salt and water. Then take out the tongue whole, cut the head up, and wash it carefully in two or three waters, removing all hairs and any membrane that may be in the nostrils, throat, eyes and ears. Lay the pieces of head and the tongue in a large pot, with two gallons of cold water, put it on the fire, and, as soon as it boils, skim constantly so long as a thick skum rises; when this ceases, season with two tablespoonfuls of salt, a large onion stuck with six cloves, a dozen or more allspice, three whole blades of mace, a grated nutmeg, a saltspoonful of white pepper, a teaspoonful each of dried sage, marjoram and thyme, and as much cayenne pepper as you can take on the blade of a pocket knife. The herbs and whole spices should be tied loosely in a cloth, so as to be easily taken out. The pot must then be put back on the range to simmer for four hours. The tongue, however, must be taken out in an hour, or as soon as the skin is perfectly loose, skinned, and put aside for use. At the end of the four hours, or when all the meat is loosened from the bones, take all the pieces of head from the broth, remove all the bones, cut the meat in pieces two inches square, steam the broth and put it aside to cool, when all the fat can be removed. Slice the tongue and put it with the rest of the head; take a tablespoonful each of flour and butter, rub them to a cream, put them into three half-pints of the broth, with a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; add your meat, and put it on the fire long enough to boil, then dish, and dress with two hard-boiled eggs sliced and a thinly-sliced lemon. A glass of sherry wine added just before dishing is a great improvement. The broth put in a cold place, will keep for several days and is admirable stock for any kind of soup.

The Legal Weight of Crops.

We give below the legal weights of some of the more common farm crops. It must be remembered, however, that different States have different laws governing the weights of produce. The following will be generally accepted in New England –

Wheat per bushel	60 lbs.
Shelled corn	56 "
Corn on the cob	70 "
Corn meal	50 "
Rye	56 "
Rye meal	50 "
Oats	32 "
Barley	48 "
White potatoes	60 "
Sweet "	56 "
White beans	62 "
Wheat bran	20 "
Clover seed	60 "
Timothy seed	45 "
Hungarian seed	48 "
Flax seed	56 "
Buckwheat	52 "
Orchard grass seed	14 "
Blue grass	14 "
Redtop seed	10 "
Pears	60 "
Onions	54 "
Apples	50 "
French turnips	60 "

WATERPROOFING FOR LEATHER. A good article may be made by using paraffine melted with the requisite quantity of drying oil, and casting it into suitable blocks for subsequent use. This being softened by heat, the leather of the manufactured articles, as shoes and harness, is coated with it and placed near a fire or in a warm place until the composition has been absorbed. When leather has been impregnated with the mixture it is not only perfectly waterproof, but it is also rendered softer and more durable. Shoes retain all their firmness and natural elasticity, and blacking makes upon them a better polish than before.

Nine men in ten who plant an orchard, even now-a-days, do so under the belief that they are planting for their heirs. The impression is yet very general that an apple tree at 40 or 50 years of age is, or should be, in its prime. Yet we opine that even in our most natural fruit localities, it would be difficult to find orchards standing intact and vigorous that had been planted 50 years. Our own experience in the West is that trees 25 years planted are, as a rule, already past their prime, so far as their money value is concerned, even in good fruit districts. [Western Farm Journal.

If your horse is troubled with scratches, grind a little saltpetre to a fine powder and mix it with lard. Wash out the sores thoroughly with Castile soap and water, and apply the above ointment daily.

Seasonable Advice.

"Young Farmer" in the Boston Journal gives the following sensible bit of advice which it is now just the time to put in practice. A dollar's worth of whitewash now will save lots of discomfort and bad smells, if not actual sickness and doctor's bills a few weeks later. He says:

Take one day down cellar to throw out and carry away all dirt, rotten wood, decaying vegetables and other accumulations that have gathered there; brush down cobwebs, and with a bucket of lime give the walls and ceiling a good coating of whitewash. No matter if you don't understand the business; no matter if you have not got a whitewash brush; take an old broom that the good wife has worn out and spread it on thick and strong. It will sweeten up the air in the cellar, the parlor and the bed chambers, (if your cellar is like the ordinary farmhouse cellars) and it may save your family from the afflictions of fevers, diphtheria and doctors. While the lime is about you might as well give the inside of the hen-house a coat of it. It will be a good thing for the fowls, if you do.

To destroy the white grub, the pest of corn, mix one part of common salt with three of gypsum; put a tablespoonful in each hill but do not let it touch the plants.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 1320; sheep and lambs, 4600; swine, 12,611; veals, 115; number of western cattle, 1570; northern and eastern cattle, 80.

Prices of beef cattle ℔ 100 lb. live weight, extra quality, $7 00@7 50; first, $6 50@6 87½; second, $5 87½@6 37½; third, $4 87½@5 75; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 50@4 75.

Brighton Hides, 8½c ℔ lb; Brighton Tallow, 6½c ℔ lb; Country Hides, 7c ℔ lb; Country Tallow, 5c ℔ lb; Calf Skins, 12@12½c. ℔ lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins, $1 00@1 75 each.

Working Oxen—We quote sales of

1 pair girth 6 ft., 9 inches, live weight 2800 lb, $150;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 7 inches, live weight 2600 lb, $117;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 8 inches, live weight 2700 lb, $122;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 3 inches, live weight 3300 lb, $186;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3000 lb, $150;
1 pair girth 7 ft., 10 inches, live weight 3000 lb, $150.

Milch cows, springers, etc—We note sales of 2 Jerseys new milch cows at $50 each; 3 cows and calves, $55 each; 4 new milch cows, $135 the lot; 5 springers at $30@40 each; 1 extra cow, $65; 4 new milch cows for $90 each; 2 new milch cows for $91; 5 milch cows for $190 the lot.

Veal Calves in fair demand at 4@7c ℔ lb, live weight.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the west were all owned by butchers, and cost landed at Brighton, 7@8c ℔ lb; for Sheep and Lambs, 6½@7½c ℔ lb, live weight.

Swine—Store pigs sell at prices ranging from 6½@8c ℔ lb, or from $2 to $3 50 ℔ head for small pigs. Western fat hogs cost landed at the slaughter houses, from 7 to 7½c ℔ lb, live weight.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

A Brooklyn man advertises a powder to "cure cats or dogs of somnambulism." It is put in a gun.

Paralytic strokes, heart disease, and kidney affections, prevented by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

"If I rest I rust," is a German proverb. "If I trust I bust," is the American version.

If you would not have affliction visit you twice, listen at once to a word of advice—
"Try Wheat Bitters."

It appears that the most practical part of a college education are practical jokes.

HEALY'S VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS have cured severe cases of Cystitis and Uterine Catarrh after all other agents have been used in vain.

May not a jury be said to be selfish when they have a greed.

Wheat Bitters will make you bold, but not rash; patient, but not insensible; constant, but not obstinate; cheerful, but not light.

Inquirer.—Where is the best place to learn to sing? The desert.

Honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, a unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others in the market. Trial proves it.

Boot-jacks have caused many illfeelings between neighbors.

If you see a notice in a country paper headed "A Wonderful Escape from Death," you may know that he was cured by ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT, the Banner Kidney Remedy.

The poll on which no tax has ever been levied: the north pole.

The Highest Rank.

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

The Harvard students are like widows—they are always trying to take advantage of a fresh man.

A Heavy Swell.

Jacob H. Bloomer, Virgilie, N. Y., writes—"THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL cured a badly swollen neck and sore throat in forty-eight hours. My wife was also cured of a lame foot in twenty-four hours." For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast.

Patients do more for doctors than doctors can do for patients. The patients enable the doctors to live.

Quick and Sure.

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

The difference between a blonde and a locomotive is, that one has a light head and the other a headlight.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, &c., &c. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 2i13

Boaz of the Bible had his Ruth, but modern bores are ruthless.

An Eminent Divine says, "I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirit, elasticity of muscle." Sold by Fowle & Sons, Boston, will send, free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending them their address.

An innocent person asked an editor the difference between prose and poetry, and the editor told him that prose was rend.

I always keep your medicines in stock. Downs' Elixir is selling better than any Cough Medicine I have, and with good results.
C. M. SMITH, Druggist, Clarkston, Mich.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters give the best satisfaction of any medicine I sell. They have advertised themselves, and I warrant every bottle.
N. DEKRIEF, Druggist, Zeeland, Mich.

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, for external use, is equally good.

"Jane, it's eleven o'clock; tell that young man to please shut the front door from the outside."

The Word "Sozodont,"

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

Talk about modern miracles; Mr. Cabbagehead says he cured his boy of some bad habits by the laying on of hands.

HONEY BEES.

The New System of Bee Keeping.

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

When a subject has been debated upon at a ladies' convention, and it is about to be put to the vote, they call it "popping the question."

Messrs. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.—It gives me great satisfaction to say your Cream Balm (recommended to me by a friend) has completely cured me of Catarrh, of which I have been afflicted for over ten years, after trying almost every remedy recommended, none having proved so pleasant, effective and thorough as your Cream Balm in its work. Very truly, etc., S. J. AIKEN, Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 143 Federal St., Boston, Mass. Feb. 5, 1881.

Messrs. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.—I have been handling your Cream Balm and find that it takes well. Some very old cases of Catarrh are said to have been cured by it in this vicinity. S. S. DETRICK, Druggist, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Price 50 cents. 2w13

"I occasionally drop into poetry," as the man said when he fell into the editorial waste basket.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 13teow18

Miss Lollipop's Housekeeping.

Little Miss Lollipop thought she must help
To wash up the dishes, and wipe up the shelf,
To brush off the table, and sweep up the floor,
And clean off the stains from the paint on the door.

She put on her apron and pulled up her sleeve—
She didn't want work that was just make-believe;
"For muzzers who've dot yittle chillens," said she,
"Must have yittle housekeepers; dat's what I'll be."

Little Miss Lollipop went through the room,
Whisked the dust high with the edge of the broom,
Broke the poor cup which she dropped on the floor,
Left the paint twenty times worse than before.

Spattered and splashed—but Oh! how could I chide
The little heart swelling with sweet helpful pride?
"For how could my muzzer be able," said she,
"To get froo her work if she didn't have me!"

Dearer the love in the sunny blue eyes,
Than the dust she is raising, which fades as it flies;
Better to lose the best cup on the shelf,
Than chill the dear heart which is giving itself.

Dear little Lollipop! we are, like you,
Spoiling the work we are trying to do—
But surely the Father, who loves us, will heed,
And take in His kindness the will for the deed!
[Wide Awake.

Huldah's Success.

A SUMMER SYMPHONY.

She stood before the dish-pan with a questioning and perplexed expression on her sweet young face. It was August, and she had washed dishes ever since the first of June. These particular dishes were especially exasperating. As Huldah said to herself—she was never known to utter a fault-finding word in any other hearing—they were "all stuck up." How tired she was of scraping, and scrubbing, and washing, and rinsing, and polishing, none but her weary little self ever thought. The teaspoons were stained with eggs, and sauce plates were rough with sugar and berry juice. Then there were oatmeal pans, and pots, and kettles without number. The great rambling farmhouse was full of summer boarders, and Huldah surveyed the pan full and the table full of dishes, piled up as high as they could be without danger of a tumble, and wondered how she could ever go on washing the sticky things for the next two months; for these boarders always remained in the country through September. After they went away, Huldah could go to school, and—better than all—there would be a little time for piano practice, which was more to this little girl than everything else in the world. The proprietor of this house and farm was not Huldah's own father. He had died when she was an infant. Her stepfather, John Blaisdell, was called by his Long Island neighbors an unusually "fore-handed man." Forehanded in this connection meant "close-fisted," for this farmer worked like a slave to make money, and racked his brain day and night to devise means for saving it. In order to make this house popular for summer boarders there must be a piano in the parlor, comfortable, cosy furniture, and a luxurious table. The piano came hard, but it was a good one, and little Huldah was provided with a teacher for the fall and winter months, who agreed to furnish the necessary instructions for twenty-five cents a lesson. There was one lesson a week, and this was paid for on the spot by Mrs. Blaisdell, who, to use her own phraseology, "skinched it out of the butter money." Mr. Blaisdell said that "of all the hifalution notions, this was the hifalutinest." As he was never near enough the parlor to be bothered with the "strumming," as he called it, he soon forgot all about the matter.

"I wonder how girls feel who never have to wash dishes?" Huldah asked as she commenced her scraping. "I wonder if it is wicked to feel like breaking things? I always feel like breaking dishes. Perhaps I shall throw 'em all out of the window some day," and the little girl laughed as she saw in her imagination cups, saucers, plates, soup tureens, and oatmeal pots—flying one after another into the yard. Then she pinned up her calico sleeves, tied her bib-apron a little more securely, and went briskly at the obnoxious work. It was hard work, but she did not stop for a long time. Then a sudden happy thought seemed to strike her, for her face looked very bright as she washed and dried her little red hands and stole softly into the dining room. There was no one to see her as she opened a drawer of the great old-fashioned secretary and took out a piece of music and hurried back to the kitchen. There was a strange, weird light in the child's brown eyes as she carefully parted the sheets, and placed them in a rack above the sink. The music was an arrangement of Beethoven's symphony in A major. It had been loaned her by a lady boarder, who wondered what this little dish-washing country girl could possibly want of Beethoven. If she could have seen the child's rapt look as she stood on her wooden stool before the sink, humming the wonderful strains, and keeping time with the glasses she was polishing, she would have had some faint realization, at least, of what it meant. Sometimes Huldah got too near the end of the stool and lost her equilibrium, and sometimes she forgot and polished the same piece two or three times over, but she never stopped work, and, indeed, made considerable progress. In the midst of Huldah's greatest enthusiasm her mother entered upon the scene, and immediately took in the situation.

"Huldah Calhoun!" she exclaimed, "those dishes ought all to have been washed and put away. What are you doing with that piece of music?"

"Just seeing how it goes; that's all," said the child, with a sigh.

"Go and put it where you got it from, this minute," the lady continued, sternly. "Your father has just sent up word that he can't spare anybody to pick the beans for dinner. You'll have to do it, and iron the napkins besides. Dear me, Huldah! If you knew how you keep things behindhand with your capers you would be more careful."

Huldah took the music back to the secretary drawer; then, without a word, wiped the dishes and hurried out among the bean vines. Huldah liked to pick beans. Anything that took her out of doors was a relief and a diversion, and now the full, green pods came off the curling vines and dropped into the pan to the time of the Seventh Symphony. Huldah had thought very much about the composing of this wonderful music. Some one had told her that this symphony was written when the great master was too deaf to hear a note of it. This seemed very sad to the sensitive child, and now the beans fell more slowly, and Huldah had to leave off picking and wipe her eyes. Then the sad face brightened as she thought of something else she had been told. Beethoven played so well on the violin when he was only 11 years old that he made many of those who heard him weep and everybody came away from the performance wondering at the little boy's genius. It was a piece of Bach's that he played when folks cried so hard. She loved Bach's music, too. She recalled a sparkling fantasia and fugue she had heard when a neighbor took her to the city to hear a great concert, and her eyes shone with a new light; but they soon grew sad again. Her friend had told her that Bach studied so hard that he became totally blind, and died dissatisfied with the beautiful things he had written, because he could not compose any more. Bach played the organ well when he was only 8 years old. She wondered if Beethoven and Bach had been obliged to wash dishes if they would have accomplished such wonderful things. She was 12, and what had she ever done? It was all on account of having so much housework to do that she could not play just as well on the piano. Huldah had the ambition and the self-confidence which are the fortune and natural accompaniments of true genius. Slowly, very slowly, the beans found their way to the pan now, for Huldah had left Bach and Beethoven to do a sum in mental arithmetic. If she could practice a half-hour each day, how many full hours would that make in the year? It wasn't hard to reckon, and she had just found the answer when her mother's voice recalled her to her work. Huldah stopped short and looked into the pan.

