THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

VOLUME 61. BELFAST, MAINE, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889. NUMBER 27.

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY THE

Republican Journal Publishing Co.

Largest Circulation in City and County.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. In advance $2.00 if not paid within the year, $2.50 at the expiration of the year $3.00.

ADVERTISING TERMS. For one square, one inch in length, one week, $1.00 Every subsequent insertion 25 cents. Contract advertisements at low rates.

A Programme for the Republican Party.

1. Its early work will be to equalize the revenue and expenditure. 2. It insists upon the reform of the civil service, begun under the Republican administration. 3. It will maintain the present high standard, and even increase it, by continuing the use in circulation of both gold and silver coinage. 4. It will heartily support protection of home industries and home labor. 5. It will favor the extension of the markets for American products, and the development of new markets wherever such are found to exist. 6. It will favor the passage of a law to prevent the importation of foreign contract labor. 7. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 8. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 9. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 10. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 11. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 12. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 13. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 14. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 15. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 16. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 17. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 18. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 19. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 20. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 21. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 22. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 23. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 24. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 25. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 26. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 27. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 28. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 29. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 30. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 31. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 32. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 33. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 34. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 35. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 36. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 37. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 38. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 39. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 40. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 41. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 42. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 43. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 44. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 45. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 46. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 47. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 48. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 49. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 50. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 51. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 52. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 53. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 54. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 55. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 56. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 57. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 58. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 59. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 60. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 61. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 62. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 63. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 64. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 65. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 66. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 67. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 68. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 69. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 70. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 71. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 72. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 73. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 74. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 75. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 76. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 77. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 78. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 79. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 80. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 81. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 82. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 83. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 84. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 85. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 86. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 87. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 88. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 89. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 90. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 91. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 92. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 93. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 94. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 95. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 96. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 97. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 98. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. 99. It asserts that the true principle is that the people who wear it, and should protect him, whether he works in the factory, the mine, the field or the forest; that he should receive such wages as will enable him to maintain a home, educate his children, and lay by something for old age; that he should not be compelled to work under conditions dangerous to life and health, or be maimed for unskilled labor. It will maintain the rights of the United States to a national currency containing gold, silver and paper, and will oppose any legislation that will impair the credit and debase the currency. 100. It favors the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Bay Fever and Rose Cold

An English Medical Authority.

Bay Fever and Rose Cold

Bay Fever and Rose Cold

Bay Fever and Rose Cold

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

BELFAST, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY THE

Republican Journal Pub. Co.

CHARLES A. PILSBURY.....EDITOR.
RUSSELL G. DYER.....LOCAL EDITOR.

The acquittal at Charleston of Dr. McDow, the murderer of Capt. Dawson, editor of the News and Courier, is generally condemned, as it should be. The facts in the case are, in brief, as follows: Capt. Dawson had in his employ and under his protection, a young swiss girl, a stranger in this country. Dr. McDow, a man of family, but with the reputation of a libertine, was pursuing the girl for an evil purpose and endeavoring to persuade her to elope with him. Capt. Dawson on becoming aware of these facts went to Dr. McDow's office to warn him to desist from his designs upon the girl. He was unarmed. What took place at the interview can only be learned from the statements of the accused and from inference. But it appears that when provoked by a most insulting epithet Capt. Dawson struck McDow "with a light malacca cane, whereupon the Doctor drew his revolver, shot him down as he would a dog, and then, with guilty conscience and criminal spirit, set about to bury the body under the floor of his closet. The prisoner admitted the killing. His plea was self-defence. But his own testimony showed that the shooting was not necessary to protect his life, and hence was not justifiable homicide. Taken with the other evidence in the case it established a clear case of murder." Race prejudice no doubt had something to do with the verdict. Capt. Dawson had excited the colored people against him by editorials in his paper, and a majority of the jury were colored. This only makes the result the more objectionable, and the more deplorable.

The Rectangular Journal of Monday last contains the valedictory of Hon. John L. Stevens, who was recently appointed Minister Resident at the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Stevens has been doing editorial work on the Journal since early in November, 1887, but he was connected with the paper in January, 1855, and for the fourteen years following. In now bidding good bye to his readers Mr. Stevens says: "Our political views, those which the Kennebec Journal has so long advocated, seem to us as necessary to the welfare of the country as when we learned them in our youth from Luther Severance, Horace Greeley and William H. Seward, and as when they were first embodied in the platform of the Republican party of Maine and of the Nation." The best wishes of the Maine people will go with Mr. Stevens to the green isle of the Pacific." The veteran journalist and tried and true Republican has well earned the diplomatic position tendered him.

We take pleasure in printing another fine poem by Mrs. Dunn of Waterville, from the columns of the Mail of that city, and share the hope of our cotemporary that the products of Mrs. Dunn's muse may be issued in book form. The Mail says:

The little river leading from Snow Pond to the Kennebec, here and there turning a mill wheel, will have a new charm as "Messalonskee Water" when the stirring music inspired by such as remember the pleasant and elegant lines of the little poem by which it was christened. We have the privilege of presenting to our readers this week another graceful poem from Mrs. Dunn, which gives a fresh dash of new coloring to the pretty haunts of "Benlah" and the Sebastibook. We hope Mrs. Dunn will some day recount her poems from the fate of newspaper "fugitives," and publish them in a durable form.

Capt. Fred. Watkins, of the Inman Line steamship City of Paris, says that force and all canvas is of no assistance to a fast steamer, not even for steadying purposes. Instead of increasing the speed of the vessel and sails frequently retard them as much as a mile an hour. Within a few years here's words to note the absence of both canvas and spars from all the ocean liners, and the same will undoubtedly be the case on the Great Lakes. [Marine Journal.

