


LIST
WEEK.
—
and Dress Cambrics,
Yard.
All Colors, only 29c.
Knit Hose, 20c.
Undervests, 4 for 50c.
Lacy Hose, 25c.
" " 12½ c.
" " 15 and 25c.
" " Past Colors, 25c.
SILK QUILTS, \$1 Ea.
—
Largest Assortment of
GOODS!
—
brought into this city.
COCKETS,
WRAPS 
COCK. —
CURTAINS
—
Prices.

BURKE,
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Maine.

Your Mines!

BALL OUTFIT
EVERY

50 & Over
 Clothing House.
 and Choicest Line of
 Short Pants,
 Parents bring in your
 se both.
 es are Correct.
 OF

SPRING OVERCOATS,
in the market in
 Fingering & Plain Worsted.
of our Clothing is perfect and
every garment the BEST
 Price Clothing House,
 T. B. HENSLER.



Good Butter!

number of the best butter makers in
County furnish us with their Butters. Also
Butter from the
Monroe Creamery. 

HOWES & CO.

Special Prices!"

I want an implement of any kind, get my
order before long.

**ROWS, PLOW SULKIES, RAKES and
MOWERS very Cheap.**

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.
9, 1889.—10c EGP.

Blacksmith Shop
FOR SALE OR RENT.
blacksmith shop, lower Main street, in Bel-

W. H. QUMBY,
At Belfast Savings Bank.
East, May 6, 1889.—19

Republican Journal Supplement.

VOLUME 61.

BELFAST, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

NUMBER 21.

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

There was an examination of candidates for the Civil Service, at Reception hall, City building, Portland, Friday morning. The examination was conducted by Mr. W. J. Vickery, a member of the Central board of examiners at Washington, assisted by the local examining boards of the Custom house and post office. In a conversation with Mr. Vickery, a reporter of the Advertiser gained some interesting information about the methods of the civil service in Friday's examination.

"How many candidates are you examining today?" asked the reporter.

"Twenty-eight in all for the railway mail service, 8 for department clerks at Washington, 7 for special examiners in the treasury department, 4 copyists and 1 for post office inspector."

"Which is the best paid office of these?"

"That of post office inspector. The salary is \$1000 a year and in addition \$4 per day while employed."

"How many post office inspectors are there in the country?"

"About one hundred and seventeen."

"How many applicants are there for these positions?"

"From 500 to 800."

"How many new inspectors will be appointed?"

"Not over 50 or 60."

"So this one man who is being examined today will have to take his chance with this other 500 or more?"

"Yes."

"What do the other offices pay, for which you are examining today?"

"Special examiners get \$1400 a year and \$3 a day while employed. Department clerks get \$1000 a year. Copyists receive \$200 and employees of the railway mail service \$800 a year or less."

"To what ages are candidates limited?"

"They must all be over 20 years of age, except those for the railway mail service, who must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, unless the candidate has been discharged from the army for disability received in the line of duty."

"What is the character of these examinations in general?"

"In general we aim to make the examination a test of the work to be done in the office for which the person is a candidate."

"Please give me an example."

"Well, in the examination of candidates for the railway mail service one quarter of the examination is devoted to a test of the speed and accuracy with which the candidate can read 100 cards. One fifth of the examination is devoted to testing the candidate's knowledge of the railway lines and their connections within his own mail division. Then he is examined on his knowledge of the location of the principal cities and towns and the general geography of the United States. Only a small portion of the examination is devoted to tests of general clerical work."

"When will the next examination occur in Portland?"

"Thursday, September 26. In Bangor, September 28. There will also be an examination at Springfield, Mass., the 25th of the present month. This is open to all who file applications at Washington six days before the examination."

Mr. Vickery spoke very highly of the two local examining boards and commended the faithfulness with which they have always performed their work.

INVESTIGATING THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

Mr. T. J. Lyons, special agent for the Maine Labor bureau, has been at North Haven during the past week investigating the mackerel fishery. This industry in which only a few years ago twenty or more vessels and three or four hundred men from this town were engaged, is now paralyzed. As a result the population has dropped from 550 in 1880 to less than 500 and to-day crews can with difficulty be found for the two or three vessels that without much hope of success will again try for mackerel this year. Some of the fishermen live in the belief that the restrictions placed on the early southern fishery may in time bring back the mackerel to our shores, but the majority unite in the opinion that the only cause of the failure is the indiscriminate selling, until this is stopped they hope for no improvement. Part of the fleet once engaged in the business have been sold at a sacrifice. Other vessels still lie at their moorings and if the mackerel should return can be prepared at short notice.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Burleigh has made the following, among other nominations:

Railroad Commissioner, David N. Mortland, chairman of the Board, Rockland.

Commissioners to select and purchase a site, at or near Bangor, for a new insane hospital, Joseph W. Porter, Bangor, Jasper Hutchings, Brewer, Daniel A. Robinson, Bangor.

Commissioners to inquire into the system of taxation in other states and this State, A. R. Savage, Auburn, S. A. Holbrook, Freeport, O. G. Hall, Waterville.

George P. Dutton, Municipal Judge, Ellsworth.

Fish and Game Wardens, J. L. Brown, Bowdoinham; John Kennard, Parsonsfield; Llewellyn W. Kilgore, Moro Plantation; Frank M. Perkins, Bradley; Timothy Southard, Bangor; Freeman Tyler, Greenville; Charles W. Tracy, Gouldsboro.

A FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED WESTERN COUNTESS.

In the Maine news on the first page is a report concerning the embarrassment of a western investment company and bank. In an interview with Hon. F. E. Richards the Portland Advertiser learns that the United States National Bank and U. S. Investment Company, of Atchison, Kansas, were organized two years ago, by two men, one from Augusta and one from Gardiner. They were not satisfied and organized besides the Atchison Land company. Still later they formed the U. S. Bank Building Company; then one of them put a large amount of money into a St. Louis land scheme. The result is that the U. S. Investment Company, the U. S. Bank Building Company and the Atchison Land Company are embarrassed. They are to be consolidated and put under new management. The U. S. Bank of Atchison, however, is not embarrassed.

A STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

There is living in the county of Franklin a man who was born in the States, three towns and three counties, but who has never moved, still living where he was born. The facts of the case are these: Charles Graham was born in the state of Massachusetts, town of New Vineyard and county of Kennebec, the 28th day of May 1819. In 1820 that part of Massachusetts was incorporated or set off as Maine. He still lived in New Vineyard, Kennebec county, but instead of Massachusetts, Maine. Then the part of New Vineyard he lived in was set off into the town of Industry, Somerset county. When Franklin county was incorporated Industry was set off to help form a new county which was Franklin. In 1850 the part of Industry where he lived was again set off into the town of Farmington. Mr. Graham will be 70 years old the 28th day of May, 1889, and has never married.

THE LAW RELATING TO PEDDLERS.

The law requiring peddlers to take out a license goes into effect on the fifteenth of July. It provides that each person desirous of a permit shall file his application with the Secretary of State with a certificate that he is of good moral character from the mayor or selectmen of some city or town in Maine and a list of the municipalities in which he intends to vend his wares. He must also file a sworn statement that he is a citizen of the United States. The secretary has prepared all necessary blanks, which he will furnish to the officers of any place on application. Many foreigners who peddle throughout the State are much exercised over the new law, and numerous questions have been received from them in regard to its provisions. As but few of them are naturalized a great portion will be driven into other states.

INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE DECIDED.

The case of Fred B. Dolflo, of Mt. Vernon, against the German American Insurance Co., and the Phoenix Insurance Co., which had been on trial in the Superior Court for Kennebec county for the past two weeks, resulted Thursday in a verdict for the defendants. Plaintiff claimed to recover \$10,000 insurance for loss of his buildings and contents, April 17th, 1888, and the ground of the defense was the false swearing and fraud of the plaintiff in his proofs of loss. E. W. Whitehouse was counsel for the plaintiff and Orville D. Baker and Leslie C. Cornish for the defendants. The trial has been one of the longest ever known in that county and has excited a widespread interest.

THOMAS H. SHERMAN, CONSUL TO LIVERPOOL.

Thomas H. Sherman, recently appointed Consul at Liverpool, is credited to the District of Columbia, where he has lived for many years, although originally from Maine. He was a telegraph operator, became private secretary to Mr. Blaine when the latter was Speaker, in 1882, and retained the same connection during Mr. Blaine's term in the Senate and his former administration of the State Department. After Mr. Blaine's retirement from public life Mr. Sherman continued in the Department, attached to the Consular Bureau. He has acted as private secretary to Mr. Blaine since March fourth.

SERVICE STRIPES FOR THE MILITIA.

By general orders, every man in the Maine militia who has served out his full term of enlistment faithfully, is entitled to a "service stripe." Previous to April 12 (term of enlistment being five years) and this order requires that the soldier should have been continuously in the service that time. On April 12th the term changes to three years, for which term of faithful service the service stripe is to be subsequently given. Some of the companies have quite a large number of men entitled to this stripe and they are now in asking for it, as it is considered a high honor.

IN GENERAL.

Walter Blaine has almost entirely recovered from the accident which resulted in the breaking of his leg.

Ex-Mr. John Bean has been in Thomaston the past week, making preparations to move to San Jose, California.

Mr. J. T. Douglas has been appointed general agent for the Green Mountain Railway company, with headquarters at Bar Harbor.

Governor Burleigh has received an invitation to attend a celebration of a hundred years and important industrial enterprises at Decatur and New Decatur, Alabama, May 29th and 30th.

R. A. Munroe of Milo dropped dead Friday afternoon in his store. Heart disease was the cause. He was a prominent citizen of the town and was 30 years. He leaves a wife and five children.

The Addison Paving Company of Addison have contracted to furnish New York parties with 150,000 paving blocks. They are at present working their quarry with 21 hands and are turning out 2000 blocks a day.

Calvin Page, collector of internal revenue for the district of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, has received the resignation of Deputy Thomas F. Murphy of Augusta, to take effect June 1. Mr. Murphy resigns to engage in private business.

The new state of Washington contains a large number of Maine men. In the proceedings of a primary in the 20th Seattle district, to choose delegates to the Democratic county convention, F. R. Rowell, Esq., of Rockland, has made secretary, and George Donworth, Esq., formerly of Port Fairfield, presided. Both were chosen delegates.

The safe at the Mercer post office was blown open last Thursday night, all the stamps stolen, \$300 in cash, state bond No. 897, for \$500, and about one thousand dollars worth of other bonds were carried off. There is no clue to the robbers, who are thought to be professionals.

President Van Horn of the Canadian Pacific, with a special train, turned the first wheel of Canadian Pacific passenger service in the state of Maine on Thursday, when, with a Maine Central engineer as pilot, his car was taken from Mattawamkeag to Vanebo on route to St. John.

Dr. A. E. Cobb, whose testimony at the coroner's inquest in the Biddeford malpractice case was so damaging to Dr. Frost, has received four anonymous letters threatening vengeance if he dares testify against Dr. Frost in his trial at the supreme court this week.

Illinois papers announce the death of Hon. Jonathan Simpson of Oquawka, Henderson county, in that State. He was born in Penobscot county, educated in the schools of Bangor, preparing himself to enter college, but was obliged to give up his studies on account of ill health, and in 1847 went to Oquawka, where he attained eminence as a lawyer and held positions of importance in that State. His age was 64 years.

The Canadian Pacific officials have made request upon all railroads of the United States for representation via the route through Maine, making a point of the fact that the "short line" lessens the distance between Montreal and St. John, and consequently between the west via Montreal and all provincial points.

The present term of the Kennebec county Superior Court while one of the largest on record has also been a disastrous one to run sellers. Eighty-eight indictments were found and a conviction was secured in all but two cases. The liquor sellers have paid \$4,000 in fines into the county treasury. County Attorney Carlton says that at no time since the passage of the prohibitory law have the run-sellers been so hard pressed in Kennebec county as now.