"Enough for a mess," she said, and hurried into the house.

"What in the world has kept you so long?" the busy, bustling woman inquired, snatching the beans from her daughter's hands. "Get to shelling as fast as you can!" she continued. "There is somebody extra for dinner; some hifalutin musician from the city. He's very particular what he eats, I 'spose; such people generally are; and those beans ought to be cooking this minute. They'll be as tough as David's armour, I've no doubt. Huldah Calhoun, couldn't you have been a little swifter?"

The child said no word of Beethoven or Bach. She never spoke of her dreams, and rarely of her wishes, to her mother. She knew intuitively that she would not have understood her. But Huldah had sensed very little of what had been said after the one magic word "musician." She had drawn a chair to her mother's side, and was shelling beans with all her might and turning things over in her mind with equal celerity. She did not ask any questions. That was not her way, and she wondered where the musician would sit at the table, and if he would play on the piano, and if he did play should she hear him, or be in the kitchen washing dishes.

"Mary Rich was in a minute ago," her mother began again, "and said you would be dreadful pleased to hear the *musiker* again. I s'pose that's Dutch for musician. I wonder Mary don't speak English better, after living in this country so long."

"Why should I be glad? Did Mary say?" Huldah had asked a question at last. One long yellow pod was open in her fingers, and the fingers trembled so that Mrs. Blaisdell looked from them to the pale face of her daughter in unfeigned astonishment.

"Well, I should like to know!" she exclaimed, and from the expression of her face it was plain that she spoke the truth. Huldah emptied the pod and repeated the question.

"She said he was the leader, or whatever you call it, of that concert she took you to hear, and that you were quite carried away by his music."

"You can leave now, Huldah, and tidy up a bit,' the lady went on in a tone of unusual tenderness. The beans were not all shelled, but Huldah needed no second bidding. She ran like a deer up the long flights of stairs to her little room in the attic, and once there, locked the door—for what reason she could never have told—and sat down by the window to think it all over.

"Mr Blaisdell may storm if he's a mind to," said Huldah's mother, as her daughter left her, "but I shall send for Sophrony West, and give Huldah a breathing spell. Good gracious! how her little hands trembled at the thought of the music. She is just like her father. It he'd a'lived, nobody would have beat him with the fiddle. I wish I'd thought a little more of Carl's playing at the time. I wish to goodness I had. I've told him many a time that I'd enough sight rather hear a cat squawk than that violin of his a wailing and lamenting. It did use to make my hair stand on end, sometimes, and yet Carl was accounted a good player. I must try and make it up to Huldah in some way."

The little girl was too restless and excited to stay long in the attic. She came down looking very sweet and lovely, in a light print dress, with pretty lace in the neck and sleeves. She would iron the napkins for dinner, and the one that was to be beside his plate should be just the least bit nicer than anybody's else. She would put some of the late Jacqueminot roses in it, the great red-hearted, velvet-leaved roses which were her special favorites. He wouldn't think it strange. Roses would make a musician happy, she was quite sure.

"Did the music man play so very extra nice?" Mrs. Blaisdell inquired. Huldah couldn't quite understand this new interest of her mother's, and the lady would have been puzzled to have explained it herself.

"He didn't play at all, mamma," the child replied with a laugh; "at least, he had nothing but a white stick in his hand. It seemed to me, though, he made all the music. Mary says the stick is called a baton, and the leader of the orchestra,"—here Huldah put down her iron, and waived an imaginary baton—"marks the time this way, and they all follow him; but I told Mary he did a good deal more than mark the time, and Mary laughed and said yes, and the right kind of a conductor always inspired his orchestra."

"Well, you and Mary do beat all!" Mrs. Blaisdell replied, "and if your father was alive he'd match the pair of you."

Huldah had often been told that she took after her father in her odd notions, but this was the first time that the tone of the communication seemed to have either respect or interest in it. When found she "made a note on't," as Captain Cuttle would have suggested, but it was instinctively, and without the least design, though with some natural curiosity. After the table was set, and the *musiker's* place made as bright as possible, Huldah went into the garden and picked three of the fairest roses she could find. The stems she tucked into a fold of her visitor's napkin, leaving the wonderful blossoms exposed to view. She did not put them in a vase, because she feared he would not know they were intended for him, and then he might not feel at liberty to take them away with him. Huldah did not eat at the first table, so she could not see how the *meastro* received her tribute; but that was of small account. It was quite enough that he should be pleased with her Jacqueminots. The little girl was in the orchard when the great family of boarders poured into the dining-room. At this time she usually washed her pots and pans, and skimmers, cullenders, and pudding bags—housekeepers only can tell what did not fall to her lot on these occasions—but Sophrony had arrived and Huldah was at liberty to enjoy herself as she pleased. She had taken the symphony out with her, and when the object of her enthusiasm took up her roses she was beating time with a bunch of asparagus, her symphony arranged on a low apple bough, with a fantastic backing of twigs and green leaves.

"Are these roses intended for me?" the master inquired as he picked up the flowers.

The lady at his right laughed lightly as she said:

"That must be Huldah's work."

"Who is Huldah?" the gentleman asked.

"The daughter of our hostess," his companion replied. "She went to one of your concerts not long ago, and has not been able to talk of anything else since, I am told."

The musician caressed the roses for a moment, then put them in his glass, and asked for some water.

"I must see Huldah!" he said, thoughtfully.

The asparagus branch broke, and Huldah was struck with a new idea. She would go into the house and see if she could pick out the notes on the piano. The boarders were all at dinner, and nobody need know anything about it. The coast was clear, as she supposed, and Huldah sat down to the instrument and arranged her music. The symphony went hard, as might be expected, and after a trial of some of the simplest passages she struck into the fugue of Bach's, of which composition she had never a note, and only having heard it on that one long-to-be-remembered occasion. Her memory was perfect, and her ear wonderfully correct. Her manner of rendering some of the passages that had most pleased her was marvelous in the extreme. Her hands were too inexperienced and too stiff with hard work for brilliant execution, but there was a soul in every note she struck which told a plain story of the genius which dominated her life.

"This is Huldah," said a lady's voice, as the amateur musician took her hands dreamily from the piano; and Huldah turned in consternation to meet the kind eyes of the master. Her roses had been transferred to a vase, and this he held in his hand.

"It was very kind of you, Huldah, to give me these beautiful roses!" he said simply.

"I knew you would like roses," she replied with enthusiasm.

"Tell me, dear," the gentleman went on, as he drew the child to his side and imprisoned one of her little warm hands, "how many times you have heard the music which you have just played?"

"Just once; only once," was the childish response; "and then it seemed to me it all came out of your stick."

There was a general laugh at this, but the musician, who loved art for art's sake, and revered genius as a divine gift only, smiled and held the trembling hand a trifle closer, and looked more searchingly into the tender, upturned eyes.

Then the master and the little country girl walked out into the August sunshine. He told her of the sacrifices and the drudgery which a cultivated talent must always entail, but she smiled, and thought of the dishes she had hated but faithfully washed, and did not feel afraid.

"It will be easy, because I love it," she said, simply.

"Huldah Calhoun, you haven't eaten a mouthful of dinner," Mrs. Blaisdell exclaimed as the little girl entered the kitchen at last.

"Oh! mamma!" said Huldah, with a radiant look which reminded her mother more than ever of Carl's face when he played the fiddle. "If you are willing, I can learn music. The gentleman says so. He wants me to see you right away. Oh, mamma! mamma! what do folks do when they are too happy?"

The beautiful dream was all realized. This summer symphony was played four years ago, and now Huldah is in Berlin with her dear Mary Rich, the lady who took her to hear her first concert.

"Huldah plays and sings like a seraph!" Mary once wrote to the *musiker*, and the *musiker* replied, "I do think your enthusiasm is exaggerated; Huldah is Art's own child."

An Eloquent Passage.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is but a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else, why these high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not from earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that stars which hold their festivals around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We were born for a higher destiny than earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay forever in our presence. [Geo. D. Prentice.

FASHION NOTES. Circus posters are stuck up.

Successful society people will wear their noses turned up.

Shirts will be put on over the head, trousers will not.

Boots and shoes will be worn out.

Large checks will be indispensable at Summer hotels.

Gentlemen's shirts will be without collar buttons at the back as usual.

Terra cotta red will be fashionable for bottle noses.

Small boys will bathe in buff this Summer.

Hair pins will be used by gentlemen this season—to clean pipes.

Boarding house butter will wear its hair parted in the middle.

Puffs are in much favor with circus advance agents.

False teeth with gold clasps will be worn by elderly ladies.

Ladies engaged in the laundry business will wear their sleeves rolled up during business hours.

Trousers are still worn tucked into the boots a la cowyard in the rural districts. [Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A GOOD LITTLE BOY STORY. A little boy wanted a drum. His mother, wishing to give him an impressive lesson, suggested that if he should pray for it he might receive one. So at night, when ready for bed, he knelt down and prayed:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
(I want a drum.)
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
(I want a drum.)
If I should die before I wake,
(I want a drum.)
I pray the Lord my soul to take,
(I want a drum.)"

His father, who had been let into the secret, had meanwhile quietly placed a drum on the bed. As the youngster rose and his eyes fell on the drum he exclaimed in an emphatic manner that banished all serious thoughts from the minds of his listeners: "Where the devil did that drum come from?" [Troy Times.

LIVING ON A DOLLAR A WEEK.—H. Bayley, of Baltimore, missionary to the poor, has issued a circular letter urging people to help him in his good work. He says that donations of $1 per week, or $50 per year will support a family of five persons for a year. This is the way, he says, this is done:

Three pounds salt meat,	21 cents
Three pounds salt fish,	10 "
Five pounds corn meal,	10 "
One pound sugar,	8 "
One-half pound coffee,	6 "
Two quarts hominy,	9 "
One-half peck potatoes,	12 "
Six loaves bread,	18 "
Lard,	6 "
	$1.00

The ghoulish writer of the letter brutally assailing the character of General Garfield, which was first published in the Washington Post, is William Brown of Kentucky. The letter has met with deserved universal execration.

It was exceptionally cold in Littleton, N. H., for the season, Saturday morning. Thermometer eight degrees below.

Longfellow.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT POET. HIS PERSONAL VIRTUES.

The personal virtues of Mr. Longfellow were great and lovely. He attracted and inspired young men; he was true to his friends and his convictions without violence or contention, and he lived from day to day in the most open and admirable manner. If poets before his example were held to be unsteady, capricious, sensual, now servile and now bold in their relations to society, Longfellow's life would have broken up the tradition and justified the way of genius to man. He had a definite task to perform and he did it, and did it too, in the best manner. It was irksome to many that he should be so successful in a career which was closed against them; but he succeeded by being more than they, not less,—and such was the kindliness that nobody could feel any ill-will. He smoothed the path for others by the very qualities for which he was sometimes reproached even by those whom he served. His estimate of literature was a high one, but still loftier was his sense of moral duty and of human brotherhood. He made no pretentions and seldom aimed higher than he could shoot. It could be said of him with a modification of Pope's old couplet which he wrote about himself,—

That though in Fancy's maze he wandered long,
He stooped to Truth and moralized his song.

for he did pick up from the by-ways and obscure places the plebian truth that he wished to adorn with the flowers of his fancy. He was the poet of the common rather than of the commonplace,—yet he was too wise to disregard a theme or a manner of treating it because either was trite.

His topics sometimes came to him in strange ways. There was an odd intimate of his classmate-Hawthorne—one of those strange fish which Salem used to find a market for—who happened upon the story of the Acadian peasants and offered it to Hawthorne as a subject for one of his romances. He could do nothing with it and passed it along to the Cambridge poet with whom he dined soon after, taking his Salem *conferee* with him, and from the conversation at that dinner table in 1840 or thereabouts, is said to have grown the beautiful legend of "Evangeline"—the pearl among Longfellow's poems. Yet, in its metrical form, "Evangeline" was faulty, so that it had to make its way by the sheer force of its intrinsic beauty and wealth.

Profound as will be the regret felt for Longfellow's death in all circles of society, the most touching manifestations of public sorrow come from the persons who are the least critical and whose knowledge of the poet was that which they have of the bird singing before their windows, or the unknown friend who has brightened their daily life with a thought of beauty. A scholar who had been indebted to Longfellow for friendly furtherance and instruction in German literature was thinking of his death as he rode in sight of Mt. Auburn in the train. A boy taking the seat beside him, said: "Did you hear that the poet Longfellow died? too bad, isn't it?" "Yes, did you read his poetry?" "Oh, I read some of it—and I like best about the chair—the children you know," evidently having in mind "The Children's Hour." There were a million school-children in America Saturday morning who made in their hearts the same childish lament, no doubt,—and it is by such that the dead poet would have chosen to be remembered. [Springfield Republican.

THE FIRST MRS. LONGFELLOW.

Mrs. Longfellow died during his second sojourn in Europe, at Rotterdam, November 29, 1835. How profound was the impression produced upon him is evident from the "Footsteps of Angels" and from the allusions in the early part of "Hyperion." Mrs. Longfellow was, by the testimony of all who knew her, a person of rare loveliness of person and mind. Her maiden name was Mary Storer Potter, she being the daughter of Barrett Potter and Anne (Storer) Potter of Portland. Her father was a judge of probate and a man of strong character, holding very decided views as to education. Although himself an old-fashioned classical scholar, he believed the study of Greek and Latin to be unsuitable for girls; all else was open to them—modern languages, literature, and mathematics. For all these, especially the last, his daughter Mary had a strong taste; her note-books, preserved by her family, gave, for instance, ample and accurate reports, recorded as being "from memory," of a series of astronomical lectures; and she learned to calculate eclipses, which must have been quite beyond the average attainments of young girls of her day. She was several years a pupil at the excellent school of Miss Cushing, at Hingham; and all her school papers, abstracts, and compositions show a thoughtful and well-trained mind. Some exhibit a metaphysical turn, others are girlish studies in history and geography, but the love of literature is visible everywhere, in copious extracts from the favorite authors of that day—Cowper, Young, Mrs. Hemans, Bernard, Barton and even Coleridge and Shelley. Further on in the series of note-books the handwriting becomes firmer and maturer, and notes and translations appear upon the pages in the unmistakable autograph of Longfellow, almost precisely the same at 24 as at 74. Strange that while all else in and around us changes, this trivial accident called our hand-writing, should so often be the one permanent and unalterable trait!