We supposed that the spars of ocean steamers had some other object than "steadying purposes," as, for example, enabling a steamer to proceed under sail or to make the nearest port when the machinery breaks down. If without spars, in such an event the steamer would be merely a helpless hulk, and the lives of all on board would necessarily be imperilled. But speed and not safety seems to be the rule now.

The Journal had a pleasant call last week from two gentlemen who have been making an investigation as to the enforcement of the prohibitory laws in Maine. One of them comes from a high license city in New York, and his object seemed to be to compare the results of high license and of prohibition. The visitors had heard hard reports of Portland, and were agreeably disappointed at the state of affairs there, after close investigation. They had spent more than a week in Belfast, and later will visit Bangor. While no attempt was made to "interview" them, the strangers were apparently of the opinion that prohibition in Maine is more effectual than outside reports would indicate, and that it is decidedly preferable to high license.

We do not notice that the free trade papers give us any explanation of the curious phenomenon exhibited in the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars of English capital are flowing into this country to be invested under the blighting influence of a protective tariff. [Boston Journal.

When the lamplous editor of the Belfast Age gets through making faces at the Journal, and has annihilated Joe Howard, he will no doubt be ready with an explanation that will be very satisfactory—to himself. What he does not know he thinks he knows, and he has to clean enormous amount of thinking.

This is the day we celebrate—not in Belfast, but in the country at large. But even here the fiery small boy, with irrepressible patriotism, fires the redecorated cracker, throws the torpedo, and between whiles toots his horn. Those who have "seen the folly" of this sort of thing take to the woods or the shore in quest of solid comfort, or liquid refreshments. In fact, our celebration of July 4th is a goose-you-please—if your money holds out.

A cable from the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England states that the club refuses to sail for the America's cup under the conditions prescribed. The fact is the Valkrie has been defeated in English waters by yachts that would not be thought of as competitors for the cup, and this is simply a backdown.

Last week a determined effort for the enforcement of the prohibitory law was begun in Bangor. Several saloons and other places where liquor is sold were visited by the police and a number of seizures made. The Bangor Whig and Courier, in an editorial reprinted in another column, strongly supports the movement. Let the good work go on.

The new steamer Kennebec, of the Kennebec and Boston steamboat Company, made her first trip from Gardiner to Boston July 1. She was built at Bath, and to say that is to say she is swift and strong and complete in all her appointments. They know how to build steamers in Bath.

A statue erected to the memory of Capt. John Mason, a brave man who lived 250 years ago, was unveiled Thursday at Mystic, Conn.

There is hope that the New York monument to Gen. Grant will be unveiled in about 245 years.

Something must have crawled into the editorial chair of the Belfast Age and died, judging from the prolonged putrescence in the "literary" department of that apology for a newspaper.

The Democratic attacks upon Pension Commissioner Tanner simply give added significance to the fact that he is the right man in the right place. The friend of the veteran is naturally the target for Democratic hatred.

The season has fairly opened at Bar Harbor and Old Orchard, and the same may be said of the many lesser resorts on the Maine coast. Unless all signs fail it will be a pleasant and a prosperous season.

The Postmaster General has issued an edict that the green stamp must go. The new stamp will be carmine or metalic red.

Killed by Lightning.

During a heavy thunder shower in Sangerville, Friday afternoon, a bolt struck the house of Mr. Samuel Farnham, sadly wrecking the house and instantly killing Mr. Farnham. Besides himself there were six persons in the room, but none of the others were affected by the lightning. It appears that some portion of the room struck Mr. Farnham, who was knocked to the floor, and when the others went to raise him up they found that he was dead. Mr. Farnham was eighty-four years old, and leaves a wife, to whom he had been married sixty-two years, and also a son.

"The Madonna in Art" was the title of the graduating essay of Miss Maud Eliza Mathews, of Belfast, at Lasell Seminary last week.

MAINE GOSSIP. The series of June races at Lewiston closed Thursday. Barney L. owned by P. H. Leonan of Portland, won the 2:40 race, and Gen. Starkey, a Boston horse, won the free-for-all.....George A. Buchanan, a well known resident of Columbia Falls, died suddenly Thursday morning.....Frank M. Rowe, a well known citizen of Bangor, formerly and for many years a druggist, died Saturday Thursday night of hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 52.....Hon. John L. Stevens, the newly appointed minister to the Hawaiian Islands, expects to leave upon his mission about Sept. 1st. He will be accompanied by his family.....President and Mrs. Harrison will be the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Blaine at Bar Harbor during the last week of July.....Senator Hale and family have returned to their home in Ellsworth, to spend the summer.....L. D. Carver, Esq., of Waterville has received and accepted an invitation to deliver an historical address before an association of veterans, who hold their annual encampment at Camp Benson, Newport.....Edward Campbell, the Lewiston lad who had his right arm amputated Thursday, after it had been almost severed by a circular saw.....The entire plant of the Bangor electric lighting company will be removed to Vassie, four miles up Kenduskeag valley, where water will be generated by water power. It will require three months to make the changes. The electric street railway is proving such a success that it will be extended several miles this fall.....Robert Garrett of Baltimore has leased Mr. Samuel Hale's cozy cottage at Bear Brook, Bar Harbor, for the season, and will arrive with his sister next week. Mrs. Jas. G. Blaine has arrived and opened the Blaine cottage "Stanwood." The Rollick House opened July 1st.....Mr. J. W. Pontgan, Bangor's candidate for the Commissioner's office of Navigation, writes to Congressman Boutelle, withdrawing his name.....Friday was commencement day at Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville. Graduating exercises at Bucksport, Lincoln Academy, Damariscotta.....Mr. A. S. Libby, the postal clerk who was severely injured in the Oakland disaster, has been taken to his home in Portland. He bore the journey very well until within a few miles.....Commencement at Colby was inaugurated Sunday, President Pepper preached the baccalaureate sermon.....Capt. Samuel P. Jordan, of Bangor, died very suddenly Sunday afternoon of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the 58th year of his age. He was the oldest steamboat commander on the Penobscot.....A Waterville dispatch says that a law suit will grow out of the running between Sheriff Hill and City Marshal Barker over a bottle of whiskey. Hill says that Barker made an outrageous assault and battery.....Retained Hon. E. F. Webb as counsel, and will prosecute Barker.....Special U. S. Treasury Agent E. M. Johnson seized schooner Ella Mayo and deputy collector Wood Lord upon a charge of smuggling. Damages asked, $2,000. Vessel and cargo released very important. The vessel and cargo are owned by E. H. Sprague & Son, Rockland.....James R. Smith, of Kennebunkport, manufacturer of boots and shoes, has failed with assets and liabilities about $100,000.....Two men were killed.....Rice was 70 years.....The reunion of the State Universalist Sunday schools, families and families will take place at Lake Maranacook July 16th.....President Dole of Hawaii has appointed Hon. Charles McCarthy, of Bangor, Minister of the Interior.....Mrs. Mary Walker, of Bangor, died Monday afternoon.....Among the Maine boys who graduated at Yale this week are Samuel Cony Mumford, of Hallowell, and Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta. A well known due at the Boston East office Thursday night from Bar Harbor did not reach the office until 10 o'clock Friday morning, a pleasant ride carried him to the office. He

