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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

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

Cutting and Curing of Grass for Hay.

[By J. W. Lang, in the Farmer and Dairyman.]

This topic we consider of very great importance. It is very essential that we rightly understand this process of farm life and labor, and by a judicious application of the knowledge of cutting and curing grass for hay, success or failure, in a great measure, will attend efforts at dairying and stock raising. There are very many dollars lost annually by improperly cutting and curing our forage crops, the principal one of which is grass. Questions will arise like the following, in the mind of the progressive farmer.

AT WHAT TIME SHALL I CUT MY GRASS

in order that it may make the best hay? When, during the growth of the plant cultivated for hay has it the most nutriment and least waste? How shall I cure it that it shall retain all of its good qualities, its aroma, its nutrition, its color, and at least expenditure of time, labor, and care? How shall I store it that none of its good qualities shall be lost? These are points we wish briefly to consider, and, if possible, obtain more light upon.

By the term *grass*, we would be understood to include, for convenience sake, all those plants cultivated in our fields for hay. The clovers are not a true grass, but we shall include them as such when we speak of grass or hay.

HERDSGRASS AND RED CLOVER

are the prevailing seed sown for grass crops. Some few include redtop, foulmeadow, orchard grass, white clover, and some others. These, with the wild products of the fields constitute the green herbage from which we make our hay.

When is grass best for feeding purposes? When do our cattle do the best at pasturage? When we can settle this point satisfactorily and correctly, we have taken a vast stride on the road of progress toward the

CORRECT TIME OF CUTTING

forage crops for hay. Do we choose to have our feed in pastures attain full development of leaf, stalk, flower, or seed? Is it better when it has attained a state of ripeness and maturity? Do our young stock then thrive best, our working animals relish it eagerly, and our cows give more and richer milk then? If so, which I seriously question, then is the time to cut it for hay. Then is the time to dry it for our winter feeding—to make hay of it.

If I should be asked when the grass in pasture and fields contained most nutriment, when it was relished best and gave best flesh, milk, butter, cheese, or fat, I should say from the

20TH OF JUNE TO THE 20TH OF JULY,

here in Maine. If we are spared a drouth again in September, feed possesses a richness and luxuriance superior to that of August or October. Without going through a chemical analysis, judging by appearances, I should give this answer.

The question then becomes pertinent, should grass be cut for hay at these times of superior luxuriance and quality in order to make the best hay; or should it attain to more of ripeness than if designed to be fed green? My answer would be that grass that is just fit for a green feed, will, when properly dried and cured, make a just fit dry feed.

WHY NOT?

What should grass lose by becoming hay—in the making, except a portion of its moisture? Nothing, I think. "But," says some good old brother, "I find your green grass hay don't spend like that which gets about ripe." I am glad you mentioned it, or wanted to, for here is a point against which many rub. I suppose if the same good brother should feed his stock alternately with sawdust and meal, he would find that the sawdust "spent" a good deal better!

If our object is to get a hay that will spend well—got more heart in it, some term it—the riper the better, and if it is not cut till very late, and gets caught out in one or two storms it will spend still better. But if, on the other hand, it is our object to get a quantity of hay that will give the

BEST RESULTS WHEN FED,

that will make the most growth of young stock, make the most milk, and bone and muscle for the working team, I am inclined to think we should cut as early as prudence permits and at latest as soon as blossoms appear. And rather cut "early and often" than once and late.

We have very much yet to learn about cutting and curing grass for hay. I, for one, am free to acknowledge that my acquirements in this direction are very limited, and the particular *why* I was appointed to open this discussion puzzles me, unless you designed to present the most ignorant one of your number first! We have

VERY MUCH TO LEARN YET

about the time to cut and the manner to cure. Light will be obtained by experiment and discussion of experience. It is a subject broad and deep enough to occupy the talent of every farmer in Waldo County, collectively in solving correctly. Not that our practices are all wrong—by no means—neither are they as near perfect as they may be, or will be in years to come.

Grasses contain water per one hundred parts, according to Professor Way, as follows:

Timothy 57, meadow foxtail 80, June grass 67, perennial rye grass 72, orchard 70, herd fescue 61, red clover 81, white clover 80. Substract these parts from one hundred, and the difference will be

THE SOLID RESIDUE

contained in each grass and plant. This residue comprises the elements of nutrition, such as starch, sugar, mineral matters, and woody fibre or waste. Now at what stage of the plant's growth are the properties of nutritive matters in the largest abundance, and consequently the waste the least? is a question when determined which will be a guide to us for cutting. "Make hay while the sun shines," is an old proverb, and perhaps none has a wider quotation, but it is to be received with due allowance. It has been known for ages that medicinal herbs are

BETTER DRIED IN THE SHADE,

and such has been the practice. If medicinal herbs are better why not nutritive herbs, following the analogy up? This we cannot hope to fully accomplish with the hay crop, but we may have a near approach to it by curing in the swath and bunch. This plan is absolutely necessary where clover forms the whole or larger part of the herbage to be cured. Too much exposure to fierce, burning sunshine is to be avoided. It works a chemical change in the hay that is detrimental to it: it makes the product dry, stiff and brittle, destroying much of the aroma, and renders it unpalatable to stock. I need not dwell upon this point before intelligent, practical farmers. A certain amount of

SWEATING IS NECESSARY

for the production and preservation of first quality of hay; the great point is to secure just enough, and to arrest it at just the right point. A little deviation either way will result in damage; of course this varies with different kinds of grasses, and at different ages at which they may be cut. No set rules will be found applicable to all cases, or even a majority. This fermentation tends to change certain elements contained in the grass to others as valuable, and in some instances more so than themselves. Rains and dews are vastly injurious to hay, and should be guarded against by every precaution.

HAY COVERS

made of cotton sheeting with loops, or eyelet-holes at the corners for securing, will pay for themselves every season in usefulness, and will last for years, with proper care. They should be two yards square to fully protect the upper surface of the heaps. By exposure to rains for several days hay loses largely of its best element of nutrition. It will lose 20 per cent. of its nitrogen and suffer a loss of 30 to 40 per cent. in total weight. Of its potash and soda it will yield up 75 to 80 per cent.; of its phosphorus 50 per cent.; and of lime 25 per cent. Magnesia and silica are also washed out: its sugar and starch are also largely wasted. In fact hay exposed even to

ONE NIGHT'S DEW

is more or less injured as the dew may be heavy or light, and the protecting caps should be nightly spread over all hay exposed out of doors.

Mechanical invention has done much towards lightening the labor of the hay harvest. From being the most laborious and muscle-taxing operation of farm life, it has become among the lightest. The mower and rake operated by horse power gives us respite from the hand scythe and rake, and enables one man now to accomplish as much as five could formerly. They also enable us to cut at the proper time and reduce the time of harvesting from weeks to days. The tedder is an instrument not much in use with us in Waldo county, for the very good reason

NO EXCUSE FOR HAVING OVER-RIPENED HAY;

there is no good reason why we may not be "instant in season and out of season," and cut our grass in season.

The horse fork is a useful implement if we are not in a hurry or wish to elevate hay to high mows or scaffolds; but when a shower is rapidly approaching, commend to me a hand fork with "right hang" and reliable handle, an active man to use it, and I would despense with any horse pitch fork I ever saw.

While I am upon the subject of

HAY TOOLS,

allow me to present a few suggestions regarding mowers and rakes. Do not run the mowers and rakes. Do not run the mower too closely; but leave a good stubble. This will in a measure, protect the springing aftermath and protect the roots in winter. Many kinds of grass are killed by being cut too closely; herdsgrass is peculiarly sensitive to this.

The tighter the barn the greener the hay may be stored. This is illustrated in the practice of canning in air-tight vessels any perishable substance that it is wished to preserve. The more perfect the

EXCLUSION OF AIR,

the more perfect is the preservation.

This is just as true in saving hay as in saving fruit, meats, and vegetables. The practice of keeping barn doors and windows open during and after haying is of very questionable policy. Take perfectly green grass and seal it up in an air-tight vessel and it will come out the most perfect hay known, if no moisture is upon it when so treated. I have seen the hay cart follow the rake, and this in turn follow the mower at a convenient distance, in the middle of a bright day, in Maryland, the hay, or rather grass, put in stack and barn within

AN HOUR'S TIME FROM CUTTING.

This I am told is a very common practice there. If it was not successful I presume it would be abandoned. I would not convey the impression that it will be best for us to follow this fully, but I think it would be well for us to experiment somewhat upon small quantities of hay, and thus deduct correct conclusions that may be applied to large quantities safely.

S. L. Goodale, Secretary of Maine Board of Agriculture, says on this point:

"We all know that there is a method of curing hay which latterly has come into use among some farmers of this State, which has excited considerable interest and not a little controversy. We heard something about it at our session in Farmington last winter. The grass is

CUT AS SOON AS THE DEW IS FAIRLY OFF,

and after drying what it will during a few hours, is put into the barn in the afternoon of the same day. When a mow is full they cover it with a foot in depth of straw; and it is claimed that hay thus treated is equal in flavor and in nourishing power to any hay whatever. Other good farmers and equally trustworthy men, tell us that they have tried this same method and that the hay was spoiled; that it was a dead loss, or fit only for manure.

"In my feeble attempts to reconcile the conflicting testimony, and to sift truth from error I have got as far as this: that the probabilities are that the grass which is successfully cured by this method is never cut when it contains the largest amount of nutritive constituents; in fact, when questioned as to the stage of maturity in which it is cut, the answer usually is,

'IN THE SECOND BLOSSOM,'

and when that is you know as well as I. It is probably after a portion of the sugar, gum, starch, etc., have been converted into wood fibre, and at the same time a good deal of moisture contained in the grass during its early bloom has exhaled from it. In this condition, or rather, dried a little beyond this point, it goes to the barn, and if it came out as it went in, I cannot understand how it could be truthfully said to possess so good a flavor and to be so nutritious as is asserted. But if it is true about the heat to which that late cut hay is subjected in the mow—and that heat is represented as being very considerable and continued for a good while—I say, if that

HEAT SLOWLY COOKS IT,

if it reconverts woody fibre into gum, sugar, starch and albumen, or if it causes chemical changes in its constitution equivalent to such a reconversion, then we may readily believe that this method has sometimes been attended with success, and we may understand somewhat of the conditions upon which that success depended. We can also see that, in all probability, those whose hay was spoiled by the same method, cut their grass when it contained an amount of sugar, albumen, gum, &c., which needed only preservation, and could not safely be subjected to so great heat, and especially if accompanied with so much moisture as grass contains at that stage, or diminished by only a few hours of drying exposure."

Open barns by admitting air induce

TOO RAPID SWEATING

and fermentation, and when fogs or rains prevail, damp air is admitted, which saturates the edges, and upon warm days steams the whole mass, injuring the quality of the hay greatly. Very often we find hay that was "dry as a bone" when housed, coming out musty and mow burnt. If not this, often dusty and unwholesome. Very seldom this happens in tight barns, where the mows are not much depressed below the surface. Many mows are partly under ground, cellar-like places. Such are not fit for storing hay. I believe hay can be kept best above ground.

As curing hay is a process that should partly be accomplished in the barn, storing will properly claim a share of attention; and in addition to what has already been mentioned, I would give my views in regard to

STORING ON SCAFFOLDS OVER STOCK,

and over barn cellars containing manure and hogs, often. Perhaps I can hit the idea in a few words: Suppose we take our milk, butter, cheese, flour, bread, sugar and vegetables, and store them in such places. Think you they wouldn't be high flavored? Wouldn't it be a nice place for such? Now hay is just as sensitive to stench, and the tastes and palates of stock just as dainty as ours. This every observing farmer will bear me witness. Think of it. What matters it that we take pains to raise the

BEST VARIETIES OF GRASS,

cut at the proper time, dry in a suitable way, and get it in the nick of time, if after getting in we place it where like a sponge it will absorb and become saturated with the steam and fumes arising from the stock and manure beneath?

The drying of grass for hay should be gradual, in order to produce a first class article. We all have seen a poor article of hay made by too free and full exposure to the rays of a burning sun, and aided, perhaps, by a brisk dry wind.

But, Mr. President, the time of harvesting and

BEST MODES OF CURING,

are themes upon which farmers differ widely. There is great diversity of opinion and practice in this operation. Some cut early before the blossoms appear, others when they are full. Some wait till the seed has formed, and some till it has nearly matured. Some dry to a crisp, some moderately and some merely wilt before storing, packing away as snugly as possible to exclude the air. All cannot be right, and consequently some must suffer loss. It is asserted by good authority, and borne out by practice, that

HALF OF THE VALUE OF HAY MAY BE LOST

by improper curing and cutting. Of this we all can have no doubt, and such being the fact, the subject demands our earnest labors to solve correctly. I would suggest that this be again taken up at some winter meeting, and that in the coming hay harvest we each one

TRY SOME EXPERIMENT

to then report upon. More practical knowledge may thus be obtained than in any other way possible; the only true way to obtain practical knowledge, and practical knowledge is what we are after.

In conclusion I would say that I believe when grass is best for green feed, it is also best to make hay of; that our animals are better judges in this matter than we are, and observation in this matter will lead us into the way of truth; that we should only

PARTIALLY DRY THE JUICES IN THE GRASS

in the field and store without any moisture among the leaves and stems in tight barns, excluding the air as much as possible, and not over stock and manure. I believe it is our interest to secure the best quality and quantity of hay possible and keep its good qualities intact. This can only be done by strict attention to conditions and cleanliness, and we are told that cleanliness is next to Godliness.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2186; sheep and lambs, 5890; swine, 16,710; veals, 160; number of western cattle, 2275; eastern cattle, 63; milch cows and northern cattle, 115.

Prices of beef cattle ℔ 100 ℔ live weight, extra quality, $6 37½@6 75; first, $5 62½@6 25; second, $5 12½@5 50; third, $4 50@5 00; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 62½@4 37½.

Brighton Hides, 8½@9c ℔ ℔; Brighton Tallow, 5½c ℔ ℔; Country Hides, 7½@7½c ℔ ℔; Country Tallow, 4½@4½c ℔ ℔; Calf Skins, 12@12½c. ℔ ℔; Western Sheared Skins, 55@65c each; Northern Sheared Skins, 25@33c each; Lamb Skins, 50c each.

Working Oxen—We quote sales of 1 pair extra nice ones, girth 7 feet 6 inches, live weight, 3550 lbs., for $180; 1 pair, girth 6 feet 10 inches, live weight, 2960 lbs., $150.

Milch Cows—Extra, $50 to $70; ordinary, $20 to $45; springers, $18 to $55 ℔ head. We note the sales of 3 cows and calves for $97 the lot; 2 for $140; 1 cow and calf, $40; 1 Ayshire cow and calf, $60; 1 milch cow, $27; 1 full blood Jersey, $52 50; 1 springer, $36; 1 cow and calf, $37.

Sheep and Lambs—Western sheep cost, landed at the yards, from 5 to 6c. ℔ ℔, live weight. Lambs from 8 to 9c. ℔ ℔.

Swine—Spring pigs, in limited demand, at $2 50 to $5 50 ℔ head. Fat hogs cost, landed at the slaughter houses, 6½ to 7c. ℔ ℔, live weight.

Veal Calves—Those from Maine sold for prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 each.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

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

A Kentucky boy while playing base ball, Sunday, was struck by lightning. He was very fortunate that it wasn't the ball that hit him.

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

An article in an exchange is headed "Men's Wives." There are so many boys getting married nowadays that such a distinction is necessary.

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

Base ball is old in the world, as is proven by the very first line in "Genesis" "In the big inning," &c.

I would give more for one bottle of ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT than for a barrel of any other patent medicine in the market, said a prominent Physician the other day. That Doctor knew what he was talking about.

The Philadelphia News says: The demand for planks two inches thick is now very active. They are to be sawed into bottoms for strawberry boxes.

Women that have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 2w24

A cross eyed woman in the ballet has an unfair advantage of the other girls—she can mash the whole front row at once.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE is a wonderful one, but as great a wonder is DR. BULLOCK'S KIDNEY REMEDY, "NEPHRETICUM," which cures readily the gravest cases of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Gravel, &c. It has been a favorite remedy for years, and nothing as yet can equal it in curing these troublesome and oftentimes dangerous diseases.

A steamship captain has been trying to improve the bed of the sea by throwing mattresses into New York harbor.

Linked Together.

Complaints go in troops. They are associated by nature. Get one disease and you will have others. Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" strikes at the root of all disease. You cannot take it amiss, no matter *what* your particular trouble may be. For all ailments of the Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, it is worth more than its weight in gold. A *silver* dollar will buy it, whether you go to your drug store, or address the proprietor, Dr. K. at Rondout, N. Y.

Perhaps it is the powder on the fair maiden's cheeks that blasts the hopes of so many young men.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, the Nerves regain their vigor, and the Brain becomes clear and powerful. Indigestion and habitual Costiveness almost always arise from weakness of the nerves and muscles of the stomach and bowels. In such cases, Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has proved itself of the greatest service by inducing healthy peristaltic action of the intestines. The evacuations soon become copious and healthy, without producing the effect of purgative medicines.