THE POET'S FINEST SONNET.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;
So nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

"MARY ASHBURTON."

Before leaving Europe in 1839 he had met, in very much the manner described in "Hyperion," the lady who was destined to be his second wife, then Miss Fanny Appleton, daughter of the late Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and sister of Thomas Gold Appleton, a well-known author and art critic of that city. Those of us who can recall the second Mrs. Longfellow will never forget her distinguished and noble presence or the rare beauty of "those deep, unutterable eyes" the poet sang. It is known that his suit was not at first acceptable to her, and that she was not entirely gratified at being the recognized theme of a romance so highly wrought. There certainly was some reluctant delay about the matter, as the romance was published in 1830, and it was not till July, 1843, that the second marriage of Mr. Longfellow took place. It was to him the source of the most unmingled happiness for many years, ending at last in a tragedy as intense and concentrated as ever poet dreamed. On July 9, 1861

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL.

On the seventh of last August Mr. Isaac H. Grant, keeper of the White Head Light, performed a gallant deed. A storm was raging, and the weather was so thick that it was only occasionally, as the fog lifted, that objects could be seen out at sea. During one of these intervals Mr. Grant espied a boat capsized and two men clinging to her bottom. He immediately dispatched his little daughter to the life saving station for aid, ordered his wife to attend to the fog signal, and put out to the rescue of the men in his little boat, accompanied by his son. So violent was the storm that the mast and sails had to be thrown overboard, and it was with the greatest difficulty the shipwrecked men were reached and taken aboard.

In consequence of this gallant rescue the Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to Captain Pickering, Commander of this Light District, a magnificent silver medal, which he will present to Mr. Grant. It is of a size much larger than a dollar, and very heavy. It bears the following inscription. On the obverse side is a female figure rescuing a drowning man, surrounded by the words, "Life Saving Medal of the Second Class, United States of America." On the reverse is a laurel wreath encircling the inscription:

To
Isaac H. Grant
for
Heroic Effort
in
Saving Human Life
Aug. 5th, 1881.

Around the rim runs the words, "In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea." [Portland Press.

A DIX ISLAND GRANITE STORY.

A special despatch from Philadelphia to the Boston Journal under date of March 29th, says: Considerable stir has been caused in official circles by the demand of the Government for $30,000 paid by ex-Postmaster Bingham to C. R. Dickson of the Dix Island Granite Company four or five years ago. When the New York Post office was finished the Government directed the plant on Dix Island, Maine, to be sold. An advertisement was figured and inserted in an obscure paper, minus the usual reservation that the Government would reject bids that did not suit it. This made it an absolute sale. The Dix Island Company purchased the Government plant for $1,500, although it was appraised at $102,000. Soon after a portion of the same plant was resold to the Government for $30,000, the granite to be used for the Philadelphia Post Office. Supervising Architect Mullen directed Bingham to pay the $30,000 to C. P. Dickson, which he did. When the account came to be audited at the Treasury Department the original sale was declared irregular, and Comptroller Taylor refused to pass the bill. After laying for five years a demand has been made upon Bingham to settle his accounts, which he refuses to do unless Mullett reimburses him for the sum expended. The Dix Island Company afterward sold another part of the plant for some New York interior State buildings, and cleared over $100,000 on what cost it $1,500. The matter is to be ventilated.

A later report says that the impression given by the above statement that the quarry sold for $1500 is erroneous. The quarry it appears, never belonged to the government at all. The facts are that the Treasury building at Washington was contracted to be built of this Dix Island granite. The government contracted with Mr. Dixon, the owner of the quarry, to furnish the rough stone only, and undertook itself to put up the necessary buildings for the workmen, and supply the workmen, plant, tools, labor, etc. The contract being completed, these buildings, tools, etc., belonging to the government, and for which it paid some $50,000 or more, were publicly advertised for sale in the usual way. Only a few tenders were sent in, and of these, Mr. Dixon's being the highest, was accepted.

IN MEMORY OF LONGFELLOW.

The students of Bowdoin college met March 28th and passed appropriate resolutions in memory of the poet Longfellow. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, by the death of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow an overruling providence has summoned to an immortal home a poet dear to the hearts of all; and whereas, once connected with this institution as student and as teacher and in after life as a light in the literary world he has been among the most cherished sons of Alma Mater,

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore his death, yet we manifest our heartfelt thankfulness for the example of his life.

Resolved, That although we cannot add to the homage the world has hardly ceased to render at the crowning point of his life, nevertheless we desire to express anew our sincere admiration of his genius.

Resolved, That with those who were intimately connected with the departed we most deeply grieve over the severed ties. We mourn his loss to us all and perpetuate his memory in our hearts.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

Since the inauguration of the new City Government of Portland, active operations against liquor sellers have been begun by the police in accordance with instructions from Mayor Chas. F. Libby. There are four special deputy sheriffs under Sheriff Sawyer, all Fusionists, whose special duty it is to wage war on the rumsellers; lately it is asserted they have done comparatively nothing to enforce the law. The Press of Saturday morning contained the following from Neal Dow:—

To the Honorable County Commissioners: I am just home from Massachusetts and came to your office immediately to enter a formal protest against the payment by the County of the bills of the four deputy sheriffs appointed to enforce the antiliquor law. I wish in this hasty way to notify the Commissioners that I will present to them such a protest in the name of the tax payers. Respectfully yours,

Portland, March 31, 1882. NEAL DOW.

IN GENERAL.

East Machias has 37 residents who are over 70 years of age.

At the annual town meeting, Addison voted for the Shore Line railroad subsidy, 92 in favor to 57 against raising the money.

The Biddeford Times says the prospect now is that the lumber business will be brisk in that vicinity for some time to come.

It is estimated that there are at present actively employed in mining in the Hancock county mines a thousand men.

There is talk of a race between the crews of Bowdoin College and Wesleyan University at Lake George or at Springfield in June.

Mr. Bartlett, who was elected one of the Selectmen of Eliot March 28th is the first Republican chosen to office in that town in fifteen years.

Mayor Libby, of Portland, has told his police that they will be expected to enforce all laws impartially, including the liquor law.

The Portland Kerosene works employ about 50 men at present. When running full rate they employ about 50 men and produce yearly over 1,000,000 gallons of refined oil.

Thomas M. Reed, of Bath, died March 28, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, aged 78. Deceased was long one of the foremost business men of his city and State.

By the decision of the supreme court in the suit of the Manchester and Keene railroad against the city of Keene, Messrs. W. P. Frye and J. Y. Scruton, of Lewiston, will cash gain $25,000.

A petition is circulating through the State praying "that a competent woman physician may be appointed as assistant in the Maine Insane Asylum, to have charge of those of her own sex who have been, or may be consigned thereto."

The town debt of Jonesport is $1,500 and one of the town's public spirited and liberal citizens offered to pay one-half of the debt, provided the other half would be raised by subscription.

Rev. Jacob Bray, the oldest Baptist Minister in Maine, died in Bridgeton, March 29th, aged over 88 years. He is the last surviving member but one of the Bridgeton Calvin Baptist church.

Blanche Howard, the author of "One Summer" and "Aunt Serena," is now in Stuttgart, and has under her charge Lawrence Barrett's three daughters. She has a permanent home there, and has five or six American girls with her.

There is much interest in Knox county over the approaching trial of Hon. L. M. Staples of Washington, who is charged by the Grand Jury with misappropriating the town's funds while he was Chairman of the Selectmen. Mr. Staples, who was formerly Democratic County Attorney, says that a large part of the deficiency charged against him consists of matters with which he had nothing to do.

The ice on the Kennebec is rapidly breaking up. In a few days the river will be opened for navigation, and the shipment of ice will be immediately commenced. There are now over 1,000,000 tons of ice stored on the Kennebec, most of which will be shipped the coming season.

The Episcopal Society of Augusta has in contemplation the erection of an old ladies' home.

The Bangor Opera House is to be opened with "Rosedale," April 11. Frank A. Owen is to be manager.

The town meeting at Eastport, March 29th, was very exciting. The Fusionists elected W. J. Fisher moderator, by 201 against 187 for Joseph Anderson; also elected one selectman and port warden. The Republicans elected two selectmen and the road commissioner. These were the only offices contested for.

Messrs. A. C. Denison & Co. are having 5,000 cords of poplar wood cut in Mexico and Carthage for their pulp mill at Canton. The wood is $3.50 to $4 at the mill. The Messrs. Denison make 350,000 to 400,000 pounds of pulp per month. About eight carloads of paper pulp per month are shipped to various paper mills, and about the same amount is used at the company's paper mills at Mechanic Falls.

An alleged commercial traveller has victimized several Bangor and Bucksport livery men by hiring teams and making off with them. He took two horses to Boston and sold them at auction. The fellow is still at large.

Mrs. Dan'l Deshon, 104 years old, died at her home in Portland Thursday night. She was one of the first residents of Portland.

There is an increasing temperance interest through Aroostook county.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Maine in Portland was held Thursday night and the following officers elected: President, Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., Class of '43; Vice Presidents, Rev. Asa Dalton, '48, Geo. C. Burgess, '58; Treasurer, Albro E. Chase, '65; Secretary, Wm. M. Bradley, '76.

A carrier for the Portland Advertiser has a dog that takes the papers from his master, on one of the up-town routes where there are many residences with high flights of steps, carries them up the steps, pushes open the storm-door with his nose, deposits the paper and comes bounding down, wagging his tail and barking for more papers.

Of the railways in Maine the Central is taxed for the largest amount, the Eastern the second largest, while the Boston and Maine ranks third.

The demand of the Portland ship carpenters for an increase of 50 cents a day has been granted.

Among Longfellow's classmates at Bowdoin in 1825 were John S. C. Abbot, the popular historian; Jonathan Cilly, the Maine Congressman who fell in the duel with Representative Wm. J. Graves, of the Louisville district; J. W. Bradley, the eminent lawyer and politician; George B. Cheever, the anti-slavery advocate; Nathaniel Hawthorne and others who achieved eminence.

It is rumored that the new steamer State of Maine, of the International line, will run direct from Boston to Bar Harbor the coming season, to accommodate summer travel.

Longfellow memorial services were held in many churches in different cities of the State last Sunday.

An Augusta despatch to the Portland Press says it is about settled that the Governor will call an extra session of the Legislature for redistricting the State.

The Executive Council has adjourned to April 24th. The State pension business has been placed temporarily in charge of the Secretary of State. Gov. Plaisted has appointed M. M. Folsom, of Oldtown, as aide on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. F. H. Strickland has been appointed colonel of the second regiment.

The Bath Times wants a printer competent to take charge of its news room.

Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell of Vassalboro' and Hallowell have just closed what is without doubt the greatest private sale of thoroughbred cattle ever made in New England, if not in the United States. They sold fifty-four head of imported Hereford cattle to Messrs. Fowler and Van Netter of Lafayette, Ind., the largest cattle breeders in that State. Mr. H. C. Burleigh will at once make plans for again going abroad early the coming summer to select a new herd of this most popular breed, which he will bring to Maine another fall.

The Bucksport and Bangor Road is the longest line of three-feet gauge in New England.

Generalities.

Oxford won the English 'Varsity boat race by 20 lengths.

All the leading papers of Paris had notices of Longfellow's death.

The issue of the new five-cent Garfield postage stamp will begin April 10th.

The spinners in the Sagamore Mill at Fall River have decided to strike.

The notorious outlaw "Billy the Kid" has been shot in Arizona Territory.

Minnie Hauk has quarreled with Mapleson, and vows she will not sing for him again.

The prospects of the Delaware peach crop range from 4,000,000, to 5,250,000 baskets.

Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has been arrested in New York for swindling.

Longfellow memorial exercises were held in Boston, New York and London Sunday.

It is reported that Minister Hurlbut died suddenly of heart disease at Lima March 28.

The remains of general Kilpatrick are to be removed from Santiago to the United States.

Lieut. Harper's search for DeLong has been delayed by the difficulty of procuring a steamer.

Crow Dog, convicted of the murder of Spotted Tail, has been sentenced to be hanged May 11.

Hon. R. T. Merrick has been appointed assistant council for the government in the Star Route cases.

A Washington special says it is reported that John I. Davenport has discovered the author of the Morey letter.

Mr. Blaine has been asked to address the National Educational Association at its annual meeting at Saratoga.

Mrs. Wall, who shot her husband at New Utrecht, N. Y., has been indicted for manslaughter in the third degree.

The council for the defence in the Star route cases are resorting to every imaginable subterfuge to stave off a trial.

General Butler has positively declined to take part in any of the proceedings which may follow in the Guiteau case.

The Treasury Department announces that the balance is becoming so large that another bond call will shortly be issued.

The A. T. Stewart estate is gradually and purposely releasing its hold on business, intending to relinquish it altogether.

The President has approved the act granting pensions to Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, Mrs. S. C. Polk, and Mrs. Julia G. Polk.

The monthly debt statement shows the decrease during March to be $16,462,946.75. Cash in the treasury $253,291,761.72.

It is believed that more oats, wheat, and corn have been planted in Georgia this season than in any previous year since the war.

Owing to a lack of harmony in his party, ex-Speaker Randall declines to serve on the Democratic city committee, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sterling P. Rounds, nominated for public printer, is about fifty-five years of age, and a native of Vermont. He is a practical printer.

A wind storm at Reading, Pennsylvania, Sunday blew down a number of buildings. Three persons were killed and several badly injured.

Congress will publish a limited edition of the trial of Guiteau, which will make about 2000 printed pages, to be edited by District Attorney Corkhill.

The bark Grahams Polly was destroyed by fire off Bedloe's Island after her captain had been compelled to return to port by a mutinous negro crew.

Charles Henry Foster, the Spiritualist and medium, who has attained considerable notoriety in Boston, New York and abroad, is dying in the Insane Asylum at Denvers, Mass.

In the suit of Richard M. Hoe against Conrad Kahler of Chicago, for infringement of the Hoe newspaper-folder, Judge Blatchford has decided in favor of the Hoe folder.

Senator Logan has been afflicted of late with inflammatory rheumatism and indications of what is known as Bright's disease. He has gone to the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

The bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case has been signed by Judge Cox. The exceptions taken are the non-admission of evidence and the ruling on certain points of the law.

Mr. Charles Lanman, who has been intimate with the late Mr. Longfellow for many years, will soon publish a chapter of interesting recollections, with eight or ten original letters.

A heavy decline has recently taken place in steel rails, prices having fallen $10 since Jan. 1. This gives opportunity for a saving of several hundred dollars per mile in railroad construction.

A terrible blizzard swept over Dakota a few days since, by which a number of people lost their lives. For some unexplained reason the facts in the matter were suppressed for a number of days.

The case against Gen. Curtis, on a charge of receiving money from New York custom house employees during the last campaign, was quashed in the U. S. Criminal Court, Thursday. It is understood that this is the last of the case.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, brother of William H., shot himself through the head at the Glenham hotel, New York Sunday, dying soon after. He was a confirmed epileptic, and had not been on speaking terms with his brother since the contest over their father's will.

Mrs. Garfield is preparing to leave Cleveland, and will take her children and the late President's mother to Mentor for the summer. "Lawnfield" is but three miles from Lake Erie and only four from the famous Little Mountain. The cemetery lies between it and Cleveland.