SEARSPORT. The home of Augustus Jewett, in North Searsmont, was struck by lightning last Friday night and quite badly shattered. Fortunately no one was injured. ... Mr. D. R. Cobb has moved into the building he has been fitting for a post office. It is a very fine place for the office. ... Miss Emily Miller has returned from Augusta. ... The festival Tuesday evening was not so largely attended as usual on account of the weather. The net proceeds were about $25.

Brooks. John M. Dow and wife were thrown from their carriage last Sunday, but escaped with not serious injury, thanks to a kind driving horse. The accident was caused by the nut becoming detached from the axle and the wheel coming off, throwing them upon the ground. ... Mr. Henry Dyer, of Jackson, was thrown from his wagon last sat urday evening, while driving a spirited horse, and the animal came tearing through the village and took a few lime for home. C. E. Lane started after him with his running horse Jack, and soon brought him back uninjured. Mr. Page, though severely shook up, was not seriously injured. ... People have begun haying a little and the farmers have a good one to begin.

HALIFAX. A very heavy thunder shower passed over this section last Friday night. Large rain drops fell with the rain, which came down in torrents. It seemed the streams would be higher than in a spring freshet. The lightning was quite vivid at times, and frightful. Everybody is busy haying, and the hot weather is the manner to hurry in all the hay. Last Friday, Saturday and Sunday were exceedingly hot days, the thermometer standing from 90 to 98 in the shade. ... Mrs. Clara F. Joy of Lowell, Mass., arrived last Wednesday. She will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hall. ... Mrs. Jane Bailey of Appleton is re ceiving a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Bailey Hall, of Lowell. ... Several from this place attended the picnic at Mrs. Mosier's, in Appleton, last Saturday. ... Mrs. Jane Bailey is quite poorly. ... Mrs. Mary Hall is visiting friends in Lowell. ... Mrs. Mary Bailey is confined to the house with a lame foot. ... Mrs. Mary Bailey is visiting friends in Lowell. ... Several from this place attended the picnic at Mrs. Mosier's, in Appleton, last Saturday

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched Until the Skin was Raw.

Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies in five weeks.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

sept. 21, 1887.

Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. G. C.

Cuticura Remedies.

Cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

People Wonder

WHEN they find how rapidly health is restored by taking **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** The reason is that this preparation contains only the purest and most powerful alteratives and tonics. To thousands yearly it proves a veritable elixir of life.

Mrs. Jos. Lake, Rockaway Centre, Mich., writes: "Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered terrible pains, and almost constant attention to my duties. I found no relief. I was a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life, and I cannot thank you too much."

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Brockway Centre, Mich., hereby certify that the above statement, made by Mrs. Lake, is true in every particular and entitled to full credence."—O. P. Chamberlain, G. W. Waring, C. A. Wells, Druggist.

"My brother, in England, was for a long time, unable to attend to his occupation, by reason of sores on his feet. I sent him Ayer's Almanac and the testimonials it contained induced him to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using it a little while, he was cured, and is now a well man, working on a sugar mill at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia."—A. Attewell, Sharbot Lake, Ontario.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1, six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Anti-Apoplectine

PREVENTS APOPLEXY by keeping the nerves, blood, blood vessels and heart in a healthy condition.

CURES PARALYSIS by giving strength and vigor to the nerves and muscles enfeebled by disease.

CURES HEART DISEASE. It is a "heart tonic," and by its action renders the formation of deposits upon the living of the heart impossible. Relief is speedy and effective.

CURES RHEUMATISM, which is a blood disease, resulting from an excess of acid. The acid is wholly eliminated and the sufferer fully restored in a few days.

CURES DYSPEPSIA: by exciting the flow of gastric juice. It aids the digestion of food and effectually relieves all the unpleasant and painful symptoms.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT. Regulates the flow of the tributaries of secretion and eradicates all symptoms of jaundice.

CURES KIDNEY AND BLADDER Difficulties by relieving all congestion and inflammation speedily and effectually.

CURES CHRONIC BRONCHITIS (especially in the aged) by acting immediately upon the bronchial tubes and relieving all irritation and coughing.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

1yr42

See what $1.00 will Buy!

GRAND CHANCE FOR 30 DAYS!

—READ IT!—

Cobb's Complexion Soap

Is worth 25 Cents Per Cake.