A writer says: "In Persia woman is a piece of furniture." So she is in this country, when she happens to be a Sophy.

The virtues of roots, barks and herbs were never better illustrated as healing remedies for the stomach, liver, and, in fact, the whole human frame, than those combined in Dr. Graves' Blood Purifier. It contains no mineral poisons, nothing but the strength of these great remedial agents given as a natural cure, and the facility with which the Blood Purifier relieves the system of Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Humor, Scrofula, Jaundice, and the great variety of ailments proceeding from the debility of the stomach and liver speak volumes of praise for it. The Blood Purifier will give you an appetite, give you renewed strength and vigor. Price, $1 00

For a Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c., use Dr. Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. Price, 10 cts and 50 cts per bottle.

Improved Family Cathartic Pills, made by Dr. Graves, cure Headache, Constipation, &c. Price 25 cts. per box. Dr. Graves Remedies are for sale by Wm. O. Poor & Son, Belfast. 4w24

The Boston Girl.

DAVID S. FOSTER.

I told her of a maid whose mind
Was filled with tender thoughts and fancies,
A lovely being of the kind
They write about in old romances
"Knowest thou," said I, "this maiden fair,
Whose beauty doth my thoughts beguile?"
She answered with a dreamy air—
"Well, I should smile!"

"Her cheeks possess the rose's hue,
No form is daintier or completer,
No hair so brown, no eyes so blue,
To mouth is tenderer or sweeter.
The favored youth who gains the hand
Of this fair girl will ne'er regret it."
With modest grace she added: "And
Don't you forget it."

"Oh thou dear mistress of my heart!
My angel! let me kneel before thee
And say how heavenly sweet thou art,
And how devoutly I adore thee."
She turned away her lovely head,
And with a languid look that fired
My soul, in murmured accents said,—
"You make me tired."

[Brie a Brac, Scribner for June.

An Unpaid Servant.

HOW NETTIE JARVIS GOT HER WAGES.

"Well, Nettie, what do you want?" said Mr. Jarvis to his wife, who stood looking rather anxiously at him after he had paid the factory hands their week's wages.

"Why, Donald," said she, "I thought as I had worked for you all the week, I would come for my wages, too. You pay Jane two dollars a week, surely I earn that, and I would like very much to have it as my own."

"Pshaw, Nettie, how ridiculously you talk! You know that all I have belongs to you and the children—and don't I furnish the house and everything? What under the sun would you do with the money if you had it?"

"I know, Donald, that you buy the necessaries for us all, and I am willing that you should do so still, but I should like a little money for my very own. We have been married fifteen years, and in all that time I do not seem to have earned a dollar. As far as money is concerned, I might as well be a slave. I cannot buy a quart of berries nor a book, without asking you for the money, and I should like to be a little more independent."

Mr. Jarvis, proprietor of the Jarvis Mills, worth hundreds of thousands, laughed derisively.

"You're a fine one to talk of independence," he said, "if you should start out to make your own living, you'd fetch up in the poor house soon enough, for what could you do to earn a living? The girls in the factory know how to do their work, and they earn their wages. When I have paid them my duty is done: but I have to board and clothe you and take care of you when sick. If I had to do that for the girls, they would have precious little money left. I can tell you."

"Donald, I gave up a good trade when I married you. For five years I had supported myself by it, and many a time since have I envied myself the purse of those days. As for my not earning anything now, I leave it for you to say whether it would be possible to hire another to take my place; and how much it would cost you to go without me a year? I know the girls have but little left after paying their expenses, but they enjoy that little so much. Allie Watson supports herself and her mother with her wages, and they both dress better than I do. Jennie Hart is helping her father pay off the mortgage on his farm, and she is so happy that she can do so. Even Jane, the kitchen girl, has more freedom than I, for out of her own money she is laying by presents for her relatives, and will send them Christmas, as much for her own pleasure as theirs. Yesterday an Indian woman was at the house with such handsome bead work to sell and, although I wanted some money so much, I had not a dollar. I felt like crying when Jane brought in her week's wages and bought half a dozen articles I wanted so much. You often say that all you have is mine, but five dollars would have given me more pleasure yesterday than your hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property did."

"No doubt of that, Mrs. Jarvis. You have no idea of the value of money, and would have enjoyed buying a lot of bead trash that wouldn't be worth a cent to anybody. Jane needs a guardian if she fools away her money like that. She will be in the county house yet if she don't look out. It's lucky that men do hold the money, for there is not one woman in a hundred who knows how to use it."

"For shame, Donald Jarvis! You know better! Look at Jerry and Milly Craig, will you, and say that he makes the best use of his money! She is at home with her parents every night, making her wages go as far as possible toward making them comfortable, while he is carousing in the village, wasting his time and money, and making a brute of himself besides. And why does Mrs. Satron come to receive her husband's wages, then herself! Simply because he cannot get by a saloon with money in his pocket, and if she did not get the money they would all go to bed hungry the day after his wages were paid. And I believe that every woman that earns money here spends it as wisely as the average of men, and I have yet to hear of one of them being in debt."

Mr. Jarvis knew that he could not gainsay a word his wife had said, for they were all true. Luckily he thought of Jane.

"Well, how much do you suppose Jane will have left when New Year comes? If she should get sick how long could she pay for such care as you have?"

"It is not likely she will lay up many dollars on a hundred a year; but she is laying up something better, I think. Last winter she sent her mother a warm shawl and a pair of shoes, and to her brother and sister money to buy new school books and the warm, loving letters they send her do her more good than twice the amount of money in the bank would. This year she is laying up a number of pretty and useful things for them, and if any misfortune should happen to Jane they would be only too glad to help her."

"Well, who do you suppose would help you if you needed help?" said Mr. Jarvis, for want of a better question. Mrs. Jarvis's eyes sparkled angrily as she answered:

"Nobody. If you should lose your property to-day I should be a beggar, without a claim on any one for help. You have always held your purse-strings so tightly that it has been hard enough to ask for my own necessities, leaving others out altogether. Many a time a dollar or two would have enabled me to do some poor man or woman untold good, but although you have always said that all your property was mine, I never could and cannot now command a dollar of it."

"Lucky you couldn't, if you wanted to spend it on beggars."

"Donald, you know that I would spend money as wisely as you do. Who was it that only last week gave a poor, lame beggar five dollars to pay his fare to Burton, and then saw him throw his crutches aside and make for the nearest saloon? Your wife could do no worse if trusted with a few dollars. You say that the money is all mine, yet you spend it as you please, while I cannot spend a dollar without asking you for it, and telling you what I want it for. Any beggar can get it in the same way! Christmas you bought presents for us and expected us to be very grateful for them. A shawl for me of the very color that I cannot wear, a set of furs for Lucy that she did not need, a drum for Robin that has been a nuisance ever since, and a lot of worthless toys that were all broken up in a week. There were forty or fifty dollars of my money just the same as thrown away, yet when I ask you to trust me with two dollars a week you cannot imagine what use I have for it, and fear it will be wasted."

"Well," snapped the proprietor, "I guess it is my own money, and I can spend it as I please. I guess you'll know it too, when you get another present."

"Oh, it is your money then? I understood you to say it was all mine, and I intended to protest against your spending it so foolishly. If it is your own, of course you have a right to spend it as you please; but it seems to me that a woman who left parents, brothers and sisters, to make a home for you among strangers, a woman who has given her whole life to you for fifteen years, might be looked upon with as much favor as you give to beggars, who are very likely to be impostors. I know that you seldom turn them off without help. Perhaps I would be more successful if I appealed to you as a beggar. I might say, Kind Sir, please allow me out of your abundant means a small pittance for my comfort. It is true I have enough to eat and do not suffer for clothing, but although I work for my master from morning till night, and if his children happen to be sick, from night until morning again; yet he does not pay me as much as he does his cook, and I am often greatly distressed for want of a trifling sum which he would not mind giving to a perfect stranger! The other day while he was from home, I had to go to the next station to see a dear friend who was ill, and not having a dollar of my own, I was obliged to borrow the money from his cook. I was so mortified! And not long since the berry woman came with such nice berries to sell and my little girl, who was not well, wanted some very badly, but I had not even five cents to pay for a handful for her. Yesterday a friend came to me to assist in a work of charity. It was a worthy object and I longed so much to give her a little money for so good a purpose, but though the wife of a rich man, I had no money. Of course I might ask my husband for money, and if I told him all about what I wanted with it and he approved of my purpose, and was in a good humor, he would give it to me: but sir, it is terribly slavish to have to do so, even if I could run to him every time I wanted anything. People say I am a fortunate woman because my husband is rich; but I often envy the factory girls their ability to earn and spend their own money. And sometimes I get so wild thinking about my helplessness that if it were not for my children I think I should just drop into the river and end it all."

"Nettie! Nettie Jarvis! What are you saying?" cried the startled husband at last, for the faraway look in her eyes as if she did not see him, but was looking to some higher power to help her, touched his pride if it did not his heart, for he had a good deal of pride in a selfish sort of way.

He was proud to be able to support his family as well as he did. He was proud to think he did it himself. He was proud that when his children needed new shoes he could tell his wife to take them to Crispin's and get them what they needed. He did it with a flourish. He was not of the stingy kind—he liked to spend money; and when Nettie, who was once the most spirited young lady of his acquaintance, came meekly to him for a dress or cloak, he was sometimes tempted to refuse her money just to show her how helpless she was without him. Yes, he was proud of his family, and wanted them to feel how much they depended upon him. He would have felt aggravated if any one had left his wife a legacy, thus allowing her to be independent of purse. The idea of her earning money as the other work-folks did, never entered his mind. He "supported her," that was his idea of their relation! He never had happened to think that it was very good of her to take his money and spend it for the good of himself and his children. He never had thought that any other woman would have wanted big pay for doing it. He had even thought himself very generous for allowing her money to get things to make the family comfortable. Things began to look differently to him just now. Could it be that he was not generous—not even just—to his wife? Had he paid her so poorly for her fifteen years of faithful labor for him that if she had been obliged to begin the world for herself that day it would have been as a penniless woman, notwithstanding the houses, the lands and mills that he had so often told her were all hers? For he knew, as every one else did, that not one dollar of all he had would the law allow her to call her own.

How fast he thought, standing there at the office window looking down at the little houses where the mill-hands lived. Could it be possible that his wife envied them anything? Could it be that he was not as good a man as he thought? He had felt deeply the wrongs of the slaves, whose labors had been appropriated by their masters, and when a negro who had worked twenty years for his master before the emancipation freed him, came to Jarvis's mill friendless and penniless, the heart of the proprietor swelled with indignation at such injustice. He was eloquent on the subject, at home and abroad, and wondered how any one could be so cruel and selfish as to commit such an outrage against justice. He had called him a robber many a time but now Donald Jarvis looked to himself very much like the old slave-holders! "Massa Brown" had taken the proceeds of Cuffee's labor for his own without even a "thank you" for it. True, when Cuffee ate he had given him food, when he was sick he had given him medicine, and he had clothed him, too, just as he himself thought best. Mr Jarvis had married a loving, conscientious woman, and for fifteen years had appropriated her labors. Her recompense had been food and clothes, such as he thought best for her. A little better than Cuffee's, perhaps; but the similarity of the cases did not please him. He had expected his wife to be very grateful for what he had done for her, but now he wondered that she had not rebelled long ago. Had his wife no more money or liberty than Cuffee had in bondage? was Donald Jarvis no better than Massa Brown?

His brain seemed to be in a muddle, and he looked so strangely that his wife, anxious to break the spell, took his arm, saying, "Let us go home dear. The tea must be waiting for us." He took up his hat in a dreamy way, and they walked home in silence. The children ran joyously to meet them. The yard was so fresh and green, and the flowers so many and bright that he wondered he had never thanked Nettie for them all. Hitherto he had looked upon them as his; but now, he felt that his interest in them was only a few dollars, that would not have amounted to anything without his wife's care. His children were tidy and sweet, and everything around and in the house had that cheery look that rested him so after the hard, dull day at the mill. They sat again at the table which had been a source of comfort to him so many years, and he wondered how he could have enjoyed it so long without even thanking the woman who had provided it. True she had used his money in bringing it all about, but how else could his money be of use to him? Who else could have turned it into just what he needed day after day for years? And he began to have an undefined feeling that it took more then money to make a home. He glanced at his wife's face as he buttered his last slice of bread. It was not that of the fair, rosy bride whom he had brought to the mills years before: but at that moment he realized that it was far dearer to him, for he knew that she had given the bloom and freshness of her youth to make his home what it was.

And a new thought came to him. "Who was comforting her now when she had so much care?" was that not what he had promised to do when he brought her from her old home? He sighed as he thought how far he had drifted from her while holding her in bondage equal to Cuffee's. Nay, he felt that her claims were far more binding than any which had ever held the negro, and that his obligations to her were so much the greater.

Something called the children out doors, and Mr. Jarvis took his easy chair. His wife came and stood beside him. "I fear you are not well, Donald, or you are displeased with me?"

He drew her into his arms and told her how her words had shown him what manner of man he was, and there were words spoken that need not be written, but from that day forth a different man was the proprietor of the Jarvis mills, and there was a brighter light in Mrs. Jarvis's eyes, for at last she had something of her own, nor has she ever regretted that she "applied for wages."

Musical Education.

[From the Boston Home Journal.]

The cultivation of vocal music has increased to such an extent in this country within ten years that there are many persons who believe in the existence of American talent and training to supply the future operatic stage and lay the foundation of a national school of singing. The talent is unquestionably of sufficient force to justify a thorough education in music, if other elements necessary for its successful development were as easily controlled. Let us examine the conditions necessary to produce a singer and consider as to what extent they can be fulfilled here.

There are three distinct classes of musicians, each of whom is necessary for the advancement of art. The composer, who is the creator, relies upon the knowledge and appreciation of the artist to reproduce his ideas, while the amateur is the intelligent lover of art upon whose support and sympathy the efforts of both composer and artist depend. The singer, therefore, must be ranked, according to the extent of his talents, either as an amateur or an artist. An amateur singer should possess, for a foundation of study, a good voice, a musical nature, good health, and a disposition to study. If lacking in any of these gifts, the cultivation of the voice will be unsatisfactory and unrewarded. A voice soon loses its vitality if the health is affected. The strain upon the nerves by continued application or the slow progress made it study is often suspended, renders this point an essential one. A disposition to study is certainly necessary to accomplish anything in art, but musical feeling is a gift of nature, and cannot be supplied from any artificial source.

HOW TO BECOME AN ARTIST.

Those who wish or expect to be included in this class, which must be "born" as well as "made," should submit to a rigorous examination, as it is not often that the gods bestow in requisite measure the numerous gifts of mind and person that make the individuality of the artist. The fundamental elements essential in an amateur, must be demanded in a greater degree of the artist. He must not only possess a good voice, but a fine voice. By this is meant one of exceptional quality, strength and compass. The quality of a voice is that element which marks its individuality and retains its natural character throughout the different stages of development. This element may be much strengthened by cultivation, but being the result of natural causes, is seldom transformed by any artificial treatment. The quality of a voice is often difficult to determine, however, in the beginning. Often a voice is found of a musical quality, clear and sweet, that does not grow with cultivation, but rather becomes thin and metallic if urged to sustained effort. A large voice, in its natural state is often rough and harsh, as well as unmanageable. For that reason, it is concealed by many faults, which require the patience and discrimination of master and pupil to throw off. Only time and constant study can thus extricate the diamond from its hard covering and give the polish which reveals its beauties to the world. Who has not heard of the illustrious Pasta? who studied six years to sing the scale perfectly, and only after several failures did she acquire the fame whose brightness a hundred years cannot dim. Jennie Lind, so it is said, found her voice growing thin and weak in the beginning of her career. After a great many trials and disappointments, she presented herself to Garcia in Paris. He astonished and discouraged her by saying, "You must rest three months without singing a note." Jennie Lind obeyed, and returned at the stated time with a fresh voice to study. Her voice did not show for some time its exceptional capabilities or give the promise of her remarkable success.

The second element required in an artist is a strong musical nature, which not only sympathizes with art, but instinctively assimilates with it. This feeling is awakened early in life, and is either the gift of inheritance or has been nurtured in a congenial artistic atmosphere. The talent for music runs in families, and is transmitted from one generation to another with hardly an exception. Those who have been assisted from childhood by the impalpable influence of surroundings have been nearly educated unconsciously.

The third qualification of an artist is robust health. This in fact becomes first for professional success in this art. Not only does a singer's voice depend upon it for quality and power, but its style is doubtless formed by a character of the singer's physique. The demands of public life can only be endured by a strong constitution. Singing is in itself conducive to health, promoting the free use of the lungs, but sustained force can only proceed from organs naturally strong. There are other physical qualifications which deserve attention. These are, a well formed mouth and teeth. These organs affect the quality of the tone as well as its easy development; also an attractive personal appearance. This is a great advantage to a singer. Many instances might be mentioned of artists who have achieved only moderate success or have been obliged to give up singing in public, for lack of the favor which is granted easily to a winning face.