A steamer was burned at Memphis, Thursday morning, and between thirty and fifty people lost their lives. The second engineer first discovered the fire and might have escaped with his own life, but he gave the alarm and then stood at his post until his escape was cut off by the flames.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, Wednesday, refused to strike out a provision submitting the prohibitory bill to the people, by a vote of 116 to 105. The bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State was defeated in the House, Wednesday, by a vote of 140 to 110.

Senator Hale gave a dinner party in Washington Friday night. His guests were President Arthur, Hamilton Fish and wife, ex-Secretary Robeson and wife, Bancroft Davis and wife, Commissioner Loring and wife, Gen. Schenck and daughter, Geo. Bancroft, Mrs. Craig Wadsworth and Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Hale's mother.

The American packers now save and make a profit out of everything about a hog, except, perhaps, its squeal. A little over $1 is now realized from portions of the hog which, three years ago, it took money to get rid of. This saving means to a packer who kills annually 1,000,000 hogs, $1,000,000 a year saved.

The Catholic Provincial Council, which recently met at Cincinnati, has prepared a pastoral letter to be read in the churches. It denounces the arbitrary rules of labor unions, defines the duty of obedience of Catholics to the church, denounces the Irish World, and expresses sympathy with the Irish people in their efforts to ameliorate their condition.

The Boston Journal says: March went out like a lion. The day was cold and blustering, while the high wind, which blew at the rate of 26 miles an hour during a portion of the day, whirled clouds of dust into the eyes of pedestrians. The maximum thermometer was 35 deg., the minimum 23 deg., and the mean 27 deg. It was the coldest day since March 15, when the mean temperature was 25 deg.

J. W. Schuckers, who was responsible for Garfield's letter to Chase being made public, wrote a biography of Chase and then turned Greenbacker, and the reason why he took this opportunity to injure Garfield's reputation is apparently the fact that Garfield handled him very severely in the great Ohio campaign of 1877. Schuckers and Judge Kelley were misstating the history of English resumption early in the century, and were demolished by Garfield.

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

BELFAST, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY THE

Republican Journal Publishing Co.

CHARLES A. PILSBURY.....EDITOR.
RUSSELL G. DYER, } BUSINESS MANAGER AND LOCAL EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. In advance, $2.00 a year; within the year, $2.50; at the expiration of the year, $3.00.

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Cannot Face the Music.

It was stated weeks ago that Governor Plaisted had determined not to call an extra session of the Legislature, which could only result in expense, and his organs have had much to say in praise of his regard for the interests of the people, and in denunciation of the wicked Republican papers who wanted the State put to this unnecessary cost. And so, for a time, our Jacksonian Governor posed as the watch-dog of the State Treasury. Then we were told by the Fusion papers that their party proposed to sweep the State in September—to re-elect Plaisted, carry the Legislature, and send a Fusion Senator and four Fusion Representatives to Washington. That was before the spring elections. Since then the bottom seems to have dropped out. There has been a cessation of brag and bluster, and a change of tactics. It was first intimated that "the question (of calling another session) will be decided by the Governor entirely upon considerations of general welfare, and not upon those of party and personal advantage." That will do to tell to the marines, but not to the wide-awake mariners and intelligent farmers of Maine. The reverse of the proposition is the correct one, viz: That Governor Plaisted will be entirely guided in this matter by considerations of party and personal advantage. Now it is positively asserted that an extra session is to be called. There is no more talk of economy. The expense to the people is not considered. The Fusionists are not counting their unhatched chickens so much as they were. They prefer to take the chances of capturing a stray bird in the bush to attempting to bag a whole covey on the wing. To quote an Augusta correspondent of the Whig and Courier:

When the Governor issues a call for an extra session it will be recognized alike by all parties as a proclamation that he has abandoned all confidence of carrying the State this fall, and seeks the desperate chance of an attempt to browbeat or dicker with the Legislature, in the hope of saving something from the wreck. Meantime the Republicans are, everywhere, full of confidence and preparing to bring Maine solidly into line in September.

An exchange publishes the following, showing what has been done in Philadelphia by encouraging the establishment of manufactures—

Four hundred and sixty-three factories were built last year in Philadelphia. In the course of a speech made a few nights since in that city, Mr. James Dobson said: Philadelphia offers to-day better facilities for manufacturing establishments than any incorporated city on the Atlantic coast. There is not a workman's tool of any kind that is liable for either city or State taxation. There is not a steam engine or boiler that is taxed. There is not a loom or spindle that is taxed. There is not a loom of any kind in any machine shop in the city that is taxed.

It only remains to say that Philadelphia is one of the largest manufacturing cities in this country, and that the prosperity of the laboring classes is evidenced by the fact that there are more dwellings in the Quaker city in proportion to population than in any other city in the country.

Mr. George T. Downing writes to the Boston Herald that "there is a deep and widespread dissatisfaction among the colored adherents to the Republican party." Mr. Downing is a colored man, and as keeper of the House restaurant for many years, dealt out dyspepsia and whiskey—the latter under the name of "cold tea"—to Congressmen. When the Democrats came in Mr. Downing tried to retain the place and failed. What he evidently wants now is that, or some other place; and this secured, there is no doubt but that "the deep and widespread dissatisfaction" would cease, so far as Mr. Downing is concerned.

The absurd report that Mr. Blaine is about to enter the ministry was published on the authority of ex-Collector Tom Murphy, of New York, and appeared in the Boston Traveller. Murphy is a bosom friend of Gen. Grant, and the editor of the Traveller wants President Arthur to appoint him Collector of the port of Boston. There does not seem to be need for any further explanation of this ridiculous attempt to put Mr. Blaine in a ridiculous light before the country.

The brief mention of Longfellow's death in the Maine papers is somewhat surprising. Very few have made it the subject of editorial comment, and yet the newspapers of the world, including all the London dailies, have devoted leading editorials to the dead poet. Maine has produced many distinguished men and women, but none who have won a wider or more enduring fame than Longfellow, and the papers of his native State should not have been outdone by strangers in paying tribute to his memory.

We publish this week the first article of a new series of Army Sketches. It gives the humorous side of the soldiers' life, and the stories told of the practical jokes played in camp will be found very entertaining. The next sketch will take the reader to the Wilderness, on the eve of the battle. These sketches are attracting a good deal of attention, are receiving great praise from all quarters, and when issued in book form are certain to have a large sale.

The Boston Post says of the report that Hon. James G. Blaine is about to prepare for the ministry and enter the Congregational pulpit, that "it is probably an April 1 hoax, which by some mistake was launched three days ahead of time," and concludes by saying—

But if Mr. James G. Blaine should take it into his head to preach, there isn't a church in the United States large enough to hold the people who would flock to hear him.

Carping criticisms have followed the partaking of the first American carp served at a Washington hotel. The new food fish is said to resemble the shad in the number and fineness of its bones, and the meat to be not unlike that of the bass, though not so tender.

Gen. Grant is quoted as having declared the publication of the Morey letter "the most infamous thing that had ever been done in American politics." But that was before the recent attempts to blacken the memory of the late President.

There have been fewer colds and coughs around this winter than usual, the Belfast Journal says. This writer thought he was getting some other man's share, but he didn't know he was robbing all Belfast. [Boston Herald.

Don't mention it. You are quite welcome.

The Florida Union says of the car load of emigrants from this county who paid $75 per head as fare to Montana—

That amount would have brought them to Florida and secured them forty acres of land within stone-throw of railroads.

The Republican Journal, of Belfast, is one of the handsomest, best edited, and best printed papers in our state. [Christian Mirror.

Such a reflection, from so bright and shining a mirror, is very encouraging.

The Boston Budget tells a correspondent that Pall Mall is pronounced Pawl Mawl. English people pronounce it Pell Mell.

Maine Mines.

Mr. F. L. Bartlett, of Portland, says, in a recent number of the Maine Mining Journal:

From 1873 up to the present time there has been invested in the Maine mines, in lands, machinery and working $975,000; and there has been received for ores about $35,000. (This statement includes only the gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc mines). $600,000 of this money came from outside the State. $850,000 of the entire amount has been expended in our State, and gone to benefit laborers, farmers, mechanics, railroad and steamboat lines. The inhabitants of the State have put in $375,000, and have received $635,000 in return; a pretty good dividend to the State of Maine. If every mine should shut down to-day in the State, we have still made 100 per cent., or nearly that, on our original investment.

Who has made nearly one hundred per cent. on the original investment? Not those of our citizens who have invested $375,000 in the mines, and whose proportionate share of the amount received for ores would be but a little over $10,000. Is it not plain that there has been practically a total loss of the $975,000 invested by parties in and out of the State? That most of the money expended has benefited citizens of the State, as Mr. Bartlett says, is undoubtedly true; and in addition to the classes he names may be mentioned lumber and general merchants. But conceding all that, the balance sheet is far from being a satisfactory one. Can we expect foreign capital to continue to come into the State on this basis? Unless it is demonstrated that mining in Maine is, or can be made, a paying business, we need not look for further outside assistance, and those who have sunk their money here will be chary about embarking in any new enterprises in this State. If the mines should be shut down to-day, we believe that Maine would be little, if any, better off than it was before operations began. What has been gained in one direction will be lost in others, and the money that has been expended has to a large extent simply been transferred from one pocket to another.

We hope, however, that the present year may show better results. The wild cat schemes have evidently had their day and at present the mines are apparently worked honestly, intelligently and on business principles. It has been said that the press of the State generally is hostile to mining enterprises, but that we do not believe to be true. It certainly is not true of the Journal which is pledged to "lend a helping hand to every worthy pursuit and enterprise in which Maine men may be engaged by sea or land." There is not an editor in the State so devoid of common intelligence as not to see that the greater the prosperity of the State the greater the prosperity of the press; and that his interest lies in furthering all industrial and other enterprises that will promote the general welfare. But he has a duty to perform as well in warning his readers against visionary schemes, and the opposition to speculative mining was as much in the interest of legitimate mining as it was for the good of the public at large. Had the newspapers all united in feeding the mining fever at the beginning, the result must have been ruinous to a large number of our people. Every man would have had a mine on his farm—in imagination—and when these wild cat ventures came to grief they would have put in extinguisher on mining in Maine for many a day. As it is, those who have lost their money are comparatively few, and most of them can probably afford the loss, while the problem as to whether mining in this State can be put on a paying basis is now in a fair way to be solved. The last issue of the Mining Journal contains a letter from B. Barnes, Jr., of Portland, which promises a good deal in this direction. Mr. Barnes says—

As my business brings me largely into relations with ore buyers and consumers, I can state authoritatively that there is great demand for all the principal ores from Maine. I cannot seem to get the ores now they are desired. This very moment I am ready to purchase or contract for future delivery of 100,000 tons of zinc ores; also large amounts of copper ores, either low grade fluxes, high grade sulphurets, or pyrites; the same of lead and galena ores. I am ready to make advances on account of shipments either on railroad receipts or bills of lading. I am also ready to bond valuable zinc and also pyrites properties for a few months for responsible parties who will develope them to a certain depth and test their value with their own money, with the privilege of purchasing them at an agreed figure if satisfactory. When the inferior minerals are in such demand, certainly mining ought to pay.

There are in Maine and New Hampshire a number of properties carrying large veins or lodes of the above named minerals and the surface showings even are remarkably promising. Now that ore buyers and consumers are earnestly asking for Eastern ores and ready and willing to purchase them in large quantities at remunerative prices, and now that the fact has been established that such ores do really exist in this state in paying quantities, if only properly and economically mined and worked, it is certainly a strange anomaly that such purchases cannot be made. If mining property owners and ore producers will place themselves in communication with me, I can be of valuable service to them. The inferior ores can be made to pay all expenses and leave the valuable minerals almost an entire profit. Our great trouble has been that too much money has been spent on top of the ground in expensive and experimental works, also in stock manipulations. Thus upon the relapse, companies have become crippled and the too confident investors damaged and discouraged. Instead of discouragement Maine mining men should now take courage and go ahead, profiting by experience.

Of a series of articles by Prof. Bartlett on the concentration of ores, now in course of publication in the Maine Mining Journal, Mr. Barnes says—

The solving of the concentrating question as regards Maine ores is of vastly more importance than that of smelting. Let custom smelters here and in Boston, New York and New Jersey take care of that branch for the present, until more mines become self-sustaining. It is a well-known fact that more money is made in working large veins of low grade ores, first concentrating them, which can be done at a very low cost, rather than working high grade ores from narrow pay streaks of the average sized veins, erecting therefor costly and experimental smelting works, often bankrupting a company's treasury.

The public will be agreeably astonished, we predict, to learn, as they will ere Prof. Bartlett gets through with his valuable articles, that many mines and lodes now tradueed and "under the weather" can be easily made with proper concentration of their ores to take rank among the best dividend paying properties in the east.

The Comparative Testament, both versions on the same page in parallel columns, published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, has been greatly improved since first issued, and is now the most complete and satisfactory edition of the work in the market. The reader will naturally want to compare the old and new versions, and instead of having to consult two volumes, has both in one, and so arranged as to make the comparison easy. The text may be relied upon as absolutely accurate, which is not the case with many of the editions hastily prepared and thrown upon the market to meet the first demands, and the book is printed from clear, bold type, upon good paper, and neatly and strongly bound. The additions and improvements are as follows: 1. Chapter headings in Roman numerals. 2. Running Head-lines as in the old version. 3. Chronology of the New Testament. 4. The Readings preferred by the American Committee, which were adopted by the Committee on Revision, are incorporated in the text. Those which were rejected are collectively in the Appendix, and for convenience of reference are also inserted as foot-notes to the respective passages. 5. A History of the Revision, and an Account of the Methods followed by the Committee on Revision.

"I have heard among several old people the expression 'a *fine* porridge' for a little porridge. What is its origin? Sallie S." [Boston Budget.

The old people are probably Scotch, or of Scotch descent. The expression "a few porridge," is a common one in Scotland, where may also be heard the remark "those porridge are very good." The expression may be found in Miss Ferrier's novels, printed more than half a century ago, and very popular in their day. Here is a specimen from "Marriage," her first book, published in 1818. "There are some excellent family broth making below, and I'll desire Tibby to bring a few."

Mr. Tilden is using Maine granite in the construction of his new house. The sage of Grammercy Park knows a good thing when he sees it. Maine is famous for its granite, its poets, singers, statesmen, editors, lawyers and prohibitory law.

Perley says the star route system was originally devised during the Administration of that reviver of Jeffersonian Democracy, Andrew Jackson. Our Jacksonian Governor will be a star out after the September election.

The story that a hundred people lost their lives by the burning of a gin house in Mississippi, is not true.

But it is true that gin has caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives.

Letter From Boston.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA. A CONCERT IN AID OF THE REFUGEES. THE ZUNI INDIANS. THE CLEF CLUB. AMIABLE AND HANDSOME MUSICIANS. A MAN AMONG MILLINERY.

Correspondence of the Journal.