Bates College Notes.

May 18, 1889. Tennis is rapidly growing in favor at the college. It is the only outdoor sport that the co-ed-care to engage in, and the boys think it is much the best sport, especially when the young ladies play. There are at present six tennis courts at the college and three at the Latin School. The favorite game for the divinity students is croquet.

The base ball team have been absent nearly all the week. On account of a sprained ankle Ray is yet unable to play. Wilson has so injured his arm that he cannot pitch; nevertheless he did some wonderful playing on second base at Waterville last Wednesday, the 16th inst., when the Bates beat the Collys 10 to 9. Pennell, from the Latin School, accompanied the Bates on their recent trip and pitched for them against the No. Anson and Pittsfield. At Pittsfield he struck out fifteen men. At Bangor the M. S. C. were beaten 16 to 14. These victories have given the Bates team great encouragement. At the present writing they hold 21 position in the college league. To-night the college bell was rung for 1 1/2 hours, and when the train came in about forty of the students went down to meet their victorious team. A large was in readiness to carry the boys up to the college.

Prof. Chase is sick with the mumps and has not been able to meet his class for more than a week. Monahan, '86, is in town.

The net earnings of the league game played on the Lewiston grounds, between the Collys and Bowdoin, yielded the Bates team \$70. They have hired the fenced grounds instead of using the college grounds.

WILLS FILED.

The following is a summary of the wills filed at the May term of the Probate Court, in this city:

William R. Tyler, late of Frankfort, bequeaths to the brothers and sisters who survive him the Tyler farm, so called.

William McAlister, late of Barabam, gives to his sons, O. S. McAlister and H. L. McAlister, notes and money amounting to \$200 each, and to his daughter, Mrs. Eliza E. Cole, all his personal property of whatever nature. Henry M. Cole is named as executor.

Peter C. Cane, late of Searsport, bequeaths to his wife Anna M. Cane all his property of whatsoever nature. Should his wife become deceased then the property to be divided equally between Cane and Josephine L. Cane. If all the above named persons become deceased then the property shall be given to his wife's legal heirs, Joseph Field and George St. Field are named as executors.

Abijah W. Hardy, late of Winterport, gives to his daughter, Fannie G. Scott, the Treat house and lot, in said Winterport, subject to a small reservation. At the death of said Fannie G. Scott what interest she may have goes to her daughter Anna H. Scott. To his son, Frank Hardy, he gives the Blake lot in Winterport, subject to certain conditions. To his wife, Joanna W. Hardy, he gives the J. B. Chick lot and building, on Main street, in Winterport. At her decease what interest she has goes to his daughter, Fannie G. Scott. The remainder of the property goes to his wife, Joanna W. Hardy, who is also named executrix.

Letter from Alexander.

YUMA, ARIZONA, May 7, '89. The first thing one is struck with on alighting from the train at Yuma, Arizona, is the Indians in their peculiar dress. From 20 to 30 are generally seated in the dirt along the side of the track, and as you pass they will hold up their wares for your inspection. The articles for sale are bows, arrows, small Indian dolls and rude pottery. Both male and female engage in selling articles of commerce to the travelling public. Previous to the coming of the white man among them the Indians had no such thing as a doll, but being good imitators, they saw that by manufacturing dolls representing Indians a dollar could be made, and they have reaped a good harvest for their labor. Hundreds of people have bought these Indian dolls, thinking they were gods, and the impression has gone abroad that the Yuma Indian sells the god that he worships, to the relie seeking public. If you should ask an Indian if the dolls were the gods he worshipped, in nine cases out of ten he would say yes. He knows what the white man wants and is sharp enough to make him pay for it. The pottery which is sold to-day is not the same that is used by them. They use one kind and manufacture for sale another. What few genuine articles they have are religiously guarded in their own homes, and not exposed for sale at the railroad station. To get genuine ethnological specimens you must go among them and buy the article you are seeking wherever and whenever you see them using it.

It has been but a very few years since this tribe has in any way put on the clothes of civilized man. Their native dress was a breech cloth for the males and a willow bark skirt for the females. By visiting their homes on their reservation just back of Ft. Yuma, an occasional Indian may be seen dressed in the garb of his forefathers. The favorite dress of to-day is a pair of blue overalls and an undershirt. The squaws take great pride in clothing themselves in cotton cloth of gaudy color and print. No attempt is made to make a dress of the favorite material, but she winds it around her body and fastens it in as many places as possible with safety-pins, which are preferred to buttons. The person who first introduced these pins into this part of the southwest must have reaped a golden harvest, for no squaw seems to be well dressed unless she has a large number of them fastened to her clothing.

They still adhere to the practice of painting themselves, and every morning they may be seen seated on the banks of the Colorado washing and painting themselves for the day. In making their toilet as much care is taken by the young girls of the tribe as by a lady of Washington in dressing for the inauguration ball. The paint must be put on just so, great pains being taken that each line should be symmetrical. No particular style of decorating themselves with paint seems to be in vogue, each one putting it on in a manner to suit him or herself. The most of the paint they manufacture from clays which are found in the vicinity of Yuma. The clay from which they make their pottery is dug in the neighboring gravel banks, where it is easily obtained.

They have some interesting games which they play almost every afternoon, one of which is the pole game. This game is played by all the tribes of the southwest. It is played as follows: Two Indians run along, side by side, each having a long pole of about 12 or 14 feet in length; one also has a small hoop about 8 inches in diameter, which he rolls ahead of him. When the hoop is some ten or twelve feet ahead of them each throws his pole at it, and the pole upon which the hoop falls counts one, or more, as may be stated at the beginning of the game. Occasionally the pole will go through the hoop; this counts ten or more as may be agreed upon. The Apaches play the same game, the only difference being notches cut in the hoop which count according to the number of cuts which happen to fall on the pole. Each tribe has a different name for the game. The Cocopa tribe call it ochesux. I could not learn what the Yumas called it, as my tarry among them was too short to learn all I wished.