We warrant it the latest and best made for whitening and beautifying the skin, makes it clear and smooth. We offer for the next thirty day

Five Cakes of this Soap and give six months' subscription to "The Cottage Hearth," (a family magazine published in Boston)

For only $1.00. Price of Magazine $1.50 per year.

DON'T LOSE THE CHANCE.

Poor & Son, Druggists.

SAW REPAIRING!!

Best Tools and most experience of any man in Maine.

C. C. Dearborn, the Veteran,

Is now on Beaver Street, ready to

Cut Over and File Saws

for a while, and if the people of Belfast and vicinity will come in promptly with their work it will be the means of permanently locating

The Best Saw Repair Shop

in the State. ☞REMEMBER on the first start is when I most need your patronage.

Respectfully, **C. C. DEARBORN.**

June 25, 1889.—tf26

DENTISTRY,

Prosthetic and Operative.

Dr. ISAAC HILLS,

Howes Block, Main St., Belfast, Me.

March 14, 1889.—tf11

Cottage to Let.

A two story cottage on the NORTH SHORE, NORTHPORT, with eight rooms, suitable for two small families or one large one. Fine lawn and beach; use of boat.

For particulars enquire of

25tf G. P. LOMBARD, Belfast, Me.

ICE CREAM SODA.

We shall draw it every Saturday through the summer, commencing June 15th.

Wm. O. POOR & SON.

A Legend of the Schasticook.

[From the Waterville Mail.]

Do you know the spot where the maiden hair grows,
The wild, sweet spot called "Beulah land,"
Where the rythmic river singing flows,
And scathed pine trees silent stand?

The snow lies now on the Beulah hills,
But the air is soft with the dawn of spring,
And deep in the earth's brown bosom thrills
The promise of every budding thing.

They sleep while the warm earth hovers them,
They sleep to the sound of the river's flow,
But the fairy frond and the thread-like stem
Are only waiting to spring and grow.

Some summer day, by the river's brink,
Breathing the balsam scented air
We will follow the narrow path, and think
Of the bygone feet that have echoed there.

But when we come to the fairy ring,
The trees that grow in a circle tall,
With roots where fore-one her life-blood's oozing,
On the outer edge of the forest wall,

I will tell you a story I heard one day,
One sweet-scented, sunny day in June,
When gone on the pine-strewn bank I lay
And mused to the river's rippling tune.

Who then told it?—the murmuring stream
That gossips so idly from year to year?—
Or did *you* whisper it in a dream
You gaunt old pine tree lingering near?

An Indian princess, long, long ago,
With a many-syllabled, liquid name,
Listened—like us—to the river's flow,
And counted the summers that went and came.

But while life beckoned, and love was sweet,
With the kiss of a soul-spoke lie on her lips, she died,
And they buried her where the tree-tops meet,
Here by the forest brooklet's side.

They smoothed her tresses, a rippling shower,
And laid them in dusky fold on fold
Till her face looked out like a strange, sweet flower
New-sprung from the wild-wood's mossy mold.

And they laid a spell on the whispering trees,
Till they stood in silence rank on rank,
And hushed the roll of the summer breeze
And the brook's low murmur against the bank.

Then how it happened, or what befell
I cannot tell you, but every where
From the moss-grown trees of the forest dell
Sprang up the beautiful maiden hair.

O, Indian princess, dust, and dead,
With your many syllabled, liquid name,
We gather your dusky hair's dark thread,
The love you wrought us where it came.

In council grave, and with solemn breath
This is the riddle the prophets hold,
The tale of a life that is hid in death
The germ of spring 'neath the frozen mold.

But dearer to me, and dearer to you,
Is the answer the sweet fern mosses weed you, give
The legend of love so faithful and true
That it bloomed triumphant above a grave.

For the magic spell that holds sorrow aloof
The dearest treasure in treasure trove
The golden thread in our life's thick woof
Is the rare, sweet gift of a hearts true love.

And the spell is as potent now as then,
And heart's still beat whose truth will stand
While the stream sings on in the cars of men,
While summers blossom in Beulah land.

MATTIE BAKER DUNN.

April, 1889

Rounding the Stake-Boat.

She looks well up in the eye of the wind,
Down presses by the weight of the northeast gale;
The fleet of fliers is left behind,
And the white foam kisses her low lee rail.

With the mainsail reefed and the topmast down,
The jib one cringles curving, the weather strained taut,
Our boat-sprit dips in the white caps crown,
And we know she is carrying it all night.

Each keen cheek stiff as a rod of steel—
Attaching parts, is the strength used by—
And the firm, strong hands gripped hard on the wheel
Respond to the glance of the anxious eye.

As the helmsman watches the quivering leech
Of the mainsail standing like a board,
Or the jib and its boom off the sea-mist reach,
Dark with the spray against them poured.

Looming larger and dead ahead,
Heaving and rolling, the stake-boat black
Bore our yacht like a phantom dread—
The mark we must weather, or miss our luck.

If the wind would veer! might we only luff!
We should feel that we were down in Luck's good books;
But we know we're holding her near enough,
And she'll reach to windward of where she looks.

And as if aware that her hour is come,
Her hour when the laurel awaits her clutch,
Like a steed inspired by the battle drum,
She answers the helmsman's cunning touch.

One breathless moment as past we sweep,
And the gun the flashes, the whistles sound,
Then with sheets eased off and a glad-some leap,
The good yacht rushes the goal around.

A light hand leaps on the heel of the boom,
And with swift knife shushes the reef knots free;
Drops in the haunches, rebounds with boom,
While it brushes the crest of the scouting sea.

And swift as a sea-bird spreads its wing,
When he springs buoyant, ere there's time to speak,
The halyards are manned, with a steady swing
Must heading the mainsail, throat and peak.