BOSTON, April 3, 1882. "Who struck Billy Patterson?" is not the question demanding solution now, but how hard he was struck and whether he did not deserve it. To drop this charming poetical metaphor, were the Russian Jews abused as badly as reported, and had they done anything to merit it? The first news sent to the London Times was most appalling in its description of the murders, outrages, and robberies which had been committed, and it further declared that the Russian government allowed the riots to go on without making an effort to check them. Although a great part of this was denied by some of the other English Journals, the first account went abroad as nearly correct, and a great deal of sympathy was aroused, especially in this country, inasmuch as a great host of the refugees arrived here, fleeing from their homes. Mass meetings were held in different cities, and Wm. M. Evarts made a most eloquent speech in New York, denouncing the Russian authorities. But now comes a Russian writer, Madame Z. Ragozin, in the last Century Magazine, and makes some startling statements. She bases her article on a book written by a converted Jew, one Brafucann, who declares that the axiom of the Talmud, that "the property of Gentiles is even as a waste, free unto all" is the foundation of Jewish organization; and means whereby they accumulate property are the kahal (administrative council) and the beth din (court of justice.) The kahal of each community considers itself the only owner and disposer of property in its jurisdiction, and the following extract from Brafucann's work will explain how its transactions are done.

"The kahal sells to the Jew N. a house which is the property of the Gentile M. without the latter's knowledge or consent. Of what use is such a transaction to the purchaser? Simply this; he has acquired right of ownership over the house of M. in force whereof he is given the exclusive right, guaranteed from interference or competition from other Jews, to get possession of the said house as expressly said in the deed of sale 'by any means whatever'."

It goes on to state that even the person of a Gentile is subject to this sale, and then other Jews are forbidden to enter into relations with that person to the prejudice of the first. By means of this plan combined with the natural shrewdness of the race the Jews, although denied many of the privileges of citizenship in Russia, become very wealthy; for instance, in 1869, seventy-three per cent. of all the immovable property of the western provinces had passed into their hands. I have not space to give a description of the beth-din—the kahal is a fair example of the means used, and any Jew disobeying the mandates of their officers is liable to the kherem or great ex-communication, a curse the most terrible that can be imagined. Madame Ragozin says that the riots were caused by the hatred of the common people towards the Jews, into whose hands they saw their possessions passing bit by bit, by means which, although not understanding, they knew to be underhanded. And she further says that the damage was confined almost wholly to property, that the loss of life and the other outrages were grossly exaggerated, that the Nihilists were foremost in keeping up the disturbances, and that religious feeling had almost nothing to do with the action of the mobs. She makes a strong case, and her article is well worth reading. The statements in regard to the deeds of the kahals and and beth-dins are almost incredible and remind one of the organization and conspiracies of the Jesuits as told by Eugene Sue. It will arouse a lively controversy, and the next Century will have a reply to her article. However, the excitement in regard to the subject caused a remarkably fine concert to be given in Mechanics Hall, the 27th ult., in aid of the refugees, by the Handel and Hayden society, choruses from Lynn, Salem, and Taunton, a grand orchestra, and Mrs. Knowles, Miss How, Chas. Adams, Herschel, and John Winch as soloists. It was a grand success. One of the best things was the rendition of one of Herschel's ballads, "There was an ancient king," by Miss Mary H. How, a young lady of Cincinnati, who has, what is extremely rare now-a-days, a pure contralto voice, strong and of wonderfully fine quality. Her method of using it is remarkably good, and her singing is very artistic. The audience was large, and almost all of the Boston aristocracy was there. Our visitors from New Mexico, the Zuni Indians, attended in native costume. Mr. Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, went among this tribe nearly three years ago, has been with them ever since, is now a chieftain of almost the highest rank, and his discoveries are said to be of great importance to ethnology. The Zuni's are one of the oldest tribes of Indians on this continent, retaining the customs, habits, language, and traditions of three hundred and fifty years ago, from the time of the Spanish explorers and Franciscan monks. They are a handsome and intelligent race. They have no written language, and their history is in the form of a poem, a kind of Zuni Iliad, which takes twenty-six hours to recite and is preserved in one family of priests, handed down from father to son. Mr. Cushing proposes to return to the tribe and stay from two to four years, until he has learned all there is to be learned regarding their past. They are the lineal descendants of the great Pueblo race, which was in its glory five or six centuries previous to the Spanish conquest, possibly a thousand years ago. This was the people that built the remarkable cities on the rivers of the southwest, and these Zuni Indians have traditions of the grand ruins in their country that may help to solve the mystery so long surrounding them. The five chiefs who have visited us have been taken everywhere, and their astonishment is boundless. One evening they visited the Globe Theatre during a minstrel performance, and—we hope the young ladies will pardon us—but this and their visit to Wellesley College seem to have been their most enjoyable experiences. Of the minstrels they said, "This night we have seen that which passes all other things in wonder." It is reported that they recognized one of the jokes of the "end men" as a part of their oldest tradition, but this may be false.

I had the pleasure of attending the last meeting of the "Clefs" a short time since and passed a most enjoyable evening. It is a club composed of the leading musicians of Boston—such as B. J. Lang, Wm. H. Sherwood, Geo. Osgood, Dr. Maas, the Winch brothers and others—and is chiefly social in its character, although a short programme of music is given each evening. The members assemble monthly in the concert room at the Vendome, have a nice supper served, and devote the evening to a good time. A good deal is said concerning the bitter rivalry of musicians, and their ill feeling toward one another, but you would not think it to see these men. A jollier, more agreeable number of gentlemen it was never my good fortune to fall in with, nor, furthermore, a better looking company. The conventional musician is supposed to have long hair, dirty linen, and a "wild expression into his eye," but these, with but one or two exceptions, were noticeably handsome and well-dressed men, who would sooner have been taken for bank directors than devotees of Euterpe, were it not for their apparent honesty. This particular evening the entertainment consisted of piano solos by Lang, Petersilea and Dr. Maas, singing by Osgood and the Winch brothers, a 'cello solo, and a delicious bit of humor by Louis C. Elson, who took a very old German song and then gave it as the different composers would have written it—much the same as if a literary critic should take an ancient poem and then write it with the peculiar metre and characteristics of Tennyson, Longfellow, Swinburne and others. It was a prepossessing piece of pleasantry and was most thoroughly enjoyed by the hearers.

If this letter is a little incoherent I feel sure you will overlook it when I tell you that, as this is Easter week, I started to attend a few openings and write up the new feminine fashions. The doctor says it was the most foolhardy thing he ever knew a man to do, but that if I have no unusual excitement for a year or two I may come out of it without any serious hurt. T.

The Portland Advertiser says—

A spring session of the Maine Legislature will be a novelty. This is about the time when the Legislature has usually adjourned sine die. It may be a summer session, too, before the State can be satisfactorily redistricted. The call, if it is issued, will indicate that the Governor and his advisers think it more prudent to hold the two eastern districts than to risk everything upon a general ticket.

Hon. J. H. Drummond, in the Portland Advertiser, points out that the apportionment of the State for the choice of members of the legislature has expired by express limitation, and classed towns are no longer classed by law, for which reason an extra session of the legislature is indispensable.

The Massachusetts sea serpent is now off San Diego, Cal. Either he or the man who saw him has been around the Horn. [New York Herald.

The man who saw the Washington county snake is supposed to have previously surrounded several horns.

There was a jam at President Arthur's first reception, but what else in the way of refreshment is not stated.

Calais Republicans have re-elected Mayor Boardman by 450 majority, and elected a full board of Alderm

Searsport Locals.

Mr. J. B. Mudgett has moved to Dover, N. H.

Schr. Empire is loading hay for Nichols and Nickerson.

W. F. Black is loading Schr. Brunette with hay for Salem.

The schooner Andrew H. Edwards is loading ice for New York.

The Advent society has been holding a series of revival meetings at their chapel.

The Drama "Above the Clouds" is to be given at Union Hall Tuesday evening next.

Schr. Avon having been thoroughly repaired, is ready for business as soon as the river opens.

Mial Sargent has taken a contract to move two hundred cords of kiln wood to Moose Point for Capt. Charles Wording.

The first installment of new books have been received by Sears Library, and the remainder are expected in about a month, when new catalogues will be issued.

We are soon to have a new physician here. Dr. Fellows, formerly of Prospect, has taken an office in Central Block, and will put out his shingle in a few days.

At a school meeting in the Porter district Saturday, J. W. Wiswell presiding, W. D. Smart was elected clerk, and J. F. Bickmore agent for the ensuing year.

The ship now nearly ready to be launched at Roger's yard at Bath will be named the Richard T. Buck, and will be commanded by Capt. J. T. Carver, of this town.

The Post of the Grand Army are making preparations for Decoration Day, notwithstanding the town, through some misunderstanding, failed to raise any money for the purpose.

The young ladies from here who attended the XII club ball at Belfast, Friday night, speak very highly of the members of the club as entertainers and pronounce it the event of the season.

CHURCH NOTES. The subject of the morning sermon at the Cong. church next Sunday will be "The Triumph of Christ." There will be an Easter concert by the Sunday school in the evening ...There will be a special Easter service at the Methodist church next Sunday morning.

The Spool and Block mill is to be shut down for two or three weeks. Mr. Merrill has shown us some curiosities received from their timber lands in Holman; among the rest a white birch tree with a limb three feet long grown out, and the end engrafted into the body of the tree.

We observed in the report of town meetings that Frankfort pays 25 mills, Brooks pays 5 mills, while Searsport pays 18 mills for collecting taxes. Now what we wish to know is why this difference in collection. Is it easier to collect in Brooks or has custom led Frankfort and Searsport to pay more?

Messrs. W. O. & C. Barney shipped by steamer Cambridge about 1,000 lbs. of ships castings, the remainder of a 10,000 lbs. order for parties in San Francisco. Capt. Ingraham and several of our ship masters who examined them on the wharf pronounced them the finest lot of castings ever shipped from this section.

The report of ship Resolute flying signal of distress off the Southwest Pass proves to be a canard, as Capt. J. C. Nickels has received a telegram from Messrs. Norton & Bell, agent of the ship at New Orleans, that they have seen the captain of str. Hutchinson who is said to have reported the story, and he denies all knowledge of the affair.

Mr. J. Fred Towle, Supervisor of Schools, gives notice that he will be at the High school room in District No. 2, April 13th, 14th, and 15th, for the purpose of examining teachers. The Selectmen also give notice that they are at present and shall so during the week holding a session at their office for the purpose of taking valuation preparatory to assessing taxes.

A very pleasant gathering of the Nichols family at the house of Capt. L. P. Nichols, March 27th, on the 50th anniversary of his father's (Mr. William Nichols) birthday, has brought to mind some incidents of the early history of the family, which will no doubt interest your readers in this vicinity, as beside the 101 of the Nichols name in town, as shown by the census of 1880, the Carver, Pendleton, Park, Fowler and Black families, numerous in these parts, are more or less connected by marriage, so that Nichols blood flows in the veins of nearly one-fourth the inhabitants of this town. William Nichols is the grandson of James Nichols, who was born in the vicinity of Londonderry, N. H., in 1733, and was twice married, having for his first wife Dinah Woodburn, and for his second Hannah Caldwell, both of whom belonged to prominent families of Londonderry. He was the father of thirteen children, seven boys and six girls. Williamson's history of Belfast, says of him—"James Nichols drew lot 34 and was one of the thirty-five proprietors who met in Londonderry, N. H., Oct. 4, 1768, and adopted certain articles of government." There is no record of his ever having lived in Belfast, but prior to 1774 we find he had taken up the land between Sweetser's Brook and Long Cove, running back one and one-fourth miles from the shore. He built the first framed house ever put up in this vicinity in 1781, which stood near where the house of Mr. Rackliff now stands, and was taken down only a few years ago. The lumber for it was cut on Moose Point, and when the house was taken down all the timber, some of which was 14 inches square, were found sound. The chimney contained thirty-two thousand brick, more than is now used for a fair sized brick house. Among the numerous incidents related of him, showing what manner of man he was, is the following—During the Revolution as twelve English soldiers were crossing his field just below the house with a sheep stolen from his flock, he seized his old flint lock and rushed to the window and was only prevented from giving them battle by his wife, who with more discretion than he, held him back by the coat-tail until the men were out of range and his ire somewhat cooled. Another from Williamson's History of Belfast, (page 102) as told by Mr. Davidson—"Three vessels came into the harbor one afternoon, and Nichols bought two bags of Indian corn with butter which he had brought from home. As it was night and he eight miles away, he went ashore to Mr. Miller's, intending to go on board the next day and take the corn, but in the morning the three vessels were captured by an American named James Cargill and Nichols entirely lost his corn and bags. I saw Mr. Nichols soon after he had lost his corn, and speaking of the manner in which he had been used by Cargill, he said if he ever comes within the length of my arm, off Sabbath day, I will blacken his eye for him. But we neither saw or heard anything more of Cargill until the next summer, when he came poor and begging our assistance to clear him from what he had so unrighteously done when he was here before and burnt the fort. He and Mr. Houston then went to Mr. Clark's, where Nichols found him, and at the first salutation knocked him down and blackened his eye as he said he would do." Those of the name here are all descendants of his sons, James, Alexander and Samuel. Samuel, the father of William, was born in what is now Searsport, on the last day of the year 1775, was married to Mary Cunningham about 1796 at Londonderry, by Rev. ——— Brown, having walked the 40 miles to the wedding. He had by her 7 children, 5 boys and 2 girls, Samuel C., William, Woodburn, James, Clark, Benjamin C., Mary J., Nancy F. and Joseph E., 6 of whom are now living, the youngest being 65. William married Nancy P. Nichols, daughter of Alexander, December 28, 1820, and had 8 children, 5 boys and 3 girls, 4 of whom are now living. The wife of R. C. Mack, Esq., of Londonderry, sent a leaf and pine grown on the old Nichols homestead in that town, to be presented to William on his 50th anniversary, the reception of which was very pleasing to him. We might relate numerous other amusing incidents about younger members of the Nichols family, but space forbids.

CASTINE. James A. Webster, Robert Clark and Horace Macomber are very sick....The funeral on Sunday of our esteemed fellow townsman S. K. Whiting, Esq., was very fully attended by the citizens of Castine, and many from adjoining towns. ....All that the Democrats take the Republican Journal for is "just to see what is in it."....Mr. Hodge, a Normal student, has recently been called home on account of the death of his brother who was killed in a R. R. accident in the West, and brought home for burial ...At the last meeting of the Lyceum at Normal Hall the students discussed the following question—Resolved that a Limited Monarchy is preferable to a Republican form of government; decided in the negative....Wm. H. Witherle, John N. Gardner and W. G. Sargent started for Boston Monday.

MORRILL. James Wing lost one of his fingers last week while sawing staves....T. W. Robinson, wife and daughter, started for Montana, Monday, the 27th of March. They expect to be gone two years. J. R. Dickey and wife have moved on to Mr. Robinson's farm, and will carry it on during his absence.... The stave mills of Daggett and Merriam are actively at work....The Methodist Quarterly Conference was held here on Monday of last week. Rev. Mr. Arey, Presiding Elder, preached in the afternoon. ....Quite a number of our village scholars are attending school at the Head of the Tide, Belfast.... Mr. Israel Woodbury, one of our best farmers, is preparing lumber for a barn, to be erected on his meadow.....Elisha Merriam, Sr., had a paralytic shock lately, and is quite feeble.

