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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.]

The Red Pepper.

What ails the human throat in this latter day, and what has become of the old-fashioned red pepper? Men who are now forty years old knew little of throat troubles in their boyhood. There was a little sore throat occasionally, and once in a while quinsy, and you would hear at long intervals of putrid sore throat. Children were not as daintily cared for in those days as they are now. Few of them had underclothing to wear, and scarcely a boy who had an overcoat till he was old enough to earn the money for it himself. Croup was the parental horror of that day, and yet as alum and butter were early found a sure remedy for that trouble, warping or contracting and so breaking the false membrane as it was forming, parents had no great dread of that. Children had few colds, and no serious sore throat—and when they had, a bowl of red pepper tea sent the ailing boy to bed sweating and brought him out well in the morning.

The red pepper of our grandmothers—what has become of it? Who that lived in those sensible days does not remember the shining string of alternate red and green peppers that hung from the rafters over the kitchen fire, and which had been planted, raised and strung by grandmother's own hand, and hung in the place of honor, all to cure the children's colds, colics and cramps, and the older folks' congestions and chills—death to all the c's? And who does not remember how perfectly the pepper accomplished its work—a little hard to take, a little hot after it was down, and yet bringing you out all right in the morning, and lending a halo of pride to grandma's face at the breakfast table that the puzzled face of the modern doctor seldom shares? Ah, it was a rare old magic—the red pepper that the grandmothers raised and used. It cured all the juvenile ills we have enumerated and many more. So great and quick was its magic that many a boy who had had such a sore attack of colic, croup or cold, that he was sure he couldn't go to school, was cured at the early sight or smell of its steaming tea, and was off scrounging off to school as sound as a dollar and as merry as a cricket. Indeed, sudden cures have been known at the mere mention of it. Older people, too, men who were afraid of working out in the hay or digging in a well, and who now think whiskey the medium of warding off possible chill were often saved by a mother's red-pepper tea.

What has become of the red pepper? and how did it happen that just as it went out of fashion, diphtheria came in, with a dozen other throat diseases long and mysterious names—and some of which medical science, which has made the slowest progress of all the sciences, is able to treat with much success? Our grandmothers kept the young and old throats of their generation cured up with red and cayenne pepper, and warded off many other diseases with them. What since they have disappeared, has taken their place, or is doing their work? Something, whatever it is, that doesn't cure quite as well.

A gentleman who was a boy thirty years ago, said recently: "The reason people have quit using red pepper." The man he was talking to had a sore throat, and was trying to stave it off till night with some of the gargles and washes of the latter day, so as to get his day's work done, and yet was growing worse all the time. The apostle of the red pepper said: "Throw that stuff away and send out and get a vial of brandy, and fill it one-fourth full of cayenne pepper, and put the cork of it to your tongue every half hour, and your throat will begin to heal at once, and your voice quit being squeaky." It was done, and it did. Later on the day a gentleman trained in medical science, but not practicing it, and so not conceited in its latter day nature, came in and was asked: "How does this red pepper cure my throat—that is, how does it act?" He replied: "It acts as a local stimulus; and in two ways strengthens the diseased parts of the throat and prevents the growth of any false matter—heats and relaxes, stimulates and tones—red pepper always does that." He added: "The world would be a great deal better off, and a great deal healthier, if it used more of it."

So, while the modern doctors stand puzzled and perplexed and unsuccessful before diphtheria, and while medical science can do no more to control or cure it than when it first appeared some twenty-five years ago, and while sometimes four or five children die of it in a single family, why not revive the good old plan of grandmother's of watching the children's throats all the time, detecting the first trace of trouble and then using the old-fashioned red pepper to ward off disease while it is incipient and before it becomes rooted?

Doctors will laugh at it. But doctors always have laughed at the best people to cure the sick and ward off sickness in the world—the good old women, wise in experience, healing in their nursing, and those who have raised large families of their own, and helped to raise and save all the weakly young children in the neighborhood, and any one of them is worth more in the sick room of a child ill with children's troubles than all the doctors in town.

We propose the restoration of the red pepper to its old place in family favor, and to its undoubted usefulness. We believe grandmothers can take it, and with proper care, by beginning in time, beat all the doctors yet in fighting the dread diseases of the throat, and in saving the children from their ravages. [Des Moines Register.

How Farmers Have Been Ruined.

In an interesting letter recently published in the New York Herald, respecting the stock raising of the country, the author went out of his way to introduce for comparison the prices of farm produce and stock as found in a paper published in the interior of the State of New York in 1816, and the prices of the same at the present time, the purpose being to show how railroads and manufacturing monopolies have crushed the farmer. The figures are so suggestive that we copy them:

	1816.	1882.
Wheat was then from...	25c to 44c	$1.42
Corn.....	12½c. to 20c.	60
Oats.....	15c.	60
Eggs, per doz.....	5c.	15
Barley, per bushel.....	25c.	80
Butter, per pound.....	5c. to 12c.	40
Cheese, per pound.....	3c. to 6c.	13
Cows, per head.....	$10 to $20	$20 to $100
Cattle, per yoke.....	25 to 45	100 to 250
Hay, per ton.....	3 to 5	10 to 20
Straw, per ton.....	2 to 4	7 to 16
Carriage horses per span	150 to 200	500 to 1200
Sheep, per head.....	50c. to 75c.	1.50 to 2.50
Farm labor, per month..	$3 to $8	$12 to $25

Formerly, and indeed, nearly to the date that American manufacturers assumed an importance, the farmer was obliged to exchange his produce for store goods at very high prices, cash being almost out of the question. The following prices in 1816 and 1882 for a few manufactured goods and other merchandise purchased by the farmer indicate the great change in favor of the agricultural classes and other consumers during the interval:

	1816	1882.
Cost of steel per pound....	17c.	10c.
Sawplate per pound.....	40c.	26c.
Nails per pound.....	12½c.	4c.
Broadcloth per yard.....	$16	$4
Woolen blankets per pair.	$10 to $20	$3 to $10
Cotton cloth per yard....	30c. to 50c.	4c. to 12c.
Calico per yard.....	25c. to 75c.	4c. to 16c.
Salt per bushel.....	$1 to $4	15c. to 25c.

That is to say, the average increase in the price of farm produce during the last sixty-six years has been from 300 to 400 per cent., while the average decrease of the price of manufactured goods during the same period has been from 200 to 400 per cent. All of which is due to the grasping railroads and the introduction of diversified industries engaged in manufactures and fostered by a protective tariff.

Tomato Catsup—Tomato Sauce.

The basis of Tomato Catsup, or Ketchup, is the pulp of ripe Tomatoes. Many defer making Catsup until late in the season, when the cool nights cause the fruit to ripen slowly, and it may be it is gathered hurriedly for fear of a frost. The late fruit does not yield so rich a pulp as that gathered in its prime. The fruit should have all green portions cut out, and be stewed gently until thoroughly cooked. The pulp is then to be separated from the skins, by rubbing through a wire sieve, so fine as to retain the seeds. The liquor thus obtained, is to be evaporated to a thick pulp, over a slow fire, and should be stirred to prevent scorching. The degree of evaporation will depend upon how thick it is desired to have the catsup. We prefer to make it so that it will just pour freely from the bottle. We observe no regular rule in flavoring. Use sufficient salt. Season with cloves, allspice, and mace, bruised and tied in a cloth, and boiled in the pulp: and a small quantity of powdered cayenne. Some add the spices ground fine, directly to the pulp. A clove or garlic, bruised and tied in a cloth, to be boiled with the spices, imparts a delicious flavor. Some evaporate the pulp to a greater thickness than is needed, and then thin with vinegar or with wine. An excellent and useful tomato sauce may be made by preparing the pulp, but adding no spices, and putting it in small bottles while hot, corking securely and sealing. If desired, the sauce may be salted before bottling, but this is not essential. To add to soups, stews, sauces and made dishes, a sauce thus prepared is an excellent substitute for the fresh fruit. It should be put in small bottles, containing as much as will be wanted at once, as it will not keep long after opening. [American Agriculturist for August.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2075; sheep and lambs, 5,225; swine, 12,248; veals, 57; number of western cattle, 1950; northern and easternc attle, 175.

Prices of beef cattle ℔ 100 ℔ live weight, extra quality, $7 50@7 75; first, $6 75@7 25; second, $6 50@6 62½; third, $4 50@5 25; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 75@4 62½.

Brighton Hides, 9½@10c ℔ ℔. Brighton Tallow, 5@7½c ℔ ℔; Country Hides, lightones, 6½@7c ℔ ℔; heavy, 6c ℔ ℔. Country Tallow, 5c ℔ ℔. Calf Skins, 12@12½c ℔ ℔. Lamb Skins, 75c@$1 each. Sheared Sheep Skins, 50@50c each.

Working Oxen—Not much call for them; a few pairs each week to Brighton market at prices of $175. As soon as cattle commence coming in more freely from Maine trade will revive. We note sales of 1 pair, girth 6 ft. 6 in., live weight, 2700 ℔, $150.

Store Cattle—Only a few in the market. Most of the small cattle that were in a fair condition were sold to butchers to slaughter.

Veal calves sold slow, at prices ranging from 3@7c ℔ ℔, live weight.

Milch cows and "springers"—Good cows sell very fairly, but common grades are not in active demand. We note sales of 3 new milch cows at $55 each; 2 at $60; 1 at $62; 1 at $53; 1 at $50; 1 at $45; 1 at $65; 1 at $70; 2 springers $55 each; 1 springer $45; 2 for $80; 5 new milch cows at $70 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West landed at Brighton sell at from 4½ to 6½c ℔ ℔; western lambs cost from 6½@7½c ℔ ℔, live weight. Most of them go to Hall & Co.

Swine—Western fat hogs cost, landed at the slaughter houses, 8 to 9c ℔ ℔, live weight. On store pigs prices are from 6 to 10c ℔ ℔ for live weight, or $2 to $4 ℔ head. J. F. Squire & Co. handled 6064; C. H. North & Co. 460, and Niles Bros. 855 for the week past.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a sensible paper when he feels miserable, dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.

"The man who "lodged a complaint" and "boarded a car" says he is going out of the hotel business.

Persons afflicted with nausea and vomiting in the morning, should take Wheat Bitters.

Isn't this country about ready to lynch the manufacturers of toy pistols?

A permanent restoration of exhausted and worn out functions follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

A South End man calls his wife Crystal because she is always on the watch.

The specifiest remedy for indigestion is the one you want. Wheat Bitters will cure it seven days in the week. See adv't.

An editor, only married a week ago, yesterday printed a fierce article against "bossism."

Small Comfort.

When you are continually coughing night and day, annoying everybody around you, and hoping it will go away of its own accord, you are running a dangerous risk—better use Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, an unfailing remedy in all such cases. For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast.

"Wilt thou" is the appropriate title of a fresh poem which wilts in the waste basket.

Be Wise To-day. 'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail.

Paris husband and wife—He: "As surely you were born to marry an idiot!" She: "Yes, and I made no mistake!"

Why throw away so much hard earned money trying worthless medicines, when for 35 cents a remedy can be procured that will cure coughs, colds, sore lungs, and croup. Give it a trial. Adamson's Balsam will do it. Trial bottle 10 cents.

A tailor would make an evenly-balanced politician. He goes in for both men and measures.

Beware of Imitations.

The delicate odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of HISCOX & Co., N. Y., on each bottle.

The jokes of the clown must be made up of kind words. For, you know, kind words never die."

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists

A black washerwoman will do in the city, but in the country the girls always want a white lawn dress.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

Presently some enterprising church, awakening to the fact that it is behind the age, will discard its bell and put in a steam whistle.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Tommy asked his mother if the school teacher's ferrule was a piece of the board of education.

A Good Foundation.

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic, as it tones up the stomach and nerves, and keeps the kidneys active to carry off the foul matter. [N. O. Picayune.

A young man recently fainted at his boarding-house table. He looked at the butter, and thought he had lost his moustache.

Decay of the Teeth

Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders and pastes, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic tooth wash, Fragrant SOZODONT, will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes those ravages which people sustain in their teeth from the use of sweet and acrid articles.

Base-ball players have been fined. Now let them be refined, and the national game will regain its lost attractions.

An Array of Facts.

Special Telegram.

Cairo, N. Y.—Charles Hoffman, of this place, says: "I have used for a year or more Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and find they have been very beneficial to me, in fact cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form." Isaac Hoffman and Frank Remic have also been cured of Sick Headache and Dyspepsia by their use. Westel Salsbury says they have been used by himself and family to great advantage; have cured his daughter of Sick Headache. The Bitters seem to be just the medicine for the diseases of which they are recommended.

E. C. STEVENS.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

A conceited man is like a boot minus the sole—he is uppermost in his own mind, without understanding.

Hay Fever.

Messrs. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.—I have been afflicted for twenty years during the months of August and September, with Hay Fever, and have tried various remedies for its relief without success. I was induced to try your Cream Balm, have used it with favorable results, and can confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. ROBERT W. TOWNLEY, (ex-Mayor) Elizabeth, N.J.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23, 1880.

I have suffered for eight years with Hay Fever, during July, August and September. In the beginning of July, this year, I resorted to Ely's Cream Balm, and have been entirely free from the fever since the first application. I can recommend it as a cure. EDWARD HILLMAN, at the New Jersey State Arsenal. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger. 3w33

Midsummer in New England.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

The proud pomp of the Midsummer is here:
With daisy blooms the meadow lands are white.
And over them the birds chant their delight,
And the blue, listening heavens bend to hear.

Within the lily's painted cup the bee
Swings drowsily, and dreams about the rose
He loved in June, and how her leaves repose
Where none can find them save the winds and he.