The last important element for an artist to possess is a mind trained to habits of thought which develop an intellectual character. It is this alone which spurs him onward to conquer the difficulties of art and create a standard which is only satisfied with perfection. In comparing the histories of celebrated artists, the conclusion to be drawn is, that natural gifts have not been the cause of their fame, but perseverance and mental force, aided by circumstances, have shaped the material placed in their grasp.

The goal of an artist's studies and efforts is generally a public career. Throughout the different planes of knowledge from which he successively rises, the ultimatum to be attained is success before an audience. Everything that is likely to strengthen his powers is a legitimate part of his studies. It is not always, unfortunately, that the highest training, combined with requisite talents, achieves popular success. This is a peculiar accident, not to be controlled. It may be a consolation to remember that those persons whose talents have been cultivated under adverse circumstances and who have worked up slowly from the smallest position in public life, have in their wide experience of different tastes, succeeded oftener in gaining the sympathy and applause of the most cultivated audiences.

It is apparent that the method of training a voice must be more or less modified by its character and the aim of its possessor. While adhering to the same general principles, nevertheless, the applications of a method may vary in intensity of purpose and rigid exactness of discipline. The first thing, therefore, that a person should do who possesses a voice and wishes to cultivate it, is to ascertain his qualifications from an unprejudiced musician, and the best course of instruction to pursue. Without taking such a precaution, many singers must spend a great deal of time and money in vain, or at least be disappointed in the hopes which they themselves, or their friends, have raised. The testimony of an able teacher will show that of one hundred applicants who are examined by him, not one-third have the proper requirements of a singer. It is also known that within ten years, the number of Americans at Milan studying to become public singers was more than two hundred at one season. Among these only one has risen to eminence. That one is Albani. This indicates that many singers went abroad to study for an object that they could not attain, owing to the false judgment of their advisers. In some cases, doubtless, unfavorable circumstances interfered with the singer's prospects, often much influenced by trifling causes independent of the merits of the aspirant.

The time to commence vocal studies is the next subject of interest to consider. As pupils on the violin, piano, and other instruments demanding much execution, are known to begin at an early period, the impression is sometimes given that the earlier one is taught to sing, the more is accomplished. This is a mistake. The voice is not a mechanical instrument and is governed by laws often beyond our control. For instance physical development, which is intimately connected with the condition of the voice, is hastened, or retarded beyond the average age by the degree of heat and cold peculiar to different climates. In the north the period of maturity is late and in the sunny south the reverse is the case. Tracing musical culture to Italy, the biographies of celebrated singers prove that their vocal studies were under a master's direction as early as ten years of age. No prima donna of renown is mentioned, who was more than twelve years old when a course of training was commenced. The advice of the best musicians at present does not justify such a course, especially in this climate. The safest rule under all circumstances is, therefore, to wait until the singer is physically matured. Before that time arrives, the system is in a less

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAINE SHIP BUILDERS AND SHIP-OWNERS.

In accordance with the circular of the society, the Maine Ship-builders and Ship owners association met at the Board of Trade rooms Portland June 7th. The meeting was fully attended by ship-builders and ship-owners from all over the state. Among those present were Wm. Rogers of Bath, Captain J. C. Nichols, of Searsport, Thomas J. Stewart, of Bangor, Captain Adams, and Captain Wm. Emerson, of Thomaston, Guy C. Goss, J. H. Blair, and A. G. Page, of Bath, Captain Watts, of Hallowell, Captain Small, of Yarmouth, Captain Harrington and Captain Berry, of Steckton, Captain Toney, of Deering, Capt. J. S. Winslow, Captain Washington Ryan, Capt. C. H. Chase, Henry Fox, Wm. Leavitt, J. H. Hamlen, Charles Merrill, Edward Waite, Edmund Phinney, H. P. Dewey, W. G. Davis, Wm. R. Wood, Captain J. W. Deering, T. C. Hersey and J. L. Farmer, of Portland, Norton Stover, of Harpswell, Captain Edgar Orr, Capt. R. Harding, of Yarmouth, and many others. The convention was called to order by Guy C. Goss, of Bath, who opened the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen of the Ship Builders and Ship-Owners' Association: Upon your obedient servant was conferred the honor of the Presidency of this association formed last winter at Augusta under a charter which gives us a standing before the country. Hitherto Maine has had no organization, and hence there has been no concert of action with us. We have justly complained at our declining shipping interest. We have submitted to the exactions of government without protest. We look at the rapid strides England and other nations are making towards securing the carrying trade of the world, with but feeble effort being made to compete with them in friendly rivalry, and we talk about discriminating duties on our products carried in foreign bottoms. We ought rather to copy after the matchless navigation laws which keep abreast all the demands of this enlightened age. We look at our navigation laws with but few amendments since 1800. We look at our consular system, and we blush with shame when we compare it with England's; ours a reward for political service, theirs for meritorious services. We look over our ship accounts and find unjust charges made by consuls, and if the charge does not exceed $100 we probably submit, but when it reaches $500 or $700, as has been the case, then we appeal to the government for redress. The three months extra pay exacted by the government when a sailor is discharged, was a wise provision when the law was enacted. But now nine tenths of the sailors are at home in a foreign port. Even were it otherwise and our seamen were discharged on account of sickness, or from any other cause, there are the hospital dues fund, to which every seaman sailing under the American flag has been obliged to contribute until it has amounted to millions of dollars, and sufficient to provide for the sailor in sickness and pension him off when he has rendered long and honorable service, and is no longer able to brave the dangers of the ocean or endure the toil on shipboard. It is true we did copy one part of the English law in shipping and discharging seamen. But we stopped half way and that part which encourages honorable and faithful service, and which if it had been adopted would have given us a better class of seamen, was left out. We might go on and enumerate charges singly small, but in the aggregate a burden, which is bearing us down, and which renders competition with other nations impossible.

We submit to the compulsory pilotage of other States; some of which are on a par with the ancient robbers of the Rhine, exacting toll when no service is rendered or desired.

The formation of this association originated with the Committee on Commerce in our State Legislature last winter. To this committee was referred the petition of the citizens of our seaport towns and cities asking the legislature to memorialize the Assembly of the State of New York to repeal the obnoxious Hell Gate pilot laws. This had been done the previous winter with apparently no effect. Captain Nichols, member from Searsport, suggested the idea of this association. It met the approval of your efficient member in the legislature Mr. Stroutt, who drafted the charter under which we meet and act to-day. It was significantly asked by a leading New York maritime journal, "What had become of this association of which so much was expected, with a membership of 500 of the wealth and influence of our State." It is our earnest wish that we can show to the country that we have a live organization that is ready to co-operate with similar associations for the protection, the advancement, and the upbuilding of our declining ship building. Individual effort and protest will amount to little, but united it will be a power which will be felt.

All our great industries are organizers. Our agricultural societies, the foremost in our land upon which commerce depends, have their wool growers association, milk producers, and various others. Our mining interests have their association; also the various manufacturing industries, and they hold their conventions and demand of Congress protection. There are various subjects which will come up for discussion at this session, to some of which I have briefly alluded. I would suggest that in each custom house district auxiliary associations be formed; that a fair and just representation may be had of all our wide, extended seacoast; the abuses arising may be brought to the attention of the main branch of this association. Also that a fair representation may be had at the various national conventions which may be held from time to time.

Mr. A. A. Strout, Recording Secretary, read the act of incorporation and the by-laws proposed, which were reported by the committee through Henry Fox, chairman. The by laws were amended and adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. H. P. Dewey, of J. S. Winslow & Co., read a letter from Rockport from Carleton, Norwood & Co., and from S. M. Bird of Rockland, regretting inability to be present and expressing hearty co-operation with the society.

A committee of three, consisting of Henry Fox of Portland, Capt. Nichols of Searsport, and William Rogers of Bath, were appointed to nominate committees on finance, publication and membership, and reported as follows:

Finance—J. Manchester Haynes of Augusta, J. G. Pendleton of Searsport, Franklin Reed of Bath, Benj. Webster of Portland, S. B. Hume, Eastport.

Publication—B. B. Thatcher of Bangor, W. R. Wood of Portland, C. S. Pennell of Brunswick.

Membership—T. C. Hersey of Portland, O. C. Pitcher of Belfast, F. W. Weeks of Bath.

The President, by request, appointed the following committee to procure proper legislation and appoint delegates to the national convention: J. S. Winslow and Charles H. Chase, Portland, Henry Lord, Bangor, T. Hill, Bucksport, and A. Bradford, Eastport.

It was moved by C. H. Chase and voted that the next annual convention be held in Bath.

Captain Stuart of Bangor, said he hoped the next annual meeting after that in Bath would be held in Bangor as it would awaken the people there. In June there is a large fleet of vessels present in Bangor, and he was impressed with the advantages that would accrue to the association by interesting the owners and masters of some 150 coasters then assembled.

Capt. W. Ryan of Portland, moved that the greetings of this association be sent to the New England Association then in session in Boston. The motion passed and Secretary Strout wrote and sent such telegram.

Capt. Stuart thought the great injury to the shipping interest consisted in compound engines and consolidation of capital. He thought our ship owners should not be satisfied with pulling individual strings, but act as a unit in the matter. He thought if men of capital were satisfied with government bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest they would do better to put that money into vessels which would not only pay them as large a per cent. as the government bonds but would have the additional effect of employing labor, building up industries and increasing the prosperity of the country.

Capt. Ryan thought Capt. Strout had hit the nail on the head. He thought the ship owners were down largely by their own fault. If they would follow the example of the manufacturers and agriculturists they would protect themselves better and be in better condition.

Capt. J. S. Winslow thought what the association needed was money and members. Then they could back up their demands and be a power. He thought all the associations should work together for the good of all. The Boston association is glad to know that the Maine association is at work, and by helping each other we help all. We shall urge upon and get Congress to repeal our navigation laws so far as foreign trade is concerned. Admit all materials, manufactured and unmanufactured, to be used in the construction and equipment of steamers and sailing vessels, free of duty. Permit all supplies of foreign production used in sailing and steam vessels to be taken out of bonds free of duty and secure the abolition of compulsory pilotage.

Mr. Stuart hoped that every assistance possible would be given the secretary either by suggestion or otherwise, so that the society could be made strong and powerful.

It was announced that 26 members had paid dues and signed the books at this meeting, while at Augusta the number signing was 22.

The meeting was most harmonious and it was pleasing to see the interest taken by the gentlemen present, who represent all sections of the state. The international Steamship Co. have offered to take delegates to their conventions whenever they occur, at half fare. [Portland Press.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ROCKLAND, June 8. The second day of the Lincoln and Sagadahoc Congregational Conference opened with devotional exercises, after which Rev. J. E. Pond presented the report of the churches, showing that the twenty-two churches embraced in the conference include nineteen hundred and eighty-seven members—five hundred and twelve males and fourteen hundred and fifty-five females. Over twenty thousand dollars were raised the past year for home expenses and thirty-three hundred dollars for benevolent purposes. The question "What shall be done with our Sunday?" was then ably discussed by Rev. Dr. Fiske, Rev. C. H. Pope and others. Woolwich was selected as the place of meeting next year and committees and preachers were appointed. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by Rev. W. R. Richards, of Bath, followed by the observance of the Lord's supper after which the conference adjourned.

ROCKLAND'S REFUNDING BONDS.

The new bonds of the city of Rockland, now on the market read as follows—

State of Maine. Rockland City Loan. This is to certify that for value received there will be due from the City of Rockland, payable by the City Treasurer, on the first day of July, A. D. 1911, or after ten years from the date thereof at the option of the City, to the holder of this Bond, the sum of ——— Dollars, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable semi-annually on presentation of the interest warrants hereunto attached. This loan being created and this bond issued in pursuance of an order of the City Council passed the 25th day of April, 1881, and in conformity with an act of the Legislature of the State of Maine approved March 16, 1881.

———Mayor
———Treasurer.
Rockland, Maine———188—

HAYNES, THE MURDERER, MAKES A DESPERATE EFFORT TO ESCAPE AND IS SHOT.

THOMASTON, June 8. A bold attempt was made just after noon to-day, by Samuel D. Haynes, the Rockland murderer, and Wm. E. Bragdon, a common thief of Portland, to escape from the Maine State Prison. Immediately after dinner all the convicts passed out of their cells to the various shops, but Haynes and Bragdon remained behind, and when the yard was clear, Haynes passed up to the inner guard room door with a parlor bracket and what appeared to be a bottle of mucilage, Bragdon following close behind. He said to the guard on duty (Edward Barrows) that he wished to pass in the bracket.

Mr. Barrows opened the door when Haynes threw from the bottle some strong "hartshorn liniment" and black pepper into Barrow's eyes completely blinding him. Haynes gaining admission into the guard room made at once for the outer door, not noticing that Mr. Ira Northey, another guard, was on duty. He at once seized the Henry repeating rifle near at hand, and demanded of Haynes to stop, but the desperado nothing daunted made for Mr. Northey with a large bowie knife, some eight or ten inches in length. Haynes did not take more than a step or two before Mr. Northey fired hitting him in the right breast. The ball passing through the lung, coming out through the shoulder blade.

Mr. Northey now turned his attention towards Bragdon, who was close behind Haynes, and just put his head into the door, but as soon as he heard the report of the rifle jumped back behind the door just in time to escape the shot fired at him by Mr. Northey. This was only the work of a few minutes, and before another shot could be fired both men were secured.

Haynes was taken to the prison hospital and Bragdon put in solitary confinement. Haynes spits blood and complains of feeling badly. His case is critical. On searching them afterwards a large bowie knife was found on Haynes and his pocket was half full of black pepper. He also had an improvised key which he could have unlocked the outside guard room door with if he had not been stopped by the shot of the guard. Bragdon had two sharp knives in his pockets and a large amount of black pepper.

Great credit is due Mr. Northey for his promptness on the occasion. Haynes is a desperate fellow, who killed his guard at Rockland a few years ago, and for which he was sent to State Prison for life. This is his third or fourth attempt at escape from the prison, all of which plans involved the killing or maiming of the guards or watchman.

There is a prospect of the recovery of Haynes. He says he meant to get out if he killed a dozen men.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

The Friends' New England meeting in Portland, Saturday, the second day, opened with about seventy-five representatives present. Epistles were received and read from yearly meetings in London, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Western Iowa, Canada, Kansas, and the monthly meetings of Brumana on Mount Lebanan in Syria. The following committee was appointed to prepare essays of reply and report hereafter: Benj F. Knowles, John Paige, Geo. Richardson, Wm. P. Macomber, Chas M Jones, Allen Joy, Henry T. Wood, Alfred Jones, Daniel H. Beede, George Howland, Jr., Chas H. Thorndike, Thomas F. Nichols, E. L. Jones, Timothy B. Hussey, Peter M. Neal, Olney J. Meade. Reports were presented from all the quarterly meetings, showing the deaths of many aged ministers and elders. Saturday afternoon the reading of epistles from abroad was continued, and the report of the Providence boarding school was presented. Saturday evening was devoted to private committee meetings. Several ministers and elders supplied the Portland pulpits Sunday.

THE ROCKLAND RACES.

ROCKLAND, June 8. The second day's races of the spring circuit, at the Knox Trotting Park, came off successfully to day. There were two races for two fifty and two thirty-four classes, respectively, seven horses starting in the former and three in the latter, for purses of one hundred and fifty dollars. In the two fifty race the winner in three straight heats was "Black Ranger," entered by F. P. Butterfield and Son, of East Dixfield. Time, two thirty-eight one half, two, thirty-nine, two thirty eight three-fourths; second money was taken by "Claymont" and third by "Achilles." The two thirty-four race was won in three straight heats by "Little Pete" entered by G. J. Shaw of Hartland. Time two thirty seven. "Lydia M." came in second and "Mollie Morrill" third.

A TOUGH STORY.

Fourteen years ago a Maine man left his wife and child at dinner and sauntered away. One day ten years later he sat in a hut under the comfortable shadow of Table Mountain, Cal., a tired, unlucky miner, and was eating his brunette bacon and beans. His wife and daughter (the latter grown to be a young lady) entered. He raised his eyes from his plate, said "Ye've got here at last, hev ye?" and continued his meal. Two years later the woman disappeared from that home. The other day the mother was fourth in a San Francisco walking match, credited with 398 miles, and the daughter, forsaken by a lover, tried to drown herself, was confined in Oakland while laboring under temporary insanity and is now in the care of her mother. Bret Harte, where are you with this fact? [N. Y. Herald

HISTORICAL CONUNDRUMS.

The editor of the Brunswick Telegraph says: We have always held the opinion, as we stated a week or two since, that we have only opened up the history of this region, and our interest clings around Pemaquid, Sheepscot Farm and Castine. There will be great interest to learn in full what the writer on Scandinavian immigrations to these shores has to say in explanation of his theory. Paved streets, sites of numerous buildings, remains of extensive fortifications at Castine have a history, perhaps in the long past, which should incite every historical student to diligent enjoiry. Not many years ago historians scouted the idea that the Northmen ever visited these shores; now there are few intelligent readers who do not accept the statements as given by the old writers. What means the Gulf of Gomez as applied to Penobscot Bay? Spanish explorations?

IN GENERAL

About seventy-five men are now employed on the Richmond cotton mill, and the work is advancing as rapidly as possible.