FRANKFORT. Mr. Upton Treat, who has been very ill, is now considered out of danger....Capt. Hiram Treat, post master, has been very ill, but is slowly recovering.....Colds are very prevalent about town ...Mr. John Peirce, of New York, has been in town for a few days....Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Peirce are expected to return from Washington, D. C., this week....Mr. Marcus Merrill fills the place of book-keeper for Peirce, Rowe & Co., in absence of Mr. Bridgham, who is at home sick....Master Lincoln Peirce was very agreeably surprised, on the eve of his departure for Hallowell, by his numerous friends coming in the midst of the storm to wish him success in his studies and a pleasant time while away....The friends of Miss Lida Kingsbury are pleased to hear of her advancement in music and studies, in Farmington.

Clippings.

"Rapidly growing!" And this is just what we have all along said of rum-drinking in Maine. [Brunswick Telegraph.

Senator Hale has done a commendable thing in opposing the admission of Dakota on the ground that a portion of that territory has repudiated its bonds. Parties in Maine lose $30,000 by this operation and other parties $170,000 more. [Bridgton News.

Wanted by the Democratic party of Biddeford, voters enough to carry an election. No qualification required. "Anybody and anything to beat the Republican party" will be taken, and a good price paid. Apply to The Disgusted Democracy of Biddeford. [Union and Journal.

The talk about an extra session of the Maine Legislature is merely guess work. There is no necessity for one, but, if Gov. Plaisted thinks he can damage his Republican friends more by calling than by not calling one, he will undoubtedly summon the survivors of the last Legislature together again. [Boston Herald.

The interest manifested by the Democrats in the welfare of the Republican party, has been illustrated in several towns in this vicinity. With immense magnanimity, they have said, "Oh don't kick up a row; let us all unite and elect our best men, regardless of politics." We are sorry that our brethren have been, in some instances, deceived by these professions of unpartizanship and fair deal, and are now compelled to admit that like lambs they have lain down inside of the lion. [Aroostook Republican.

Greenbackers of Maine! the men who have sold you are delivering the goods as fast as decency will allow; your committees and head men will be useful this year to make democratic nominations; when that work is done they will quietly slip into their places in the Democratic ranks where they belong. Your "Greenback" State Convention may this year be allowed to go through the farce of nominating a democratic ticket, but that won't be necessary next year. The old Bourbons will take command in person. [Thom Steers.

A Strong Endorsement.

A lady residing in Georgia, whose son was threatened with consumption, wrote to several of our old patients, whose testimonials in favor of Compound Oxygen we had published, asking if these printed testimonials were true. Among them was T. S. Arthur, the well-known author, who replied to her June 17th, 1880, as follows: "Mrs. M——: In reply to your favor, I will state the testimonial to which you refer is genuine. From what I have myself experienced and from what I know of the effect of Compound Oxygen in others, I *am convinced that this preparation is one of remarkable curative power.* Your son, I think, can hardly fail to receive benefit. Others as badly diseased, and suffering for many years, have been cured, or greatly relieved, by this Treatment, as you will see by Drs. Starkey & Palen's Report of Cases, which I am well assured are authentic. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

The Real Relation Between the Human Body and the Weather Scientifically Explained.

Scientific American.

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity, is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that eighty-six per cent. of the predictions of the signal service are accurate; and those predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, for in past times the facilities for foretelling atmospheric changes were meagre indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twinging joints or painful corns. These "indications," though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggest the enquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. It foretells changes in the atmosphere long before they occur, and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, prescribe a change of air, thus hoping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, until now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems to league with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the joints, and as such was treated in the most strange, not to say, ridiculous manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailed that it was purely a muscular disorder. But this idea was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease. And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning, and prostrates the system with agony. Again its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. In its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, at another neuralgic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbago; but in whatever manner it appears it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rheumatism are increased by its great danger for it is liable to attack the brain or heart at any moment, thereby causing instant death. Indeed, nearly every case of heart disease with all its deep-seated sickness which has ever been cured, can be traced more or less directly to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it stiffens the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men and women who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed, it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical ware.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has been an undecided question, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached. In order to fairly determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, certain authorities—and letters of inquiry from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that uric acid in the blood causes rheumatism, and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid that rheumatic or neuralgic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises, "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood, and how can it best be removed?" Uric acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes. This is reason; it is science. No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable: perfect kidneys mean freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result, the pain has departed but the disease has remained, lying subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system, when, if the seat of the disorder, which are the kidneys, were reached, a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammation or chronic form is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until within the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect those great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result, the cures it has been the means of performing are really very remarkable. Indeed, there are thousands of persons in America to-day who owe their restoration to health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified over their own signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Boston physicians, among them being Dr. A. P. Lightbill, Dr. John E. Foley, Dr. Fred J. Garbit, Dr. M. L. Chamberlain, Dr. Albert N. Blodgett, Dr. John C. Sharp, Dr. Chas. W. Stevens, Dr. Henry W. Bradford, Dr. Timothy H. Smith, Dr. Charles M. Newell, Dr. William A. Dunn, Dr. J. F. Perry, Dr. John Burke, Dr. Michael F. Gavin, Dr. Aaron Young, Dr. Elisha S. Rowland, Dr. Otis Gray Randall, Dr. Stephen G. Martin, Dr. George F. Bigelow, Dr. O. W. Dow, Dr. Morris P. Wheeler, Dr. Robert W. Newell, Dr. Franklin F. Patch, Dr. Darius Wilson, Dr. William F. Cornell, Dr. Henry Sohl, Dr. Nathaniel Downes, Dr. William K. Ripley, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Dr. William Ingalls, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Dr. Joseph F. Gould, Dr. Wilson Atwood, Dr. A. Fernald, Dr. Francis H. Brown, and Dr. Hamilton Osgood.

The theory of the doctors as above explained, finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is completely removed. This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for in a disease so subtle, the cure is often very slow, but under no other plan can any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present Winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisonous acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been so easily relieved. Acting upon the theory and using the remedy above mentioned the kidneys could have been restored to their usual vigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflammation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and scientific facts regarding rheumatism, attested by the highest authority, and they are beyond question, the only correct ones ever brought forth. We are aware they are advanced ideas, but ten years hence they will be the accepted belief and practice of the world. If people suffer from rheumatic troubles in the future and with these plain truths before them, they certainly can blame no one but themselves.

Mary Whitcher's Shaker Housekeeper.

In order to introduce this new and really the best cook book yet issued, the publishers will this week distribute free, through local retail druggists, the entire first edition. Among its novel features may be mentioned dinners for every day of the week, how to cook and how to serve them, a chapter on etiquette, scores of cherished family receipts, contributed by prominent New England ladies, selections from noted *chefs*, some choice collections of the Shakers, such as apple sauce, brown bread, etc., the whole making over two hundred of the most valuable receipts ever published in one book. To be had free of charge at any of our drug stores.

Ordinarily a perfume has a limited application, and admits of little more than to be dropped upon a garment if a liquid, or carried or laid away in a sachet if a powder or a solid. For the refined demands of the household more is needed; a lasting, agreeable odor in a fluid form, which shall prove itself pleasant on the handkerchief, captivating for the purposes of the toilet, and (greatest of luxuries!) impart a delightful fragrance to the bath. The famous Murray & Lanman Florida Water fully merits these demands of refined living, as its prodigious sale in all parts of the civilized world attests.

DR. KLINE'S Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all Nerve Diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philada., Pa. 3m14

BELFAST PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly for the Journal.

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

PRODUCE MARKET.	PRICES PAID PRODUCERS		
Apples ℔ bush,	35@75	Hay ℔ ton,	$10.00@15.00
" dried, ℔ lb	5@6	Hides ℔ lb,	6@7
Beans, pea, bush	3.25@3.50	Lamb ℔ lb,	0@0
" Medium	$3.00@3.25	Lamb Skins,	$1.40@1.70
" Yellow-eyes	2.50@2.65	Mutton ℔ lb,	6@7
Butter ℔ lb,	20@25	Oats ℔ bush,	50@55
Beet ℔ lb,	6@8	Potatoes,	80@90
Barley ℔ bush,	50@60	Round Hog ℔ lb	7½@8
Cheese ℔ lb,	12@14	Straw ℔ ton,	$6.00@8.00
Chicken ℔ lb,	10@12	Turkey ℔ lb,	12@14
Calf Skins ℔ lb,	12½	Veal ℔ lb,	6@8
Duck ℔ lb,	12@14	Wool, washed, ℔ lb,	33
Eggs ℔ doz.,	16	Wool, unwashed, ℔ lb,	25
Fowl ℔ lb,	10@12	Wood, hard,	$5.00@600
Geese ℔ lb,	12@14	Wood, soft,	$3.00@3.50

RETAIL MARKET.

Beef, Corned, ℔ lb,	7@8	Lime ℔ bbl.,	$1.25
Butter, Salt, ℔ box,	20	Oat Meal ℔ lb,	5
Corn ℔ bush,	92	Onions ℔ lb,	3½@4
Cracked Corn ℔ bush,	92	Oil, Kerosene ℔ gal.,	14@20
Corn Meal ℔ bush,	92	Pollock ℔ lb,	4½@5
Cheese ℔ lb,	14@16	Pork ℔ lb,	11@12
Cotton Seed ℔ cwt.	1.70	Plaster ℔ bbl.,	$1.00
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb,	6@7	Rye Meal, ℔ lb,	3½
Cranberries ℔ qt.,	12@16	Shorts ℔ cwt.,	$1.50
Clover Seed, ℔ lb,	11@21	Sugar ℔ lb,	8½@10½
Flour ℔ bbl.,	$8.00@8.75	Salt, T. I., ℔ bush,	40
H. G. Seed ℔ bush,	$3.35	S. Potatoes ℔ lb,	0@0
Lard ℔ lb,	13@14	Wheat Meal, ℔ lb,	4½@5

Boston Market.

SATURDAY, April 1.

BUTTER—Fine dairy butter, 38@41c; fair to good, 35@37c; common, 25@33c; new western fresh creamery, 43@45c; fair to good, 40@41c; old butter, Vermont, 25@30c; common, 16@20c; western low grades 12@17c.

CHEESE—September and October factory, fine, 13½@14c; fair to good, 13@13½c; ordinary to common, 10@12c; mediums, 12½c; Worcester county, 13@13½c; range 14@14½c for choice, fair to good, 12c.

EGGS—The market is higher and very firm at 20c; eastern are very firm and closed at 20@21c, some holding at 21½c ℔ doz.; northern and western, 19½c and strong; nearby are sell at 23@25c, with an outlook for high prices between now and Easter Sunday.

BEANS—Choice hand-picked pea, $3.65; mediums, $3.50; yellow eyes, improved, $3.15@3.20; common, $2.90; red kidneys, $2.75@2.80.

POTATOES—Early rose, Aroostook, steady at $1 15; Maine Central, $1 10; Vermont the same; New York, $1 05; Burbank, 85@90c; prolifics, $1@1 05; northern, 90@95c; Jacksons, 75@80c; silver dollars, $1; peerless, 95c; Chenangoes, 70c; Irish and Scotch, 65@70c.

APPLES—Choice sell at $3@3 50, and higher for selections; fair to good, $2 50@2 75; common to medium, $1 50@2 ℔ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady and unchanged; choice timothy $21 ℔ ton; fair to good, $19@20; fine hay, $16@18; poor to ordinary, $12@14 ℔ ton. Rye straw, $17 ℔ ton; oat do, $9@10.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

The Young Ladies VI Club, Searsport, desire to extend thanks to XII Club, Belfast, for hospitalities extended, on the occasion of the First Annual Concert and Ball of the latter, Friday evening, 31st ult.
Searsport, April 4th, 1882.

LOOK HERE

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

A CARD.

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

MARRIED.

In this city, April 1st, by J. S. Harriman, Esq., Lafayette Baker and Mrs. Julia A. Knowles, both of Belfast. Also by same, April 3d, Isaac L. Baker and Miss Eleza E. Merrithew, both of Belfast.

In Islesboro, March 20th, by Wm. P. Sprague, Esq., Mr. Aaron M. Hill of Needham, Mass., and Lydia A. Dodge of Islesboro.

In Damariscotta, March 22d, George T. Kuhn and Lizzie M. Hall, both of Waldoboro.

In North Sedgwick, March 22d, Mr. Charles F. Robertson and Cora N. Gardiner, both of Brooklin.

In Boston, March 29th, Thomas B. Hedge and Helen Angier, daughter of the late Hon. James H. Mitchell of East Bridgewater, Mass.

DIED.

In this city, March 28th, Mrs. Sarah, wife of the late Cheney Dodge, aged 78 years and 24 days.

In this city, March 30th, Samuel H. Walker, aged 58 years.

In this city, March 31st, of meningitis of the brain, Lucy L., daughter of Lucy and the late John Robinson, aged 33 years and 11 months.

In Stockton, March 23d, Joshua, son of Joshua E. Jordan.

In Waldo, March 17th, Joseph, aged 3 months and 10 days; March 21st, Joel, aged 3 months and 14 days, twin sons of Willie J. and Annie A. Blood.

In Burnham, March 27th, Lizzie Murray, aged 20 years.

In Lincolnville, March 27th, Wyman Drinkwater, aged 75 years, 3 months and 2 days.

Thus has passed away a highly respected neighbor and citizen. He was a kind husband and father, and his honest and genial disposition commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was ever ready to render his services towards the needy and afflicted, and always willing to bear his part of the burdens of life. His illness was short but very distressing, and he leaves a void that none can fill. E. O.

In Detroit, Me., March 28th, Maud S., daughter of Eben P. and Mary S. Files, aged 3 years, 6 months.

In Camden, March 24th, Samuel Heal, aged 78 years and 11 days.

In Camden, March 25th, Mrs. Mercy Andrews, aged 96 years and 1 month.

In Camden, March 29th, Hermon B. Thomas, aged 22 years and 9 months.

In Castine, March 20th, Frank W. Campbell, aged 28 years.

In Hope, March 29th, Lafayette M., son of William A. and Alice Fuller, aged 6 months, 15 days.

In Thomaston, Mar. 28th, Catherine Ellen, daughter of Daniel and Bridget Murphy, aged 5 months.

In South Thomaston, March 27th, Mary, wife of John Porter, aged 41 years and 10 days.

In Rockland, March 27th, Emma L., daughter of Nelson and Julia Lane, aged 2 months.

In Rockland, March 25th, Mary L. Smith, aged 77 years, 10 months and 13 days.

In Appleton, March 24th, Alfred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Esancy, aged 96 years, 5 months.

In Appleton, March 19th, Carrie, wife of Lewman Danforth, aged 19 years, 11 months and 15 days.

In Washington, March 20th, Lizzie, daughter of John and Nancy Howard, aged 8 months.

In Waldoboro, March 18th, May, daughter of Edward Chapman, aged 12 years, 8 months and 2 days.

In Ellsworth, March 28th, Mrs. Hattie E., wife of Henry W. Eppes, aged 24 years.