And our spinnaker boom to port is swung,
To balance the main to the starboard gaged,
The topmast rises, and fluttering light,
The big sea-bird spreads its sailing wide.

And squarely the wild northeaster behind,
The white wake swirling a mile away,
With a sweeping roll and the foam flying over,
The "unpolicender" speeds up the bay.

Rev. Walter Mitchell, in Harper's Magazine for July.

The Greater World.

When you forget the beauty of the ocean
Where you draw breath and sleep,
Leave city walls for granites of sky that lean
To hills where forests creep.

The heights, the fields, the wide-winged air
Make the embracing day!
Not city streets. That little line of care
Steals our great joy away.

Live with the spaces, wake with bird and cloud,
Spread sentient with the china.
Our home is nature, even to the proud
Arcs of the sunset's realm.

Then say the scene God made is glorious!
Breathe deep and smile again.
The glow and noble chicks, victorious,
Disperse regrets and pain.

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, in Scribner's.

An Experiment in Fish-Culture.

Last spring about half a million young shad were placed soon after hatching in a large pond in Washington, and were carefully tended and fed and protected from enemies during the whole of the period which the young shad spends in fresh water. The young fishes progressed and grew rapidly, and nearly all of them were still alive when the time for migrating to the ocean came in the fall. The gates of the pond were then opened one morning, and all day long the silver stream of young shad poured out through the canal and on its long journey down to the sea. All naturalists will look forward with the greatest interest to the time when these fishes return, bringing back with them to the fishermen of the Potomac the wealth of food which they have gathered in the ocean. In the mean time we may indulge the hope that the strong constitutions which they have acquired during their carefully nurtured youth will enable them to exceed their less favored brothers, and that when they reach our market they will have some of the excellence of our improved garden products.

But this is not all. These shad were reared from selected eggs. The adults which enter our waters first in the spring are most valuable to the fishermen, since they are put upon the market at a time when fresh fish are scarce and high priced. Our experience with garden vegetables justifies the expectation that the eggs of early shad shall themselves give birth to early shad. Now, all the young fish which were put into the Fish Commission pond were hatched from eggs taken from the earliest shad of the season and, if this process of selection be pursued for a few years, we may feel confident that the Potomac River will soon abound in shad of extra quality at the time when fine shad are hardest to get and most valuable. [From "The Artificial Propagation of Salt Fishes," by Prof. W. K. Brooks, in the Popular Science Monthly for July.

Girl's Birthdays.

An old astrological prediction gives the character of a girl according to the month she is born in, as follows:

If a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good-tempered, and fond of fine clothes.

If in February, an affection wife and tender mother, and devoted to dress.

If in March, a frivilous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarrelling and a connoisseur in gowns and bonnets.

If in April, inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good-looking and studious of fashion plates.

If in May, handsome, amiable, and given, to style in dress.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early, be frivolous, and like dressy clothes.

If in July, possibly handsome, but with a sulky temper and a *penchant* for gay attire.

If in August, amiable and practical, likely to marry rich and dress stylishly.

If in September, discreet, affable, much liked and a fashionable dresser.

If in October, pretty and coquettish, and devoted to attractive garniture.

If in November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition, and an admirer of stylish dress.

If in December, well-proportioned, fond of novelty, and extravagant, and a student of dressy effects.—W. H. Sutter, in Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine for July.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

"I could sit here by the hour to hear what the wild waves are saying." "Miranda, it would be confoundedly more encouraging to me if you listened to what I'm saying."

To My Friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good, reliable, family medicine, that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—REV. CEPHAS SOULE.

Parent—"What is the difference between the regular and the irregular Greek verbs?" Tommy—"You get twice as many lickings learning the irregular ones."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

2vrs50

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands.

Bright clear complexion

Soft healthful skin.

'PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

THE TIME HAS COME FOR US

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK!

Our entire stock, both wholesale and retail, to be closed out! Note the prices! Come and examine the goods!

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Is a SPECIAL FEATURE at our business. Mothers, we invite you to come to our NEW STORE.

A Bat and Ball, Belt and Cap Given Away with every Boys' Suit.

Sailor Suits, Blue Flannel,

Neatly trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.00 per suit.

ALL WOOL GREY SUITS,

Sizes 4 to 12, a regular $4.00 Suit, our price $2.00.

1 Lot of Norfolk Plaited Suits, strictly All Wool Goods,

worth $4.50 per suit, our price at this sale, $2.50. We will send this suit on approval, and you have the privilege of exchanging same in one week if you do not find it as we represent.

OUR $3.00 ALL WOOL SUITS!

Limited to $3.00, in stylish patterns, at $4.00 and $5.00. We show the handsomest line of goods in this market. A full assortment of

Worsted Dress Suits!

ranging in price from $4.50 to $10 per suit.

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS,

sizes 35 to 42, former price $8.50, now $6.50.

One Lot WORSTED SUITS worth $12.00, for $8.50.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN

Imported Scotch Goods, former price $13.00, reduced to $10.00.

DRESS SUITS!

ranging in price, $10.00, $12.50, $16.50 and $20.00.

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., in great variety.

All goods marked in plain figures. Strictly one low price to all.

MARK ANDREWS,

33 Main Street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Chronic Mucous, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Headache, Sudden, Lame Back and Pain in any of Limbs.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is impossible, how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Bruises and Cuts, stings and Bites Heal Again. Relieving all manner of Cramps, Chills, Fever and Ague and Malarious Diseases.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who keep it on hand testify to its merits, and expect it to sell, and receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if it does not do as represented. Prepared only by DR. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

1yr12

CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, COLIC.