The Maine Farmer of last week published four columns of reports from all parts of the State, written before the late frost, which represent the outlook as very promising. Grass never looked better; an increased acreage of crops has been put in; early sowed grain is looking finely and fruit trees are covered with blossoms. There is a large increase in the acreage of sweet corn planted for canning purposes.

In the annual race of the Portland Yacht Club, Thursday, the schooner Ray, Capt. E. E. Preble, won the first prize, sailing thirty-one miles in 6 hours, 18 minutes and 32 seconds. In the second class the sloop Clarence, Capt. B. W. Jones, sailed eighteen miles in 2 hours, 47 minutes and 42 seconds and took the prize. Nine yachts participated.

The Castine Packing Co. put up some $40,000 to $8,000 worth of blueberries in Cherryfield last year.

A Washington county correspondent of the Machias Union says the girls down there are forming the habit of smoking cigarettes. Better swear off, girls.

Under the head of Millbridge the Union paragraphs a "live Yankee" as follows: "N. B. Dyer keeps the Drug Store. He is an active trader. Besides his store trade he buys and sells carriages, horses, harnesses; keeps ready made caskets, breech loading shot guns; house and garden plants of all the various kinds; pays the highest premium for old coin; keeps and makes picture frames, and all kinds of cornices and mouldings to order, and runs a Circulating Library. He is a live Yankee, a native not of Vermont but Maine.

The Knox County Reform Club Convention which met in Rockland Wednesday continued through Thursday with a small attendance, and closed with a meeting in the evening with a larger number present. A spirit of earnest devotion to the cause was manifested by those in attendance.

The New York Herald says: Prosper M. Senat, of Philadelphia, will soon occupy his summer studio at Mount Desert. R. W. Van Boskerck will first go to New Jersey and afterward to Mount Desert.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from the City of Mexico says: Col. Samuel Brannan, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, is in the city and has adjudicated a claim which he has long held against the Mexican government. In payment he has received a grant of a large and valuable tract of land. Col. Brannan is a native of Saco, Maine, and goes from here to that State on a visit.

The body of Fred Morrill, the missing Parkman man, was found in Dexter pond.

The Portland Argus understands that the executive committee of the soldiers' and sailors' reunion, have decided to hold said reunion at Winthrop beside the beautiful Lake Maranocook.

So severe was the frost on the intervale farms in the Sandy River Valley Monday night week that the growing crops were totally destroyed.

The Boston Sunday Herald will run a train over the Maine Central, Sundays, commencing the 19th of this month.

Mr. Henry A. Hall, of the firm of Boardman & Hall, publishers of "The Home Farm," has disposed of his interest in that paper to Mr. Samuel L. Boardman.

Senator A. H. Walker, of Oxford, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Plaisted. He is about to remove to Bridgton, Cumberland county.

The Hon. Mark Dennett, of Kittery, is the only living member of the first Legislature of Maine—1819-'20, and was also a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1814 to 1819. He is now 95 years of age and in excellent health.

The town of Dexter is excited over some startling disclosures resulting from an examination into the management of its Poor Farm. Gross mismanagement and extreme cruelty are abundantly shown in the evidence obtained. The manager of the farm has been arrested.

The Register says the Hallowell Cotton Manufacturing Co's gross products for the past six months has been 1,600,000 yards, an increase of 200,000 yards over the product of the preceding six months. Many different patterns of fancy goods are made. Their amount for the present half year is 1,000,000 yards.

The holders of the second mortgage bonds of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad have agreed to unite with the city of Bangor in the bill in equity asking the Court to appoint receivers to take charge of the affairs of that road. It is expected that the hearing will take place somewhere within a couple of weeks.

In a game at Waterville Wednesday afternoon, the Colby base ball club beat the Bowdoins 15 to 5.

Ezra Getchell, proprietor and landlord of the Winthrop house at Winthrop, well known to the traveling public, died Thursday very suddenly of heart disease, aged seventy two. He retired well and died immediately.

The Somerset Reporter gives the particulars of another bloody affray in that county. Samuel G. Burton, of Maryland, struck Alonzo Bartlett with a hoe, crushing the skull and gouging out one eye. The trial justice, finding Burton to be on his own premises and acting in self-defense, acquitted him. Bartlett is doing well and will recover.

The house and farm buildings of George Wellman of Hope, were destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon. The buildings were nearly new. Loss $2000.

The new shoe shop at Richmond employs about four hundred hands, young persons, mostly people living there.

The Telegraph says that a man named Richard Roussea was run over by an engine, Sunday, in Topsham, and died Wednesday. He was intoxicated when run over.

The following named natives of Maine are among the gentlemen who are said to have accepted invitations to be present at the banquet at the Palmer House, Chicago, to be given June 16th, by the Sons of Maine in that city: Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. James G. Blaine, Gen. S. J. Anderson, Hon. Bion Bradbury, L. D. M. Sweat and C. A. Boutelle; Massachusetts, J. D. Washburne, Hon. Henry W. Paine, Hon. J. T. Drew, George F. Emery of the Boston Post and Gov. J. D. Long; Georgia, H. I. Kimball; Pennsylvania, Hon. G. F. Marrelle; Wisconsin, Hon. D. H. Wells; Minnesota, M. H. Dunnell; Iowa, ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill; Washington, D. C., Hon. Horatio King.

John W. Bennett's steam mill at Gilead was burned Friday. Cause and loss unknown. Insured for $2500. A large quantity of spool wood was burned.

The "Back Boys," so called, in the mule rooms of the Pepperell and Laconia mills, Biddeford, united in a strike for higher wages Friday. This has caused the stopping of nearly all the mule rooms in both corporations and has thrown quite a number of older operatives, who are dependent on these boys for their work, out of employment.

At Bates College Friday the annual celebration of Ivy Day by the Junior class occurred, with an oration, poem, presentation of class honors, painting the Ivy, etc.

Thursday a man named Shaw, about 60 years old, employed in the woolen mill at Dover attempted to jump on a passing train of the B. & P. Railroad in Guilford and fell beneath the trucks. One of his legs was crushed in a frightful manner and was amputated. He is in a critical condition.

Miss Annie Louise Carey sang at the Free street church, Portland, Sunday.

Nathan Webb and Nathan Cleaves of Maine, are candidates for the seat of Nathan Clifford on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Governor Plaisted of Maine, called on Governor Long of Mass., Friday. Saturday he was at Framingham witnessing the drill of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Bishop Neeley of Maine has been appointed one of the trustees of the $50,000 for the endowment of one or more missions in Maine, left by John H. Swift of New York.

The Portland Press says: Heavy frosts have been reported in this vicinity the past week, doing considerable damage to the vegetation. Some gardens were destroyed.

A call has been issued, signed by Solon Chase, W. F. Eaton, J. F. Turner and R. M. Springer, for a straight, greenback convention, to meet at Lewiston, Wednesday, August 31, "for the purpose of choosing a full and efficient State committee, and otherwise perfecting the organization of the party."

A sad accident occurred at Carratunk Falls, Solon, at four P. M., Sunday. Three brothers named Huggins, of Concord, sat on the rocks below the falls, watching the river drivers. A log came over the falls, swung around and knocked one off. Another sprang to save him, and both were thrown among the logs directly under the falls, and drowned. Frank, aged 30, leaves a wife and child; Elmore, aged 22, worked in Boston, and was home on a visit. The bodies have not been recovered.

It reported that the Grand Trunk is negotiating from the purpose of running a first class passenger line of Liverpool steamers from Portland.

S. B. Walker, of Auburn, who had been missing twenty-four hours, was found drowned in his well Wednesday morning. He was about sixty-five years of age.

The annual meeting of the Maine Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions, was held in Portland Monday evening. There were $3,150 collected last year. Mrs. W. H. Fenn was chosen President and Mrs. W. L. Dana, Treasurer.

Simeon Cushman, of Bath aged 69, hung himself Sunday night. Fear of being taken to the poor house is said to be the cause. His first wife committed suicide some years ago. His second wife lives in Lawrence, Mass., with whom he has not lived of late.

The woolen factory at Pittsfield caught fire Saturday morning in a very singular manner. A nail or a piece of iron passed through the picker, thence into the waste flue and under the mill, setting the waste on fire and also the under part of the mill. Luckily it was discovered in season to save the works from destruction. The damage to stock, machinery and mill is estimated at $2000 to $2500; fully insured.

Generalities.

New Yorkers had a clear view of the eclipse Saturday night.

New York city has had a rain every day this month, save one.

President Garfield addressed the graduating class of the Naval Academy Friday.

Six hundred cabin passengers left on seven steamships for Europe Saturday from New York.

The business transacted in May exceeds that of any other month in the history of the country.

John Burroughs' experiment in introducing English skylarks into this country is not a success.

Many of the old Whigs in Virginia have joined the ranks of the Readjuster party in that State.

Last week's storm was severe on the Middle Atlantic coast, and a number of vessels went ashore.

It is thought that a drunken man entering a stable with a candle was the cause of the Quebec fire.

Secretary Windom was most cordially greeted on Change in Chicago Saturday. He made a brief speech.

The biography and correspondence of William Lloyd Garrison will make between three and six volumes.

J. M. Hill, the Boston theatrical manager, has spent $300,000 within five years for newspaper advertising.

The centennial of the birth of George Stephenson was celebrated in many places in England, Thursday.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has accepted an invitation to attend the New England Fair at Worcester, September 7th.

California has a girl ten years old who is a wonderful rifle shot. She breaks glass balls and hits ten cent pieces.

The wire worm has made its appearance in Carleton county, Ont., and is doing great damage to growing grain.

The first car of new wheat for the season, from Ft. Worth, Texas, has arrived at St. Louis and sold at $1.50 per bushel.

The graduating exercises at West Point were held Friday. General Sherman and Secretary Lincoln addressed the class.

A duel was fought in Clarendon, S. C. the other day, the pistols being loaded by friends of the combatants with cork bullets.

Chios experienced another earthquake Saturday. Two men were injured, and a minaret and several ruined houses were overthrown.

The Ohio Republican convention renominated Governor Foster by acclamation. President Garfield's administration was endorsed.

An organization of ex-Confederate soldiers will tender a reception to the Army of the Cumberland at the annual reunion at Chattanooga.

The Greenback national committee met at St. Louis and elected Jesse Harper, of Illinois, secretary in place of T. H. March, resigned.

The total foreign commerce of Boston in April amounted to nearly $14,000,000, and greatly led those of any other port save New York.

A London dispatch says the American dory Little Western will start on her return journey from Westminster Bridge, Tuesday, 14th inst.

The statement that Governor Cornell had written a letter declining to be a candidate for the Senate appears to have been an invention of the Conkling men.

Miss Dora Wiley has had a benefit at Halifax, which, according to the local press, was patronized by the lieutenant general, the general, the admiral and the mayor.

Lieut. Fred Grant, 4th Cavalry, has not resigned from the army, as is the general belief: he has simply resigned his position on the staff of Lieut. General Sheridan.

A finely equipped expedition for the Jeannette Arctic search, is soon to start out. The steamer, the Rodgers, has five years' rations, and is put in first-class condition.

An autograph testimonial album to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes has been finished. It consists of six large volumes of 650 pages each, elegantly bound in full Turkey morocco.

A cyclone killed five persons and destroyed many buildings, Thursday evening, at Beloit, Solomon City, Bennington, Minneapolis and other points in Solomon Valley, Kansas.

A popular vote on the question whether the sale of spirituous liquors, with the exception of wine and cider, shall be prohibited, will be taken in North Carolina in August.

An attempt was made Thursday night to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall. Two Liverpool Irishmen, who recently arrived from America, have been arrested for the offence.

The total loss in the Quebec fire (June 8th) is $1,500,000 with insurance of $650,000. The total number of houses burned is 657. Three persons lost their lives, and two more are missing.

General Devens was elected president of the society of the Army of the Potomac. General Beal of Maine was elected president of the Twelfth crops. The next reunion will be held in Detroit.

Mrs Garfield will spend the next few weeks at the Soldiers' Home, her husband and her three oldest sons being with her. Harry and James Garfield will take the Williams examinations in September.

A diabolical plot to blow up a stove foundry in Chicago, by loading a mould with powder, was discovered Saturday just as the workmen were about to turn in the red hot iron. The plot was originated by strikers.

A Washington special says it is rumored among army officers that the President has received a private telegram from Gen. Miles, saying the court martial had sustained the charges against Whittaker, colored cadet.

The lumber resources of Washington Territory are very great. The average size of the fullgrown fir is six feet in diameter, while many of the trees are 300 feet high, and one tree alone has produced 20,000 feet of lumber.

Advices from China state that the steamship Chong, manned and officered exclusively by Chinese, sailed from Hong Kong for Victoria, British Columbia, the first of June, with 500 Chinamen, to work on the Canadian railroad.

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Steam and Iron.

The agitation of the free ship question has had one good effect, at least. It has directed attention to our shipping interest, brought about investigations as to the causes which have deprived us of our former large share of the foreign carrying trade, and led to the organization of associations for the purpose of protecting and promoting American commerce. The general verdict appears to be that the wooden sailing ship must go; that iron is superseding wood and steam taking the place of sails; that the field for the profitable employment of sailing ships is becoming limited, and that the increasing cost of wooden vessels places them at a disadvantage with the longer lived iron vessels. Canada is having an experience similar to ours. The falling off in the demand for wooden vessels has had the effect to diminish the number of vessels built in the Dominion. In former years the Canadian shipbuilders built largely for foreign buyers. In 1876, 38 per cent. of the tonnage constructed that year was disposed of in this way, while last year only 23½ per cent. found purchasers abroad. The St. John, New Brunswick, Telegraph says the opinion is fast gaining ground among the ship-owners of that Province, that it is only a question of time when the whole North Atlantic trade between the principal ports, even in the carrying of deals, will be done by steamships, so rapidly are they now encroaching on freighting business, over which sailing vessels had once exclusive control.

The Baltimore American says that the cessation of the demand for sailing ships built of pine in favor of steamships built of iron is an incurable disease, "for it implies that one-quarter of the globe is sticking at an industry which another quarter is quite able to supersede by nicer and cheaper processes." The American then goes on to say—

Our shipbuilding used to be done at St. Michael's and Fell's Point, with Maryland Southern pine. Now that iron supersedes this material, we are forced to send to the Delaware and the Brandywine for our contemporary vessels. The visible falling off in the Canada and Maine tonnage which is reported is due to these influences almost entirely. A vessel turned out on the St. John river, or in Maine, will last, say eight years classed as A 1. The same sort of vessel, same register, built of iron, will cost 25 per cent. more, but will be underwritten for sixteen to twenty years A 1, and will carry 25 per cent. more cargo. If a steamer she will make five times as many trips, and do that much more business yearly.

Naturally enough the establishment of the business of iron shipbuilding is agitated in Canada, as in this country. With us this interest is a growing and bids fair to become at no distant day an important one. One of the largest firms of the Delaware river shipbuilders has been compelled, by increasing contracts, to lease, for the term of fifteen years, the Erie basins at South Brooklyn, the largest dry docks in the country. The same firm has delivered one, and will soon complete three of a lot of four iron excursion steamers for New York harbor. Two iron steamers of 2,000 tons each, destined for service between Boston and Baltimore, are on the stocks. The keel is soon to be laid for an immense steamer for the Oregon and California coast trade. The Alexandres, of New York, have building, by the same firm, a splendid steamer of 2,600 tons for their Cuban service, and a steamer for the Venezuelan coast trade, has just reached Laguayra. This, like the other vessels, was built on the Delaware.

The general fact cannot be denied, that steam power is being employed in the propulsion of vessels to better advantage every year, in consequence of improvements in its mechanical application, but it is conceding too much to admit that steam will ever supersede the use of sails, or steel and iron do away with wood as materials for construction. On the contrary, there is a vast field in our coastwise trade which steam can never invade, also in the transportation, of coarse freights on some of the long routes of traffic.

At a serenade to Judge Robertson at his home a few evenings since, Mr. Robertson said: "While I am opposed to the machine, I am heartily in favor of party organization, for that is essential to the efficiency and success of the party itself, but it must be a healthy organization, not the property of one man. It must represent the general sentiment of the republican party, respect its wishes and carry its will into effect; it must invite every republican to participate in its counsels, its conventions, its nominations and the labor and struggles following the nominations. Such an organization would strengthen the republican party immensely."

The Gazette says that Rockland's new loan is being taken quite rapidly and is regarded as affording a desirable investment. Four per cent. government bonds are now worth a premium of 18 per cent. Holders of them who sell out at this rate may get four and a half years' interest in a lump, and then put the principal into the Rockland four per cents., and draw the same interest as upon the government bonds.

Even the Calais Times kicks against the foolish stories with which the average Greenback paper deludes its rural readers.

Secretary Blaine is reported as saying: "My relations with Conkling are the pleasantest imaginable. I have not spoken with him for ten years."

Conkling's Capers.