In Ellsworth, March 28th, Mrs. Susan H., wife of Owen Byrn, aged 43 years and 10 months.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

March 29th, schr. Abby K. Bently, Mahaffy, Boston.

March 31st, schr. Elector Bailey, ———, Boston.

April 1st, schr. Florence Newell, ———, Portland.

" 3d, schrs. Webster Barnard, ———, Bucksport; Winslow Morse, McDonohue, Winterport; Minetta, Wade, Boston.

SAILED.

April 1st, schr. Jachin, French, New York.

" 2d, schr. Mary Eliza, Bullock, Boston.

" 3d, schrs. Abby K. Bently, Mahaffy, Jacksonville; John D. Page, ———, New York; E. L. Warren, Babbage, Lincolnville.

April 5th, schr. Webster Barnard, ———, Jacksonville.

A NOTABLE EVENT!

HAYFORD HALL,

Tuesday Evening, April 11, 1882.

GEO. A. JONES. - - Lessee.

The only appearance this season of the

Boston English Opera Co.!

30 ARTISTS 30

In Andrau's Grand Opera Comique

THE MASCOT!

Produced with Beautiful Scenic and Mechanical Effects, Elegant Costumes and Grand Chorus.

Musical Director, - Mr. G. P. TOWLE.

POPULAR PRICES ONLY.

Admission 35c. - Reserved Seats 50c.

Sale of seats to begin at F. W. POTE'S Friday, April 7th. 1w14

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH and HANDKERCHIEF.

6m14

NINETY DAYS

—AT THE—

"Ladies' Exchange,"

APRIL, MAY & JUNE.

To Our Friends Everywhere!

CHASE

Having returned from the Western Markets offer the

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS!

TO BE FOUND IN BELFAST, AT

Special Bargains!

In consideration of our increased facilities and increasing patronage, we confess a degree of pride in presenting the most ATTRACTIVE STOCK of GOODS it has ever been in our power to do. We modestly and respectfully request an examination of our merchandise, their quality and price.

DRESS GOODS!

Striped Satins, Colored Velvets, Colored Silks, Watered Satins, Novelties, Faille Silks, Foulards, Momie Brocades, Shoodas, Plaids, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Cheney Colored Silks, Lyon's Black Silks and Velvets, Tinsel Novelties, Drap de Almas, Henriettas and Cordurettes.

Rochdale, Gilbert, Middlesex, Bradford, Forest Mills and Aetna

SACKINGS!

LACES!

Black Spanish, Guipure, Black and White Spanish, French Laces, Antique, Russian, Mechlin, Irish, Cluny, Languedoc, Maltese Torchon, Saxony, Valenciennes & Breton.

SHAWLS!

Broche, Long and Square, Black and White Cashmere, Paisley, Long & Square, Woolen and Shetland.

PRINTS!

Cocheco, Merrimack, Oriental, Simpson's, Manchester, Hamilton, Allen's American, Lawrence and Windsor, at 4 1-2c, 5c, 6c, 7c 8c, and 10c.

ONE CASE

Canton & Renfrew Ginghams!

QUILTS!

Marseilles at $1.30 Toilet, 87 1-2 cents.

COTTONS!

Bleached and Brown in all Widths and Qualities, at Lowest Prices.

Butterick's Metropolitan Fashions

For Spring and Summer of 1882,

Sent post-paid to any address on receipt of order and price to any part of the United States.

☞Requests for samples of Dress or any other Goods sent immediately on application.

☞We have BARGAINS all over our store, and we guarantee the price and quality.

Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Chase.

Belfast, April, 1882.—3w14

TICKETS

TO ALL PARTS OF THE

WEST AND SOUTH!

FOR SALE BY

F. E. Crowley, Agt. M. C. R. R.,

Who is the only agent in Belfast selling via all routes.

Baggage Checked Through. No Transfer Change in Boston. Also agent for

Traveler's Insurance Company,

$3,000 and $15.00 per week for 25c. per day.

And limited first-class tickets to Boston and return, good for 15 days from date of sale, $9.00. Second-class tickets (one way) $4.00

Letters asking information promptly answered if addressed to 2m14

F. E. CROWLEY, Agt. M. C. R. R.

Patented Nov. 18&1. Has no equal.

For Ladies, Gents and Children,

Made from FINE ROLLED GOLD, will be forwarded, postpaid, to any address on receipt of 50 cts (6 months from this date) on receipt of $1. For ladies' chemise, stud sent instead of Collar Button. Remember, the goods we sell are

FINE ROLLED GOLD,

solid, and this unprecedented offer is made only to introduce our goods. To protect ourselves against Jewelers and Dealers, we send but 5 sets to any address.

For Sleeve Button we furnish either oblong, square or round-shaped stone, and either *Moss Agate, Striped Agate, Blood Stone, Onyx, Carnelian,* or *Gold Stone,* as desired. We will furnish initial or society emblem on stone, or will send fancy enameled or engraved front instead of stone, if preferred. By buying of us you save jobbers' and retailers' profits, as we are manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This is no cheap jewelry offer, but a square statement of the exact facts. Order now, as this notice will appear but twice. *Mention this paper.* Show this to your Friends. Address W. A. BATTEY & CO., Manufacturers of Specialties, Office, 218 State Street, Boston, Mass 2w14

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER *for all* BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Fits, Epilepsy and Nerve Affections.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they having expressage, P. O. and express address to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. *Sold by principal druggists.* 3m14*

RUBBER COATED SCYTHES.

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

Copyrighted. Prices on application.

13w6 FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

Important Notice!

GEO. W. BURKETT

WILL RETURN FROM

New York & Boston

—ON—

TUESDAY NEXT,

With the most magnificent stock of

CARPETINGS!

EVER DISPLAYED IN BELFAST.

Over Forty Different Styles

—OF—

TAPESTRIES!

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION.

REMEMBER!

—WE SELL—

Lowell Extra Super, Carpeting

At 85c. per yard, the BEST MAKE.

Geo. W. Burkett,

83 Main St., - City Block.

Eight Thousand Feet OF FLOOR ROOM.

J. C. THOMPSON & SON

IRON FRONT STORE, MAIN ST., BELFAST, MAINE.

Having one of the LARGEST and BEST STOCKS of

Furniture, Looking Glasses,

FEATHERS, MATRESSES,

Table Cutlery, Crockery, Kitchen Goods,

—ALSO—

CASKETS, COFFINS,

Robes & Trimming Goods.

constantly on hand, and receiving NEW supplies by nearly every boat from the best manufacturers in Boston and New York, and having one of the firm in the latter city to buy and keep posted on styles and prices; and also having had over thirty years experience in buying and handling the above goods, we feel confident that we can meet the market, sell as low, deal as fairly, and give as much for the money as any other firm.

PICTURE FRAMES ON HAND

AND MADE TO ORDER.

Now all we ask is for customers to give us a call and look over our extensive stock and get prices, feeling assured that if they do we shall get our share of the trade.

☞Do not feel afraid that you will offend us if you do not purchase.

J. C. Thompson & Son.

Belfast, April 6, 1882.—3m14

The Largest!

—AND—

BEST SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

Clothing,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths

—AND—

Window Shades,

MAY BE FOUND AT

Arnold Harris & Son,

78 Main St., - Belfast.

All our goods are bought for CASH and we will give our customers the benefit. 12

Please Give Us a Call.

70 R. H. COOMBS, 70

SUCCESSOR TO

A. B. MATHEWS,

HAS NOW A FULL STOCK OF

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

—ALSO—

Cornices, Poles, Curtains,

LAMBREQUINS & DRAPERIES,

Nice Cretonnes, Lounge Coverings,

FRINGES, GIMPS, &c.

Caskets, Coffins & Robes

Of all kinds, a large supply always on hand.

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

MR. CHAS. COOMBS will be in the store, ready at all times to wait upon any who call. 10

REMEMBER US AT

70 Main Street, - Belfast, Me.

Real Estate for Sale.

I OFFER TWO GOOD HOUSES for sale in Bucksport Village, either or both on easy terms, or will exchange for western land and pay difference if any. Address Mr. S. P. HALL, Bucksport, or the subscriber at Kewanee, Illinois. JOHN WENTWORTH.

March 15, 1882.—3m13

Caution Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife, ELVIRA HARDING, has left my bed and board without justifiable cause, this is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. A. M. HARDING.

Appleton, April 5, 1882.—3w14*

OPENING

—OF—

Spring Carpetings

On Monday April 3d, I shall be prepared to show the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waldo County the largest and most desirable stock of carpetings ever opened in Belfast, comprising

BRUSSELLS,

TAPESTRIES,

Lowell Extra Supers,

From 75c. to 95c.

COTTON CHAINS, HEMPS,

OIL CLOTHS

In all widths.

Straw

An Interesting Account!

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

Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, whose name may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article similar to this, was, like his father, afflicted with Stone in the Bladder, only that his case was more serious than his father's. On the appearance of the disease the father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who, he said, would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy replied, suggesting the use of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," which had worked so successfully in the father's case. Mr. Hicks, who has been assured by the local physicians that they could do nothing more for him, tried "Favorite Remedy," at a venture. After two weeks' use of it he passed a stone ¾ of an inch long and of the thickness of a pipe-stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of the return of the trouble. Here is a sick man healed. What better results could have been expected? What greater benefit could medical science confer? The end was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the Blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as all those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists. 1m14

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

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

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

(TRADE MARK.)

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

The Best Remedy Known to Man.

12,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the Stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the Skin and Induces Healthy Perspiration.

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

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

Bucksport, Hancock Co., Me.

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

Dresden Mills, Lincoln Co., Me.

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

York, York Co., Me.

Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has greatly benefited me in my Dyspepsia and Debility of the Nervous System. I would not be without it. J. A. WITHAM.

Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.

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

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village, in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application. 1y15

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

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

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

A Never-Failing Cure for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, etc.

After forty years of trial, Perry Davis' Pain Killer stands unrivaled. It is safe! It acts immediately! It never fails!

Editor of the St. John (N. B.) News, says:
In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, etc., it is the *most effectual* remedy we know of. No family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour.

From the Cincinnati Dispatch:
We have *seen* its magic effects, and *know* it to be a good article.

From I. S. Potter, U. S. Consul at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia:
After long years of use, I am satisfied it is positively efficient as a healing remedy for wounds, bruises, and spraints.

W. W. Sharper, Valdosta, Ga., says:
It is a panacea for all bruises and burns.

From R. W. Adams, Saco, Me.:
It gave me immediate relief.

R. Lewis says:
In forty years' use it never has failed me.

W. W. Lum, Nicholville, N. Y., says:
I use your Pain Killer frequently. It *relieves* pain and soreness, and *heals* wounds like magic.

J. W. Dee says:
For scalds and burns it has no equal.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not a new untried remedy. For forty years it has been in constant use; and those who have used it the longest are its best friends.

Its success is entirely because of its merit. Since the Pain Killer was first introduced, hundreds of new medicines have come and gone, while to-day this medicine is more extensively used and more highly valued than ever before. Every family should have a bottle ready for use. Much pain and heavy doctors' bills may often be saved by prompt application of the Pain Killer. Unlike most medicines, it is perfectly safe even in the hands of a child. Try it once thoroughly, and it will prove its value. Your druggist has it at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

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

1yr25

WHEAT BITTERS. THE BEST AND The Richest BLOOD, BRAIN and NERVE -F-O-O-D-

CAREFULLY PREPARED. THOROUGHLY TESTED. ACCEPTABLE AND RELIABLE.

The Phosphates of the Wheat are its most valuable food property, and are, when properly prepared, the most acceptable nutriment with which to build up the system.

The Blood, Brain and Nerves are the forces which bear the strain of every day work and life, and in order to save sickness it is wise to BUILD FOR HEALTH.

Wheat Bitters are prepared, *not by fermentation* but by solution and are richest in the Phosphates, while the starch and impure matter are eliminated. These make in themselves a basis, to which is added the best and choicest medicinal qualities, necessary to make it a tonic and bitter. It is at once healthful, pleasant to the taste and must not be confounded with the thousand and one cheap alcoholic bitters which are sold as cure-alls. Medicine is doubly effective when used with food, so as to nourish while it corrects.

Sold by druggists, $1.00 per bottle.
WHEAT BITTERS CO., M'f'rs. N. Y.

1yr6eow

The Round of Life.

Two children down by the shining strand,
With eyes as blue as the summer sea,
While the sinking sun fills all the land
With the glow of a golden mystery;
Laughing aloud at the sea-mew's cry,
Gazing with joy on its snowy breast,
Till the first star looks from the evening sky,
And the amber bars stretch over the west.

A soft green dell by the breezy shore,
A sailor lad and a maiden fair;
Hand clasped in hand, while the tale of yore
Is borne again on the listening air.
For love is young, though love be old.
And love alone the heart can fill;
And the dear old tale, that has been told
In the days gone by, is spoken still.

A trim-built home on a sheltered bay;
A wife looking out on the listening sea:
A prayer for the loved one far away,
And prattling imps 'neath the old roof tree:
A lifted latch and a radiant face
By the open door in the falling night;
A welcome home and a warm embrace
From the love of his youth and his children bright.

An aged man in an old arm chair;
A golden light from the western sky;
His wife by his side, with her silvered hair,
And the open book of God close by;
Sweet on the bay the gloaming falls,
And bright is the glow of the evening star:
But dearer to them are the jasper walls
And golden streets of the Land afar.

An old churchyard on a green hillside,
Two lying still in their peaceful rest:
The fishermens' boats going out with the tide
In the fiery glow of the amber west.
Children's laughter and old men's sighs,
The night that follows the morning clear,
A rainbow bridging our darkened skies,
Are the round of our lives from year to year.
[Chambers' Journal.

Gems of Thought.

Expect but fear not death. [Quarles.

He is gentil that doth gentil dedis. [Chaucer.

Husbands are like lots in the lottery. [Marston.

Patience, which is almost power. [Mrs Browning.

Every one is the son of his own works. [Cervantes.

Life without love can be borne, but life without honor, never.

On every mountain height
Is rest. [Goethe.

Everywhere in life the true question is, not what we *gain* but what we *do*. [Carlyle.

Before I bring words to market, I should like to see 'em a bit scarcer. [George Eliot.

To be honest as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand. [Shakespeare.

Sleep, riches and health are only truly enjoyed after they have been interrupted. [Richter.

The words of a man's mouth are as deep waters, and the well-spring of wisdom as a flowing brook.

It is a truth but too well known, that rashness attends youth, as prudence does old age. [Cicero.

Dreadful is their doom whom doubt has driven
To censure fate and pious hope forgo.
[Beattie.

Money was made, not to command our will.
But all our lawful pleasures to fulfil.
[Cowley.

Take care to be an economist in prosperity.
There is no fear of your being one in adversity. [Zimmerman.

That seems to me very great and noble—that power of respecting a feeling which he does not share or understand. [George Eliot.

Humility is to make a right estimate of one's self. It is no humility for a man to think less of himself than he ought. [Spurgeon.

How will many things that are familiar look when we come to see them from that new and distant point of view which we must all take up, one day or other. [Dickens.