The trees are heavy with their wealth of green;
And under them the waiting maidens walk
And fill the idle hours with girlish talk
Of such a knight as never girl has seen—

How he is noble, good and princely tall,
And one day he will come from his far place,
And read the blushes in his true love's face,
And she will rise and follow at his call;

And then I see a little, painted boat
With white sails set to seek the summer sea,
And in that boat two lovers, young and free,
With favoring winds, 'neath smiling skies afloat.

And all the proud Midsummer's pomp is come,
And all the joy of flower, and bird, and bee.
And all the deeper joy, when he and she
Their heart's Midsummer found, with bliss are dumb. [Our Continent.

Fruits.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

No, sir! I don't believe in continooal preachin' to the church. I think a minister o' the gospel had oughter let them that is called an' 'lected an' justified alone, an' pitch into sinners." With this Squire Pettigrew set down the butt end of his cart-whip on the floor of the village store with a thud, as if to nail his doctrine in.

"Well, Brother Pettigrew,' meekly replied Deacon Jones, "there we differ: 'pears to me we ain't none of us so good but what we might be a sight better, if we be church-members; and for one I must say them sermons o' Mr. Kings are searchin'; they open up things. I begin to see I ha'n't lived up to my privileges nohow.

Joe Dunning emptied his mouth of its habitual quid and looked up with a humorous twinkle in his light hazel eye. He was the village satirist, and as he got up and held out his hand to Squire Pettigrew, a look of amused expectation went round the circle of five or six gathered about the stove. "Shake hands, Square! Shake hands! I'm proud to lay hold onto a man thet knows more'n St. Poll did. I didn't know as Thomson heel sech a gifted individooal into 't."

The Squire stared, but did not extend his mittened fingers an inch. "P'sho!" he said, "how you talk! I didn't set up nor I never did, to know more'n Scripter; 'n you know it."

"Hand me a Bible, won't ye, Mr. Flint!" and the store-keeper handed a dusty volume off one of the high shelves to Joe Dunning who opened it and ran over a few leaves with his eye. "Knew I wan't mistaken, but seein' I'm one o' the outsiders thought I'd have chapter and varse for 't. Every one of these here epistles Poll writ is writ to churches, exceptin' two of 'em which is writ to individooal Christians, and Hebrews is to folks of another religion, another church ye may say: James and Peter and John and Jude foller right along in the same track; and if I rek'lect rightly what my old mother used to read about, there's lots about strengthenin' on 'em in the faith, exhortin' of 'em to walk uprightly, to justify their callin' and make sure of their 'lection and keep from fallin'. Parson King 'pears to hev consider'ble example to do what he's a doin' now ha'n't he?"

"Well, I guess ef you read up the gospels, which is the main thing, you'll find Christ preached to sinners mostly. I guess you can't go back on that," stiffly answered Squire Pettigrew.

"Well, that's so; but if you rek'lect, the' wan't no gre't of a Christian church in them days; what the' was I b'lieve He did exhort consider'ble; 'pears to me He said a good deal to the 'postles themselves. Now I think, sence you've come to't, that sinners had ought to be preached to and the church, too; that seems to be what He done."

"Looks ez ef some church-members these times wan't four miles off from bein' sinners," growled a deep voice behind the stove.

"Now look a here Steve Hurlbut," retorted Mr. Pettigrew angrily; "you're one o' them that makes the nateral faults of perfessers an umbrell to keep off your own dooties from peltin' of ye; I don't say but what everybody has faults, but we calc'late to overcome 'em by the help o' grace, and you don't never try to."

"I dono's I do; but ef I did I guess grace would have most as hard a wrastle for me as 't does for you, Square!" was the rough reply, echoed by loud laughter.

"Well!" choked Squire Pettigrew, "I'm a poor miser'ble sinner"—

"So ye be, so ye be!" mumbled an old man, coming from the back of the store. "I'll swar to't, Square, on the spot. I bought a bar'l o' greenin's of ye a spell back. Apples is dredful plenty, but we hadn't no greenin's and wife she sets by that sort awf'lly; I paid ye market price for sound apples; an' right in the middle o' the bar'l there was more'n a half bushel of 'nurly, leetle, wormy apples thet wan't skerce good 'nough for my pigs. Apples is wuth a dollar a bar'l this year, the best on 'em; and you cheated me to save your pocket 'bout fifteen cents, all told. When I see them apples I sez to wife, sez I, that's Christianity, an't it? And wife she set right down an' cried. She's a reel one; she don't need no preachin' to. But I swow! the more Passon King talks to sech as you be, the better for ye!"

Squire Pettigrew turned away and walked out of the store.

"You hit bim fair 'n square, Simons," said Joe Dunning, rather gravely.

"Well, I meant to. Now you fellers like to hev your talk, and I don't blame ye; but it's more of a matter to me. My wife she's a reel saint, 'cordin' to what I call saints. I don't mean one of the talkin' sort; she's one of the doin' kind. There a'nt nothin' that woman lavs her hand to but what she does it up thorough. She don't get mad with the children and slap 'em round. The're contrary and pernickity and hateful enough, Lord knows; but she only grieves about it, and talks to 'em so moderate an' lovin' like they fairly get shamed out o' their tricks; and they've growed up, boys an' all to think there a'n't no place like him, an' nobody like mother. She's allus a thinkin' of other folkses rights 'nd wants and forgettin' her own; and she makes our old barn of a house jest as cheersome an' pleasant as any s'loon ye ever see. Boys an' I ha'n't no call to go nowhere of an evenin' for a warm, kindly sort of a place to set down an' lay up our legs in. I'm a'most a mind to be a Christian myself when I see how't works with her 'nd some other folks here in Thomson. I feel sorter uneasy to think how she keeps a prayin' and a prayin' for me. She ha'n't no need to; livin' like her'n is 'nough."

"Mabbe, Brother Simons, her prayin' helps her livin'; there ain't never no grass 'thout rain, ye know," said Deacon Jones.

"Well, mabbe 'tis so; you'd oughter know, deacon," answered the old man, with a kindly look at the deacon, which was reflected in every eye.

"But it comes hum to me, I tell ye, when I see a man like Square Pettigrew, the meanest cuss there is in Thomson, screwin' his folks down to the lowest line they can't starve on, and cheatin' them that he calls neighbors, and then makin' pretence of sech piousness and godly livin', and throwin' blocks in the way of a reel earnest, strivin feller like Passon King, 'cos he don't allers go in for doctrines and sech, but wants folks to grow to be like Him that was the best, and then take up doctrines if they want tu. Why, it 'pears to me the Square's a sinner jest as much, ef he *is* a church-member. Ye see, wife she allers reads a chapter to the children, every night; she has, ever sence the first one was big enough to listen. I used ter go to sleep in my cheer at fust, and I expect she thinks I do now, but I ha'n't, this good many year. I got kinder curus to see what 'twas in the Bible she set sech store by. Well, now I tell ye, that Bible beats all for what folks call common sense; and it lays down, plain as daylight at noonspell, that Christians is folks that act like Christ. Why, I've got an apple tree on my hill-lot, a good-lookin', growin' tree, thet blossoms out, come spring-time, with the biggest, beautifullest blossoms ever ye see; the' ain't another sech blowth on the hull farm; but come to bearin' time it ha'n't got nothin' to show but the sneakinest kind of natyve apples, they ain't good for cider. Now that tree a'n't a good un. How d'ye know? why by the use on't. Apple trees thet's all blow is like folks thet's all talk and perfesshun; you've got to see what it comes to 'fore you know if its wuth havin'. Now, thet's jest exactly what Scripter says: 'A tree is known by its fruits,' and long as I've listened to Almiry's readin' I ha'n't never heered nothin' at all about believin' in doctrines and makin' perfesshuns bein' the way to be saved; it keeps a sayin' 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ,' and then 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' So far as I sense it, that's gospel. Christ is the beginnin' and end on't; b'lievin' in Him to save you, and then tryin' to be like Him becos' He's be'n so good to you, you want naterally to do suthin' to please Him."

Mr. King came at this moment from the farther end of the store, where he had listened attentively to the controversy. "Mr. Simons," said he, "I thank you heartily for your sermon; it couldn't have been better; and there is only the conclusion left which you have forgotten, can't *you* believe on the Lord Jesus Christ?"

The old farmer drew his rough hand across his eyes, turned his head away and walked out of the store. He could not say anything, but his wife found him on his knees when she went into the bedroom that night, and though she too was speechless she knelt down beside him and silently thanked her Master. The rest of that audience in the store dropped the subject, and went their various ways Squire Pettigrew, when he left them, finished his errands in the village, untied his old horse, scrambled into the pung and went his way homeward. It was a splendid December night: the hills about Thomson were clothed with dazzling levels of snow, even the road lay white before him, and overhead the dark blue sky was set thick with golden sparks; Orion marched above the eastern hill-tops, and the bright evening planet just rested on the summit of West Ledge, a fir-crowned precipice above the valley where Thomsonless Village nestled.

But Square Pettigrew did not notice the fair creation about him. He was very uneasy; never before had his own conduct been set up before him in this fashion. Like all the rest of us he had excused his own sins with the sophistry of sinners, and smoothed his feathers by contrasting himself with people who did not even pretend to be good. He was a man of small intellect and less heart, but with an educated conscience which he owed to his birth in New England and subsequent home education. The economy necessary to a poor farmer had with him degenerated into a furious greed for money; not to spend, not to enjoy, not to give to those who had it not, but to hoard, to invest, to increase, to plume himself upon secretly, and to elevate him in the eyes of the little world about him, that he might be called fore-handed, thrifty, prosperous, and perhaps in time be sent to the legislature. He meant to go to Heaven, but he did not see yet that Heaven would not be Heavenly to him unless it was a place where he could increase his store and lay up treasure that was tangible.

As he rode along to-night he felt hurt and angry; he had for one flashing instant seen himself as others saw him, and his self-love writhed at the spectacle. But with all his faults he was honest at heart; he had deceived himself so gradually that, like a man losing eyesight, he had long been unaware of his darkness. As he rode on under that solemn illumination of God, with bare wastes of cold and steep stretching on either hand, some power that was outside of his angry conciousness seemed to say: "Can these things be?" and the awakening integrity within him dared not answer. Slowly the tired old horse jogged up the long hillside. The very gait of the creature, his gaunt outline and rough hide, told of poor feeding and little care; but the man behind him did not listen to the creeking snow, the dull sound of heavy hoofs, the intermittent jingle of the rusted bells. His head was full of texts that crowded and swarmed into his brain with the celerity and sting of a swarm of bees.

Squire Pettigrew had read the Bible aloud a great deal, officially you might say. He read it to his Sunday school class, and held long controversies with them about the meaning of Melchisedec and his brief history; the sins of Job; the Levitical laws; and certain dubious opinions concerning election; the unpardonable sin; the duty of Christians concerning the matter of worldly amusements, and whether Paul really knew Onesimus was black, or indeed if he really was black. He also read it at family prayers every day. It was not for love of its wonderful loveliness and lofty beauty, but because he thought it was a duty; but yet he read it, and now the dull page of his memory glowed under such a light as struck down Saul on the way to Damascus, and showed him such words as these: "Love your enemies"; "Give to every man that asketh of thee"; "A good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit"; "Some fell among thorns and the thorns sprang up with it and choked it"; "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich before God"; "When thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind"; "They that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation"; "Believe Me for the very works' sake"; "Herein is My Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit"; and it seemed to him a hundred others of the like sort.

Like one in a dream he reached the door of his barn, put the horse out, fed it, went into the house, conducted prayers, and went to bed; a little more silent than usual, for he was never a genial or agreeable man in his home, and his wife thought to-night something had gone wrong with him, so she hushed up the children, packed them off up-stairs, and worn out with her day of hard work fell asleep at once herself. But sleep did not come to the Squire. He got out of bed and walked up and down the kitchen floor all night in an angry tumult of thought; *what* he thought no man knew till months after, when one night, before a camp-meeting, Parson King laid the names of some desiring admission to their ranks at the next communion; among these was old Mr. Simons. Brother Pettigrew rose from his seat and said: "Brethring, I feel as if I had oughter put my name into that list. I honest thought I was a Christian till a leetle stun from Brother Simonses sling found a j'int in my armor and fetched me to the ground, and the Lord wrestled mightily with my sperrit, I see I was in the gall of bitterness that night, and I ha'n't had no rest till I could give up the old man an' put on the new, an' I hope the Lord's done that for me. I humbly hope I've saw the errors of my way an' turned about. Brethring, I ha'n't been no Christian; I don't want ye so to think. I've ben a kind of a onknowing hypocrite an my hope's perished; but I've got a new one, and I want you should receive a dreadful sorry sinner amongst ye ag'in, an' help him to live like the Master."

The meeting broke down. Parson King grasped both hands of Squire Pettigrew, and made a prayer no one in those four walls ever forgot; and the rest of the brethren crowded round to shake hands in silent feeling.

Squire Pettigrew is a fair tree in the Lord's garden now, and bears fruit in its season; but he does love to hear Parson King preach to the church, for he says: "We greatly need it, all of us." [The Congregationalist.

The Shipping Interest.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM A PRACTICAL MAN.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I see in your issue of Jan. 12th selections from various exchanges in which are set forth the superiority of American ships, the statement that they can be built for only twelve per cent. more cost than in Great Britain, etc., etc. It all reads very well to a man who knows nothing about the matter, especially as to the merits of British when compared with American ships. He hears of such ships as the City of Rome, the Furnessia, Alaska, and Servia, but never brings them into comparison with those *magnificent American mail boats* plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool—or such complete failures as the City of Tokio and City of Pekin. These five vessels are only a few of the experiments which Americans in their conceit will make until they have squandered millions of money. Then they may be content to take hold where John Bull has left off, profitting by his experience, and we may be able to build an iron or steel ship for say 60 per cent. (?) above Clyde prices.