Accidents happen, and sickness comes, *to all*, and yet many people never have on hand the means to promptly relieve the sufferings from either. An inexpensive and *thoroughly reliable* safeguard is

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

which has stood for 40 years *unrivaled*. For Cramps, Colic, Cholera and all Summer Complaints it is *A SURE CURE.*—Have it with you at home and when traveling. It is used externally and internally, and is *just the thing needed* for *Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains,* &c.

Ingalls' Vigorine

The Great Blood Purifier

Will cure Scrofula, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases of the Blood.

It relieves that TIRED FEELING.

Send 2-cent stamp for Ingalls' Record Book of All Sports and Games, to the

INGALLS MEDICAL CO., Lowell, Mass.

1yr38

McKeen & Perkins

WILL DELIVER ICE to customers, for the season, beginning June 1st, for the following prices.

Per 100 weight	$ .25
Refrigerators in private families per month	1.50
Pail prices daily, per month	1.25
Extra for ice cream pieces.	

Orders left at Alexander & Burgess', O. G. White's and M. R. Knowlton's, will be promptly attended to. 20tf

CARRIAGE SHOP!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A

Carriage Making & Repair Shop

On Beaver St., in rear of Odd Fellows Block, where he is prepared to do all kinds of business in his line. Light work a specialty. All are invited to call and see my work.

F. H. MATHEWS.

Belfast, March 20, 1889.—12tf

.WANTED.

Smart and Intelligent Men to travel and solicit orders for Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c.

Salary to start on to Competent Men.

S. T. CANNON & CO., Augusta, Me.

June 13, 1889.—4w24*

TO LET!

Livery and Boarding Stable

AT NORTHPORT CAMP GROUND.

Address M. C. HILL, Supt.,
2w26 Box 11, Belfast, Me.

We have the BEST MIXED PAINTS

—In the market for inside or outside work.—

A. A. HOWES & CO.

Dana's Sarsaparilla

Absolutely Cures Disease.

PROOF.

"IT JUST HIT MY CASE."

MR. L. C. HATCH, of Rockland, Me., is boss joiner in Gilchrist's shipyard, Belfast. Our representative found him hard at work in the yard, on a wet, foggy morning. He says: "For some time in the past I have had no appetite, felt tired all the time, could hardly move around, wanted to lie down; combined with these feelings, I had a severe pain in my legs, at times almost more than I could bear. At last I was completely knocked out, and *had to give up work.* Mr. Cottrell advised me to use DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. I commenced to take it Friday and could feel it work all through my system before Monday; I was so hungry I did not know what to do. The tired feeling and pain *entirely* left me. I am now about my work every day, and *feel first-rate.* It just hit my case."

"Never Felt Better in My Life."

I. M. COTTRELL, of the firm of Cottrell Bros., poultry raisers, Belfast, Me., says: "I was not feeling well this spring, had no appetite, ailliected at times with severe sick headache. Have taken but one bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA and have not had the headache since. I never felt better in my life."

Canned Goods!

Burnett's Cooking Extracts,

SPICES, NUTS,

Raisins, Sardines, Fancy Crackers,

&c., &c., &c.

Howes & Co.

CASH PAID

—FOR—

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Rags, Rubber Boots and Shoes.

JOHN B. THOMAS, Main St

Store formerly occupied as Shipping Office.

Belfast, Feb. 21, 1889.—6m8

The Hampton Tea Co.

AGENCY WILL PAY

Cash Premiums on all Clubs filled from this date for 90 days.

☞BRING IN YOUR CLUBS SOON.☜

R. KITTRIDGE, Chief Manager,
15tf Corner Main & High Sts., Belfast.

The Oak Hill Granite Co.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

THE entire property of the Oak Hill Granite Company, (corporation) consisting of its well known and extensive quarries, together with all their buildings, sheds, shops, derricks, tools, &c. Apply on the premises, or address

GEO. B. FERGUSON, Treasurer.

Belfast, April 9, 1889.—15tf

THE ACADIAN,

Castine, Me.

—OPEN JUNE 24th.—

E. P. WALKER & CO., Proprietors.

L. T. LEVEJOY, Manager. WILL A. WALKER, Clerk.

June 27, 1889.—26

THE NEVENS HOUSE,

Searsmont, Me.,

Is now prepared to receive summer boarders, to whom it offers good fare and comfortable rooms. The house is well and favorably known to the travelling public, and no pains will be spared to maintain its reputation. 25tf

RANLET NESS, Proprietor.

Come One! Come All!!

—TO THE—

BELFAST TEA STORE

AND SEE THE MANY

Elegant and Useful Articles

—WE GIVE WITH—

1 POUND OF TEA

—OR—

4 POUNDS OF COFFEE.

Our Teas are from 50c. to $1.25 per lb.

Our Coffees are roasted twice a week, and are the finest

Mocha, Java & Golden Rio

That can be bought.

We Make a Specialty of

TEA CLUB ORDERS.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

All our goods warranted just as represented or money refunded.

Remember the Place.

Belfast Tea Store,

81 Main St., Belfast, Me.

Store formerly occupied by Geo. W. Burkett.

May 29, 1889.—1yr22

MAY 15, 1889.

Latest Summer

MILLINERY!

I have this week returned from Boston with the LARGEST STOCK of MILLINERY ever brought to Belfast.

Everything New in

Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons

—AND—

LACES!

Those in want of Millinery will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, for with the largest stock of goods and one of BEST MILLINERS in the city, we will warrant satisfaction to all.

Mrs. B. F. Wells.

Belfast, May 16, 1889.

Farmers, Millmen, EVERYBODY.

ATTENTION!

Highest Cash PRICES PAID FOR Old Iron!

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

Hege's Improved Circular Saw Mills, Brown Water Wheel, Stave Jointers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Unity Hussey Plows, &c.