The New York Mail says: "Party history may be explored in vain for a precedent for the meanness, ingratitude, recklessness and lack of all political principles that are now displayed by Mr. Conkling in his scheme to cheat a Republican State out of its representation in the higher branch of our national Legislature." This is very true; but it is a consolation to know that Mr. Conkling's scheme is not likely to succeed. He has apparently abandoned all hope of securing a re-election, and the last move of his adherents was a desperate effort to adjourn the legislature in order to defeat the election of Republican senators and bring in two Democrats at the next session. This scheme if successful would give the control of the United States Senate to the Democrats. But it failed. The sacrifice was too great. The member who votes for adjournment under the circumstances will have to settle with his constituents. As the New York Tribune puts it "he would be not only voting to put the control of the United States Senate into Democratic hands, but voting to dishonor a worthy man infamously abused and to carry out a Democratic plan not more decent than the Morey forgery."

The attempt of the Conklingites to create a diversion in favor of their leader by a charge of bribery has proved a most ignoble failure. Assemblyman Bradley was put forward to state that Senator Sessions had given him $2,000 for his vote for Mr. Depew. He said he took the money. These statements were expected to make a great sensation and to diminish the vote for Mr. Depew. But the job was so thin that everybody saw through it. It was plainly a Conkling trick, and was so at once accepted by the public. The denial of Senator Sessions and the earnest and indignant declaration of Mr. Depew himself were hardly needed: and the fact that Mr. Depew's vote rose to 56, after this charge, shows that a clear majority of all the Republican members of the Legislature placed no credence in it. Bradley's account of the alleged attempt to bribe him to vote against Conkling resembles quite remarkably the story that Swan told about the alleged attempt to bribe him. Swan however was careful to keep the money he said he received in his own hands, while Bradley it appears passed his over to the Speaker. The career of Swan after figuring in the bribery business was about what might be expected of men who accuse themselves of being bribed in order to injure others.

The report of the meeting in Portland last week of the Maine Shipowners and Shipmasters' Association, published under the head of Maine Matters, will be found of interest. The objects of this association, as set forth in its by-laws, are the protection and promotion of the rights and interests of shipowners and ship masters, and the general interests of commerce and navigation, including shipbuilding; the dissemination of useful information, and the promotion, as far as it has the power, of all legislation, both State and national, which will tend to better the condition of our maritime interests, and so protect and assist those engaged in building or navigating vessels. The organization of this association is a move in the right direction, and of its usefulness there cannot be a doubt.

No one should grumble at the few days of cold unseasonable weather experienced of late. In other States not only have the frosts been more severe, but there have been floods and destructive gales. Maine seems to be on the outer edge of the great atmospheric disturbances. Last winter we escaped the heavy, drifting snow storms, which delayed travel in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the Western States: and blizzards are unknown here. The gales which annually sweep the other portions of the New England coast rarely disturb our waters or do damage upon our shores. There are certainly worse climates than that of Maine, to say the least.

By way of Washington we hear the curious story from New York that the Conkling people proposed to make an alliance with Tilden to return Conkling and Tilden to the Senate, Tilden to be given Platt's place, but that Tilden declined it, stating that he would not have a seat in the Senate if he could receive it unanimously and that, moreover, he was on the side of the president in this controversy on the ground of law as well as choice.

The American horse is looking up. Last week we chronicled the winning of the Derby, the great event of the English turf, by Mr. Lorillard's colt, Iroquois and this week we announce the winning of the Grand Prize of Paris, by Mr. James Keene's colt, Foxhall. Foxhall was bred in Kentucky and is a noble specimen of the American horse.

Will S. Hays who has written something less than five thousand songs, is a candidate for mayor of Louisville.

Mr. Hays is evidently not of the opinion of the "very wise man" who "believed that, if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation."

The New York Herald, editorially and through correspondence, is trying to create a new party. It wants a new party for Conkling to boss.

Now appears to be the opportune time for Conkling to make the greatest effort of his life.

In his address to the Naval Cadets at Annapolis last week, President Garfield paid the following handsome and merited compliment to the Navy—

The profession to which you belong has made this Nation. A sailor was first to give this land to you. The sailor has crystalized the borders of the seas. The Mediterranean was the first through which they sailed, but it was too small for the rising ambition of the world. Then the Atlantic was the theatre of the world's drama, and the Pacific is yet to be opened, and you, gentlemen, will be the ones to scout it for us. Before long you will sail through the Isthmus to open up the Pacific. (Great applause.) I hope the American Navy will be that one first, as it was the one to open commerce with Japan.

The New York Herald is infringing on Vennor's prerogative in telling its readers what the weather is going to be. In a recent issue it says the season is now becoming more settled, and with the exception of one or two more cool spells (possibly in the third week of this and the first week of the next month) the farmers may count on more equable and solstitial weather.

It was announced a day or two ago that The Critic, an evening paper published in Washington, had changed hands and would become an administration organ. Now it is said the Critic will not be an organ but is expected to criticise the administration. This is just as well. The day for "organs" is past. The administration needs no special editorial champion.

The contest for the Republican nomination for Representative to Congress

The remains of Mrs. William E. Bickford, who died in Cambridgeport on Monday, arrived at Belfast on Wednesday. The funeral services were held at the residence of ex-Mayor Swan.

The following were elected officers of Aurora Degree Lodge D. of R. I. O. O. F., in this city, on Tuesday evening last—Mrs. H. D. Clough, N. G.; Mrs. Adelbert Knight, V. G.; Mrs. I. H. Harmon, R. S.; Mrs. Nelson Rich, Treas.

Woodcock & Son have received from a well-known green house in Maine a large and choice collection of potted plants, which are now on exhibition at their store. Ladies who desire house plants, and no well regulated house is without them, should call early and make a selection.

The Methodist society of Searsport, on Tuesday, began the erection of a society building at the Northport Camp Ground. The new building is to be 40 by 20 feet, two stories high, and occupies the old site adjoining the Hampden society cottage. The veteran Wm. J. Dodge superintends the building.

Steamer May Queen last week, towed down river a raft of logs for the city of Belfast. The logs are to be used in building new piers at the lower bridge. They will be laid up cob work fashion, ballasted and sunk inside the present piling. New draws will also be made. The old draws were removed on Tuesday and all travel by the way of the lower bridge will be suspended for some time.

Many of our citizens went to Bangor to visit Barnum's circus which exhibited in that city on Monday. Some went on the Cambridge Sunday; others drove up; seventy-five embarked early Monday morning on steamer May Queen and about twenty-five on the Bangor barge Clifford. Quite a number were unable to get inside the tent, owing to the large crowd. Hundreds were turned away.

STEAMER NOTES. It is now reported that the steamer Monohansett will go on the route between Bangor and Rockland about the first of July, and continue through the season. The Monohansett is 486 tons, belongs in New Bedford, and we believe has run between that city and Martha's Vineyard.....The Machias Union says Capt. Wm. E. Dennison, of the steamer City of Richmond, invented the fire alarm system recently introduced on the Cambridge, and that it was in use on the former steamer nearly a year before it was adopted on any other boat. The great advantage of the system is that while all the officers and crew are called to duty in case of fire, the passengers are not disturbed.....Steamer New Brunswick will come upon the Sandy route, leaving Boston Saturday, June 18th, giving a daily line of steamers between Boston and Bangor. Read the advertisement in another column.

THE CHURCHES. Last Sunday was observed by the Methodist church in this city, as Children's Day. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers, and an address on Sunday schools was given by the pastor. The subject of Rev. Mr. Quinby's sermon at the Methodist church next Sunday will be "The Intermediate State".....In the absence of Rev. Mr. Goodenough, Rev. Dr. Quinby, of Augusta, editor of the Gospel Banner, will occupy the Universalist pulpit in this city next Sunday. A very excellent sabbath school concert was given at the Universalist church last Sunday evening.....The Methodist society will give a strawberry festival at the vestry of their church on Wednesday evening of next week. All are invited.....The subject of Rev. Mr. Ross' Sunday morning sermon at the North church, will be "Shall the New Version be Substituted for the Authorized Version of the New Testament." Prayer meeting in the evening.

PERSONAL. Rev. Mr. Goodenough, pastor of the Universalist church in this city, left on Monday for an extended tour in the west. He will go as far in the southwest as Kansas City, Mo., from thence across the country to San Francisco, and after a tour of California his journeying will extend into Oregon. Mr. G. will return to this city early in August.....Mr. Henry P. White made a brief visit to his Belfast friends on Saturday. As local editor of the Rockland Courier, Mr. White shows much enterprise. He dishes up the news of that city in a way entirely new to that locality.....Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, parents of Mrs. William C. Marshall, are visiting friends in this city.....Rev. Wooster Parker is attending the general conference of the Maine Congregationalist churches at Portland.....Dr. Johnson will leave on Monday next to attend the annual meeting of the Maine Medical Association at Portland, and will be absent the larger part of the week.....Rev. Wooster Parker has been elected president of the Maine Congregational Charitable society.....Robert P. Chase has been appointed local director of the Belfast class which is to take part in the Musical festival at lake Maranacook.

A Lewiston Journal correspondent in writing from Bismarck, Dakota, gives an interview with Mr. E. J. Morison, of Belfast, whom he met there. After giving an account of Montana, Mr. Morison said—

"Between sheep and cattle in Montana and wheat in Dakota, he should settle in Dakota if he were to begin again. It gave promise of equal profit and fewer drawbacks. In the matter of sheep raising, Mr. Morison said as much money per head can be made in Maine as in Montana, though the opposite opinion generally prevails. A friend of his in Waldo county cleared $5.50 per head last season on large flocks. There are thousands of acres of land in Maine that will afford the best of grazing for sheep, that can be bought for $1.25 per acre, land that is good for nothing else, while the raising of sheep on a place will quickly afford the means of keeping up the fertility of the land, whereon to winter feed. The Maine sheep managers carefully in this business in Maine will do well. In Montana little attention is paid to anything but steers and flocks. He found butter costing a dollar a pound, and eggs seventy-five cents per dozen. The journal correspondent adds—Mr. Morison is a Yankee whose eyes and ears are open wide, and his views should be pondered by Maine men who are letting slip the opportunity to add wealth to their own pockets and benefit to the State. Mr. M. was detained a week at Bismarck waiting for a steamer to Fort Benton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. The following are the transfers in real estate in Waldo county, for the week ending June 14th—Mary Ann Allen, Swanville, to John M. Nickerson, same town. Ephraim Bragdon, Freedom, two lots, one to Clarissa Richardson and the other to Jason Richardson, same town. Francis Call, Troy, to Loring L. Harding, same town. Albert Choate, Montville, to Asa M. Gowen, same town. Chas. Elliot, Knox, to Amelia E. Hall, Montville. John Eaton, Newburg, to Emma E. Severance, Winterport. A. A. and A. L. Hurd and al., Thorndike and Troy, to Parish L. Strout, Belfast. Seth L. Milliken, Belfast, to John S. Davidson, Belfast. Wm. B. Morse, Montville to Deantha Stevenson, same town. A. P. Mansfield, Belfast, to Addison W. Shute, Stockton. John M. Nickerson, Swanville, to Josiah Nickerson, same town. Heirs of William Pitcher, Belfast, to Geo. E. Ferguson, Belfast. Joseph Palmer, Monroe, to Collins and Ezra Pattee, Monroe. Jason Richardson, Freedom, to Clarissa Richardson, same town. Adeline Roberts, Brooks, to Emily J. Lenfest, same town. Jonathan Stone, Unity, to Jonathan Stone, Jr., Thorndike. Frank B. Strout et al., Belfast, to Parish L. Strout, Belfast. Annie E. Treat, Cambridge, to Charles F. G. Euler, Frankfort. Isaac Warren, Islesboro, to Chas. E. Pendleton, same town. Benj. Wildes, Monroe, to Lora A. Chase, same town. Thomas J. Whittier, Belfast, to Harrison Hayford, Belfast. Isaac C. Wellman, Searsmont, to John M. Willey, Livermore Falls.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT. Mr. Peter Winslow the oldest citizen in town, died on Monday last at the residence of his son-in-law, Calvin Pitcher, in Belfast, at the advanced age of 97 years, 8 months and 11 days. On Sunday Mr. Winslow fell in what might be termed a fit of apoplexy from which he never rallied. The events which have transpired since the birth of Mr. Winslow are startling and it would require volumes to relate them. He was born but a few years after independence was declared, at the time when the war of the revolution was closing. He saw the light before George Washington was elected president and lived to see the United States grow from the struggling colonies with less than 3,000,000 inhabitants to a powerful nation of 50,000,000 people. In 1824 Mr. Winslow was a voter and deposited his ballot at the presidential election of that year, and at every subsequent presidential election. Originally a Federalist, Whig and Republican he remained true to that faith until the last year of his life, voting for Gen Hancock last November.

Mr. Winslow was one of eighteen children, born in Falmouth, now Portland, Sept. 30th, 1783. He married and lived in Portland a number of years. While a resident of that city he superintended the erection of the old observatory on Munjoy Hill. In 1812 he moved to Belfast from Kennebec county and settled upon the east side of the harbor, near Goose river. That was before the western side of the river where the city now stands was settled. He subsequently removed to the west side. Mr. Winslow was a member of Capt. Swan's company in the war of 1812 and was one of the party who through strategy rescued the powder on Wilson's Hill, while Belfast was in the hands of the British. Mr. Winslow was a carpenter by trade, a superior workman and erected many of the earlier buildings in this city. In 1832 he was one of the number who erected the old Methodist church at the corner of Miller and Cross streets.

Mr. Winslow was twice married and reared a family of twelve children, but four of whom are living, viz—Mrs. Wm. Pitcher and Mrs. Calvin Pitcher, of Belfast, Martin Winslow, of California and Peter Winslow, Jr., of Illinois. A large number of descendants reside in this vicinity. Mr. Winslow was never prominent in public affairs but applied himself strictly to his calling, in which he won great reputation. He commanded the respect of all and in his death is mourned by the whole city. Mr. Winslow was a devout Methodist through life and was buried from that church Wednesday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Theodore Gerrish, of Bucksport, assisted by Rev. Mr. Libby, the resident pastor. The funeral was largely attended.

Apparently the "Glorious Fourth" is to pass unobserved in Belfast this year.

POLICE NOTES. Levi Walker was before Trial Justice Greer on Thursday of last week, on complaint of Almond Dickey, for an assault and battery. The affray took place at Elijah Walker's, Belfast, and grew out of a dispute over a war question. It is reported that revolvers were drawn. Walker was acquitted.....John Peterson, a Swede, was arrested by the night watch on Tuesday evening. Peterson is a cripple, having lost one foot and has been about Belfast some time begging money to purchase a wooden foot. Instead John spent his money for tangle foot and got howling drunk. He was taken before Greer and sentenced to ten days in jail.....“Dr.” John Sherman was arrested by sheriff Baker, at Northport, on Tuesday and lodged in jail. The complaint is for adultery with a Lincolnville woman and is the same for which Sherman was tried some time ago. The trial will take place to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Dinsmore & Son, to close out an old stock of boots and shoes, are offering some very good bargains. Our friends in want of goods in their line should call.....E. J. Morison & Co. call the attention of farmers to their stock of having tools of every description, also potato bug exterminator, and hardware generally. The firm deals only in first-class articles.....Mrs. McDonald calls attention to her stock of millinery and fancy goods, of which she has a very nice stock. She also offers for sale her millinery stand in the Howes building.....C. R. Davis, at Masonic Temple, claims to “take the cake” in cigars known as “Nig.” Also in fresh roasted coffee.....See notice of Belfast & Moosehead Lake R. R. Co.....Caution notice by J. C. Harkness.....A. P. Mansfield has a summer assortment of lawns, lace bunting, plain bunting, laces, ties, lisle gloves, &c.....Mark Wood has a word to say concerning the cleaning of grave stones. Read his notice in another column.

WHEREABOUTS OF BELFAST VESSELS. Ship Cora sailed from New York on the 7th for Yokohama.....Sch. T. H. Livingston arrived at New York on the 8th from Jacksonville. Sch. Welaka arrived at New York same day from Charleston.....Sch. F. E. McDonald is on the passage from Brunswick for Boston.....Ship Chandos arrived at Queenstown on the 11th, 140 days from Portland, Oregon.....Sch. Florida, from Belfast, arrived at Jacksonville on the 13th, after a passage of sixteen days.....Sch. Mary passed through Hell Gate on the 11th from Portsmouth, sch. J. Ponder Jr. same day for Lynn, and sch. Geo. B. Ferguson same day for Belfast.....Sch. Annie L. McKeen cleared from Jacksonville on the 7th for New York.....Sch. Lois V. Chaples sailed from Philadelphia on the 10th for Jacksonville.....Sch. Paragon cleared same day for Newburyport.....Sch. Flora Condon from Belfast arrived at Brunswick on the 11th.