Your exchange says the cost of running an American ship (meaning steamers) is no more than running a foreign ship. Let us look at a practical illustratio . The steamship Illinois, of the Philadelphia line, is 3,101 tons gross, carries a cargo of 1,800 to 2,000 tons, and is manned by 102 people. The Lord Cleve, British, in the same line, a chartered ship, is 3,386 tons gross, carries 3,400 to 3,800 tons of cargo, is manned by less than 60 people, and consumes one-third less coal than the American ships of the line. A man who knows very little about ships can see by this showing why American ships are a failure.

Six months ago a steamer was being built on the Clyde to ply between England and the United States. Some of the stockholders wanted the ship built in America, and the specifications were sent to our "boss" iron shipbuilder asking an offer. I saw his own autograph letter, stating that the price of such a vessel complete would be about $210,000. This ship is now being built on the Clyde for about £25,000 sterling ($125,000) and will probably be a better ship. This newspaper talk is all right: somebody has an axe to grind. But send a few really practical men to the Clyde, to see what they have there and what they can do; let them stay there six months and visit Belfast and Barrow and thoroughly investigate the system. Then come home, and with the assistance of government or otherwise, establish a dozen shipbuilding yards. It is only by competition that we shall ever reach a minimum price in iron ships, as has always been the case with wooden vessels; but as long as the business is monopolized by Roach and Cramp how can Americans expect cheap ships. I believe this competition can be brought about by passing a law allowing Americans to purchase ships and outfits where they can be bought cheapest; but we don't want subsidies or bolstering up by the Government. Give us as good ships, as good laws, as good a system of managing ships as in Great Britain, then, if we cannot compete let the thing go to the bottom. But we have much to do, even with legislation to assist us. It will take fifty years, under the very best system, to make this a maritime nation, if it can be done at all, which I doubt. We are not a nation of sailors. Even our coasting craft are manned by foreigners, and a foreign going ship often has no other American on board than the captain. The occupation is no longer considered a profession, even in Maine. Our young men don't like it; they are too tender; their mothers love them too well to trust them afloat; and if one does try it, and goes to sea a dog-watch he thinks he should have a ship. This is a serious drawback to our success in commerce and ships. In England this state of things does not exist. The profession is sought for by sons of the best families, in thousands of cases rich men's sons can be found apprenticed to the merchant marine, and many a scion of nobility commands a merchant ship, in an employ where he was apprenticed, after having gone through every grade by a perfect system of promotion. When shall we have a firm owning hundreds of vessels both steam and sail, with whom our young men could find employment, and by good conduct and ability surely gain the highest point of their profession?—a profession as favorably regarded by the people of England and Scotland as those of medicine, theology or law.

Much could be said by disinterested practical men in favor of the British system over the American in building, managing and manning ships. Not but that some of their laws are absurd and useless, but wise laws predominate, while with us it is all on the wrong side and will remain so while the shipping interests pull apart. To bring about the desired result, or any result at all, there must be a unity which thus far has not been found, even in the maritime sections of the country. It seems such a pity, and is such a disappointment to those who really love the profession, and would like, above all things, to see the flag prominent in every sea and respected in every port. But I prophecy that not a man now living will ever see the day when America will attain even a second place upon the ocean. The people's heart is not in it, therefore disaster. J. T. C.

[The above communication comes to us all the way from the Phillipine Islands. In an accompanying note the writer, a shipmaster, says: "It is a subject in which I am deeply interested, and I know something of what I am writing. I have lived on the Clyde; have taken much interest in the construction of iron vessels; have examined many of the best, and know there is something wrong in the American system which only wants competition to correct." While we do not agree with our correspondent in all respects, so far as his conclusions are concerned, he presents some facts which are worth considering, and which we take pleasure in publishing. The Journal, as its files will show, has taken much interest in this matter, and has sought to do what it could to revive American shipbuilding and the shipping interest. Its columns are always open to suggestions and communications from shipmasters, builders and owners. Editor Journal.]

Governor Plaisted Must Withdraw,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH CERTAIN PLEDGES. ANY HESITATION TO DO SO PROVES HIM UNWORTHY OF CONFIDENCE. AN APPEAL TO GREENBACKERS.

The Messenger takes a step this week which has been carefully considered, and which will be sustained by every man who holds political principle superior to policy, but which will call down upon it the anathemas of the Fusion press and Fusion party of the whole State of Maine.

The Messenger removes from its editorial columns the Fusion ticket, and calls upon Governor Plaisted to withdraw from his present candidacy, in accordance with his solemn pledges made to the editor of the Messenger previous to his re-nomination on June 1st.

On several occasions in this office, during the month of May, Governor Plaisted made the deliberate and unqualified statement that he was a Greenbacker, and that, if nominated as the candidate for Governor of Maine, it must be as a Greenbacker; and that he could stand only upon a Greenback platform; that there must be no mixing up with Democrats, and that if a Democrat was nominated on the Congressional ticket he would WITHDRAW—BOLT! This last was said with that emphasis of which Governor Plaisted is such a perfect master. Believing that Governor Plaisted was as honest as emphatic—that he was a man of whose Greenbackism there could be no question, the Messenger cordially pledged to him and the ticket its support. The Messenger has used its utmost endeavors to preserve the purity of the party, and to secure Greenback nominees for the whole ticket, State and county. It has seen, with surprise, the illy-disguised hand of Governor Plaisted manipulating caucuses and conventions, dictating, through a trusted servant, the nomination of a man as candidate for Congressman, whose Greenbackism is suspectable, unless we accept the declaration of the man himself in proof; and we have also seen a so-called Greenback convention nominating a self-admitted hard money Democrat as a candidate for Congressional honors. During the last month, the Messenger has waited, expecting to see Governor Plaisted withdraw from the ticket as candidate for Governor, in accordance with the pledges made.

Instead, we see him standing as the candidate of the Greenback Convention of June 1st, and the Democratic Convention of June 27th, upon platforms diametrically opposite in one of the fundamental principles upon which is founded the Greenback party. We see him consenting to stand at the head of a ticket upon which is a man, by preaching and practice, most obnoxious to the Greenback party, but who is willing to stand by the side of Greenbackers as long as they will vote for him and his party friends. Upon that ticket, also, we find another candidate, who, in acceptance of the nomination of a Democratic Convention, pledges himself to work, so long as he may live, in perfect accord with the Democratic party.

Under these circumstances the Messenger calls upon Governor Plaisted to redeem his promises made to us when he desired our support, and withdraw from his position at the head of such a ticket, which, if elected, would be hailed all over the country as a Democratic victory, and would confer benefits, not upon the Greenback organization, but upon the Democratic party of this State and Nation.

If Governor Plaisted fails to redeem his pledges, he stands guilty of using deception to secure support. His pledges were in perfect accord with the epistle to "Dear Sam," and the support of the Messenger was given, not as a personal favor, but because it saw in him a man who, it believed, would carry out the principles of the Greenback party, independent of what any other party might do, and who would refuse to make any trades to secure Democratic votes. If he refuses to withdraw, no honest man can fail to see that his acts are in ill accord with his words, and he stands convicted of duplicity unworthy of a place in our politics, and unworthy of the support of any Greenbacker.

We call upon Greenbackers to look at this matter and see if it is not time to refuse to support men for office who are so profuse in promises, but fail in performance. When our party was organized, we pledged ourselves to secure honest men for office—men who were ready to carry out their pledges. This was one of the things that called so many voters to our standard in 1878. But, as soon as the party showed strength, political tricksters claimed allegiance to it, and by use of promises, "made only to be broken," rose to the surface. Now is the time, without regard to who may be benefited or injured, to administer a seathing rebuke to these men, and compel them to hide their diminished heads in the retirement of public life, where they belong. [Bangor Messenger Aug. 9th.

P. T. Barnum sets fashion at defiance by appearing at breakfast in the coffee-room of his hotel in full evening dress, and this raiment he wears during the whole day and under all circumstances.

This is truly lamentable. We do not remember to have ever been so shocked and grieved as by the above statement that the veteran showman is setting fashion at defiance. We can think of only one thing in extenuation of such conduct. Mr. Barnum is evidently under the impression that this is a free country, and that so long as he pays his tailor's bill he can dress to suit himself. But he is grievously mistaken. Fashion rules—in the estimation of the paragrapher quoted above.

Wonder if Salt River is down in the River and Harbor bill for a generous appropriation? If not, it should have been, for there will be a large amount of navigation on that river this fall. [Argus.

Just so; and you will find it still the same dark, comfortless, wreck-strewn route that you have been familiar with for so long a time. Your

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

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FREDERICK ROBIE,

OF GORHAM.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS,

THOMAS B. REED.....of Portland.
NELSON DINGLEY, Jr.....of Lewiston.
CHARLES A. BOUTELLE....of Bangor.
SETH L. MILLIKEN.....of Belfast.

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For Senators.....{JOSEPH R. MEARS. ALFRED E. NICKERSON.
For Sheriff.....LUCIUS C. MORSE.
For Clerk of Courts.....TILESTON WADLIN.
For County Attorney.RUEL W. ROGERS.
For Register of Deeds, JAMES PATTEE.
For County Treasurer, SHERBURNE SLEEPER.
For County Comrs.....{JAMES H. KILLMAN. SAMUEL KINGSBURY.

The Waldo County Republicans.

The Republicans of Waldo County met in Convention in this city on Saturday last, and nominated their standard bearers and proclaimed their principles for the coming campaign. A report of the proceedings is elsewhere published. The convention was composed of earnest, intelligent and patriotic men. It was harmonious, animated by a common purpose, and chose its candidates wisely. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Republican State platform, sustaining the President's veto of the river and harbor bill, commending the Maine Republicans in Congress for standing by the President, and pledging support to Col. Robie and the nominees of the convention. The county ticket will be found at the head of our editorial columns. Now let the Republicans of Waldo county go to work. Every vote will tell in the coming contest.

Senator Frye's Speech.

In response to a very general request we publish this week a report of the admirable speech delivered by Senator Frye in Hayford Hall on Saturday last. The Senator spoke for nearly three hours, and a verbatim report of what he said would have filled the inside pages of the Journal to the exclusion of everything else. It is not claimed for the synopsis given that it is strictly accurate in all it details, as it was not reported phonographically. And it is felt that it does not do justice to the strong and vigorous style of the speaker. But it at least gives the arguments of the speaker in outline, and the Journal accepts the responsibility for all errors of omission or commission. Mr. Frye was frequently and heartily applauded during the delivery of his address.

W. P. Thompson said in his speech to the Fusion convention that when a man left the Republican party he was abused and villified by the Republican press. Of course the Fusion press does nothing of the kind when a man, disgusted with demagogism, renounces Fusionism and all its works. But this is what the Fusion Bangor Commercial has to say of Prof. Bateman, of whom it has been truly said that he is "altogether the ablest and most eloquent Greenback speaker in the county"—

After industriously manipulating the heads of the farmers of Waldo, the little professor of an exploded science came to the conclusion three years ago that they were soft enough to send him to Congress, so having been a rabid Republican he announced his conversion to the Greenback faith, and took the stump in behalf of Bateman and the Greenbackers. In the spring of 1880, previous to the Congressional nomination, the little red-headed professor was red-hot in the cause of Bateman for Congress. But after the renomination of Murch, his ardor cooled. It has been said of late that his vaulting ambition has come down to the hope of securing a county office, but being disappointed even in this, and finding Republics ungrateful, the diminutive manipulator of bumps, yesterday, left the convention amid the amused laughter of the crowd, who had long ago taken his mental measurement with more accuracy than he had theirs.

There was nothing in the speech of Prof. Bateman before the Fusion convention, nor in his political record to warrant this abuse. He has at least been consistent and has now, as heretofore, the courage of his convictions. As a consistent Greenbacker he does not propose to pull any more chestnuts out of the fire for the Fusion monkey. That's what's the matter with the monkey.

The Prog. Age of last week, in announcing W. P. Thompson's desertion from the Republican standard, said, "He was one of the principal leaders of the tax payer's movement in this city last spring, and others of the leaders of that movement, we are reliably informed, will soon take a similar stand." This statement was industriously circulated in the Fusion county convention and on the streets, coupled with the names of Messrs. G. F. and J. S. Harriman, of this city. So far as these gentlemen are concerned it is utterly without foundation. They are both warm supporters of Col. Robie, and will continue to act, as heretofore, with the Republican party. Nor can we learn, on enquiry, of a single other leader in the tax payer's movement who proposes to go to bed with Fusion.

We publish on the first page an article from the Bangor weekly Messenger, a Greenback paper of large circulation, in which it pulls down the Fusion and hoists the straight Greenback ticket. The Messenger says the step has been carefully considered, and gives its reasons why the Greenbackers cannot support Plaisted, whose election, it says, would be hailed all over the country as a Democratic victory. The Messenger's statements concerning the pledges made by Plaisted, only to be violated, will hardly be doubted when the letter to "Dear Sam" is recalled.

A call has been issued, signed by A. S. Pendleton, chairman of the county committee, for a straight Greenback county convention, to be held at the Court House in Belfast, on Saturday next, the 19th inst., for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket. The basis of representation will be the same as that of the Greenback party two years ago. Solon Chase will be in attendance and address the convention.

The editor of the Waterville Mail has met Capt. Boutelle, and concludes the editor of the Whig has been grossly misrepresented by the Fusion press. The Mail says: "He is evidently a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, and not the severe martinet and quarter-deck tyrant he has been represented."