Some recent writers have stated that they have a religion, but the very earliest travellers among the tribes of the southwest, could discover nothing to cause them to think that they had any idea of a God or a future existence. What little idea they now have of a future state was in all probability taught them by the early Padres. We know this was the case with the Indians of New Mexico, and it is but reasonable to suppose that the teachings of one tribe will, or has, spread to another.

As soon as the whites came among the Indian tribes all along the southern boundary of the United States, their manners and customs immediately began to change, and have been steadily increasing ever since.

Cremation is practiced by all the tribes in this section of the country, and when it so happens that one of them shuffles off this mortal coil a grand time may be expected. While the body is burning everybody belonging to the tribe is supposed, and often compelled, to contribute something. Great sacrifices are sometimes made by the chief mourners. Articles of clothing are thrown on to the fire regardless of cost. Large quantities of grain are destroyed on such occasions, and many times the giver is impoverished to such a degree that he and his family nearly die by starvation, and it is only through the generosity of his friends that he manages to live until the next harvest.

The storekeepers of Yuma, and all other places in the southwest, calculate to strip the Indian of every dollar he has, and so far as I could learn, they generally succeed in their purpose. There are many ways resorted to for accomplishing it and one of them is to charge him double price for everything he buys and pay him half price for everything he has to sell. In this way the Indian is kept poor.

The Indians are a greater benefit to the country than the Mexicans. The Indians will and do work, but a Mexican cannot be induced to perform any labor of any consequence, and everything about his home is always in a very dilapidated condition.

Fort Yuma School has a scholarship of about seventy-five young girls and boys belonging to the Yuma tribe, ranging in years from six to fourteen and sixteen. The Catholic sisters take great pride in teaching them the rules of the Church and deeply impress upon their minds, if possible, its significance. The money that supports this school is supplied by the United States government, and just why it has been allowed to be converted into a Catholic, instead of a school free from religious teachings, as was no doubt originally intended by the government, is difficult to say. The writ-

er visited the school while in session and was kindly shown about by the sisters in charge. The little ones are taught to write and draw. On the black-boards, which surrounded the rooms, was a sample of their writing and drawing, and strange to say, everything visible was pertaining to the Church. No attempt seemed to be made to teach these Indian children anything except some Catholic creed. Rev. Minot J. Savage recently put the subject of public and religious schools in its true light in the following language:

"It is not the business of the public school to teach religion. What difference does it make to the State of Massachusetts or to the American Republic whether my soul is saved in the next world or not? It is not their affair. What difference does it make to this republic whether I go in one direction or another after I die? When I reach that point, the republic has done with me. It is the business of the republic to see to it that I live the life of a faithful, honest, earnest citizen as far as possible here; and there its business ends. The State, then, has no business whatever to touch the question of religion or anything that pertains in the remotest degree to other-worldliness. Its domain is this world, and the conduct of affairs here."

After spending several days in Yuma we started for the mouth of the Colorado River. A drive of 60 miles over an arid, hot and desolate desert brought us to the colony of Lerdo, Mexico. A small colony was started here some 14 years ago, but owing to the river rapidly washing away the land during the annual overflow, and causing some eighty thousand dollars worth of buildings to topple into the stream, the settlement received a blow from which it has never recovered. At Lerdo we secured the services of Mr. Bakeman, an old resident of the place, and in all probability the best guide in the country, to go with us down river. Mr. Bakeman is a New England man, but has not seen his native home for over 45 years. Prof. Gilbert, of the U. S. Fish Commission, Dr. Edward Palmer, of Washington, now in the employ of the Agricultural Department, and a Cocopa Indian made up the party. The river was quite swift and we were but a very short time in covering the distance of forty odd miles. The Colorado is a muddy, dirty stream, full of sharp bends and lagoons. This river is never twice alike; one year it may be flowing within a half mile of a certain point, and in six months it may be anywhere from one to seven miles away.

About 4 o'clock we went into camp on the western bank of the river close to a band of Cocopa Indians, who were gathering a peculiar grass seed which is only found in this locality. It was for the purpose of collecting a quantity of this grass that Dr. Palmer visited this isolated and seldom traversed spot. On first landing the Indians lined the river bank, earnestly watching every movement we made. By having our guide, Mr. Bakeman, with us we were saved any unpleasantness which might have occurred had he been absent. The Indians all knew him and we were soon made welcome among them.

Having had a hard day's work we ate heartily of the tempting viands placed before us. Mr. Bakeman acting as cook, after which we rolled up in our blankets and went to sleep in true hunters style with our feet to the fire.

ALEXANDER.

Newspaper Notes.

We are indebted to Major Sidney Herbert for a copy of the trade issue of the Atlanta, Georgia, Journal. It comprises 36 pages, exclusive of handsomely illustrated covers, is filled with illustrations, and take it all in all, is a wonderful piece of newspaper enterprise. The illustrated articles include one on the Atlanta Journal, in which complimentary reference is made to Major Herbert's work on the paper. The Major is a Maine man.

The Irish World does not like the Scotch-Irish, and the reason why is apparent. But the Scotch-Irish continue to get there just the same. The I. W. voices its sentiments in the following lines by Thomas Davis:

"We hate the Saxon and the Dane,
We hate the Norman too;
We curse their greed for blood and gain,
We curse them now again."

You start not, you Irish born man,
If you're to Ireland true.
We need not race nor creed nor clan,
We've hearts and hands for you."

The man who reads a newspaper and admires it all the year around, yet gives his business support to some other concern, whose principles he detests, is not a friend of the former paper. Admiration alone will not run a newspaper. Exchange.

This is true as preaching. Yet we find Republicans reading Democratic papers and Prohibitionists helping to support free run sheets. This is inconsistent as well as bad policy.