ACCIDENTS. Miss Nellie Murphy was thrown from a buggy on Thursday of last week, while driving in Waldo, by the shying of the horse. She received some cuts and bruises about the head and face but was not seriously injured. The forward wheels became detached from the carriage and with them the horse ran about a mile when he was caught. A young man named Vose, from Freedom, who was driving the team was uninjured.....A young child of Howard Conant, one day last week, fell upon its nurse bottle, cutting its face so badly as to require the services of a surgeon.....A team belonging to Berry Brothers, of Rockland, ran away in our streets one day last week, but did no serious damage.....Joseph Blake, a workman in Mathews Bros sash and blind factory, lost a portion of the forefinger and thumb of his left hand, on Tuesday. In reaching under a bench his hand came in contact with a circular saw, which instantly amputated the members.....Mrs. Isaac C. Abbott, while crossing Cedar street one evening last week was knocked down by an unknown team and quite severely injured. She was in the act of stepping on to the walk which leads to her own residence when the team came dashing down the street. Mrs. Abbott was so far to one side that she took no notice of the horse. The team struck Mrs. A. knocking her down, and drove along without stopping to ascertain damages. The driver was probably drunk.

Two important Waldo county law cases were decided at the law term at Portland last week—B. & M. L. R. R. Co. vs. Inhabitants of Brooks, and Leander J. Hatch vs. Inhabitants of Belfast. In 1867 the town of Brooks agreed to subscribe for $20,000 worth of non-preferred stock in the railroad. In February 1868 the selectmen of Brooks did subscribe, but never paid. In 1871 the railroad brought suit against Brooks and recovered a verdict which was sustained. A compromise was made with Brooks and its bonds taken in payment. Recently Brooks petitioned for a review of the case, which has just been decided at Portland. After looking over the case the law term denied the prayer of the petitioners.....In the Hatch case a verdict for $10,000 was rendered against the city, for alleged damages sustained in breaking through Poors' Mills bridge, from which exceptions were taken. The Judges say—“If the plaintiff remit all of the verdict except $5,000 the entry will be motion and exceptions overruled, otherwise motion sustained, new trial granted.” The rescript overhauls the testimony and concludes as follows: “We have no doubt from the testimony that the defendants had actual notice of the defect; and that the accident occurred on that part of the structure which the defendant was obliged to keep in repair. But that the plaintiff was injured by jumping from the wagon, and that his condition of health was caused thereby we have very strong doubts from the testimony, and this together with the extraordinary size of the verdict induces the belief that the jury must have been biased, and we consider our duty to set aside the verdict, unless the plaintiff will remit all but $5,000, in case of such remittance motion and exceptions are ruled.”

UNITY. Joseph Farwell, Esq., who moved here from Rockland a few years since has refitted the Steven's mills, so-called.....The grist mill, under the care of the veteran miller Knowles, is doing good work for the farmers in this vicinity. It seems as if it might pay to start the carding mill as the water power is excellent here.

MONROE. The potato beetle is very plentiful.....Large quantities of hay remain unsold in this town.....There was a horse trot on the park Saturday. The horse flesh came from Newburg.....One ton of milk is daily received at the cheese factory.....Working on the roads is now in order.....The stage line between this place and Bangor will be run by Henry Lane, and between our town and Brooks by S. L. Dodge.

CASTINE. It is understood that Portland parties have purchased the Castine House and will remodel and refurnish it before another season.....Mr. G. E. Tilden chartered the stmr. May Field and took a party from here and several points on the river, to Bangor, to attend Barnum's show.....Mr. H. N. Bodwell has commenced work on a pavilion, to be located at the head near the spring, for dancing purposes. It will take 500 yards of cotton drilling to make the roof. He intends to have it ready for use by the Fourth.....The eclipse of the moon on Sunday morning, was witnessed by several of our younger citizens, who say the occasion *eclipsed* anything in their former experience.

PALERMO. Mr. H. Cole and wife have closed their house for the summer, Mr. Cole's business calling him to Hallowell.....Mrs. E. B. Farris who has lately returned from the west, is making extensive repairs on her residence.....T. A. Worthing has finished his contract of building an addition to E. W. Worthing's barn.....Jas. Hussey and Warren Jones have just returned from a trip into Aroostook County after horses. They had very good success.....Mr. S. P. Marden has a sheep in his flock which is something of a novelty. It gave birth in January to one lamb and the 1st of this month gave birth to two more. A flock of such would be profitable.....The barn of Joseph Fairbrother's was destroyed by fire Thursday, with his carriage, sleigh and farming implements. It was not insured and it is supposed that the fire was incendiary.....Mr. Henry Carey, of Dirigo China was found dead in his garden Friday evening. He had been unwell and troubled with dropsy for some time.

BROOKS. Farmers are just through planting and the care of the growing crop is next in order.....The sheep are sheared and we are now ready for the wool buyer. Sheep raising is receiving much attention and farmers are increasing their flocks. John M. Dow has some five hundred pounds of wool for sale and there are plenty of good lots to be obtained here.....Grass is looking well and a good deal of hay is yet left in the barn, notwithstanding the high prices of last winter.....A painful accident occurred here last week by which a little daughter of Chas. Lane had her leg broken in two places.....Elmer Roberts had considerable trouble with one of his hands all of last winter, but could no understand what the matter was, and kept at his business in Chase's store, till a few weeks since, when it became so painful that he was obliged to give up work and consult a surgeon, who, after cutting to the bone, was about to conclude that there was nothing to be found there, when the knife touched something and a hickory sliver nearly an inch in length, was taken out. It is a wonder how it could have remained on the inside of the hand close to a joint so long without causing more inflammation.....J. W. Lang so well known as a newspaper and agricultural writer, has been quite sick but is now better.....Rev. Jacob Coulliard is making a visit to friends in town. In former years he did a good deal of revival work here and is generally respected by the people.....Friend Clement Jones has been holding meetings at the school house in West Brooks. The Sabbath school is to be reorganized there next Sunday at 4 o'clock.....Rev. Mr. Tinling has held a few meetings at Union Church, which have been well attended.....The ladies of Fred E. Shaw lodge of Good Templars have a meeting this week for the purpose of decorating their hall, and will probably put things in appleple order.

THORNDIKE. Grass looks well. Other crops come forward slowly.....The shipping of hay continues as lively as ever.....Young Bleiben who had his hand sawed off is able to be about.....A. D. Bumps is in Boston with horses.....James Morse is making extensive improvements in his farm buildings.....Rev. A. J. Nelson has recovered his health so that he is able to resume his pastoral labors at Knox and Thorndike. A Sabbath School has been lately organized at the latter place, John Perley, Supt.....There is but little sickness in town. The Doctor is complacently awaiting the season of cherries and cucumbers.....The Grangers had a grand time at Freedom Tuesday, the occasion being the meeting of the County Council. Everybody carried a basket of provisions. If you want to get something good to eat, you had better happen round when the Grangers have a picnic dinner.....Now in his cornfield the farmer setteth up ye effigy and ye strange device wherewith to amuse ye crow, who saith lo, he advertizeth, behold his trade mark, let us partake.

SEARSPORT. B. C. Smith and Capt. Perry found a bandbox on Belfast bridge, Thursday, containing a hat marked $13.....Merchant, the Island criminal, does not belong here and never did.....A lady in town, 51 years old, never rode in a stage, car or steamboat.....More than forty persons were disappointed here by the boat leaving for Barnum's show before the time advertised.....The friends of Capt. Jasper Nichols were pained to learn by telegram Saturday, that he was washed overboard from bark C. D. Bryant, two days out from New Castle, Australia, bound to Hong Kong.....Mackerel have come.....Some of our citizens wear straw hats and mittens.....The engineer of the spool factory has a domestic owl which inhabits an alley way near the factory. Last Sunday Mr. E. S. Cyphers, who was dressed with more than ordinary care, was so startled by the hoot of the bird, while passing that way, that he jumped backward, slipped and fell into a stream of water thrusting an arm nearly to the shoulder into the soft mud. When he emerged, wet and muddy, he felt as diminutive as two cyphers.

CAMDEN. Nothing has yet been done respecting a public celebration of the 4th of July in this place.....A cargo of corn was received last week for the Camden flouring mill.....In the window of Fred Lewis' store is a fine birds-eye view of Mount Desert, issued by the P. B. & Machias S. S. Co. A large number of these views have been posted in the southern and western States.....The political feeling here with regard to the New York Senatorships appears to be that Conkling and Platt should not be returned to the places made vacant by their own foolish acts.....J. Stetson is slate roofing his house.....Prof. A. R. Dunton has gone to Boston to fill out diplomas for the schools.....There was no preaching at the Baptist church last Sunday.....A number of our citizens witnessed the eclipse of the moon last Sunday morning... The frame work of Mr. Bean's new schooner is nearly completed.....Rev. C. P. Nash preached last Sabbath evening on the revision of the New Testament, taking a broad and hopeful view of the work.....Potato bugs are appearing in large numbers.....They expect to begin canning mackerel at the lobster factory as soon as the lobster season closes.

FREEDOM. On the farm of Robert Oliver, in this town, may be seen the largest pair of oxen to be found in this county and probably the largest in the State. They are owned by Wm. Oliver who resides with his brother. Their girth is 8ft 3in. Height 6½ hands. Width across the hips 2ft 8in. Length from shoulder blade to buttock 6½ ft. Depth of flank 2ft 7½ in. They are what would be called good beef, but have been kept for daily labor on the farm, and are active, remarkably docile and well trained. They were fed an abundance of good hay but nothing else until January last; since then two qts. of meal per day additional. They would readily grow to 9ft. girth. They are both red and have drooping horns. The oxen are of Durham stock which were brought into town by P. W. Ayer Esq. They were purchased by Mr. Oliver when two years old. We noticed numerous underdrains while looking over the farm and were shown a device used in digging them. It is simply a small harrow, just as wide as the drain is to be dug, strongly made and containing about a dozen teeth. After the sod is removed by plowing, this harrow is heavily weighted and the big oxen, one ahead of the other, harnessed in “crooked yokes,” draw it back and forth loosening the hard earth, which is easily thrown out with spades. This farm contains over 250 acres of land, and cuts fully 100 tons of hay. Wheat is a sure and staple crop. The advantages of underdraining are here very apparent. We noticed also four handsome Knox horses and can testify from personal experience that one pair at least, are lively steppers.

WINTERPORT. One of our aged citizens says that many years ago, before the days of friction matches, he found himself in Texas without fire, and without “ye ancient” tinder box, flint and steel, and was obliged to travel eight miles before he could find a rock with which to smite the back of his knife blade, and with the aid of punk attain a fire. Not a very good country for a man to build his house upon a rock.....Mr. Joseph E. Johnston, a well known sail maker, died on the 10th inst. aged 53 years. He was a quiet and respected citizen.....Sunday the 12th was childrens day at the Methodist church. Sermon by the pastor Rev. Mr. Pratt, on the duties of parents to children and children to parents, and to themselves &c. Text, Acts 2:29. The altar and singing seats, were beautifully decorated with drapery, flowers, plants and pictures, while singing birds made the air vocal with their sweet notes. In the rear of the pulpit was the touching legend, “suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not,” and underneath a picture of Christ blessing little children. The singing was done mainly by the children of the Sabbath school. In the evening a praise meeting was held, consisting of singing, reading Psalms of praise &c. Our good ladies are deserving of much praise for their labor of love, in making the services interesting and successful. But if the text found in Proverbs 31:29 is especially applicable to any one of them, we think our organist, Miss Georgia Pratt, is richly entitled to it.....Last Monday the river was full of steamboats carrying everybody and their wives to “Barnum's great moral show,” and the Bucksport & Bangor railroad appeared to have gone crazy, running trains about every hour of the day. Some of us preferred staying at home.

BUCKSPORT. “A Student” sends us the particulars concerning the graduating exercises of the class of 1881, E. M. C. Seminary, held at Emery Hall, on Wednesday of last week. The gentlemen did not read papers as was reported last week. It should be understood that in such exercises here the gentlemen always declaim original orations and the ladies read their essays. The following is the order of the exercises as given by the programme—Prayer by the Rev. Geo. Pratt. “Salutatory,” (Latin) by Miss Jennie C. Snow, of Orland. Miss Snow read her essay with such distinctness that all who have made Latin a study could easily translate it as she read. Music. “American Independence,” by Walter J. Creamer, of Waldoboro. Mr. Creamer electrified the audience with his clear, ringing voice. “History's Idols,” by Miss Jennie A. Brown of Bangor. Miss Brown held the attention of the audience with her musical voice and she must have bestowed much thought upon her Idols. “Influence of Music,” by Willard F. Collins, of Bucksport. Mr. Collins is a musician, and all who listened to him, whether they were lovers of music or not, could not fail to catch the spirit of his discourse. “Building Stones,” by Nellie M. Bennett, of Verona. Miss Bennett's strong, clear voice was heard in all parts of the hall and the audience showed how her effort was appreciated by loudly applauding her. Music. “Inborn Strength,” by S. Herrick Staples, of Belfast. Mr. Staples showed us that although poets are born, not made, yet every humble man and woman of sane mind have latent powers of inborn strength which, when brought to light, may be the means of securing the blessings of God both in this world and in the great hereafter. “Is it Finished?” by Grace B. Wardwell, of Bucksport. Miss Wardwell, the poet of the class, made the attentive listener acknowledge that she is naturally highly gifted. “The Chinese Question” by Albert B. Emerson, of Orland. Mr. Emerson is a Republican and not a Kearneyite, but he is strongly opposed to the influx of Chinamen. “A Definite Purpose,” by Annie M. Stetson, of Bucksport. Miss Stetson is quite young but we rarely find one of her age endowed with such intellect. Music. “Talk vs. Action,” by Laselle E. Partridge, of Orland. If there were any orators or limbs of the law within the sound of his voice they must have gone from the hall with a conscience not quite at ease. “Our Golden Age,” by Chas. M. Severance, of Orrington. Mr. Severance is an easy speaker and makes his hearers understand what he has to say. “Class Prophecy,” by Miss Jennie A. Sewall, of Bucksport. Miss Sewall is endowed with a natural talent for writing and her effort was well received. Music. “The Demands Upon us,” Valedictory by Harrie W. Norton, of Penobscot. Mr. Norton's effort was a credit to himself and school. His oration was followed by remarks from the Principal and the conferring of diplomas, closing with music and benediction. Mr. Andrews' well known orchestra of Bangor furnished the music which enlivened the exercises very much, and made the sociable and reunion in the evening pass off pleasantly. The next term will commence August 3d.....The street sprinkler is now doing good service.....We shall soon be connected with Bangor by telephone.....It is estimated that a thousand people passed over the Bucksport and Bangor R. R. last Monday... Rev. Geo. Forsyth and family left on the early train last Tuesday morning for Susquehanna Pa., where he is to locate.....The Faculty of the E. M. C. Seminary will be entirely new with one exception, that of Mr. J. F. Knowlton, who, by the way, received an excellent report from the trustees this year, he having not only given satisfaction every other way but has earned a surplus for the institution which has not been done before for years.

STOCKTON. The dwelling house of Capt. Loring B. Small was burned on Tuesday night. Cause of the fire unknown. Insured.

WALDO. An associated press despatch from Dover, N. H. 11th inst. states that Lizzie Atkins, of this town, aged 16, employed in the family of Theodore P. Knights, sewing machine agent in Dover, N. H., accused Knights of having perpetrated a foul crime against her person under very aggravating circumstances. He has been arrested.

SEARSMONT. The citizens of Searsmont village are making all necessary arrangements for a Fourth of July celebration and we hope their expectations may be awarded with success.....Mr. Otis D. Wilson had about one acre of potatoes frozen to the ground by the late frost. Mr. W. is quite extensively engaged in growing early vegetables for the market.....The hay crop in this locality bids fair to be in excess of last year.

JACKSON. There was a grove meeting and baptism, near the Tasker Mill, on Sunday last, under the auspices of the Free-Will Baptist Society of this place. Opening prayer by Rev. F. D. Tasker. Discourse by Rev. H. Small, after which the ordinance of baptism was conferred upon 18 persons by Rev. F. D. Tasker. About one thousand people were in attendance.....The pulpit of the Congregational Church has been supplied the two past Sabbaths by Rev. F. S. Wade, of Newport, with a view, we learn, to an engagement for the year.....Many of our farmers, having wet land to cultivate, have not yet completed their spring planting. The grass crop does not look as promising as was anticipated earlier in the season. The old fields especially are looking rather discouraging.

SHIPPING ITEMS. There is a continued and very large increase in the business of the Suez canal. There were, in 1880, 2026 vessels, with a total tonnage of 4,349,738 tons, against 1460 vessels with a tonnage of 2,152,455 tons in 1879. The increase is principally in the number of English steamers. About four-fifths of all the vessels and the same proportion of the tonnage of all the business of the canal belong to that country. The United States was represented in 1880, as in 1879, by a single war vessel. Of all the vessels that passed the canal in 1880, only five were sailing ships.....Two centre-board schooners, of about 60 and 80 tons respectively, are on the stocks in Millbridge yards. A vessel of this class of 52 tons was launched recently.....An English shipbuilder writes to Mr. P. M. Whitmore, of Bath, that an iron shipyard may be started with a capital of $50,000 to $100,000, according to the scale on which it is proposed to proceed. Some plodding men on the Clyde have begun with $25,000, and worked along under the disadvantages incident to limited resources. The greatest difficulty will be to procure workmen. It took more than a generation to organize the iron shipbuilding industry in Scotland.....A Florida pilot lost a vessel, April 24th, by reason of color blindness. Examination of eyes is now in order.....Three vessels are to be built in Waldoboro this summer.....The schooner Sunbeam, Head, from Rockport, Me., for New York with lime, sprung a leak Friday and bore up for Boston. She anchored off Deer Island. The crew escaped in a boat. As the tide came in the vessel filled causing the lime to ignite which destroyed the craft.....The sch. Coral, Capt. S. H. Cole of Bucksport, bound from Bangor to Haverhill, Mass., with cargo of laths, sprung a leak about 8 o'clock Friday, off Portland, during a gale. Great efforts were made to reach a harbor, but without success, the vessel being unmanageable and finally bringing up off Cork Nubble, where she suddenly gave a lurch and rolled over breaking the mainmast, carrying away a portion of the rigging and scattering the cargo in every direction. The crew consisting of 4 men remained by her for two hours, and then started for the shore which they reached after hard and dangerous work; only a portion of their effects saved.