Two years ago Prof. L. C. Bateman, of Searsmont, stumped the district for Murch, and did good service for his candidate. But, like many other Greenbackers, Mr. Bateman is disgusted with Fusion and its works, and has left the State for other scenes and duties.

Where is Congressman Murch? He fails to appear at meetings for which he is announced, and has not yet put in proper shape his challenge to the Republican Congressional candidates.

Congressman Murch missed "the greatest opportunity of his life" on Saturday last. He ought to have been in Hayford Hall, to demolish Senator Frye.

The Fusion Convention.

We publish elsewhere a full report of the proceedings of the Plaisted convention, held in this city on Thursday last. It was mainly an assemblage of place hunters. The offices did not seek the men, but the men sought the offices, by a large majority. The labors of those who endeavored to preserve at least a semblance of harmony were arduous. Beginning the night before the convention, they were continued during the day. The speech of Prof. Bateman, and the slaughtering of Democratic candidates were but the outward evidences of friction and soreness, while fruits of dissension were sown, the fruits of which we shall see later.

One or two of the speeches call for brief comment. Mr. Morrow, of Searsmont, delivered the same old speech, with one noticeable omission. He did not, as heretofore, declare himself an old-fashioned Jacksonian hard-money Democrat, but said he appeared in the interest of harmony, concession and—Fusion. He seemed to be laboring under the delusion that "Jim Blaine," as he styled the distinguished ex-Secretary of State, was a candidate for office at the coming election. Perhaps he forgot to revise this portion of "the same old speech;" but in case his fault is due to ignorance, we beg to inform him that Mr. Blaine is not a candidate, and is just now a private citizen. Mr. Morrow—we will not follow a bad example and call him "Tom" Morrow, as age and infirmities should receive consideration—only soiled his fingers in throwing mud at Mr. Blaine.

Prof. Bateman sang his political swan song and parted from his late associates—

It may be for years and it may be forever—
more in sorrow than in anger. As an all-wool, yard-wide Greenbacker, his soul revolts at Fusion. A person of any principle must draw the line somewhere, and the Professor evidently drew his when a national bank President and hard-money Democrat was put on a ticket which Greenbackers are expected to support. This, perhaps, explains his allusion to the old anti-slavery leaders, whose adherence to principle was rewarded by the triumph of their cause. As an oratorical effort the Professor's praise and defence of the Greenbacker was very fine indeed; but viewed in the light of history his word painting will not stand the test. If the Greenback came forth full fledged like Minerva, its wings were soon sadly clipped by the acts of the Democrats, who left no stone unturned in their efforts to depreciate this currency. The Professor charged the Republican party with warring upon and seeking to destroy the Greenback. Now, what are the facts? It originated in 1862 as a purely Republican measure, suggested by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, passed by a Republican Congress, approved by a Republican President, as a means whereby a long and bloody war, brought on by the attempts of the rebel wing of the Democratic party to rule or ruin this Union of States, might end in a triumph of Union and Freedom. And from that day, when Congressman Ladd and his fellow Democrats denounced the Greenback as rag money, the Democracy have sought, in one way or another, to destroy this currency, while the Republican party has been the father, friend, and guardian of the Greenback. When this currency was depreciated to thirty-odd cents on the dollar the Republican party stood by it and the national credit and saved both, despite the attacks of the Democracy upon both. It brought about resumption, by which the Greenback was made as good as gold, under circumstances too well known and too recent to call for recapitulation now. That true Greenbackers, to be consistent, should vote the Republican ticket would be the logical conclusion of Prof. Bateman's speech.

When, after much balloting and wrangling, the nominations had been made, a man of whom we hear for the first time as "a leading member of the Waldo county bar," was brought forward to announce his departure from the Republican for the Fusion party. Mr. Thompson said he "had voted the Republican ticket seventeen years and never had an office." That tells the whole story. This man, who has hungered for the flesh pots of office for seventeen years in vain, and who leaves the Republican party because his desires in this direction have not been gratified is, we are told, the author of articles published in the Tax-Payer last winter, in which it was attempted to read the Journal out of the Republican party. Now it is said he aspires to the shoes of McLellan, as the boss of the Waldo Democracy. But while bodily he can occupy a great deal of shoe leather, mentally he is not knee high to the departed "boss." The Kennebec Journal calls the Fusion congratulations over the conversion of Thompson a "big boo over a small calf," and says that as he left the Republican party in 1872, his coming out for Plaisted in 1882, ought not to be a matter of much importance." Nor is it.

The convention adopted no platform, declared no principles. Its only platform is "Anything to beat the Republicans"—and secure the spoils. It is a combination for plunder. The difficulty of preparing a platform upon which the straight Greenbackers and the hard-money Democrats could stand is of course apparent to all; but they might have adopted two platforms diametrically opposite, like those upon which Plaisted and the Congressional candidates stand astride.

Death of a Maine Man.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10. Hon. Edward Pilsbury, a native of Eastport, Me., ex-Mayor of New Orleans, a merchant and highly esteemed citizen, died this forenoon, of paralysis, aged fifty-eight years. [Press despatch.

Mr. Pilsbury was a son of the late Hon. Timothy Pilsbury and brother of the late Hon. Albert Pilsbury, both of whom were prominent politicians in their day of this State. Edward Pilsbury accompanied his father to New Orleans when thirteen years old, and entered the merchantile house of J. W. Zacherie & Co., in which he had rapid promotion to a partnership. He later engaged in business for himself. He was an active Odd Fellow, serving three successive terms as Grand Master for Louisiana, and was presented with a service of silver on his retirement from the position, in recognition of his services in freeing from debt the building in New Orleans owned by the Order. During the yellow fever epidemics he gave days and nights to the care of sick brethren, and though greatly exposed never had the disease himself. He married when quite young Miss Peret, of Louisiana, who, with two sons grown to manhood and one daughter survive him.

The House passed a bill Tuesday reducing the tonnage tax by deducting the space on board ship occupied by the crew and by machinery. The Senate passed the bill Thursday. Mr. Frye hailed it as the first gun in favor of American commerce.—[Belfast Journal. Yes, the first fire-cracker. About thirteen centuries' savings from this source would enable a steamboat company to give the officers another gilt button apiece. [Bangor Commercial.

The Commercial is the paper which advocates taking the duty off hay and lumber, and its slurring remark concerning the attempt to relieve our merchant marine from the burdens which are driving the American flag from the ocean shows that it cares no more for the interests of our shipbuilders and owners than it does for the interests of the farmers. The N. Y. Sun speaks of this measure as "one good act to be placed to the credit of this Congress," and Mr. Hewitt, who prepared the bill, "is confident that this act will remove one great obstacle in the way of profitable commerce in American ships." The Commercial calls it a fire cracker, under the impression, perhaps, that Mr. Frye was the author of the measure, and thus makes a pitiable exhibition of exceedingly small partisanship.

The Portland Advertiser has this to say of one of the salient points of Plaisted's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination—

In the second place, he says that the Republican party is the party of monopolies, favoring banks of issue and demanding demonetization of silver in order to place the business of the country, "at the mercy of the money kings who are able to manipulate gold." The business of the country is quite able to take care of itself if Congress will let it alone. The banks are a part of the machinery of business and in no sense monopolies. Governor Plaisted's plan to transform the national treasury into a gigantic bank with the two houses of Congress for directors is thoroughly unsound.

Bill English was arrested in Bangor last week for horse stealing, and pleaded guilty. It is proper to state that this is not the Mr. English, of Indiana, who has been heard of in connection with a bar'l.

India has nearly 20,000,000 acres of land sown to wheat.

Civil Service Reform.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Aug. 7, 1882.
EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL:

Dear Sir—I have read with much interest in the Journal of Aug. 3d, your editorial on "Our Civil Service." It makes no great difference to civil service reformers whether the Democrats or Republicans make an issue of civil service reform. What is wanted is reform, and not mere professions of reform. I have usually voted the Republican ticket, hoping that as it was the party in power, some of its reform pledges would be fulfilled; but it has made a maximum of pretension, with a minimum of action. The Republican party has pledged itself to civil service reform in nearly every National and State convention since 1868. When Gen. Grant became President, with an honesty characteristic of the man, he sought to carry out the professions of the party. He asked Congress for an appropriation to reform the civil service, and stated in his message that: "The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for the public places." Congress doubtless expected that nothing would be done, and therefore made an appropriation covering two years, during which, however, the President accomplished much. At the expiration of the two years President Grant sent a message to Congress, approved by every member of his cabinet, giving the results of such competitive examinations as had been held, as follows:

(1.) They have, on an average, where examinations apply, given persons of superior capacity and character to the service of the government, and have tended to exclude unworthy applicants.

(2.) They have developed more energy in the discharge of duty, and more ambition to acquire information connected with official functions on the part of those in the service.

(3.) They have diminished the unreasonable solicitation and pressure which numerous applicants and their friends competing for appointments, have before brought to bear upon the departments in the direction of favoritism.

(4.) They have, especially where competition applies, relieved the heads of departments and of bureaus, to a large extent, of the necessity of devoting to persons soliciting places for themselves or for others time which was needed for official duties.

(5.) They have made it more practicable to dismiss from the service those who came in under the civil service examinations, when not found worthy, than it was or is to dismiss the like unworthy persons who had been introduced into the service through favor or dictation.

(6.) They have diminished the intrigue and pressure, before too frequent, for causing the removal of worthy persons for the mere purpose of bringing other, perhaps inferior, persons into the service.

The same year he again appealed to Congress presenting the evidence of the good work he had done, and asking for an additional appropriation that he might continue it. Congress refused. He renewed the recommendations twice and Congress ignored it. The reason is obvious. Members of Congress saw clearly that should the rules formulated by the civil service commission be generally applied, the whole patronage system would be at once destroyed, and they did not propose to be thus summarily deprived of the spoils of office.

President Hayes asked for a similar appropriation in nearly every message, and Congress refused.

President Garfield asked Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices and to prescribe the grounds upon which removals should be made. No attention has ever been paid to the request.

President Arthur asked that the tenure of office be made stable, and urgently requested that an appropriation be made to carry on the work inaugurated by President Grant.

At last, late in the present session of Congress, the appropriation bill was reported. The various grants of the bill amounted to $23,680,805, but not one dollar for what the President had "urgently" recommended to his party friends for the purpose of promoting civil service reform. During the debate an amendment was several times proposed, granting the sum asked for by the President, but each time was contemptuously opposed until at length with sneers, laughs and jeers $15,000 was voted by these modern Solons for what President Garfield declared to be "one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship."

Recent Republican State conventions have passed civil service reform resolutions with shouts of derision.

An irresponsible club of Republican Congressmen have called upon, irrespective of party, over 100,000 persons employed by the government to "contribute" exactly 2 per cent. of their salaries toward the formation of an enormous Republican campaign fund, to be expended by the same irresponsible club of Republican Congressmen for the alleged purpose of influencing elections and continuing Republican ascendency. This infamous proceeding has received its well merited condemnation in many influential Republican journals and the independent press everywhere; but it shows the depth of degradation to which party politics may descend.

Such is the record of the Republican party upon this important question. It does not better the case to say that the Democratic record is no better. A reform is needed. The people would not only approve it but are demanding it. Platform resolutions will not secure it. If the Republican party will bring it about, so much to its credit after degrading it. If it will not do so it must soon suffer defeat.

What is demanded of Congress is the passage of the Pendleton or another similar bill. Congressmen will be asked to pledge themselves to support such legislation.

Many of the readers of the Republican Journal would like to see it add a reform so much needed. Will it continue to oppose it?

Respectfully, ARTHUR C. S. JACKSON.

We publish Mr. Jackson's letter, although it contains little that is not generally known, and nothing to controvert the position the Journal has taken on this question. The writer is evidently a fair-minded man, and for all such we have respect, however much we may differ from them in opinion. We maintain that it does, or should, make a "great difference to civil service reformers whether the Democrats or Republicans make an issue of civil service reform," because the history of the former party, and its practices when in power, as illustrated in the editorial on Our Civil Service above referred to, prove conclusively that its professions in this direction are merely intended for political effect and cannot be depended upon; while it is not true that the Republican party has made "a maximum of pretension, with a minimum of action." Mr. Jackson shows that President Grant, when first elected, directed attention to the necessity of reform in the civil service, and that Congress gave practical effect to his suggestions, the good results from which are given in detail by our correspondent. The appropriation referred to was expended mainly in salaries for a commission, which arranged a plan for reforming the civil service with a series of questions for competitive examinations. We fail to see the utility of continuing such a commission on large salaries; and that is no doubt the reason why Congress did not renew the appropriations. There has been no retrograding since, but a steady advance in the direction of reform, as all know who are conversant with the workings of the departments. These reforms were instituted and have been continued by Republican administrations. The Democratic party has never even attempted to carry out reform in the civil service or in any other direction. It was the originator of the spoils system, and has been the consistent defender of corruption and misrule. What the Boston Advertiser has said of the political situation in this State is pertinent here: "There is not the slightest prospect that those who are in favor of reform can, by voting independently, or by refraining from voting, effect anything more than the defeat of the Republican party and the success of the Fusionists. To do that would be to punish themselves quite as much as the Republican leaders, without advancing the cause of reform at all."

With regard to political assessments, the Republican party did not originate them and is not alone in resorting to them; and as Mr. Jackson styles those making the assessments "an irresponsible club of Republicans" he should not hold the Republican party responsible for their acts, particularly as he further says they have received the "well-merited condemnation of many influential Republican journals." The defence of this club, or committee, is that the contributions are voluntary, that no compulsion is used or intended, and it may be said further that the President and heads of Departments have taken steps to prevent compulsion if it is attempted. That there are many who cheerfully avail themselves of an opportunity to contribute to the campaign fund of their party we know; and there is nothing beyond mere assertion to show that this fund is improperly used by Republicans. The charge that it is used to buy votes is a reflection upon our voters, and does no credit to those making it.