Agents for Circular Saws and Belting of all kinds. Job work promptly attended to. All kinds of Brass and Iron Castings on hand and made to order. 49

Belfast Foundry & Machine Works,

Foot of Main St., Belfast, Me.

EQUITABLE

Mortgage Company

STATEMENT.

Capital Subscribed	$2,000,000 00
Capital paid in Cash	1,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	115,444 82
Assets	4,935,940 25

6 Per Cent. Debentures.

Secured by first mortgages held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, and further secured by the capital and assets of the Equitable Mortgage Company.

6 Per Cent. Guaranteed Farm Mortgages,

5 and 6 per cent. Savings Bonds Running Three Months to Two Years. 6m25

Also, Municipal, Water and School Bonds.

REPRESENTED BY

J. W. FREDERICK & CO.,

31 Front St., Belfast, Me.

NOTICE.

For Cemetery Work

—CALL ON—

Mark Wood & Son,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Marble & White Bronze Monuments,

TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &c.

A large line to select from and prices LOW as the LOWEST.

Marble Shelves, Vases, and Bouquet Holders

—ALWAYS ON HAND.—

Mark Wood & Son,

No. 28 High St., opp. C. N. Black's Stove Store

Belfast, April 11, 1889.—15

Morrill Town Order Lost.

A Morrill town order, No. 12, dated May 31, 1889, drawn in favor of Silas Storer for $49.11-100, has been lost. Payment has been stopped. The finder is requested to leave the order with

STORER & HATCH,

3w26 Morrill, Me.

40 YEARS

—OF—

Constant Business!

May 1, 1889,

Is just forty years since we began the furniture business in one room and an attic near where the post office now stands. Today we find ourselves in a

Large Iron Front Store,

—WITH OVER—

8,000 Feet Floor Room

—ON—

MAIN STREET,

Filled to the brim and to third floor with as

Good & Well Selected Stock

—AT AN—

Low Prices!

as any furniture store in the State of Maine, or anywhere else.

To enumerate prices would take too long, but COME ONE, COME ALL and see for yourselves. Remember that we are not to be undersold by any house in New England, as many goods have all been bought for

—SPOT CASH!—

and if low prices will fetch you we are sure to get the trade.

J. C. Thompson & Son.

Belfast, May 1, 1889.—3m18

SUMMER SHOES!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Oxford Ties, Slippers, &c.,

AT—

W. T. COLBURN'S.

Ladies' Best Oil Grain Tie ..... $ .75
" " better grade 1.00
" " Patent Leather 1.25
Ladies' and Misses' Slippers ..... .50
" " ..... .75
" " Fancy Button ..... .90
Misses' Russet Calfskin Button ..... .90
Misses' Kid Original Three Point Leather Tips ..... .90
Misses' Russet Calfskin Button, Spring Heel ..... .90
Misses' Rubber Sole Tennis Shoe ..... .50
Men's Calfskin Low Cut Shoe 1.00

Also a Very Large Line of

Ladies' Low Shoes!

In Russet Goat, Oxox Calf, Patent Leather and Bright Dongola, in all the latest styles.

LOOK AT OUR LADIES'

Genuine Bright Dongola Kid Button,

Both in Opera Toe and Common Sense.

There can be no competition at this extremely low price.

We have taken great care in selecting our

FINE SHOES FOR YOURG MEN!

and can suit the prettiest styles, the best wearers, and the smallest fitters ever brought to Belfast, and the prices are very low.

Our Men's Genuine Kangaroo Congress and Lace Boots at $3.25.

Are equal to any $4.00 Shoe in style and wear.

Call and look at our goods before purchasing.

W. T. Colburn,

McClintock Block, High St.

Belfast, June 20, 1888.—tf

FOR GENTLEMEN.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

The following are

$3.99 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$1.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 GOODYEAR WELT SHOE.
$2.50 CALF SHOE.
$2.00 VEAL CALF SHOE.

Examples are Special Lines for Ladies.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$2.99 FRENCH TANNED DONGOLA SHOE.
$2.50 GLAZED DONGOLA SHOE.

Leading style Lasts. All sizes and widths. Ask for the ORIGINAL M. A. PACKARD & CO.'S Shoes. Refuse all substitutes. The genuine have our stamp on bottom of each shoe. If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us, stating size and width wanted, and we will forward a pair by return mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

M. A. PACKARD & CO. Brockton, Mass.

For sale in BELFAST by
WAYLAND KNOWLTON.

1yr41

A Rare Chance!

A small farm for sale in Belfast on Waldo Avenue, a beautiful building location, about 12 lots, a walk from the business part of the city. A 1½ story house with nine rooms, and a stable in good repair. About 30 acres of land, 3 acres of cultivated cranberries, Cape Cod vines, about 25 rods from the house, nearly in full bearing, yielding 200 to 300 bushels per year. Apple, pear, plum and cherry trees also a fine lot of cultivated raspberries and strawberries, and an asparagus bed, in full view of bay, and a winter house. This property will be sold at a bargain. The net income of the place will pay interest on double the amount for which the place will be sold. A fine chance for raising small fruit and early vegetables. My cause for selling is lameness and inability to take care of the place. For further particulars address McDONALD & BROWN, or enquire on the premises to W. H. BROWN.

Belfast, April 18, 1889.—19tf

Attention, Power Users!

We have for sale the largest stock of

Engines, Boilers, Grist Mill, Wood and Iron Working Machinery,

Of any firm in the country, and at lower prices. We are prepared to quote prices on **Power Plants started and running,** of any capacity. We have a large stock of **SECOND HAND MACHINERY** for sale very low. Correspondence solicited.

G. H. SCANLAN & CO.,
12tf 50 Exchange St., Portland, Me

W. O. & C. BARNEY,

Iron Founders,

Machinists & General Repair Shop

Special attention given to repairs on mowing machines. All parts furnished. Constantly on hand the celebrated **Umbrella Holder,** for which agents are wanted.