One of the editors of our local contemporary describes his topographical labors in the office of the Mount Desert Herald as "seeking to earn an honest living by a plebeian pursuit." Shade of Ben Franklin! That ever we should witness the spectacle of our printer closing the art preservative of all arts as "a plebeian pursuit!" Oh, no. Even if, in the enthusiastic language of our friend Bateman, you are "on the high road to fame and fortune" as associate editor on a country weekly, don't do that! Please don't. You don't know what may happen. Even we prosperous and affluent country editors may sometime be glad to again seek an honest living by "sticking type." You can't always sometimes tell, don't you know. Accomplished journalists, men who've

"—worked with Dana,
On the New York Sun."

have been known to fall from their high estate. So don't allow any demimure due to puff you up with the idea that operative typography is "a plebeian pursuit"—it isn't! (Mount Desert Herald.)

City Topics.

The stone roller to be used on the street is finished. It was made at Hall's yard, and is six feet long by thirty inches in diameter, and weighs three tons. Mr. Charles Furbush did the iron work.

One gentleman answers the query published last week: "What three things would you do if you were Mayor?" as follows: He would stop fast driving on the streets; clear the sidewalks of the vast amount of stuff put out in front of stores, and keep the loafers off from the corners.

The committee on sidewalks is doing much work in that line. New walks will be built on Bridge and Bay View streets, and on Court street from Spring to Franklin street. The walk on Franklin street as far as the hotel grounds will be widened. In addition to this many repairs are being made all over the city.

It has been suggested that at the next session of the city council action be taken towards buying the two ornamental fountains the water company is to supply with free water according to the terms of the contract. One of the fountains ought to be placed on school house common and the other would look well on the new hotel grounds.

The Liquor Nuisance in Northport.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Allow me through the columns of your paper to say a few words. I hold that every man or woman, who is law abiding, just and humane, and can help the public weal by a word, either spoken or written, does wrong to suppress it. We all can help or hinder. And when great questions arise that effect the general welfare of the community, those who desire right to prevail certainly should speak.

All true men and women are now thoroughly aroused to the importance of the temperance question. Measures are being taken by laws and otherwise to crush out, if possible, this gigantic evil, this monster that ruins happy homes, that breeds criminals, that takes from a man all his manhood and from a woman all her womanhood; that makes the innocent suffer for the guilty and leaves desolate the trusting heart!

While this goes on day after day who can remain silent? A few days ago a gentleman in Massachusetts asked me how the Maine law was working in my native State. Now, if there is one thing of which I am proud it is of the fact that I was born in the State of Maine, and I should like to be proud of every soul born on its rugged soil; and it hurts me to confess to any sin or weakness of any of the old Pine Tree State's sons or daughters. What could I do? The question was asked by an earnest, honest man, wishing for light on one of the greatest problems of the age. There was only one way.

"Well," I said, "I can only tell you of what comes under my own observation in my own locality. It may be working well in other places, in the city of Belfast, which is but two miles from my home but every Sunday, for several months past, and sometimes during the week, men and boys are seen to pass along the highway heavily drunk. Usually they come from the direction of the city in the morning or first part of the day, and in the afternoon or at night, go back in a condition to offend the eyes and ears of every person along the way."

The gentleman assumed a thoughtful attitude and made me no reply. I have made inquiries as to the state of affairs and I find that suspicion points to a hotel about half a mile this side of the Campground, and that a man from Belfast is supposed to supply the liquor. He is seen to go down several times during the week, almost daily, Sundays not excepted. He goes in an open buggy with the seat underneath covered, as some of these vehicles are.

Query: Where are the proper authorities? Why should the law be enforced in one place and not in another? Who is responsible, the law or its executors?

Little River, May 18, '89.

Exit Mr. Marston.

The readers of the Journal will remember that early in April, Mr. C. S. Marston, of Summer street, Boston, leased the H. O. Dodge factory, near the Maine Central station in Belfast, and came here for the alleged purpose of manufacturing clothing on a large scale. It was represented that he would give employment to hundreds of people in this city and county and would work up \$150,000 worth of goods annually. One train brought seventy cases of goods and a barrel of kerosene oil, which were put into the building. Mr. Dodge, however, who evidently knew the man better than any one else here, made him pay three months rent in advance. The next proceeding was to put \$5,000 insurance upon the goods, but the premiums were not paid and the policies never delivered. Close shutters were put on the windows of the factory building. Some bosses came from Boston and every thing was squared away for business. Just as Mr. Marston split on his hands, as it were, the Boston papers announced that he had assigned with liabilities in the neighborhood of \$70,000. Samuel Williams, of Boston, a woolen dealer, was one of the heaviest creditors. Sheriff Wadsworth put on an attachment of \$30,000, and placed a keeper in the building. Other goods were replevied as soon as they arrived; attachments followed thick and fast, and manufactured goods were seized in several parts of the county. The Maine Central railroad, through its agent here, attached for the payment of their freight bills. Mr. Marston and Mr. Williams made several visits to Belfast, always in company, and they employed the same counsel. Their interests seemed identical. Things went on until last Wednesday, when the attached goods were sold by Sheriff Wadsworth, and knocked off to Mr. Williams for \$3,000. Clothing dealers, who came to buy, said the stock was a poor one and consisted of the tag ends of everything. Mr. Marston has gone and it is presumed that this is the last of him so far as Belfast is concerned. Exit, Marston.

Grove Cemetery to be Enlarged.

At a special meeting of the Belfast City Council last Friday evening, it was voted to buy of Miss A. A. Hicks eleven acres of land adjoining Grove Cemetery on the southwest, for the sum of \$1,500. Mayor McDonald was authorized to draw his order for the amount and take a deed on the same for the city. A portion of the street front of the new purchase is quite wet, but it is believed it can be easily and cheaply drained. A majority of our people were averse to going out of town for a new cemetery, and the enlargement of the present one meets with general approval. After lots have been sold sufficient to pay for the addition, the surplus should be used in building a handsome front fence and otherwise beautifying the grounds. Grove Cemetery is a beautiful place, and lot owners should interest themselves in adding to its attractiveness. The cemetery now contains nearly twenty acres.