"What is demanded of Congress" says Mr. Jackson, "is the passage of the Pendleton or another similar bill. Congressmen will be asked to pledge themselves to support such legislation." The Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper of Ohio, the State which Senator Pendleton in part represents, says of this measure:

Party politics must have potent influence in the civil service, and the fact may as well be recognized now as at any other time. Mr. Pendleton's civil service plan is a delusion; it is a false assumption of superior virtue; it is a libel on the Democratic party; it is a means of keeping in public place a party which has had twenty years' education in public corruption; it is a resuscitation of an idea which was worn threadbare by demagogues years ago; it is an untenable claim of advanced notions; it is a false remedy for an evil which may be corrected by throwing the Republican party out of power; it is undemocratic and impractical; it is an aristocratic imitation of the civil service of monarchial and despotic governments, in which the people are subjects and not citizens; it is a fraud.

And the editor of a prominent Democratic weekly, and a veteran politician, says that Mr. Pendleton's political career will end with his present term in the Senate. He was not popular with the party before his civil service reform advocacy, and since that he is positively obnoxious to them. "We are hungry," says the veteran, "and are not afraid to say so."

This is the sort of comfort the civil service reformers, who, like our correspondent, are looking to the Democratic party for assistance, may expect.

The Journal is not opposing civil service reform. It is merely exposing the sham reformers and the insincere professions of the Democracy. On this question, as on others, the Journal stands squarely upon the Republican platforms, and to the best of its ability will defend the principles and policy of that party, not alone upon party grounds, but because it believes them to be for the best interests of the State and Nation. [EDITOR JOURNAL.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Waldo county assembled in convention at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday last. Something more than desire for office inspired the gathering. It was animated by a sense of duty and a determination to wrest the county of Waldo from the hands of the Fusionists. There was no lobbying about hotel corridors, and there were no disappointments. Perfect accord and harmony prevailed.

At 10 a. m. the convention was called to order by Capt. Isaac M. Boardman, of Belfast, chairman of the county committee. L. C. Morse, of Liberty, was made chairman, and R. G. Dyer, of Belfast, secretary.

Mr. Morse briefly thanked the convention and proceeded to business.

On motion of O. D. Wilson, of Searsmont, a committee of five on credentials was appointed as follows—O. D. Wilson, Searsmont, B. H. Batchelder, of Liberty, A. J. Billings, of Freedom, George Mears, of Belmont, and John I. Watts, of Brooks.

On motion of W. H. Fogler, of Belfast, a committee of three on permanent organization was appointed as follows: W. H. Fogler, Belfast, James Neal, Belmont, and T. B. Grant, Prospect.

The committee on credentials reported whole number of delegates present 141, as follows: Belfast 24, Belmont 3, Burnham 4, Brooks 4, Frankfort 2, Freedom 4, Islesboro 5, Jackson 4, Knox 4, Lincolnville 5, Liberty 4, Montville 6, Monroe 5, Morrill 3, Northport 5, Palermo 6, Prospect 4, Searsport 11, Stockton 9, Searsmont 5, Swanville 3, Thorndike 5, Troy 5, Unity 6, Winterport 12, Waldo 3. Report accepted.

Dr. A. J. Billings, of Freedom, was called for and spoke briefly. He said: We have met here for the purpose of completing the organization, or to complete the officering of the Republican party of Waldo county. We are told that the Republican party is divided, and that men are leaving us. At Gettysburg stragglers left our ranks who did not dare meet the enemy. To-day we are facing the enemy, and we expect some of our men will drop out. They cannot face the music. But we shall win, as we did at Gettysburg. You will hear a good report from the crossroads in September, when an "ex," will be prefixed to the many-sided Democ-Greenback nominee for Governor. We will elect Robie Governor. The speaker eulogized the Maine Republicans in Congress for voting against the River and Harbor bill, and to sustain the President's veto.

The temporary organization was made permanent.

S. L. Milliken, of Belfast, moved that A. E. Nickerson, of Swanville, and Joseph R. Mears, of Morrill, be nominated for senators by acclamation. Carried.

T. B. Grant, of Prospect, presented the name of James H. Killman, of same town, for county commissioner.

O. D. Wilson, of Searsmont, J. W. Black, of Searsport, and G. H. Rich, of Thorndike, were made a committee to receive, sort, and count votes for county commissioner.

Whole number of ballots cast 94, all of which were for James H. Killman, of Prospect, and he was declared nominated.

Samuel Kingsbury, of Waldo, was nominated for second county commissioner by acclamation.

On motion of Mark Knowlton, of Northport, Tileston Wadlin, of Northport, was nominated for clerk of courts by acclamation.

On motion of J. W. Black, of Searsport, R. W. Rogers, of Belfast, was nominated county attorney by acclamation.

On motion of J. D. Tucker, of Belfast, L. C. Morse, of Liberty, was nominated for sheriff by acclamation.

On motion of Dr. A. J. Billings, of Freedom, James Pattee of Belfast, was nominated register of deeds by acclamation.

On motion of W. H. Fogler, of Belfast, Sherburne Sleeper, of Belfast, was nominated for county treasurer by acclamation.

S. L. Milliken, of Belfast, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted—

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Republican State Convention declaring the right of every qualified voter to cast his ballot and have it honestly counted; that free schools must be sustained as the basis of national security and prosperity; that American labor should be protected against the inflow of the products of foreign pauper labor into this country; that American shipping and shipbuilding should be encouraged by proper legislation; that sound finance should be maintained; that the public debt should be rapidly paid; that the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and their widows and orphans should be liberally pensioned; that the prohibitory law should be sustained and enforced, and made a part of the constitution of the State; that taxes should be so levied as to lighten the burdens of the American people; that the judiciary should remain independent and secure from assault by an unpatriotic Governor, meet the cordial approval of this convention.

Resolved, That the veto of the River and Harbor bill by President Arthur was a wise and patriotic act, and merits the support of all good citizens, and that we are proud of the fact that the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maine neither dodged the question nor paired in such a way as to favor the passage of the bill, but unanimously voted to sustain the President's veto of that wrong and dangerous measure.

Resolved, That in Col. Frederic Robie we have a standard bearer whose unquestioned integrity, thorough acquaintance with the public affairs of our State, whose devotion to the peoples' interests, entitle him to the undivided support of the Republicans of Maine.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the nominees of this convention.

Mr. Milliken, extolled President Arthur for vetoing the bill. He said Arthur would not have hesitated to favor it had it been within reasonable limits, but when it jumped from $11,000,000 to $18,000,000, the people of the country should be allowed to express their sentiments on the measure. Our Senators and Representatives did right in voting against the bill. Mr. Milliken reviewed the history of the Republican party and gave a brief sketch of its financial policy. Since 1865 it has reduced the national debt from $2,856,000,000 to $1,675,000,000, besides providing liberally for pensions and running the government. In the past year the debt has been reduced $151,000,000, and if the same policy is continued, in ten years the debt will be wiped out. The speaker had heard of no division in the Republican party. Had heard of but one man leaving it throughout the whole state, while on the other hand those who had been Greenbackers are in this convention as delegates. If you pull one straw out of a hay stack, it is not much of a division.

The following county committee was elected from the towns comprising the eight representative classes—W. H. Fogler, Belfast; Wm. P. Sprague, Islesboro; Daniel Dyer, Winterport; C. L. Morse, Liberty; John I. Watts, Brooks; J. W. Black, Searsport; Edward Davis, Burnham; Freeman Atwood, Monroe.

Convention adjourned.

A friend whose voice is not heard in public on political matters sends us this—

The characteristic thing about the Democrats is, "Anything to beat the Republicans." And the great idea with the Republicans is, "Anything to beat the Democrats." There is this difference, the Democrats ought to be beaten. That infamous "State Steal" was the greatest piece of rascality ever known in the history of the State. It will be remembered by voters for fifty years. No man who understood and supported that project can be trusted. But I am told that many excellent citizens, and some who profess to be Christian men, defended and supported it, as justifiable and right. My reply to this is, men who are so incapable of distinguishing between honorable action and villainy, palpable dishonesty and right, cannot be safely trusted. I may feel safe in buying milk, or dry goods, or meat of them, but I cannot trust State principles and policy to their hands.

HONESTY.

Kansas expects to get $118,000,000 for her crops this year.

Fusion County Convention.

The Fusionists of Waldo county assembled in convention at the Court House, in this city, on Thursday of last week and made their nominations. The numerous hungry aspirants for office, with their followers, brought together a large crowd. The hotels were filled the evening before, and much caucusing was done by the wire pullers of the party. At the convention next day there was seeming harmony in the deliberations, but a tendency to divide, as was seen when the balloting began. No man of pronounced Democratic convictions could compete with his Greenback brother.

A contested case from the town of Stockton kept the county committee in session one hour beyond the time for opening the convention. There were two sets of delegates from that town,—the one headed by C. C. Roberts was recognized and took seats in the convention.

At 11 a. m. Mr. Rust, of Belfast, called the convention to order, and nominated Judge J. D. Lamson, of Freedom, for chairman. John S. Fernald, of Belfast, and A. H. Maddocks, of Jackson, were named as secretaries.

On taking the chair Judge Lamson thanked the convention and said he was ready for business.

On motion of Judge Knowlton, of Liberty, the county committee were made a committee on credentials, and asked to report.

While the committee were wrangling over the Stockton contested case, it was suggested that speech-making would be in order.

Mr. T. M. Morrow, of Searsmont, having been called upon, said that in response to the call, he had a few words to utter. He was present in the interest of harmony and concession, and to assist in the nomination of such men for the respective offices as would ensure success. He wanted to unite all the elements of opposition to the Republican party, and thought that all reasonable concessions, and more than reasonable, should be made to secure that object. Mr. Morrow thought that every reading, thinking man, every honest and patriotic citizen, who understands the history of the government, must see the evils of class legislation, the oppression of the producing classes, and conclude that we are ruled by a monied oligarchy, and must desire to displace the corrupt party which controls this country, State and nation. He said he would not make an extended speech, as he was sure to be misrepresented and probably abused, but he went on and on with stereotyped abuse of the Republican party and leaders, bringing in his stock historical allusions. He declared that he had no friends to nominate and no particular object in view, and warned delegates not to be influenced by personal or pecuniary considerations.

Prof. L. C. Bateman was next called upon, and said that if he were addressing an exclusively Greenback convention he should labor under less embarrassment. He hoped his Democratic friends would pardon him if he spoke as if addressing a Greenback convention. He pointed out the work the delegates had to perform, alluding to the declaration that "England expects every man to do his duty." All eyes were fixed upon the convention, and he told his hearers that the will of the majority must prevail. There will be some things we may not like, but personal prejudices must not be allowed to stand in the way. Those who allow such feelings to influence them are fit subjects for the political scalping knife. He reminded his Greenback hearers that there is a higher aim than mere success at the polls. Then, with evident emotion, he remarked that it was the last time he should address a political convention. These were his last words to old comrades. He spoke feelingly of the tendency to ignore the Greenback name and principles, and thought Fusion was calculated to alienate many true and noble workers. He had entered political life as a Greenbacker, and he thanked God he was to politically die as a Greenbacker. Success at the polls was not everything, and here referring to the old abolition leaders he said that had they nominated a Mississippi planter they might have won a political victory, but in that case slavery would have existed to-day. In conclusion he counselled his hearers to cling to the principles which brought the Greenback party into existence. The great question was whether the finances should be controlled by the people, through their representatives in Congress, or by a few national bank men. The Republican party is committed to the destruction of the Greenback currency and the maintaining of the national bank notes. Once more he raised his voice in defence of a currency that has done so much for the country and for the general prosperity. He spoke of the issue of the Greenback in war time, how it come into being, full fledged like the Goddess Minerva, and in poetic phrase eulogized this currency and told how it had set the wheels of industry in motion and unfurled the sails of shipping that was rotting at its moorings. Again, alluding to Republican warfare against the Greenback, he said the true mission of the Greenback party is to defend that currency. In parting from you, my friends, I enjoin upon you to defend that currency. Under which banner will you stand, that of the toiling masses or the black banner of the rich?

Judge Knowlton, of Liberty, in response to a call, said he would not undertake to please the convention with oratory. The remarks of his friend from Searsmont (Moreover) had suited him. He was then proceeding to enlighten his hearers upon their duty when he was shut off by the announcement that the committee on credentials was ready to report.

Mr. Rust from the committee on credentials reported 140 delegates present, as follows—Belfast 16, Belmont 4, Burnham 3, Brooks 5, Frankfort 7, Freedom 4, Islesboro 3, Jackson 4, Knox 4, Liberty 6, Lincolnville 9, Monroe 6, Montville 6, Morrill 3, Northport 4, Palermo 5, Prospect 4, Searsmont 7, Searsport 5, Stockton 6, Swanville 4, Thorndike 3, Troy 6, Unity 5, Waldo 3, Winterport 8.

A. A. Nye, of Searsport moved that the temporary organization be made permanent. Carried.

Charles Taylor, of Unity, moved that the Hon. James R. Taber, of Unity, be nominated first senator by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Bateman, of Searsmont, announced that owing to illness Hon. C. W. Sherman, of Islesboro, would not be a candidate for senator, and he presented the name of Alanson G. Caswell, of Searsmont. Hayward Peirce, of Frankfort, presented the name of John T. Rowe, of that town.

On motion of Mr. Cummings, of Prospect the convention adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Charles Baker, of Belfast, presented the name of Hon. Wm. M. Rust, of this city, and Albert Doe, of Winterport, presented the name of F. W. Ritchie, of Winterport.