There is a reaction in Europe in favor of the American hog, and there will probably be an increased demand for this noble animal.

The Oxford Democrat has put into its office a fire and burglar proof save. We suppose it is to be used for preserving spring poetry.

Francis Eppes, the last of the grandsons of Thomas Jefferson, died May 30th, on his orange estate, near Orlando, Florida after a lingering illness.

Black walnut timber is becoming so scarce at the West that furniture manufacturers are experiencing much trouble. There is great competition to obtain supplies, and the price advanced $12 a thousand during the past year.

There is great Ku Klux excitement in Perry county, Arkansas. The desperados are armed and declare their determination to prevent the return of “two objectionable men,” Harris and Matthews to the county. Serious trouble is apprehended.

The officials of Ohio have succeeded in refunding the entire debt of the State, over $11,000,000, at 3½ per cent. This is the most important event in the history of the State finances. The rate is a quarter of a cent lower than any other State has obtained.

Mr. Longfellow, in spite of his many years, is in excellent health the possessor of a brisk step and unimpaired love for work. His face is full of genial expression, fringed by a wealth of white whiskers and surmounted by a quantity of white hair.

Let the American Eagle scream. An American horse, J. R. Keene's “Foxhall” won the grand prize of Paris, on Saturday. The contest was close and an exciting one, especially when near the finish. Trisban joined Foxhall at the distance and both ran a race home. Foxhall staying longer won by a head.

Webb, of the Boston Journal says: The story that Mr. Blaine may exchange places with Minister Lowell does not appear extremely probable, in view of the fact that Mr. Blaine has broken ground for a fine house here, which seems to be especially adapted to entertaining. The local papers say that the contract has been let for $18,000.

The losses by Thursday's storm and freshets in Pennsylvania, are heavy. Pittsburg loses $200,000 worth of lumber, and on the Alleghany the loss will reach a million dollars. There were heavy gales and high tides in New York and on the Jersey shore. On the Sound the storm was very severe, and a large number of coasting schooners went ashore.

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Corrected Weekly for the Journal.

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" Yellow-eyes	1.85@2.00	Mutton ℔ lb,	7@8
Butter ℔ lb,	14@15	Oats ℔ bush,	50@52
Beet ℔ lb,	8@10	Potatoes,	60@65
Barley ℔ bush,	65@75	Round Hog ℔ lb	7@8
Cheese ℔ lb,	8@10	Straw ℔ ton,	$6.00@8.00
Chicken ℔ lb,	12@14	Turkey ℔ lb,	14@16
Calf Skins ℔ lb,	12½	Veal ℔ lb,	6@6½
Duck ℔ lb,	0@0	Wool, washed, ℔ lb,	33
Eggs ℔ doz.,	14	Wool, unwashed, ℔ lb,	25
Fowl ℔ lb,	12@14	Wood, hard,	$4.00@5.00
Geese ℔ lb,	0@0	Wood, soft,	$2.50@3.00

RETAIL MARKET.			
Beef, Corned, ℔ lb,	5@9	Oat Meal ℔ lb,	5@5½
Butter, Salt, ℔ box,	20	Onions ℔ lb,	4@5
Corn ℔ bush,	68	Oil, Kerosene ℔ gal.,	15
Corn Meal ℔ bush,	68	Pollock ℔ lb,	3½@4
Cheese ℔ lb,	14@15	Pork ℔ lb,	12@13
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb,	5@6½	Plaster ℔ bbl.,	$1.00
Cranberries ℔ qt.,	5	Rye Meal, ℔ lb,	2½@3
Clover Seed, ℔ lb,	10½@12	Shorts ℔ cwt.,	$1.25
Flour ℔ bbl.,	$6.75@9.75	Sugar ℔ lb,	9½@11½
H. G. Seed ℔ bush,	$3.35	Salt, T. L., ℔ bush,	45
Lard ℔ lb,	13½@14	S. Potatoes ℔ lb,	0
Lime ℔ bbl.,	90@1.00	Wheat Meal, ℔ lb,	4@4½

Boston Produce Market.

REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE JOURNAL, BY BERRY, FRYE & CO., BOSTON.

MONDAY, June 13.

BUTTER—Firmer. Dealers believe the market for fine grades has reached bottom, and there is considerable demand for storage at present prices. Choice creamery in lots, 21@23½c ℔ lb. Choice grass made dairies, 20@22c. Ladle-packed, 13@17c. Maine dairies, 13@18c.

CHEESE—Market lower. Best full cream new cheese, 9½@10½c. Skim and all inferior qualities, 4@6c ℔ lb lower.

EGGS—Slight advance the later part of last week. Selling extras in jobbing way at 17@17½c, but invoice lots can be obtained a trifle off from these figures. Islands and northern eggs all bring about same price. It is difficult to tell just how the market will act the next few days, but unless receipts increase we think prices will be sustained.

BEANS—Very dull and a trifle weaker all round, 10@15c ℔ bush lower in car-load lots.

POTATOES—Rose and prollifics, 75@90c. Market quite firm and active.

HAY—Dull. Choice coarse, $20@$22 ℔ ton.

The weather for the past few days has been very stormy, and in consequence the receipts in green stuff have been light. Choice berries commanding outside prices 10@16c.

MARRIED.

In Montville, June 12th, by Rev. J. P. Simonton of Searsmont, Mr. David R. Nutter of Palermo, and Miss Rachel L. Allen of Providence, R. I.

In South Liberty, May 29th, James O. Overlock of South Liberty, and Miss Lizzie L. Bailey of Rockland.

In South Liberty, June 6th, Mr. Frank B. Upham of Augusta, and Miss Annie D. Shaw, of Waterville.

In Liberty, May 30th, Mr. H. W. Taylor and Miss Mary E. Clapp, both of Liberty.

In Columbia, June 6th, by Rev. W. H. Crawford, Mr. Reuben D. Coffin of Perry, and Mrs. Mercy A. Merritt of Columbia.

In Hampden, June 9th, Mr. F. E. Downs and Miss Mary E. Cole, both of Winterport.

In Ellsworth, June 4th, Mr. Fred H. Bartlett and Miss Mary E. Kincaid, both of Ellsworth.

DIED.

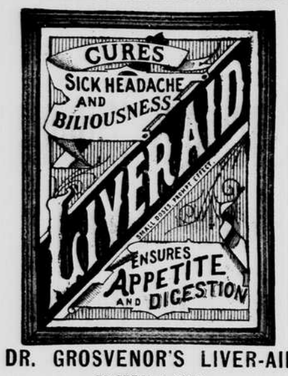
(Nothing beyond the announcement of the name, age, residence, &c., of deceased persons will be published under this heading.)

In this city, June 10th, Georgie Kellar, aged 23 years.

In this city, June 10th, Hattie Stephenson, aged about 25 years.

In this city, June 13th, Peter Winslow, aged 97 years, 8 months and 14 days.

In Cambridgeport, Mass., June 13th



DR. GROSVENOR'S LIVER-AID

IS NOT A PAD,

But an Internal Remedy for Liver Complaints,

Such as

BILIOUSNESS, POOR APPETITE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, DIZZINESS, PILES, BOILS, JAUNDICE, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ERUPTIONS, SCROFULOUS SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, IMPURITIES AND SALT RHEUM.

The Liver is the Largest Organ of the Human Body. It is the largest because it has the most to do. It is intimately connected with the digestive and nervous systems, consequently, any derangement of the Liver produces Constipation and a hundred evils in its train, and also occasions nervous diseases without number; resulting, if unchecked, in paralysis, insanity or death. Dr. Grosvenor's Liver-Aid is a wonderful medicine for immediate action upon the Liver, and thousands of testimonials have been received as to the benefit it has given.

Liver-Aid has been a blessing to my poor, afflicted mother. She tried many, many things for her sick headache, but never found any relief until she took the Liver-Aid. It has, indeed, been invaluable to her. She is now using her fourth bottle. I told our druggist how excellent it was, and assured him that he might safely recommend it as the best known remedy for sick headache. He says it is not advertised half enough. I hope you will let it become better known. Mrs. M. A. SHIVLER, 146 W. 22d St., New York.

For sale by all Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. 1yr19

FELLOWS' Compound SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

THE PROMOTER AND PERFECTOR OF ASSIMILATION.
THE REFORMER AND VITALIZER OF THE BLOOD.
THE PRODUCER AND INVIGORATOR OF NERVE AND MUSCLE.
THE BUILDER AND SUPPORTER OF BRAIN POWER.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve, and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependant upon some of them.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtaxed or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Congestion of the Lungs.

It cures Asthma, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

The expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows' Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such cases.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances. 1yr17

For sale by WM. O. POOR & SON.

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

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

Every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

including

CONSUMPTION.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES:

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

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

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

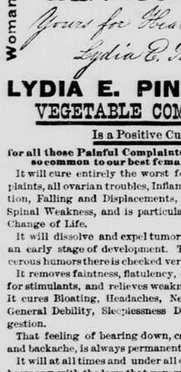
with the signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

50 Cents and $1.00 a Bottle.

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

MRS. 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. ☜ 6m

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER.

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

The Blue Coat.

[The following ballad is from the pen of Bishop Burgess of Maine, and was contributed by him to the book published and sold at the sanitary fair in Baltimore, under the sanction of the State fair association of the women of Maryland:]

You asked me, little one, why I bowed,
Though never I passed the man before?
Because my heart was full and proud
When I saw the old blue coat he wore.
The blue great coat, the sky blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore.

I knew not, I, what weapon he chose,
What chief he followed, what badge he wore;
Enough that in the front of foes
His country's blue great coat he wore.
The blue great-coat, etc.

Perhaps he was born in a forest hut,
Perhaps he had danced on a palace floor:
To want or wealth my eyes were shut,
I only marked the coat he wore.
The blue great coat, etc.

It mattered not much if he drew his line
From Shem or Ham, in the days of yore;
For surely he was a brother of mine,
Who for my sake the war coat wore
The blue great-coat, etc.

He might have no skill to read or write,
Or he might be rich in learned lore.
But I knew he could make his mark in fight,
And nobler gown no scholar wore
Than the blue great-coat, etc.

It may be he could plunder and prowl,
And perhaps in his mood he scoffed and swore;
But I would not guess a spot so foul
On the honored coat he bravely wore.
The blue great-coat, etc.

He had worn it long, and borne it far;
And perhaps on the red Virginian shore,
From midnight chill till the morning star,
That worn great-coat the sentry wore.
The blue great-coat, etc.

When hardy Butler reined his steed
Through the streets of proud, proud Baltimore,
Perhaps behind him, at his need,
Marched he who yonder blue coat wore.
The blue great-coat, etc.

Perhaps it was seen in Burnside's ranks,
When Rappahannock ran dark with gore,
Perhaps on the mountain side with Banks,
In the burning sun no more he wore
The blue great-coat, etc.

Perhaps in the swamps, 'twas a bed for his form
From the seven days' battling and marching sore,
Or with Kearny and Pope 'mid the steelly storm,
As the night closed in, that coat he wore,
The blue great-coat, etc.

Or, when right over, as Jackson dashed,
That collar or cape some bullet tore;
Or when far ahead Antietam flashed,
He flung to the ground the coat that he wore.
The blue great-coat, etc

Or stood at Gettysburg, where the graves
Rang deep to Howard's cannon roar;
Or saw with Grant the unchained waves
Where conquering hosts the blue coat wore:
The blue great-coat, etc.

The garb of honor tells enough,
Though I its story guess no more:
The heart it covers is made of such stuff,
That coat is mail which that soldier wore
The blue great coat, etc.

He may hang it up when the peace shall come,
And the moths may find it behind the door,
But his children will point, when they hear a drum,
To the proud old coat their father wore
The blue great-coat, etc.

And so, my child, will you and I,
For whose fair home their blood they pour,
Still bow the head, as one goes by
Who wears the coat that soldier wore
The blue great-coat, the sky blue coat,
The old blue coat the soldier wore

"Latitude Unknown."

Like lonely sailors on a foreign sea,
Without a compass and without a chart,
Unhelped by all their lore of seaman's art,
Souls drift along in the vast mystery
Of Love's companionship. There cannot be
A solitude so pathless as a heart.
No undiscovered isles lie so apart
From him who seeks, as lie the thoughts that we
Forever yearn to read behind dear eyes,—
The dear eyes that we love, and love to kiss.
Ah, well! But one thing matters to our bliss,
So long as Love's sun goes not down, all skies
Are clear: all shores are friendly; treasure lies
On all: we shall not one sweet harbor miss!
[H. H., Scribner for June.

In Explanation.

WALTER LEARNED.

Her lips were so near
That—what else could I do?
You'll be angry, I fear,
But her lips were so near—
Well, I can't make it clear,
Or explain it to you,
But—her lips were so near
That—what else could I do?
[Bric-a-Brac, Scribner for June.

The Life Raft.

Heretofore it has been difficult to conceive of anything (in case of necessity) more practical than a ship's boat, but a recent invention has rendered the ship's boats a thing of the past, as far as perfect safety to the occupants is concerned. The recent invention is called a life raft, and is composed of two large metal cylinders, conical shaped at the ends. Fastened to each cylinder above and below is an arm of oak, to which are attached rowlocks at intervals along the sides and at both ends. Running between these cylinders and attached to the oaken arms are strong wooden slats, resembling in construction the woodwork supporting the springs in a spring bed. The advantages of the life raft over the ordinary boat are that the raft can be launched by tipping it from the deck, and, no matter how it strikes the water, it comes right side up, and once launched, it is impossible to swamp it. All the boats of the Boston & Hingham steamboat line have this season been provided with a sufficient number of these rafts to accommodate more passengers than the law allows them to carry.

A QUARRELSOME SENATOR It is said, now that Mr. Conkling is out of the Senate, that his party associates will feel relieved if he does not return. He has always been a quarrelsome Senator, and in his time has been at enmity with all Senators who would not do his bidding. He parted with Seward, he was on bad terms with Fessenden, for years he did not speak with Sumner. He quarreled with Zach Chandler in his time, but for some cause made it up. He has no intercourse with John Sherman. He has refused to speak to Senators Windom and Kirkwood since they voted to confirm Merritt for the New York Collectorship. He has caused the courteous Burnside to denounce him twice for his insults. He will not speak to Ferry of Michigan. He is the vindictive enemy of Senator Hoar, and has broken with Gen. Hawley. He assailed Judge E. R. Hoar when Attorney General, and was a leader in the opposition which kept him from the Supreme Court bench. He quarreled with Elihu B. Washburne, and refused to speak to his brothers. This is only a part of the list of Mr. Conkling's personal differences in public life. He has never been known to seek to reconcile those with whom he has had differences, except in the case of Mr. Chandler. [Boston Journal.

WHY NOT? One of the most convincing temperance lectures ever given was that of the poor woman whose husband spent all his means at the dram-shop. Said she, "I want the chance to supply you with your drink. I want to sell to you and save the profit. I am compelled to go in rags and have the poorest to eat while the saloon-keeper's wife has the grandest shawls and bonnets and silk dresses, with fine furniture and the best for the table. Let me sell to you and I will have all this. I will get a keg of beer or a cask of whiskey, whatever you may prefer, and sell to you at so much a drink,—the same price you pay the saloon-keeper." The experiment was tried for a while when the husband himself saw how much money he had been throwing away and concluded not to make any further purchases of any one. But his wife had already gained a nice bonnet and dress and other comforts of life. Other women whose husbands drink would do well to make the same offer.

The population of London is 3,814,571.

A California town has achieved a strawberry 3 inches in diameter and 7½ in circumference.

The amateur oarsmen are to have a regatta on the Potomac at Washington, September 8th and 9th.

The city of Atlanta, Ga., claims to be now free entirely of gambling-houses, which has not been the case before for twenty years.

Gen. Logan tells the Chicago Times that he heard Gen Grant declare that he would never again appear as a candidate for any political office.

Governor Cornell, of New York, has vetoed a bill prohibiting foreign insurance companies from taking suits from the local courts to the United States courts.

A marble tablet is to be placed on the new building about to be erected at the spot where Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lamp which started the Chicago fire.

The New York Sun apologizes for its late broad hint of Secretary Blaine's complicity in the star route frauds and admonishes its correspondents that, whenever a charge is made against any man public or private, the evidence upon which it is based must accompany the allegation.