Speaking of Grove Cemetery, which was bought in 1831, Mr. Williamson says: "The town voted to purchase five acres for \$500, of Capt. William Avery, on the Augusta road. This was the commencement of Grove Cemetery. Timothy Chase, Philip Morrill, Hiram O. Allen, N. M. Lowmyer, James White, James Bartlett and Frye Hall were authorized to lay out and fence the land, to sell lots, and to appropriate the proceeds for adorning the premises. It is believed that the first interment was that of the Rev. Alfred Johnson in 1837. The lots were offered for sale at auction on the 7th of July at a minimum price of one dollar. Not many were sold."

The yard has been enlarged several times since. It is thought at least 1,000 lots can be made in the new purchase. No price has yet been made for the new lots. Many people are ready to buy.

State Tax for Waldo County.

The following is the State tax, for Waldo county for the years 1889 and 1890. The tax for the first named year is \$26,421.97, and for the latter year \$21,653.76. The county tax for each of the years named is \$10,000. We have before published the county tax. The following is the State tax for the several towns in the county:

	1889.	1890.
Belfast.....	\$6,790.41	\$5,568.57
Jackson.....	285.45	233.81
Brooks.....	623.10	518.38
Burnham.....	583.46	461.81
Frankfort.....	516.04	423

Generalities.

The late Washington Irving Bishop, the mild reader, was a native of Boston.

Three to five inches of snow are reported all over northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

The Republican majority in the Washington Constitutional Convention will probably be 12.

Col. Amos A. Parker, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., aged 99, is writing a history of the Parker family.

The Massachusetts Senate has passed to be engrossed the bill granting license suffrage to women.

Teresa Central sugar grinding factory at Manzanilla, Cuba, has been burned. Loss, \$100,000.

Rev. Charles McLean was suspended from the ministry for drinking beer at a bar at Petrolina, Dakota.

The general executive board of the Knights of Labor has issued a circular favoring the eight hour day.

A young man named Leathers, of Pittsford, Mich., died from the effects of drinking maple sap to excess.

The tonnage of all the pleasure craft in the United States in 1888 was 206,070, representing in hard cash \$41,000,000.

All the men in Hermannville, Mich., are wearing whiskers now. The only barber in the town went to Oklahoma.

A case of small pox has been discovered in Chicago, the patient being a man who recently returned from Oklahoma.

The Berkshire Valley (Mass.) Paper Company has been closed by the Sheriff. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets unknown.

The entire Walash Railway system was sold to the committee representing the majority of the bondholders for \$15,550,000.

John R. Lynch, the noted colored ex-congressman from Mississippi, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

The Illinois House of Representatives has passed a bill reducing the maximum rate of interest from eight to seven per cent.

Six thousand employees of the National Tube Works Company at McKeesport, Pa., have struck for a ten per cent advance.

Legislation limiting the amount of deposits that a savings bank can invest in Western farm loans is probable in New Hampshire.

Two checks aggregating \$2,500,000 drawn on a New York bank have been given in Boston in payment for the Jones' breweries.

Mr. W. L. Isaacs claims that the United States government is responsible for \$6,000,000 damages in the Colon fire of 1885.

Col. Richardson, late land commissioner, who has just returned from Kansas from Catholic, says Oklahoma is being deserted very rapidly.

The Interstate Commission asks labor organizations to suggest appliances calculated to promote the safety of life and limb on the railways.

According to the Boston Transcript, General Butler says he has never been called a fool. He meant prior to his attack on Porter, probably.

It is stated at Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, that a number of Christians have been massacred by Turks on the Montenegrin frontier.

The abundant rains in the West are making glad the heart of the farmer and cheering the husbandman. Good crops mean prosperity for the whole country.

Clinton B. Fisk says he has not deserted the Prohibition party, but he believes it is wise to cooperate with the party that seeks to put down the saloons.

Colorado railroads have appealed to the interstate commission for a decision as to whether the Union Pacific shall be allowed to monopolize the bullion traffic of the region.

There is one bar-room in New York where the decoration and furniture of which cost \$200,000. There are scores of them that are fitted up at an expense of over \$50,000 each.

Frank Jasinski of Chicago, aged 16, wants to be a cowboy. He began his career Thursday night by shooting at two of his acquaintances, one of whom he fatally wounded.

A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, headed by Mr. Thomas Cochran, has purchased the graphophone rights for the world outside of the United States and Canada for \$500,000.

The strike of the stone masons at Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa., has been settled by an agreement to arbitrate. Pending arbitration the men have resumed work at the old wages.

Mr. M. Anagnos, the Director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, south Boston, will sail for Europe June 18, to be absent several months. Mr. John Bennett will act as Director in his absence.

Mrs. Langtry is about to sell her stage properties by auction, previous to leaving for England, and her friends are afraid that this indicates that the "Lily" may not appear again on the American stage.

Republicans concede control of the Montana constitutional convention to the Democrats by three to five majority. The Helena Herald [Rep.] figures the convention at thirty-eight Democrats and thirty-five Republicans.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk says that he has not deserted the third party, but is willing to unite with "good men of New Jersey for the utter overthrow of the whiskey oligarchy lately sitting at Trenton and calling the legislature."

The work of the Committee on Irrigation appointed by the last Congress is a very important one. An effort will be made to ascertain if it is practicable to reclaim about one hundred millions acres of arid land by means of irrigation.

Mrs. Pauline Fuller Aubrey, the newly married daughter of the chief justice, has been taken in by a Chicago swindler, who represented himself as a custom house employee and collected money for imaginary goods to be delivered after payment.

There is a rumor current in New York that James Gordon Bennett has gone to Khartoum to ransom General Gordon from the Mahdi for a million francs. Gordon is said to be held as a prisoner by the Mahdi and not killed, as generally supposed.

The rumored engagement of ex-Secretary Bayard to Miss Lymer, daughter of Dr. Lymer, United States Navy, of Washington, is confirmed. The wedding will occur early in the summer, and the wedded pair will pass a few months in Europe.