R. F. Dunton, of Belfast, Z. L. Downes, of Swanville and Geo. White, of Winterport, were made a committee to receive, sort and count votes for second senator.

The roll was called by towns.

THE BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	136
Necessary to a choice,	69
Wm. M. Rust,	79
A. G. Caswell,	26
F. W. Ritchie,	18
J. T. Rowe,	13

and the nomination of Mr. Rust was made unanimous.

F. A. Dickey, of Northport, moved that the nomination of Wm. Berry, of Belfast, for Clerk of Courts be made by acclamation. Carried.

Charles Baker, of Belfast, moved that the nomination of Geo. E. Wallace, of Belfast, for county attorney be made by acclamation. Carried.

T. M. Morrow, of Searsmont, J. H. Vose, of Knox and J. H. Jacobs, of Stockton, were made a committee to receive, sort and count votes for sheriff.

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	140
Necessary to a choice,	71
J. W. Wallace, Jackson,	42
Ansel Wadsworth, Lincolnville,	28
B. F. Haskell, Freedom,	26
David Alexander, Belfast,	18
N. Roulstone, Searsport,	17
E. A. Sprowl, Montville,	9

and there was no choice.

Mr. Baker, of Belfast, announced that he did not vote, but 140 votes, the whole number of delegates present were returned.

Crosby Fowler, of Unity, was added to the list of candidates. Roulstone and Sproul withdrew.

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	138
Necessary to a choice,	70
Wallace,	59
Wadsworth,	36
Haskell,	21
Alexander,	12
Fowler,	10

and there was no choice.

There was great excitement and the convention was very noisy. Delegates pressed about the committee and followed them to ascertain the result of the balloting. One delegate said if he had a gun from Fort Knox he would preserve order.

Haskell and Alexander withdrew. Haskell thanked his friends for standing by him, and said his preference was Capt. Wadsworth. The speech defeated Wallace.

THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	133
Necessary to a choice,	67
Wadsworth,	71
Wallace,	54
Fowler,	8

The nomination of Capt. Wadsworth was made unanimous.

L. C. Cummings, of Prospect, E. A. Fuller, Freedom, and E. I. Doe, of Burnham, were made a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Register of Deeds.

The names of Jacob Cook, I. V. Miller, F. A. Carle, and L. H. March, of Belfast, C. W. Peirce, of Monroe, and W. H. Moody, of Liberty, were presented as candidates.

H. H. Scavey, an excited delegate from Brooks denounced the Republican party as the worst that God Almighty ever raised. He eulogized Jacob Cook, and wanted him nominated on the square.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	132
Necessary to a choice.	67
Murch,	31
Moody,	28
Cook,	27
Carle,	21
Peirce,	14
Miller,	11

and there was no choice.

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	123
Necessary to a choice,	62
Murch,	36
Cook,	27
Carle,	25
Moody,	19
Peirce,	11
Miller,	5

and there was no choice.

Peirce withdrew.

THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	128
Necessary to a choice,	65
Cook,	46
Murch,	41
Carle,	24
Moody,	16
Miller,	1

and there was no choice.

Moody and Miller withdrew.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes,	132
Necessary to a choice	62
Cook,	78
Murch,	36
Carle,	8

and Cook was nominated.

says it is designed to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The Democratic platform on which he stands calls for its repeal and demands free trade. Now, if Democratic principles prevail, if we abolish the entire list of internal revenue taxes and abolish the tariff, where are we to get the $300,000,000 to carry on the government?—perhaps the Democrats do not want to carry it on. There is only one way and that is by direct taxation. How are we to collect this tax under the Constitution? It must be apportioned by the number of inhabitants and collected pro rata. It would amount to about $6 per capita. On the basis of a population of 650,000, Maine's share would be $3,700,000. Belfast would have to pay $30,000. I think you would have another tax payers' party here. How would the money be collected? The United States would appoint tax collectors for the State of Maine. That is what we would come to if the Democratic policy was carried out. Have I misstated their position? I would not knowingly make a misstatement, and am open to interruption if any Democrat present wants to ask a question.

THE REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL POLICY.

Mr. Frye then explained how the Republican party had managed the finances of the government. It came into power in 1861 and found the Treasury bankrupt. A great war was begun. Billions of money were wanted, and you paid it like men. We had only half the country to tax. When the war was over we began to reduce taxation. The speaker referred to the war taxes which had been abolished; taxes which the Republican party had taken off, leaving only those before enumerated.

A REVIEW OF THE TARIFF.

The tariff was reviewed at length, and the benefits of protection clearly illustrated. We derive from silks, ribbons and velvets some $20,000,000. Many of you pay this because you think imported goods are better than those of home manufacture. You go down to the Provinces and buy a bottle of brandy manufactured in this country and bring it home and think you have got genuine Hennessy. We have placed duties on brandy, champagne, cigars, snuff, etc. Do any of you see anything you suffer from there? Will some one tell me one thing you are compelled to buy to get this money we derive from the tariff. There is one thing, and that is sugar. The yearly consumption in this country is about 40 lbs. per capita. It is taxed 50 per cent. You must pay it. We raise but a small part of the quantity we use, and it is only grown in the State of Louisiana. The speaker said that while a member of the Ways and Means committee he had labored for six years to get the tax on sugar reduced to 25 per cent., but the Democrats on the committee had kept him down. Why? Because Louisiana raises the whole crop of this country, and Louisiana is a Democratic State. We put 25 per cent. on sugar in order to protect the sugar planters of Louisiana. Some striking illustrations were given of the prosperity which attended Ireland under protection, and the poverty and degradation into which she was driven by free trade. He reminded the veterans of the time when this country sent ship-loads of food to the starving people of Ireland—starving from British free trade. The thousands who went out of Ireland under this system had found a home in this country. They had helped fight our battles for freedom; they had helped build our railroads; the doors of our school houses were opened to their children; yet one out of every ten of these men will go to the polls and vote for free trade.

WHAT A TARIFF MEANS.

Men should understand what a tariff means. The prosperity of this country depends upon it. The speaker then proceeded to give an illustration, that men might see and understand, of the workings of a protective tariff. He proposed to build a mill in Belfast, which would represent America, and another in Rockland, which would stand for Germany, the raw material to be free to both. In this report we will use, for convenience, the names of the two countries. The prices quoted for labor were from official reports, and are about fifty per cent. higher in this country than in Germany. The German mill would cost $50,000 to build, and the American mill $100,000. Of the cost of machinery 35 per cent. is for labor; if we go back to the raw material. The American machinery would cost here $60,000; in Germany $25,000. Now as to the wages of operatives. Here women would receive 75 cents to $1.25, and men 85 cents to $1.75 per day. In Germany girls would be employed at 15 to 35 cents, and men at 45 to 85 cents per day. A piece of cloth which it cost to manufacture here $10, could be manufactured in Germany for $25. The difference in cost goes with the digging of the foundations for the mills, and continued throughout in the prices paid for labor. Germany can send that piece of cloth over and sell it for $30, ten dollars less than the cost of manufacture here. How are you going to run your mill? Yet the Democrats say our mills can run under free trade. But you can only run them by paying the same price for labor that is paid in Germany. If you have free trade you must come down to that. If wages come down you must eat soup and not meat. Your children would not be able to go to school or your wives to church. It will be all you can do to get the soup and black bread upon which you must live. That would be the result of free trade and Democratic methods.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE LABORER.

The Republican party believes that the better the food, the better the clothes, the more wages, the better the furniture in his home, the better the man. It believes in more school houses. If we shut up the school houses and open the rum-shops, in fifty years from now you would not have a republic. Nine out of every ten of our people work. The Republican party wants to better the condition of those who work. It wants them to have all the comforts of life. It wants to keep the mills running. So we say to Germany: "We are in debt. If you send that piece of goods over here you must step up to the Treasurer of the United States and pay $15, to help pay our pensions and the interest on our debt." That makes the German cloth cost as much as our own, and our mills keep running. And yet Plaisted and Bion Bradbury say we are making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Plaisted and Bradbury letters say that Congress has been extravagant, that it puts too much oil on the wheels of government. They say that their party was more economical, that the last Congress appropriated $78,000,000 more than they did. The Democrats were in power two Congresses. What was the nature of their economy? Economy is a queer thing. When it is wise it is well; when it is unwise it is meanness. The Democrats refused to make appropriations to carry out laws they had placed in the statute books. We had to appropriate $24,000,000 for deficiencies caused by a Democratic Congress in the attempt to make the people believe that it was economical. The passage of the arrears of pensions bill called for a large increase of clerks. They did not put on a single clerk. The Republicans had to appropriate $31,000,000 to pay arrears of pensions, and $1,700,000 for additional clerks in order to carry out the laws and to ensure that pensions would be paid some time during the life of applicants. If this is extravagance, we had rather be extravagant in paying out money to dependent mothers, to widows, to those who had lost limbs, to the victims of disease incurred during the war. The speaker here spoke of a visit he had paid that day to Col. Hersey, of this city, whose face was marked with pain caused by the breaking out of an old wound. We are paying now at the rate of $100,000,000 a year to our soldiers. Have you more than paid them? You cannot overestimate the value of their services. The only way you can cheat the soldier is by cheating the ballot box he fought to save. The speaker then enumerated appropriations for printing, compensation of postmasters, Indian service, mail service, etc., which had to be made to meet deficiencies caused by a Democratic Congress.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Boston Herald is not a very lively Republican paper, is it? Yet in a despatch to that paper from Washington on the close of the session, it is said that not a single job got through this last session of a Republican Congress. That is true. Jobs do sometimes get through in the last days of a session under a suspension of the rules, but there was no suspension of the rules. But, says the virtuous Prog. Age of this city, the Republican Congress passed the river and harbor bill. Did it? Let me ask the Age, How did Ladd vote? How did Murch vote? How did the Democratic Senators vote? How did your Republican Senators and Representatives vote? Every Republican from Maine voted no. Ladd did not vote at all. Murch, who by some unaccountable chance happened to be present, paired with a man who had not been in the House for four weeks. His one vote against the bill was worth two for it. He should have paired with two instead of with one who was absent and could not possibly have voted at all. He might have voted nay and thus offset two votes for the bill, which required a two-thirds vote. And this righteous Age, this holy paper, talks about the extravagance of the Republican Congress. There were three Democrats in the Senate who voted no. There were some Republicans who voted aye—a majority voted no. If half of the Democrats in the Senate had voted no with the Republicans the bill could not have become a law.

A voice from the rear of the hall (Mr. Smart, of Swanville.) Are the Republicans in Congress to-day responsible for legislation?

Frye.—They are, for they are in the majority.

Smart.—That's all.

Frye.—The Republicans have a majority in the Senate of one or nothing, just as Senator David Davis happens to vote.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The war with England destroyed our shipping. Mr. Frye then spoke of the negotiations which resulted in the Geneva Award of $15,500,000, which was deposited in the Treasury. Of this amount about half was paid out on account of direct losses from four or five cruisers. Then the Atlantic Insurance company of New York, which had got its wealth from war premiums on ships, made a fight in Congress. The insurance companies claimed that they were entitled to the balance of the award, which amounts to about $10,000,000. Mr. Frye said that while he was in the House he served on the Judiciary Committee which had charge of this matter, and had fought for the interests of his Maine constituents. Three times he had got a bill through the House, only to have it defeated in the Senate. Thurman, the ablest and best of the Democrats, had led the fight for the insurance companies. The last Congress was Democratic in both branches, but the matter was not even reported in either branch. This Congress the same old bill went through both Houses and became a law. It will distribute $2,000,000 in Maine. Searsport will get $125,000, Stockton will get a handsome sum. I have not the figures for Belfast. The Republicans take the full responsibility for this legislation. True, some Democrats spoke for it and voted for it, but they are not entitled to the slightest credit, for the Republicans with David Davis have a majority of one.

MORMONISM.

There is Mormonism. It is a foul blot upon our country. It is next to slavery in its infamy. It is a menace to the Republic. The delegate the Mormons sent to Congress said he only had four wives (I have always found one enough for me) and he might have had ten. This is an open defiance of the laws of the United States. The Democrats antagonized us on this question. There seems to be a sort of easy-easiness about the Democratic party. They are always opposing us. But the Republican Congress has put in an opening wedge that within ten years will destroy Mormonism as Slavery was destroyed.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The speaker said that the tariff certainly needs revision. For example there is a duty of $18 per ton on steel rails. When that duty was put on these rails brought $110. Now they sell at $40, and the duty is too great. It should come down with the price. There were a few items of the tariff which should be increased. It is difficult for Congress to deal with this question owing to the conflicting interests represented. So we have constituted a commission composed of practical men, who will investigate and report to Congress. The Republicans take the responsibility for that tariff commission, though it was started by a Democrat, because with David Davis we have one majority in the Senate.

APPORTIONMENT, ETC.

It was the duty of the last Congress (Democratic) to make an apportionment. It failed to do so. We made one. It's a fair one. We shoulder the responsibility for that. We've extended the bank charters. Banks are a necessity. One half of our people are interested in them, more or less directly. They are indispensable to the transaction of business. Their stock holders are legion. There are millions deposited in our savings banks. We want good banks; and there is no better banking system in the world than the national banking system from the absolute security it gives to the American people who hold its notes.

MR. SMART AGAIN.

Mr. Smart.—Are national banks of issue a necessity?