Mr. Iliff, the cattle king of Colorado, died three years ago worth a million. His widow has sold a portion of the land and cattle, and with her three children is now on her way to Europe, travelling in company with Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist church. She is a woman of refinement and never visited the ranches.

Ex-Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is reported by the Providence Star, as saying, in speaking of his domestic troubles, that he thought a settlement on a business basis could now be made by the parties to both suits, and he believed such a settlement would be made; he himself was not opposed to such a settlement he said.

No city in the world, probably, is growing more rapidly than Denver, Col. It is using more brick at present than New York city. Among the edifices going up are a court house, an opera house, a railway station, a high school and other school buildings, a system of sewers and of street pavements and innumerable new business buildings and dwellings.

The New York Senate has passed a short, sharp and comprehensive bill intended to prevent and punish the sale of adulterated food and drugs. It forbids the sale, or the keeping or offering for sale of any article of food or drink, or any kind of drug designed for medicinal use, that is adulterated in any manner whatsoever, under a penalty of $50 fine for the first offence and $100 for the second.

"Will the coming man fly?" He probably will when the coming woman gets after him.

Never ask a Dyspeptic person what he wants to eat, but let him take a few doses of BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS and his appetite will be all right. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

HENRY AND JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT is an external remedy for Man or Beast.

Throat affections and bronchial diseases are relieved immediately by the use of DOWNS' ELIXIR.

The reporter who was requested to write up the death of two murderers said he'd see 'em hanged first.

Kills the Pleasure.

Illness in the house affects the whole family in some manner. When the sickness is serious the children's laughter must be hushed, footsteps must be softened, all goes sadly and wrong. Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" stands in your doorway and says to sickness: "Keep out!" It will cost you only a Dollar to put the sentinel on duty, and for his faithfulness thousands can vouch. Ask your Druggist or write to the Doctor at Rondout, N. Y. 2w23

Blacksmiths are rarely good penmen, and yet they are always forging.

How to Secure Health.

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

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

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

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

Castoria—35 doses

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

CENTAUR LINIMENT

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

6m9

Just Received!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

MILLINERY

To be found in this city, consisting of

BONNETS & HATS

—IN—

TUSCAN & FANCY STRAWS

OF ALL STYLES AND COLORS.

Chip, Milan, Rough & Ready, Porcupine & Canton Braids.

—IN—

TRIMMED HATS,

(Sailors and Shades).

WE HAVE A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Our trimming department is complete in

SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, Feathers & Flowers,

In all the new and fashionable colors and styles. In

Laces, Straw Trimming Ornaments, &c.,

WE HAVE A FULL LINE.

Our Glove Department

IS LARGE, CONSISTING OF

Black, Medium & Opera Colors

In Kids, most of which we warrant to our customers. Please call and examine our

3-Button Opera Kid Gloves for 38 Cents.

—IN—

LISLE GLOVES!

Our assortment is complete in all the latest styles.

—IN—

Fancy Goods, Zephyrs, Crewels,

&c., we have a full line. A large lot of ENGLISH CREWELS just received in all the desirable colors, also FELTS for Table Covers, Lambrequins, &c.

☞ Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we intend to sell our goods as low as can be bought in this city. ☜

We have engaged the services of

MISS H. M. WORTHLEY,

As Milliner, whose experience and excellent taste in trimming cannot fail to suit the most fastidious.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS

Constantly on hand.

J. W. FERGUSON & CO.

Persons having unsettled accounts with the firm of FERGUSON & RACKLIFFE, are requested to make immediate payment to save cost. 19

MEADOW KING MOWER.

FOR convenience of customers repair pieces will be on sale by H. H. Crocker & Co., Bangor; E. J. Morison & Co., Belfast; Gove & Davis, Freeport; Alfred Austin, Parkman; S. F. Wheeler, Dexter; H. B. Mayhew, E. Dover; A. E. Nickerson, Swanville; A. M. Stilphen, Dresden Mills. A full line in stock at my warehouse forwarded promptly by express or freight. Order early.

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

N. B. Sections and knives for all mowers. 23

IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC CURE

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by all druggists.

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

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

1yr6

HAND HAY RAKES!

FRED ATWOOD, - - Winterport, Me.

To The Public:

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON

3000 Rolls of Room Paper

Of the LATEST SPRING STYLES, which can now be seen at my stores, and at the lowest prices.

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

Curtains & Curtain Fixtures

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

I have a nice line of

DRY & FANCY GOODS!

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

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

Cotton, Cotton & Wool & All-Wool

CLOTHS FOR MEN & BOYS' WEAR.

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

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

SHIRTINGS,

IN ALL PRICES.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

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

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers!

From 30c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE WHITE SHIRTS!

From $1.00 upwards.

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

MY STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers & Overshoes

IS COMPLETE.

IN CROCERIES!

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

I KEEP

Corn, Meal & Shorts.

AM PREPARED TO SELL

FLOUR

As cheap as any store in the county.

MY STOCK OF

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

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

Also a good stock of

HARDWARE!

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

I SELL THE

Averill Chemical Paint!

Farmers Attention!

I have in stock a large amount of new

GRASS SEED

Of all kinds. Also CLOVER, which I sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 11tf

I am receiving new goods by every train to Belfast.

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE.

E. L. BEAN,

SEARSMONT, MAINE.

PLEASE CALL

And see the handsomest and most common sense

Soda Apparatus!

In the city, and one from which we can draw a colder and better glass of Soda than can possibly be drawn from any other apparatus.

F. W. Pote,

Hayford Block, Church Street.

22tf

LADIES & MISSES Rubber Circulars

IN ALL SIZES,

25 to 50 Cents Less

THAN BOSTON PRICES.

B. F. WELLS.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes!

PAINT NOW! PRICES ARE LOW!

E. J. Morison & Co.,

52 MAIN STREET,

HAVE A VERY FULL STOCK OF

Phœnix, Atlantic and Jewetts!

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEADS, RAILROAD COLORS.

OILS. Pure Linseed, Lard, Sperm, Neat's Foot, Paraffine and Black, Turpentine, Benzine, Asphaltum, Shellacs, Pratt's Patent Dryers, Japans, Coach Japan, Gold Size, &c.

VARNISHES. Sole agent for the Murphy Varnishes. All grades for all kinds of work.

ARTISTS COLORS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES. PRICES REDUCED.

ALABASTINE, a substitute for Kalsomine, Wall Paper, &c. Cheap and desirable. Any one can apply it.

E. J. MORISON & CO.,

Jobbers and retail dealers in

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cutlery, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, &c.

Orders by mail or express carefully filled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see us. 14

FARM MACHINERY!

FOR SALE IN SEARSMONT BY

S. MILLER,

HON. FRED ATWOOD'S ACCREDITED AGENT.

Meadow King Mowers, Bunkum Horse Rakes, Self-Acting Plow Sulky, Gilt Edge Hand Scythes.

Also for sale a two seated Barker wagon. 3w22*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of OTIS BLACK, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same for settlement to

DUDLEY O. BLACK.
Office at Leach Store.

Searsport, June 7, 1881.—23tf

CITY OF BELFAST SS.

CLERK'S OFFICE, June 7, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS for collecting the State, County and City taxes for the year 1881 for said City, will be received by the City Clerk until **Thursday, the 16th of June, at 6 o'clock P. M., 1881,** the City Council of said City reserving the right to accept any of the same or to reject all. Per Order.

2w23 Attest:—J. S. HARRIMAN, City Clerk.

SUPERIOR HAND SCYTHES!

MADE TO ORDER.

FRED ATWOOD, - - Winterport, Me.

FARMERS!

Do you want the most reliable

FERTILIZER?

One that will give you the largest and best crop of Potatoes, Corn and Grain. The Cheapest and Best Top Dressing for your Grass Lands. Then buy the

"Soluble Pacific Guano."

For sale in any quantity by

FRANK R. GRAY.

Belfast, May 5, 1881.—18

Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs,

HOSIERY, LACES, JEWELRY,

At A. P. Mansfield's,

MASONIC TEMPLE.

New AND Second Hand Machinery

For Sale at a Bargain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. A. HOWARD.

VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS,

Fringes, Gimps,

Every Style of Trimming Goods,

—AT—

MANSFIELD'S, Masonic Temple

Foundry & Machine Shop!

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

First-Class Mechanics & Tools,

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

Mining Machinery & Ship Work

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

POWER WITH ROOM TO RENT.

C. J. HALL, Leasee.

Belfast, March 1, 1881.—9

A. P. MANSFIELD

Has just received a fine assortment of

LADIES' READY MADE

SPRING & SUMMER SACQUES.

A good opportunity for a lady to obtain an elegant fitting and perfectly made garment. Also a fine line of cloths for ulsters and sacques.

A. P. Mansfield, Masonic Temple.

PLASTER! PLASTER!! PLASTER!!!

FOR SALE BY

FRANK R. GRAY,

Foot of Main Street.

Belfast, May 12, 1881.—19

Sun Shades! Sun Shades!

A large variety of sun shades in

Brocaded Satins and Plain Silk,

No more desirable lot ever offered in Belfast.

A. P. MANSFIELD,

MASONIC TEMPLE. 3m16

BLEACHERY Spring and Summer.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his old customers and the public that he has received all the LATE STYLES of BLOCKS, and is now ready to BLEACH, COLOR and PRESS HATS and BONNETS at short notice.

D. S. CRESSEY, 22 Church St., Belfast, Me.

April 4, 1881.—4tf

The Cregg Rake!

CAN BE OPERATED BY THE FOOT ALONE:

Leaving both hands free for driving. Can be operated as a complete Hand-Dumping Rake, at the will of the driver. Can be operated easily by any boy or girl who can drive a horse. First-class in every particular, strong and durable, best of material, well finished. Thoroughly tested, never fails. Completely controllable self-dumping wheel rake, operating without rachets, gears or springs. It can be raised gradually to any height desired, carried any distance, raised entire, and dropped at any instant, which is the most desirable feature in a self-dumping rake. The self-discharging device has no lost motion; dumps from both wheels; side draft impossible; 24 adjustable oil tempered steel teeth, each one left with its own weight to follow the surface, and each tooth a duplicate of the other. FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Maine, General Agent New England and Provinces. 8w22

New Marble Shop!

In Langworthy Building.

W. T. HOWARD,

Manufacturer and dealer in

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, GRAVESTONES,

AND MARBLE SHELVES,

of the best Italian and American marble

CHURCH STREET, BELFAST.

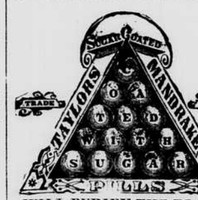
6mos12

HOLLINGSWORTH IMPROVED MONITOR RAKE!

Self and Hand Dump.

It is with great pleasure that we present to the public THE HOLLINGSWORTH IMPROVED MONITOR SELF AND HAND DUMP RAKE, for the season of 1881. Notwithstanding the patentee of this rake has heretofore furnished to the trade and the farmer the best hand discharging Sulky Rake ever invented, of which there are more than fifty thousand in the hands of farmers in this country and in Europe, he now offers to the public this NEW MONITOR RAKE that beats them all.

☞ **Before you buy a rake examine HOLLINGSWORTH'S IMPROVED.** FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Maine, General Agent. 8w22



WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD!

Are the mildest, yet most searching Pill ever taken. Cures HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINT, and DISEASES arising from a disordered state of the stomach, such as Costiveness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Sickening or griping, or leaving the bowels in a constipated state. A Specific for Fever and Ague.

3mos14

SEAMEN WANTED.

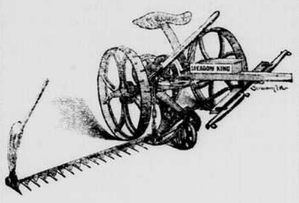
SEAMEN AND ORDINARY SEAMEN, for coasters. Apply to J. S. RANLETT, Intelligence Office, Rockland.

31tf

Bush Scythes!

FRED ATWOOD, - - Winterport, Me.

The Meadow King Mower!



The desideratum long sought for by inventors was a combination of mechanical principles which would give a sickle running free at any angle without change of register; but this was never attained or even approached until the various inventions embodied in the MEADOW KING MOWER fell into the hands of its present owners and manufacturers, who by skillfully combining the several patents which they had secured, succeeded in producing the first perfect Mower—one adapted to all conditions and circumstances—cutting with equal ease the finest bottom grass or the roughest hill-side, and well has it earned its name. It is offered to the public with the fullest confidence in its merits, and after having given it the most thorough examination and tests, running through a period of more than sixteen years, it is believed to be better adapted to the trade than any Mower in the market. For Illustrated Circulars or further information, address FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Maine. General Agent New England and Provinces. 8w22

Mason AND Reynolds, AND BOND

—AND—

Stock Brokers,

Bangor, - Maine,

BUY AND SELL

Government Bonds, State " City and Town " Railroad "

We make a specialty of first-class investments for Savings Banks and Trust Funds, and have almost always a line of such securities on hand for immediate delivery.

Correspondence solicited and information cheerfully given. 6m17

4 MAIN ST., MASON BLOCK.

A. M. MASON. F. H. C. REYNOLDS.

FIRE WORKS

FLAGS AND LANTERNS

FOR JULY 4th.

The New England Laboratory offer to the trade, to the public, and private committees, clubs or individuals, the largest, best and most complete line of goods at the lowest prices.

For City, Town or Individual Display, our work cannot be excelled.

Our Box Collections of Fireworks are unequalled.

We offer a full stock of everything connected with the trade at low rates and of the best quality. Send for our Price List and Descriptive Programme for Public and Private Exhibitions. 1yr23

MASTEN & WELLS. Manufacturers, Salesroom, 18 Hawley St., near Milk, Boston.

Cure Your Corns!

BY USING

SCHLOTTERBECK'S

Corn, Wart & Bunion Solvent.

Entirely harmless; is not a caustic.

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

Brush for applying in each bottle.

☞ *A CURE IS GUARANTEED.* ☜

Price 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

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

Ask for Schlotterbeck's Corn and Wart Solvent and take no other. 1yr8

Insect Destroyer.

BERT R. McDONALD,

Of Belfast, has purchased a one-half interest with CLARK MARDEN, of Swanville, in

P. S. Ryan's Insect Destroyer.

The Destroyer is designed for the use of liquid Paris Green for the destruction of POTATO BUGS, and is the best thing in the market. Manufactured at Belfast by

MARDEN & McDONALD,

Sole Agents for Waldo County.

18 **PRICE, 32.50.**

Call at R. P. STICKNEY'S shop and see a sample.

Belfast, May 4, 1881.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FLOUR!

—AT—

C. C. Hamilton's, Searsport, Me.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late Geo. Cox is offered for sale. It is pleasantly and conveniently located on Miller street just below High. It has a good garden, a good cistern, nine rooms, all of which are well and thoroughly finished. The house is one and one-half stories with L and shed, all new and in good order. It will make a very delightful home for any one, and is especially convenient for business men. Apply for terms and inspection to PHILO HERSEY.

Belfast, May 25, 1881.—22

FOR SALE.

House and land at Sandy Point, known as the J. E. Partridge place, ¼ mile from steamboat wharf, ½ acre land, house nine years old, 31x26, L 18x18, split stone cellar, 6 feet in clear, 14 apple trees, grafted fruit. Cost to build rising $1,600.00; will sell for $500.00. Enquire of A. P. MANSFIELD, 21tf Masonic Temple, Belfast, Me.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence on Bay View street. The house is two stories, all finished, large cistern in cellar, with a good garden spot. The view overlooking the harbor and bay is not surpassed in the city. Price reasonable. Good reasons for selling. Apply at this office to R. G. DYER.

Belfast, April 14, 1881.—15tf

Farm for Sale!

In Brooks of 80 acres, desirable, well located, good soil, pasturing and water. Handy to mills, markets, schools, village, stores and R. R. Station. Will be sold at great bargain. Stock and tools with it if desired. Apply to JOHN W. LANG, Brooks, Me.

FOR SALE.

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

AMBROSE WHITE.

Bucksport, Feb. 8, 1881.—6

Babbitt Metal for Machinery.

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

20tstf THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Freedom Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have this day given to my minor son, JASON ALLEN TILDEN, his time during the remainder of his minority. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any of his bills after this date. SETH TILDEN.

Lincolnville, May 31, 1881.—3w22*

Caution Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, MARY JANE TILDEN, has left my home, taking with her my daughter, MARY THEODOTIA TILDEN. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no bill of their contracting. SETH TILDEN.

Lincolnville, May 31, 1881.—3w22*

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine.

SURPLUS, MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS STANDARD,

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

JOHN E. DeWITT, President.

DANIEL SHARP, - - - - Vice Prest.
JAMES P. CARPENTER, - - - Sec'y.

6mos11

HALF A CENTURY OLD,

DOWNS' ELIXIR

100,000 COUGHS AND COLDS AND YET AS GOOD AS NEW.

Is a sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung diseases when used in season. Fifty years ago, Elder Downs was given up by his physicians to die with Consumption. Under these circumstances he compounded this *Elixir,* was cured, and lived to a good old age. You can try it for the

CURED ANNUALLY.

1yr46

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 Pat