The new British Minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is being as much dined and fêted at Washington as if the departed Administration had not sent his predecessor home in a huff. He returns to England in July to bring over Lady Pauncefote and their four daughters.

As a remembrance of the courtesies received by the Authors' club from Mrs. Cleveland when she was living in New York, the members have spread their autographs upon the parchment leaves of a beautifully bound album which is soon to be presented to her.

From Seattle comes the information that Captain Jacobs, in the Mollie Adams, and Captain William Huddler, in the E. E. Webster, have sailed on a sealing voyage. The C. H. White arrived from a 13 days' trip, with 50,000 pounds of halibut, which were shipped to St. Paul and the East.

The Earl of Dunraven's letter to the New York Yacht club respecting the Valkyrie's challenge, has been made public. The Earl says the club can sail any length yacht they please against her, and accepts October 1st as the date of the first race. He is satisfied with the courses proposed, and will accept any umpire satisfactory to the club.

A dispatch from Yankton, Indian agency, states that the Sioux Indians at that place are preparing to negotiate with the government for the sale of about seven townships of the northern part of their reservation. The tract embraces some of the finest land in South Dakota and a rush of settlers is expected to follow its opening. These lands will furnish homes for 1000 families, allowing each 160 acres.

The estate left by the late Allen Thorndike Rice is extensive and valuable. Mr. Rice leaves no immediate family, his parents being dead and he having no brothers or sisters. His uncle, W. B. Rice, lives in New York, and his aunt, Elizabeth H. Guild, lives in Boston. Two other aunts, the Countess Bannielles and the Countess Saviges, are in Europe. The only other relatives in this country are cousins.

THURSDAY --- OPENING

OF

NEW - SPRING - GOODS!

AT

A. P. Mansfield's,

MASONIC TEMPLE.

DRESS GOODS

OF

Every Description!

Every Color!

Every Quality!

Every Price!

We have taken great care to select these goods this season with special reference to the tastes of our customers, and we know they will not be disappointed.

Compare our Dress Goods with Boston Samples.

To Housekeepers!

Look at our Tablings,
Look at our Crashes,
Look at our Napkins,
Look at our Quilts,
And You will Buy Them

White Goods!

Hamburgs,
Muslin Hemstitch Flouncing,
Laces, etc., etc.

White Aprons!

STAMPED GOODS.

TURKOWAN COVERS.

RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers' Seconds in

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS!

Parasols.

A. P. MANSFIELD,

Masonic Temple.

The Loss of the Alaskan.

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE LOST STEAMSHIP.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 17, 1889. Capt. R. E. Howes of the lumber steamer Alaskan and First Officer Wood have arrived here on the steamship Columbia. The Alaskan sailed for San Francisco from Astoria last Saturday noon, and crossing the Columbia river bar safely, headed down the coast. On Sunday forenoon a very heavy gale sprang up, which soon increased to a terrific storm, and the sea ran very high and the vessel began laboring heavily. In the afternoon the steamer strained and began making water. The pumps were kept going constantly, and the officers and crew vainly endeavored to stop the leak by stuffing in blankets and bedding. The storm continued with unabated fury, and early Sunday evening the upper works of the steamer began going to pieces. The water poured in on all sides, putting out the fires in the furnaces and literally flooding the upper works. The engines were stopped, and the huge vessel pitched and tossed completely at the mercy of the elements. The pumps could not be worked, and the vessel began filling. However, Capt. Howes gave orders for all to stay by the vessel, in hopes the storm would soon abate.

About 12 o'clock Monday night it was evident that the steamer would soon founder. Captain Howes then gave orders to launch the lifeboats and rafts. All the boats were launched but one, which was crushed against the side of the steamer. The men behaved well, acting with coolness and obeying orders promptly. There were 44 men on board the vessel and three stowaways. All but seven or eight put on life preservers, got into the boats and on the life rafts and drifted away. Some refused to leave the steamer at all, preferring to take desperate chances on board rather than commit themselves to the hungry waters.

At 2:15 A. M. Monday the steamer took a plunge and went down, stem first. Capt. Howes gallantly stayed with the vessel until she sunk, and, clinging to a portion of the wreckage, floated away. He was afterward picked up by those on one of the rafts. After 36 hours he and others were rescued by the tug Vigilante. The same vessel also picked up the first officer, G. W. Wood, T. Wallace, W. Collins, E. Bernbold, J. Monaghan, J. W. Brown, W. Alfred Johnson, John Welch and George Shidrup. The last named had a leg broken by the falling of the timbers before leaving the steamer, and died soon after being picked up by the Vigilante. John Welch was found dead on a piece of wreckage. Chief Engineer Swayne was washed off one of the rafts soon after leaving the sinking vessel, and is known to be lost. Among those who refused to leave, and are certainly lost, were: Albert Rowles, steward; S. T. Week, second officer; W. Jenny, a seaman. Thirty persons remain yet unaccounted for.

The tug Vigilante, after picking up those mentioned, cruised about the scene of the disaster for over 12 hours, but saw no signs of the others. There is scarcely any hope that they escaped. The United States light-house steamer Manzanilla, now on the southern coast, is cruising about looking for the survivors, if any.

Eleven more of the crew of the steamer

SATEENS,

Scotch Ginghams,

Ginghams,

Percales,

Challies,

Challie Beiges,

Novelties,

Novelties.

Compare our Cotton Dress Goods with other Lines!

SURAH SILKS,

Plain & Fancy.

Come and see them.

HOSIERY.

Cent's Hosiery!

Ladies' Hosiery!

Children's Hosiery!

HOSIERY.

Dress Trimmings!

TRIMMINGS IN VARIETY.

PERSIAN.

STEEL.

JET.

BRAID, &c.

Infants' Embroidered Cloaks,

Infants' Embroidered Sacks,

Infants' Silk Caps,

Infants' Muslin Caps.

A New & Elegant Line of

Gossamers!

Parasols.

A. P. MANSFIELD,

Masonic Temple.

Alaskan, wrecked in the Pacific have reached shore. They lived for days on six cans of peaches. One man was drowned in landing.