Mr. Frye.—Certainly. Individually he was not in favor of continuing the greenback circulation; but a majority of the Republican party was in favor of keeping the greenbacks out, and they will be maintained. When they were a necessity the Democrats were against them. Now that they are not a necessity they want them. By what means are the greenbacks kept at par. By a large reserve of gold in the Treasury which may be used for their redemption. The greenbackers want this gold used to pay off the debt. If that is done the greenbacks would soon go down to fifty cents on the dollar. We must keep from 30 to 40 cents in the Treasury for each dollar in circulation to keep them at par. If we do not do that down goes the greenback and a panic would follow, causing the loss of thousands upon thousands of dollars.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Nobody in Congress takes any interest in American commerce. Mr. Frye here gave statistics of the decline of our merchant marine. From having 95 per cent. of the foreign carrying trade we have dwindled down to 16 per cent. He spoke of the bill sent to him by the Bath Board of Trade for changing the laws relating to the admeasurement of our vessels, and of the difficulty he had in finding a committee to refer it to. The Committee on Commerce was taken up with tax river and harbor bill. This measure in the interest of American shipping was a waif, a stray, a tramp. Finally he sent it to the Committee on Finance and that was its burial place. Still he kept pegging away and the bill finally became a law. It provides that the space occupied by the crew and by machinery shall be deducted, and as port charges are mainly determined by the net tonnage this law will reduce the expenses of American vessels, which now pay 20 per cent. more than British ships. We will take the responsibility of that legislation.

Mr. Frye then spoke of the passenger regulations which our steamers are compelled to comply with, but from which foreign steamers have been exempt. When our ships cross the Atlantic they have to comply with British laws. They come over here and do as they please. The speaker instanced the case of a Philadelphia steamer which touched ground shortly after leaving port, but proceeded on her voyage. On arriving at Liverpool the fact came to the knowledge of the authorities and they ordered the ship docked at a cost of $500. Then they ordered a piece of the keel taken out, and this was done at a cost of $12,000. The keel was perfectly sound, sounder than a dollar. Well, we passed a law requiring foreign vessels entering our ports and engaging in the American trade to be subject to American inspection with similar requirements to those exacted of American vessels. As a Republican majority we shoulder the responsibility of that legislation.

During the last three days of the session we passed a resolution for a joint select committee of the Senate and House to inquire into the condition and wants of American shipbuilding and shipowning interests, and to devise measures of legislative relief, to be reported at the opening of the second session in December next. The measure is the outgrowth of a memorial of Bath business men who asked for the appointment of a commission, but Mr. Dingley, who introduced the bill, finding the Democratic members were opposed to a commission, modified the proposition to one for this committee. We shoulder the responsibility for that legislation.

THE DISHONEST DOLLAR.

Mr. Smart.—Will the gentleman explain what he meant by the remark that the keel of that ship was sounder than a dollar?

Mr. Frye.—Certainly. There is an American dollar that is worth only 85 cents in silver. It is a dishonest dollar. The men who made it knew it was only worth 85 cents. It is a cheat and a fraud. Your Democratic platform—

Mr. Smart.—I never voted the Democratic ticket in my life.

Mr. Frye.—I couldn't see how so good looking a man could vote that ticket. (Laughter.)

The Democratic platform calls for the coinage of gold and silver dollars of equal value. The Greenbackers are in love with fiat money. They wanted to take a piece of paper and call it a dollar. Under the constitution you can take 50 cents' worth of silver and call it a dollar. The United States in coining $2,000,000 a month of silver dollars makes the difference between 85 cents and 100 cents. It is stated that the government has made $12,000,000 in that way. The Greenback platform calls for the "full and unrestricted coinage" of silver dollars. That means that a man may cart silver to the mint and carry away dollars. He will make the 15 per cent. the government now makes, and the laborer who receives a dollar a day for his wages will be defrauded to that extent. Honesty is the best policy. Honesty is right. The man who deals honestly will prosper. The nation which deals honestly will prosper. The speaker said he believed in a silver dollar, in a gold dollar, and in a paper dollar redeemable in gold.

In conclusion Mr Frye said: I ask you as Republicans to do what you can for the success of your party this year. You cannot overestimate the importance of the questions at issue. You cannot overestimate the importance of one vote. When you go home I trust you will go to work so that a glorious victory may crown your efforts on election day.

Three cheers were given for Col. Robie, our nominee for Governor, and three more for Senator Frye, and the meeting adjourned. Hundreds then pressed forward to shake the hand of Maine's distinguished son, and congratulate him on his admirable address.

News of Belfast and Vicinity.

Five cargoes of coal arrived at Belfast this week.

Fire raged in the woods on the east side on Tuesday.

A large excursion went from this city to the Camp Ground on steamer May Queen, Saturday evening.

Sch. Lizzie Poor of this city, until the present time engaged in the fruiting business, has fitted away for mackerel fishing.

Sunday was very cool with a strong northwest wind. The weather was in sharp contrast with that of the preceding two weeks.

C. A. Walker, of this city has left at this office three eggs. The eggs are the product of a brown Leghorn chicken fifteen weeks old.

The many friends of Col. Hersey, of this city, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent illness, caused by an old army wound.

Del Conant, engineer of the steamer Planet, brought to this office last week some No. 1 mackerel caught in a weir at Dix Island. They were large, fat and delicious. He said 300 barrels were caught in this weir in one night, a portion of which went to the factory at Camden and Vinalhaven.

The navigation of Penobscot bay in foggy weather has been rendered much easier and safer by the mooring of an automatic bell buoy about 150 feet southwest by south from the spindle on Mark Island. The spar buoy at that point has been removed.

Two county commissioners are to be elected this year in Waldo county, one for the long term of six years and one for the short term of two years. It has been settled that at the tabulation of the ballots the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the county shall be considered elected for the long term.

Mrs. H. E. McDonald has on exhibition two crayon portraits of children which are remarkable likenesses, life-like, and in all their details fine specimens of art. The artist has reason to be proud of her work. Belfast is developing a good deal of artistic talent which merits and should receive encouragement.

Fairfield will lock the stable door, now that the horse has been stolen. In other words, it will purchase a steam engine. Gardiner ought to follow suit.

Belfast ought to have led years ago, but it had better follow suit now than pay the penalty of such a fire as that of 1873 or those which have recently occurred in Fairfield and Gardiner.

The Rockland Opinion of last week says that Simeon Duncan of Northport, one of the crew of sloop Island Belle, while that vessel was unloading granite at the steamboat wharf last Friday afternoon, became entangled in the steam hoisting machinery, and his arm was drawn between the rope and the windlass, so that the weight of the piece of granite attached came on the limb. The rope was cut and the young man released, and it was found that no bones were broken. The arm and shoulder were however seemingly bruised and strained.

I. O. O. F. From the report of the Grand Master at the recent session of the Grand Lodge, we learn that eight lodges were instituted last year in Maine, one being in Waldo county. The order in this state now numbers 11,633 members, an increase over last year of 1,073. The amount paid for the relief of brothers during the year $29,989.08; for the relief of widowed families $1,442.50; paid for burying the dead $8,119.66. The Mutual Relief association numbers 3,982 members. Thirty-one have died during the year. Thirty death benefits have been paid amounting to $45,000, for which thirteen assessments have been levied upon the association.

KATE CLAXTON. On Wednesday evening, Aug. 23d, Kate Claxton, the noted actress, supported by a first-class company, will appear at Hayford Hall, in this city, in Charles Reade's great melodrama, "The Double Marriage." Miss Claxton was here two years ago, when she appeared in the play of The Two Orphans, in which she had won great success. Her present company is an unusually good one, including the following principals—Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Henrietta Vaders, Miss Mary Drake, Miss Marie Lewis, Mr. Chas. A. Stevenson, Mr. Harry Minshall, Mr. R. J. Dustan and Mr. H. B. Phillips. The sale of seats will begin at F. W. Pote's on Monday morning, 21st inst.

PRETTY PLAQUES. Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., of Lowell, own the designs for four very pretty plaques, copies of which they offer for the very low price of twenty five cents for the set, or twenty cents for any three. The designs are all pleasing, and a set of the pictures would be appreciated in very many homes. The low price at which they are offered, which scarcely covers the cost of manufacturing and mailing, is explained by the fact that Messrs. Hood use them for the purpose of advertising their well-known medical preparations. The pictures, however, are not disfigured, the reverse side of the picture bearing the advertisement. They can be obtained by sending the price named to Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ACCIDENT AT CARTER'S SHIPYARD. A severe accident occurred at Carter's shipyard in this city, on Saturday morning, inflicting injuries upon four workmen engaged upon the building of Capt. George Carter's new schooner. Eight men were carrying upon their shoulders, four upon either end, a plank fifty feet in length. When under the vessel's port quarter the staging broke down, precipitating the four head men to the beach below, a distance of fifteen feet. The end of the plank and several large iron clamps fell among them. The tide being out the men struck on the beach among the rocks and timbers. Joseph B. Varnum's right arm between the elbow and shoulder was broken besides other injuries. He lives in Belfast. Albert Dodge, of Brooksville, received a bad scalp wound. Phineas Pillsbury, of Belmont, had his left ear nearly severed from his head, and a bad bruise upon the hip. Benson Walker, of Belfast, was but slightly injured. The wounded men are all doing well.

"PUTTS" FROM THE SEA BREEZE, NORTHPORT. A new bridge, wider and stronger than the present one, is needed over the gulch on the wood path to So. Shore. Travel is quite large over the route, and the present structure is not safe, especially after dusk. Will some generously disposed person take the hint, and he may have the honor of naming it.....Lots of tents were pitched in the grove last week....Egg parties are to come into vogue at Northport, as a summer evening's amusement. The girls write their names on eggs and deposit them in a basket. The gentlemen draw the eggs from the basket and claim the company of the girl whose egg they have taken. Look out for a corner in eggs.....Yachts are requested to anchor out of range of Boston steamers landing....We hear of one lady who it is reported has tented here for nineteen consecutive seasons. ...We counted 40 sail of vessels in the bay Thursday. At 2 P. M. a score of them, mostly three masters, full sail, came into Northport harbor together and passed down the Western bay, making a very pretty sight....The late S. F. Hersey, of Bangor, bequeathed to that city a large sum of money to establish a retreat upon Penobscot Bay, where the sick and indigent who would otherwise be deprived of such blessings, may enjoy, for the summer, pure, salt air, wholesome food and pure water, without money and without price." The Breeze calls the attention of the city authorities to the advisability of locating said retreat upon the shores of Northport, in the vicinity of the Camp Ground. Nowhere else upon the bay can be found a more appropriate location, and we trust our suggestion may be taken into serious consideration. ....Mrs. Wm. Wilson, of Hallowell and Mrs. T. F. Phinney, of Thomaston are guests of Mrs. Rice on Clinton Avenue.....Rev. Thos. N. Lord and family, of Dover, is spending his vacation at Bay View cottage, Griffin St.....The Carmel society cottage is occupied by L. Robinson and Miss Hamlin of Bangor, and Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Runnells, of Pittsfield.....D. C. Greeley and A. P. Blaisdell and families, and Oren Smith and W. Dickson and families are tenting for the season on Clinton Ave. ....Wm. H. Moody, of Liberty, A. K. Burkett of Appleton, and Mrs. Smith of Freedom with their respective families, are occupying the Moody cottage on George St. ...Mrs. Mary E. Davis and Mrs. Burnham, of Oldtown, with their families are tenting on George St.....The Webster cottage on Griffin St. is occupied as bachelors hall during the week, the Webster family from Orono coming down each Saturday night.....Albert Flanders and E. W. Smart of Hampden, and E. G. Flanders and Benj. Stone of Sangerville, are in the Simpson cottage on So. Shore. ...Rev. A. J. Clifford is stopping at the Bucksport society cottage.....Frank Beale and wife of Augusta, with friends, are at the Beale cottage.....Frank Duren and Frank Hammond and families, of Fairfield, are tenting on Bay View square.....Mrs. C. A. Haskell and family, of Bangor, are tenting on Oak St.....Ban. Conant, Ed. Frost and families, of Belfast, and John Twombly and family, of Monroe, are tenting together on Bay View St.....W. F. Hunter and family, of Brewer, are occupying his cottage, "Cosy," on Broadway..... F. S. Walls and wife, of Vinalhaven, and Mrs. J. J. Lane, visitor, have moved into their cottage "Granite," at the foot of Park Row.....Rev. J. P. Simonton, of Union, is vacationing at the Union society cottage....Rev. Geo. W. Hudson and family, of Ellsworth, are located on Griffin St. for the season....Landlord Chase's family occupy the Curtis cottage on Park Row ...W. P. Thompson and E. C. Hilton and their families, of Belfast, occupied Wat. Knowlton's cottage last week.... Miss Sue Goodell of Searsport is visiting Miss Herriman at Hard a Lee cottage....Mrs. G. W. Stoddard and Miss Mary Wood, of Belfast, are neighbors, tenting off Broadway ...Mrs. J. D. Tucker, of Belfast, is spending the season at her cozy cottage, Forest Home on Broadway....W. L. Sampson and Carrie Jennison from Dover, are at Bay View cottage with Rev. Mr. Lord and family.

Steamer Planet came here on Saturday to repair her steam pump.

The brig Annie and Lillie is loading ice in this city for Jacksonville.

C. J. Hall on Tuesday erected the fourth granite polisher at his works in this city.

J. Y. Cottrell has laid the keel for a 400 ton three masted schooner at his yard in this city.

One day last week the city treasurer exchanged $2,200 of Belfast six per cent. bonds for the new bonds.

At the insolvency court, in this city last week, James S. Bither, of Unity, was granted a discharge. No new cases entered.

Waldo District Lodge of Good Templars meets at E. Thorndike Saturday of this week. One fare for the round trip over Belfast Branch R. R.

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, is advertised to speak in Belfast, Aug 31st. Hon. S. L. Milliken of this city, took the stump on Wednesday.