"Why should we fear?" whispered the children,
"There is nothing so small
But God will care for it in earth or heaven:
He sees the sparrows fall." [Celia Thaxter.

Unwillingness to acknowledge whatever is good in religion foreign to our own has always been a very common trait of human nature, but it seems to me neither generous nor just. [Lydia M. Child.

The people of this country have shown, by the highest proofs human nature can give, that wherever the path of duty and honor may lead, however steep and rugged it may be, they are ready to walk in it. [Garfield.

The Magazines.

Our Little Ones for April is bright and sunshiny as usual. It is a dainty and delightful publication.

The monthly part of Golden Days for April contains interesting serials, short stories of travel and adventure, and numerous illustrations. It publishes only healthful literature, and is deservedly the boy's favorite. James Elverson, publisher, Philadelphia.

The numbers of The Living Age for March 18th and 25th contain The Relations of Religion to Asiatic States, and The King and His Successor. Fortnightly; English Players in Germany. 1600, Nineteenth Century; Romance in Business, and Juliet, Blackwood; Robt. Southey and Caroline Bowles, Fraser; The Social State of the Hebrides Two Centuries Ago, Cornhill; Dutch Etiquette, Leisure Hour; Things that a Lady would like to know, Swindling as a Fine Art, and Servant Hunting, Saturday Review; Friends and Friends, and Wives in Training, Spectator; Three Unpublished Letters of Horace Walpole, Academy, with instalments of "Robin" by Mrs. Parr, and "Lady Jane" by Mrs. Oliphant, and the usual amount of poetry. Littell & Co. Boston.

The New Party.

The dead Greenbackers will hardly succeed in resurrecting themselves unless they can bring to their assistance a more potent miracle-worker than a paper petition, even though it contain "500,000 signatures." The issues which they present for a "new political organization" are either as dead as themselves or already appropriated. They would: "1. Destroy sectional strife." The strife was ended a year ago. "2. Pay promptly the public bonded debt." Why not give posterity a chance? "3. Reduce taxes and expenditures." Why, certainly. So say we all of us. But how can you do No. 2 if you mean business on No. 3? "4. Establish the unlimited coinage of gold and silver." Especially, we suppose, of clipped silver dollars, that won't circulate even under compulsion. "5. Substitute government legal tender paper for bank issues." And never mind the constitution, which had to be strained to the breaking point to warrant the issue of the present notes as a war necessity. "6, 7 and 8. Overthrow corruption, secure a free ballot and a fair count; destroy the power of corporations over money, transportation, invention and land and labor." These planks are all patented by Sam Tilden, Bill Chandler and John Kelly, and the use of them by the galvanized Greenbackers is a clear infringement. The new party, when it comes, will not, it is safe to say, be found in any such combination of clap-trap and buncombe. [Boston Herald.

Rockland's Steam Coaster.

The trial trip of the three-masted schooner rigged steam propeller Maynard Sumner, built at the South End, was made Tuesday. So far as can be judged from this preliminary trial, the vessel will be a success. She is an experiment, being the first steam vessel of the class ever built. She is 149 feet long, 28½ feet beam, 10 feet hold, and registers 307.07 tons. Her carrying capacity is large for her size, and the engine and coal bunkers are so disposed that room which would otherwise not be available is utilized. The engine is 120 horse-power, which is sufficient for the attainment of a considerable rate of speed. The mizzen mast is of iron and is used as a smoke-stack. She is commanded by J. C. Cousins. John R. Rich is mate, Edw. Sennett engineer, and four seamen and a cook comprise the crew. She goes to Vinalhaven to load granite for New York and Albany. As reported last week, parties have contracted for a vessel like the Maynard Sumner to be commanded by Capt. James L. Smith, now master of schooner John Bird. She is to be built by Goss & Sawyer, of Bath. Mr. Goss was present at the trial of the Maynard Sumner. [Rockland Opinion.

American Newspapers in 1882.

The American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a per centage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts, the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every State not mentioned above, and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

It is estimated that nearly a thousand horses are suffering and a good many valuable animals have died in Boston from the effects of what appears to be blood poisoning, caused by the use of impure salt on the streets by horse railway companies.

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

"In New Jersey if a bank cashier or public officer of trust doesn't get home by 9 o'clock at night, they immediately begin forwarding his mail to Europe.

Grateful to Invalids.

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

A man with a felon on his hand is entitled to sympathy. How much more the keeper of the State Prison, who has a great many.

Nursing mothers gain strength by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It acts like a charm in restoring to health and strength overstrained nature.

There are men who stand around on street corners from one election campaign to another without knowing to whom they belong.

Unrivaled.

As being a certain cure for the worst forms of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, impurity of blood, torpid liver, disordered kidneys, etc., and as a medicine for eradicating every species of humor, from an ordinary pimple to the worst ulcer, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS stand unrivaled. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast.

"Angelica Jane" is curious about the meaning of the word "swag." Well, Angelica Jane, swag is what successful politicians carry in their vest pockets.

A Foolish Mistake.

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

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

1yr7

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

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

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

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

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

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

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness Depression and Indigestion.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

1yr16

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

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. 1yreow48

FURNACE FOR SALE.

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

---

Special Notice.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNed, That we have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

W. K. MORISON & CO.,

to carry on the general

Hardware, Iron, Paint, Oil, &c.,

business as formerly conducted by **E. J. Morison & Co., 52 Main Street.** W. K. Morison, who has had the almost exclusive control of the business for the past two years, will continue to act as managing partner. We would be pleased to see all old customers of the late firm, our friends, and the public generally, at the OLD STORE, when in want of goods in our line.

W. K. MORISON, JOHN G. PENDLETON, C. F. MORISON. } **W. K. MORISON & CO., 52 Main Street, Belfast, Me.**

Belfast, March 27, 1882.

All parties indebted to the late firm of E. J. MORISON & CO. are requested to call and settle at once, as the books will be left with us but a short time longer.

4w13 W. K. MORISON & CO.

NEW YORK —AND— NEW ENGLAND

1st Mortgage

6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Due 1905.

This security is a first mortgage upon this road and its properties.

FOR SALE BY

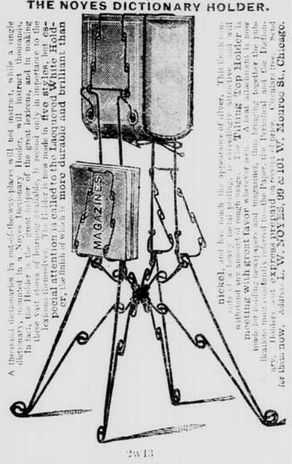
AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST CO.,

55 CONGRESS STREET,

Simmons Building Boston.

2w13

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY, A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS, A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS, And an ornament for your house, all in one, THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.



A literary dictionaries in color of every phase will not instruct, while a single dictionary, mounted in a Noyes Dictionary Holder, will instruct thousands. The Noyes Dictionary Holder is a great help to reference in the Library, Office or Parlor, and is a beautiful ornament to any room. Taking up but little space, it can be placed on a table or chair, or hung on the wall. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, $1.50. Address, THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER CO., 501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore. Sold also by all Stationers and Newsdealers. Dealers and Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal discount to the trade. Address as above. Mention this paper.

2w13

MANHOOD

HOW LOST HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* of SEMINAL WEAKNESS or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid,* on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address 1y13

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box, 450.

Springfield, Massachusetts.

Fire and Marine

Insurance Company.

Annual Statement, January 1st, 1882.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Assets $2,275,807.82

LIABILITIES

Capital stock all paid up	$1,000,000.00	
Outstanding Losses	82,755.65	
Re Insurance Fund	715,035.20	
All other Claims	20,799.00	$1,821,690.85
Surplus over all Liabilities		$453,116.97
Surplus as regards Policy Holders		$1,453,116.97

J. N. DUNHAM, President.
SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.
ANDREW J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Policies written on desirable Risk by 3w13

FRED ATWOOD, Agent, - Winterport, Maine.

I Arise to Say!

IF YOU WANT A

Plow or a Hoe,

—OR A—

Fork or a Shovel,

to do your spring work, you'll better go to

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

N. B. Get a RUBBER COATED SCYTHE too, for later he may be out of them. 6w13

LADIES Are you aware that most of the low-priced **SPOOL COTTON** is either short in length, or only two cord, and possibly both?

Much that is labelled 200 yards does not contain over 130 yards.

Dealers sell it because they can buy it cheap, and do not expect the cheat to be discovered.

You should insist upon having **HOLYOKE THREAD,** every spool of which is warranted three-cord, and to contain 200 yards.

It is cheaper for you at three cents a spool than most makes are at two cents.

See that a poorer article, on most of which the manufacturers make a profit, is ashamed to sell its name, is not imposed on you instead of it, from interested motives. 13w13

$7.25 PLOW.

To open trade, I shall sell a limited number of Two Horse Full-Rigged Iron Beam Plows. Good work, light draught. Only one Plow to a customer. Cash with order. Give shipping directions.

6w13 FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

LIVE MEN

WANTED to solicit orders for our Nursery Stock. Any able-bodied man 25 years of age, or more, can succeed. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. Address, stating age,

2w13 **R. G. CHASE & CO., 8 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.**

American Hotel.

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

1yr10 **American Hotel, Belfast, Me.**

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE.

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

CHAS. H. CROSBY.

Belfast, Dec. 29, 1881.—1tf

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR

Ten Years' Washington

By **Mary Clemmer.** It portrays the "*inner life,*" Sights and Scenes, Marvels and Mysteries of the Capitol; tells of the daily life at the White House and of all its famous occupants; shows the wonders and inside workings of every Government Department; and gives truthful revelations of life "behind the scenes," "*as a wide-awake woman sees it.*" 48 fine Engravings. *The best selling book out.* Agents Wanted. Ladies & gentlemen. *Extra Terms free.* Send for circulars to the HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn. 9w6

FOR SALE.

I OFFER TWO GOOD HOUSES FOR SALE IN Bucksport Village, either or both on easy terms, or will exchange for western land and pay difference if any. Address Mr. S. P. HALL, Bucksport, or the subscriber at Kewanee, Illinois.

March 15, 1882.—3w13 JOHN WENTWORTH.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake, with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemist. 1y26

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,

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

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

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TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

BOSTON, October 19, 1870.

R. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear sir: You procured for me, in 1840, my first patent. Since then you have acted for and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, reissues and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I still send almost the whole of my business, in your line, and advise others to employ you.

Yours truly, GEORGE DRAPER.

Boston, January 1, 1882.—1yrl

Assessors' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Assessors of Belfast, hereby give notice to the inhabitants of said city, to make and bring in to them true and perfect lists of their polls and estates, real and personal, in writing, including money on hand or at interest and debts due more than they are owing, and all property held in trust as guardian, executor, administrator, or otherwise (except such as is by law exempt from taxation) which they are possessed of on the first day of April next, and be prepared to substantiate the same according to law. And for the purpose of receiving said lists, and making transfers of real estate, the undersigned will be in session at the assessors' office during the business hours of each day from the FIRST TO THE SIXTEENTH OF APRIL NEXT, (and no longer) and any personal examination of property by the assessors will not be considered as a waiver for neglect of any person in bringing in true and perfect lists as required by law. Blanks on which to make said lists may be had by applying to the assessors. Highway surveyors of the several districts are requested to bring in their tax-books of 1881, by the tenth of April next.

Agents of the several school districts are requested to make return under oath to the assessors, of the number of scholars belonging to each family in their respective districts, their names and age, together with the names of the heads of the families, as soon as may be after the first day of April.

CHAS. MOORE, GEO. E. WALLACE, ALFRED A. SMALL, } Assessors Belfast.

Belfast, March 23, 1882.—3w12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency. No. 2642.

2w14

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF **PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.**

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A best of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "*Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" but the fact that it is prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists. 3w13

LAW NOTICE.

A. G. JEWETT having disposed of the milking establishment on his farm, will endeavor to make it for the *interest* of litigating parties and their counsel to call on him for professional aid instead of going out of the county for it, as he will now give his time to his profession, and the service of his clients, who will find him in his office *daily* (from 8 A. M. to 12 M. noon, and from 2 to 5 P. M.) and at his house at all other hours of the day ready to attend to clients. The Waldo Bar embodies all the legal talent required to try both sides of any case in court, and need not submit to the mortification of going out of the county for professional assistance. A. G. JEWETT.

Feb. 14, 1882.—6m7

JOHN ATWOOD & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Salmon, Fresh Water Fish of all kinds, &c. All kinds Barrel Heading.

110 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

Shipments paid for soon as sold. Any information given as to markets, &c. 6m5*

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc. having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 1yr37

THOMAS S. RICH & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 118 South Market Street, - Boston.

References, by permission.

SILAS PEIRCE & CO., Boston.
ISAAC RICH & CO., Boston.

WANTED.

Active and reliable men to travel and solicit orders for NURSERY STOCK. Address, stating age, previous occupation and names as references. S. T. CANNON, *Augusta, Maine.*

2m11*

Agents Wanted for Sullivan's

IRELAND OF TO-DAY.

(Just Out. Edited by **Thos. Power O'Connor, M. P.**)

It tells why the people are poor and uneducated, why rents are high and famines occur. It shows how the land was confiscated, and the manufactories ruined. It describes the Land League, the Land Act and the Coercion Bill. Contains 32 Engravings and Map in Colors. **Price only $2.00 per Copy.** Sale immense. Send **50cts.** for full outfit and begin work at once. For full particulars, address

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14w9

SEAMEN WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED SEAMEN WANTED IN ROCKLAND for coasting. Apply to JOHN S. RANLETT, Shipping Agent. Rockland, Aug 30, 1881.—36

Farm for Sale.

The JOHN PHILBROOK farm in East Knox. Enquire of W. K. MORISON, Belfast, Me. 16tf

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FERTILIZERS!

Call and see me for FERTILIZERS before you buy. 13w8

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me

Benson's —AWARDED— Capcine 6 Porous —MEDALS— Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.

Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
They are superior to Electricity or galvanism.
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. BEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

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ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY —FOR— RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CRAMPS, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and *Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

It is a *safe, sure,* and *effectual* Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on HORSES. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases INSTANTANEOUS. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions for the treatment of above diseases. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Restores Gray Hair to its natural color and prevents baldness. 50 cents and $1 at druggists.

FLORESTON COLOGNE. An exquisite fragrance, perfumed with exceedingly lasting propriety. 25 and 75 cents.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

Unlike the popular nostrums of the day, Parker's Ginger Tonic contains no Alcohol, Rum, Whiskey, Brandy, Mandrake, Stillingia, Cinchona, Quassia, Bitter Roots, or any other of the long vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and nervous system, and is the best family medicine for the aged, weak, nervous, and those requiring a tonic.

The Best and Purest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Weakness, Elimination, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Gnawing Pain, Dizziness, Want of Sleep, Low Spirits, Want of Appetite, Want of Energy and Want of Flesh, Parker's Ginger Tonic will cure you. It will give other blood and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS Will be paid for any of the ingredients found in Ginger Tonic or for any thing injurious to the most delicate invalid. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles, containing more than four times the quantity of the 25 and $1 size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 356 Wm St., N.Y.

1yr13

BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE

SEND F