Dividing With His Employees.

The second annual distribution of profits at John Wanamaker's establishment in Philadelphia took place Friday night. A certain percentage of the profits is set aside for the benefit of those employees who have been seven years or longer in the service. This fund for the year ending April 15, 1889, amounted to \$44,182, and was distributed among nearly 400 employees who have served the required time. In addition to this there is a monthly distribution of profit, which during the past year amounted to \$88,256. This was divided among all the employees, irrespective of length of service. Last year \$109,430 was distributed in this way. Postmaster General Wanamaker came to Philadelphia from Washington and made a speech to his employees.

Drunkenness as a Crime.

A drunkard's law went into effect in Minnesota May 16th. It provides that whoever becomes intoxicated by voluntarily drinking intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as follows: For the first offense a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40, or by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than forty days; for the second offense by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$40; for the third and all subsequent offenses by imprisonment of not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days.

Transfers in Real Estate.

The following are the transfers in real estate, in Waldo county, for the week ending May 22: Fred Atwood, Winterport, to C. M. Connor, same town; Abigail G. Bailey, Belfast, to Emily A. Pondleton, same town; Frank F. Barlow, Winterport, to Everett Bartlett, same town; Hiram Brewster, Belmont, to Georgia A. Pease, same town; Rud W. Carter, Swampscott, to Benj. R. Sewall, Boston; Orilla A. Carter, Belfast, to Wm. E. Gould, Jackson; Keshah H. Crawford et al., Winterport, to Everett Bartlett, same town; Ruth S. Gay, Belfast, to Isaac D. Mixer, same town; M. T. Higgins, Thorndike, to Charles W. Lord, same town; James R. Harper, Montreal, to William B. French, Winchester, Mass.; Daniel B. Hardin, Unity, to Eph. M. Jones, same town; Estate Daniel Jones' Burham, to Haskell E. Twitchell, same town; William Lord, Thorndike, to Charles W. Lord, same town; Caroline Moore, Winterport, to Maria R. Manter, same town; P. R. Nevins, Searsmont, to Ruellett, same town; Seth T. Overlock, Washington, to Frank LeGher, same town; Cornelia A. Rankin, Winterport, to Celestia W. Blake, same town; William R. Ray, Peabody, Mass., to Freeman H. Curtis, Waldo; John D. Shorey, Waldo, to Orlando Sanborn, same town; George Warren, Islesboro, to Edgar O. Umer, et al., Rockland.

LOOK!! --- LOOK!!

See the Bargains now Offered

BY

H. A. Starrett

IN

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS.

And in short every thing needed for a

LADY'S - SUMMER - OUTFIT!

EITHER AT HOME OR ABROAD.

Dress Goods of Every Description,

Are now on sale here. Come and see them before purchasing. Remember we have the

---LATEST AND PRETTIEST STYLES!---

COME, ONE AND ALL,

And get what you like before it is all sold.

Don't forget the Place,

H. A. STARRETT,

Main St., - - Opposite National Bank.

Do You Want Some

GOOD BARGAINS?

IF YOU DO GO TO

E. L. Bean & Co.'s

We now offer the public a lot of

Ginghams at 6 1-4c. Per Yd.

A LOT OF

SHIRTING AT 6 1-4 c. ER YARD.

Crash, 7 Yds. for 25c.

Men's Woonsocket Pure Gum Rubber Boots,

—1st quality, both Wool and Rubber lined, at—

\$2.87 Per Pair.

Good Crackers 5 Cents per lb.

—GOOD—

Cooking Molasses 30c. per gal.

The above named goods are SPECIAL BARGAINS. #2 Don't wait but be on hand before they are all sold. #2

—WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE—

U. T. K. Spring Tooth Harrow,

Bay State Fertilizer,

Dana's Sarsaparilla,

Ordway's Plasters.

—AND THE—

Celebrated Douglas \$3.00 Saece.

We have just received our stock of

SUMMER HATS!

They range in price from 5 cents to \$1.25.

We have enumerated but a small proportion of our stock. You can see for yourselves when you come.

We are agents for the Birge Hall.

—Come and see us.

Yours respectfully,

E. L. BEAN & CO.

Searsmont, April 8, 1889.—11

The Reason Why

WE CAN SELL

BOOTS and SHOES

SO CHEAP!

is that we pay CASH for everything we buy, and won't buy of the long credit concerns that trust everybody, therefore avoid paying other firms' bad debts.

We have just received the biggest assortment of

Spring & Summer Styles

Boots, Shoes and Slippers!

ever brought into Belfast, and by paying CASH DOWN we get them at extremely low prices and offer them accordingly low.

Men's Calf Boots, prime good wearers,	\$1.75
Men's Sewed Calf Boots, all solid leather,	2.00
Men's Genuine Calf Congress,	1.85
Men's Fine Bull Congress and Bais, extra good style,	1.25
Men's Genuine Kangaroo Congress, the easiest shoe ever made,	3.25
Men's Bright Dongola Congress,	2.00
Ladies' real Dongola Kid, Button, Opera Toe or Common Sense,	1.25
Ladies' Kid Lace Boots,	1.50
Ladies' Kid Oxford Ties,	.90
Child's Kid Button, 8 to 10 1-2,	.90
Child's Grain Button, Heel or spring Heel, 9 to 10 1-2,	.75
Child's Kid, Spring Heel, Button, 5 to 8,	.40

Don't buy old style and shoddy goods, when you can select from NEW, FRESH STOCK at equally as LOW or LOWER prices.

A Lot of Boys' and Youths'

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED SHOES!

VERY CHEAP.

W. T. Colburn,

McClintock Block, High St.

Belfast, May 16, 1889.—49

Regular Ice Cart on the Route.

THE undersigned announces that the regular ice cart is on the route. No complaints will be supplied as heretofore. Orders left with Alexander & Burgess, O. G. White and M. R. Knowlton, will be promptly attended to.

McKEEN & PERKINS.

Belfast, Feb. 25, 1889.—10