Searsport, May 23, 1889.—tf21

WANTED MAN To take the agency of our Safes; size 28x45x65 inches; weight 800 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. These Safes meet a demand never before supplied by other Safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Address

ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

6m25

Horse Rakes!

FOR SALE AT

E. L. Bean & Co.'s

We have had some experience in the past in HORSE RAKES and we claim that we are

Selling the Best One

in the market everything considered.

Come and see them.

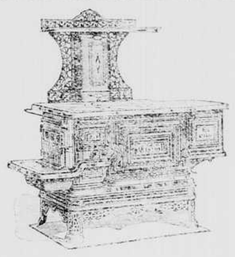
Yours Respectfully,

E. L. BEAN & CO.

Searsmont, June 10, 1889.—3tf

☆ROYAL CLARION☆

The most popular Range ever sold



The great sales of the ROYAL CLARION prove the fact that it is the

Most Successful and Most Popular Range in the Market.

Its great superiority is acknowledged by all experts and the most thoroughly who have this range in use. Made of the very best materials by thoroughly skilled mechanics. We warrant the Royal Clarion to comprise more improvements than any other make. We furnish them with Plain Legs, Cabinet Base, Top or Low Hot Closets, Elevated Shelves, End Tank, Nickel Door and Pedal Attachment.

Every Range warranted in every style wanted. Every Range warranted. For sale by all first-class dealers. Manufactured and for sale by

WOOD, BISHOP & CO.

BANGOR, ME.

1yr40

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

DOES YOU EAT HURT YOU?	Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heartburn, Headache, Low Spirits, Kidney Complaints, Etc., Etc.,

THE A MEDICINE

DR. HAM'S

Aromatic Invigorator!

It has stood the tests of the public for over a quarter of a century, and to-day is better than ever to its value. Send for circular and testimonials. For sale by all Druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. 20tf19

HEATH & MURRAY,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

277 Washington St., Boston.

Geo. T. Osborn,

SAILMAKER!

Also maker of Awnings, Carpets, Tents, Hammocks, and everything manufactured in a first-class sail loft.

OLD JUNK & IRON

bought at going prices.

Place of business on Swan & Sibley's Wharf.

Belfast, May 7, 1888.—19

Notice of Foreclosure.

REUBEN C. HERSEY, of Knox, in the County of Waldo, and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated March 26, 1886, recorded in the Waldo County Registry of Deeds, Book 266, page 14, conveyed to the subscriber certain parcels of real estate situated in said Knox, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: [Here follows description of the premises.] And the condition of said mortgage deed having been broken, by reason whereof the subscriber claims to foreclose the same.

Dated at Belfast, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1889.

3w26 SARA SICKSON.

State of Maine.

WALDO SS. COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of SAMUEL A. PIERCE, of Searsport, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Samuel A. Pierce has been duly adjudged an Insolvent Debtor on a petition filed in said Court for said County of Waldo, his petition for a discharge from all his debts provable under said Insolvent Laws of the Revised Statutes of said State of Maine, entitled "An Act to establish uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and all acts amendatory thereto and for a certificate thereof, and that a hearing upon the same is ordered to be had at the Probate Office in Belfast, in said County of Waldo, on Wednesday, the tenth day of July, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. 24-26

Attest:—ROBIAN P. FIELD,
Register of said Court for said County of Waldo.

State of Maine.

WALDO SS. COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of CHRISTIANA F. MORISON, of Belfast, in said County, Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Christiana F. Morison, Insolvent Debtor as aforesaid, has filed in said Court for said County of Waldo, her petition praying for a discharge from all her debts provable under Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of said State of Maine, entitled "The Insolvent law, and all acts and additions thereto and for a certificate thereof, and that a hearing upon the same is ordered to be had at the Probate Office in Belfast, in said County of Waldo, on Wednesday, the tenth day of July, A. D. 1889, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. 24-26

Attest:—ROBIAN P. FIELD,
Register of said Court for said County of Waldo.

Belfast Manufactoring Company.

THE stockholders of the BELFAST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, are hereby notified to meet at the City Government rooms on **Monday, the eighth day of July next, at 7 o'clock P. M.,** to act upon the ratification by vote of a sale of the real estate and appurtenances belonging to said company to A. C. Sibley, for a sum equal to twenty two and 50-100 dollars per share, as arranged by the board of doctors at their meeting held on the eighth day of June, inst. Stockholders are requested to be present or to be represented by written proxy, voting yea or no.

Per order of President on petition.

Belfast, June 10, 1889.—3w25

Attest:—N. F. HOUSTON, Sec'y.

Notice of Foreclosure.

REUBEN C. HERSEY, of Knox, in the County of Waldo, and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated March 26, 1886, recorded in the Waldo County Registry of Deeds, Book 266, page 14, conveyed to the subscriber certain parcels of real estate situated in said Knox, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: [Here follows description of the premises.] And the condition of said mortgage deed having been broken, by reason whereof the subscriber claims to foreclose the same.

Dated at Belfast, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1889.

3w26 SARA SICKSON.

State of Maine.

WALDO SS. COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

In the case of SAMUEL A. PIERCE, of Searsport, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Samuel A. Pierce has been duly adjudged an Insolvent Debtor on a petition filed in said Court for said County of Waldo, his petition for a discharge from all his debts provable under said Insolvent Laws of the Revised Statutes of said State of Maine, entitled "The Insolvent law, and all acts amendatory thereto and for a certificate thereof, and that a hearing upon the same is ordered to be had at the Probate Office in Belfast, in said County of Waldo, on Wednesday, the tenth day of July, A. D. 1889, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. 24-26