A horse owned by Abner Littlefield of Belfast one day last week fell through a trap in the barn, 20 by 28 inches into the cellar below. The horse was not seriously injured. The animal weighs 1300 lbs.

CHURCH NOTES. The annual parish meeting of the Congregational Society, will be held at the vestry of the North church this (Thursday) evening. ....Rev. C. G. Harwood, of Camden, will preach in the Baptist church next Sabbath, on exchange with the pastor.

The following pointed letter is from a former Belfast man, now a resident of another state, but who still has an interest in the affairs of Maine.—

If the Journal is continuing to hold aloft the spotless banner of the Republican party in Maine against dishonesty and many other qualities which are obnoxious, and which are to be found in the Fusion party of your State, please send it to me, for which find P. O. order inclosed for $3. If otherwise please return the three dollars after paying expenses out of it, for I would not disgrace my place of business with any Fusion paper printed in the State.

We have received the East Maine Conference Seminary catalogue for 1882. The following Waldo county pupils are noticed: In the class of 1881—Grace E. Mixer, of Searsmont and Merrill Cushman, of Belfast. In the 1884 class—Linwood Pierce, of Prospect and Wesley Wiggin, of Knox. In the commercial department—Fred W. Chandler, of Lincolnville, Stephen F. Files, George B. Files, O. B. C. Higgins and Ross C. Higgins, of Thorndike; David A. Nickels and Wm. H. Park Jr. of Searsport; Edward J. Vose, Knox, Arthur S. Wilson and Josephine Genn, of Prospect, Unclassified—Hattie T. Killman, Arthur Wilson, and Estelle Thompson, of Prospect; George Carleton, Herbert Hall, Winterport; Thomas E. Gushee, Lincolnville. The catalogue contains much valuable information in regard to the school, which was never more flourishing than at present.

The Portland Press of Friday, has the following concerning the bark Carrie E. Long, Capt. Park, of Searsport—The bark Carrie E. Long, which arrived at this port yesterday, had hard luck. On the passage from Bahia to one of the West India islands for a cargo of salt a member of the crew was taken with small pox. He was insolated and placed in charge of another of the crew who had suffered from the disease. The man died and was buried at sea, twenty-one days ago, the vessel fumigated and painted. The authorities at the island would not let her land however, and the captain had to sail for this port in ballast arriving here yesterday morning. The health officers found everything had been done that was necessary and today the vessel will come up to her wharf. By the action of the authorities in the West Indies the vessel lost a chance to bring a $2000 cargo here.

ARMY LIFE. Rev. Mr. Gerrish's book on Army Life published by Hoyt, Fogg and Dunham, of Portland, is out, and is being delivered in Belfast and Waldo county. The book contains 372 pages, with an introduction by Hon. J. H. Drummond, of Portland. It is a handsomely printed and well bound volume and meets expectation in every respect. As a literary production the author has reason to be proud of his first effort. We shall not attempt a review of the work for in substance it is the "Sketches of Army Life" which originally appeared in the Journal. We will say however that the sketches have been carefully rewritten and much new material added. It is a book that not only interests the soldiers, but all our people, who never tire of reading the gallant deeds of our brave soldiers on the field of battle. The book sells for the small sum of $1.50, and can be had from C. W. Haney, Belfast, and canvassers. Rockland will be supplied the last of the week.

POLICE COURT. Andrew Bates, of Belfast, was before the Court on the 10th on two warrants, one for drunkenness and disturbance, and one for assault and battery on Alf. Dyer, night police. He was found guilty and fined $10 and costs on each, amounting in all to $35.48. Appealed.....On Monday the 11th John Morse, of Montville was before Judge Boardman for drunkenness and for the larceny of a hat. The hat was owned by C. W. Sherman, Islesboro, and was taken from the hat rack of the New England House. Morse was fined $3 and costs in each warrant, the costs in one case being $3.50 and in the other $10.98. In default of payment he was committed to jail in the larceny case and the mittimus suspended on the other. Morse is a character. He is just from Mexico where he says he has been for thirteen years. A few weeks ago he says a centipede crawled over his body and the tracks of the reptile have left a mark as wide as a man's hand half way around the body. The wound to-day is very bad. He says he is trying whiskey as an antidote for the poison, but now wants an antidote for whiskey....Joel Foote, of Searsport, came to Belfast on the steamer Monday afternoon, very drunk. He was before the court on Tuesday and fined $1 and costs, amounting to $9.75, which he paid.

PERSONAL. We had a pleasant call Saturday from Mr. Frank P. Bennett of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, and Mr. Chas. E. Jennings, who does a general express business in Boston....Mrs. John G. Bourinot, of Ottowa, Canada, author of the prize essay on keeping a cow, published in the Journal some months ago, and grand daughter of the late Mrs. Rachel Porter of this city, with her daughter, is visiting relatives here.....Senator W. P. Frye and wife arrived in this city on Friday last, and went to Rockland Saturday afternoon. While here they were guests of Mrs. Wakefield G. Frye....The following Waldo county appointments have been made by Gov. Plaisted—Samuel A. Myrick, of Unity, J. N. Black Searsport, and Silas H. Bowler, of Palermo, as Trial Justices; W. S. Pottle, Montville, and M. Sylvester, Lincolnville, Justices of the Peace....The following Belfast Odd Fellows received appointments at the recent session of the G. L. and Encampment—I. O. Estes D. D. G. M., E. H. Haney, on the committee on returns and R. G. Dyer, D. D. G. P., and on the committee of judiciary....Prof. Bateman, of Searsmont, left on Friday for a lecturing tour in Pennsylvania....E. H. Haney, of this city, is canvassing Portland for Rev. Mr. Gerrish's new book, Army Life....John M. Kilgore, of Lowell, Mass., is visiting his brothers in this city....Daniel Burgess, and M. A. Knock, of Boston, are passing a vacation in Belfast....Mr. S. W. Nickerson, a former resident of Belfast, has arrived here from his home in Bridgeport Ct., to recuperate after a malarial attack. The sea breezes have proved wonderfully effective.....L. D. Smith and wife of Hartford, Conn. are visiting relatives in this city. ....Mrs. Fitz Simmons, of Boston and Mrs. Ware, of Thorndike, are guests of Mrs. Fred A. Gilmore, of this city....O. J. Lewis, of St. Louis, one of the largest shoe dealers in the United States, was in Belfast on Monday. He buys largely from the Belfast shoe factory.....Frank Pitcher and wife, of Chelsea, are at their old home, in this city.

TRANSFERS IN REAL ESTATE. The following are the transfers in real estate in Waldo county, for the week ending Aug 15th—Geo. C. Andrews, Searsmont, to Mathew Lassell, same town. Amanda F. Andrews, of Pittston, to Waldron P. Libbey. Alvin Berry, Stockton, to Betsey Billado, Prospect. Thomas Billado, Prospect, to Alvin Berry, Stockton. O. C. Cammett & al., Belmont, to D. C. Toothaker, Belfast. Anthony A. Coombs, Windsor, to John C. Sherman, Liberty. Hiram Estes, Troy, to Orrin P. Estes, same town. Eustice F. French, & als., Stockton, to Robert French, same town. Heirs of Wm. French, Stockton, to Robt. French, same town. Wm. B. French, Stockton, to Robt. French, same town. Chas. B. Getchell, Northport, to Chas. G. Proctor, Belfast. D. A. Greer & al., Belmont, to D. C. Toothaker, Belfast. Geo. W. Heal, New York city, to Mary E. Hodges, Lincolnville. Jane S. Howes, & al., to Esther M. Levensaller, Belfast. Hall & Cooper, Belfast, to A. G. Spencer, same town. Mary A. Hall, Belmont, to L. A. Knowlton, Belfast. Sewall C. Jackson, Beverly, to Daniel Sullivan, Searsport. L. A. Knowlton, Belfast, to Mary A. Hall, Belmont. John Mea, Winterport, to Thomas I. Hardy, same town. Montville Centre Cheese Co., to Robie F. Jackson, Montville. W. A. Morrill & al., Belmont, to D. C. Toothaker, Belfast. George Mears, Belmont, to Samuel Moody, same town. James E. Marden, Searsport, to James M. Nickerson, same town. Sally B. and Baldwin Muzzey, Searsmont, to Ancl Bartlett, same town. James E. Oxten, Montville, to Robie F. Jackson, same town. Benj. Rhoades & al, Liberty, to Chas. M. Rhoades, same town. Rosella W. Stevens, Prospect, to Hiram Estes, Troy. Jesse Smart, Troy, to Frances Call, same town. Estate A. W. Sproul, Montville, to Fred L. Howard, same town. Nancy M. Staples, & als., St. Paul, to Robt. French, Stockton. Sarah and Joel Small, Belfast, to Chas. H. Thurston Belfast. George Ward, Jr. Bowdoin, to Benj. Rhodes, Liberty. Thos. H. Wellman, Belmont, to Samuel Moody, same town. Nathan Ward, Thorndike, by will to Louisa Ward, same town. Sarah J. Young & als., to Gideon Richards, Belmont. W. and Helen P. Young, & al., to Esther M. Levensaller, Belfast.

Mackerel bit well on Tuesday and large quantities were taken in our bay. The fish are moving up the harbor.

A boy is wanted at the Mutual Union telegraph office in this city....see notice of the Gas Light Co....Franklin Family School of Topsham. See advt.

Ed. L. Whittier of Belfast, has leased for five years the battery buildings on the shore of the bay below the city. One of the buildings will be fitted up for a dance hall.

Soldiers in this city and vicinity who were members of the 19th Maine regiment are notified that the annual reunion of the veterans will be held at Waterville, Aug. 29th.

Palestine commandery of Knights Templar of this city has received its officers jewels which are of coin silver and very handsome. Ten candidates have been accepted into the new body.

Steamer Penobscot was in collison with a schooner near Seal Cove on Wednesday morning. The schooner was at anchor and in the dense fog the steamer came in contract with her jibboom. A hole was made as the steamer went forward.

W. C. Tuttle, of this city, who for twelve years has been the agent of Wood's organs, notifies his friends that he has a new lot which comprises the best organs ever kept by him. They are indeed fine instruments both in finish and tone. Those in want of an organ will make no mistake in purchasing one of Wood's. Go and look at them.

ANOTHER NEW VESSEL. McDonald & Brown, of this city, have contracted to build a three masted schooner of 500 tons to be launched January first. The schooner is to be owned by Capt. Mark Gray, of Bucksport, who is to command her, R. P. Buck, of New York, the builders and others. Work will begin immediately. This firm has an excellent reputation.

Capt. Baker, in digging for a well in the cellar of his store on Main street, struck a ledge two feet below the surface. Blasting into the ledge three feet a vein of pure soft water was struck which in this dry time flows freely. The excavation has been bricked and cemented and the Captain now has a fine well of water. His store will soon be ready for occupancy.

A citizen living on Church street had occasion to make frequent complaint of the disturbing crow of a neighbor's gigantic rooster. One day at dinner he found beside his plate a covered dish containing slices of a roasted shanghae, with onion dressing, and the defiant crow of that bird was heard no more. It was a most delicate and touching tribute to the demands of good neighborhood.

The following are the principal officers of Belfast Lodge No. 30 of Good Templars just installed for the current quarter: Harry Clifford W. C. T.; Linnie Davis, Vice Templar; Alice Hurd, Sec.; Ed. Frost Financial Sec'y: Annie Wildes, Treasurer; L. Gipson, Marshal; Mrs. Kate Emery, Chaplain; Elmer Rankin and J. W. Knowlton, Guards. The Lodge is in good condition and numbers 177 members. Meets Monday evening at Universalist vestry.

Capt. Fred A. Gilmore, of the new sch. St. Johns, wrote from Jacksonville that he arrived out after a passage of twenty two days. He had but 18 miles of fair wind, the remainder of the passage being a dead beat to windward. Was in company several days with the Fred A. Carle, and other vessels from Belfast. He never saw such smooth weather as he had on the passage. The captain writes that his new vessel works well and is better in every way than he anticipated. The schooner will load hard pine for New York.

LAW COURT. The rescript from the law court in the case of Gualdoupe Elwell & al. vs. Thomas Cunningham & al., has been received. This is the land case at Northport in which Mrs. Preston is interested. The pltfs. wanted to substitute an office copy for an original deed, and this was the point submitted to the court. The plaintiffs are non suited. The following is the rescript—

To lay the foundation for the introduction of an office copy, instead of the original deed under which he claims, by the heir of the grantee in the suit of the land, it is incumbent on such heir to prove the execution and genuineness of the deed which he claims is lost, and also to show that he has exhausted his apparent means to produce the original. The plaintiff has failed to do either. We cannot accept the inconsistent and uncertain testimony of Israel Wilson as they call on the first point as proof of the execution and genuineness of the deed. If the witness upon whom they rely to establish the second point is not mistaken in her testimony, there is a witness accessible, whom they do not call nor give a reason for not calling. If the witness knows where the deed is. Hence they have not exhausted their apparent means to produce the original, and make no case justifying a resort to secondary evidence.

MONROE. J. N. McKenney and party arrived home from their fishing cruise Saturday with plenty of fish.....Farmers are harvesting their grain this week....Mr. Albert White lost nearly all his stock of cattle consisting of one ox and 3 cows, by leaving Paris Green under the fence where they could reach it from the pasture.....Our cheeses are sold as fast as they are cured to Portland and Boston parties. ....Two of our old citizens died last week—Moody Mansure and James Paul.....The cheese factory building caught fire on Tuesday morn, but the flames were extinguished by members of the County Council who were holding a meeting that day. The fire caught from the chimney.

SANDY POINT. The Universalist society of Bangor have about $35,000 (a gift of the late Gen. Hersey) the interest of which is to be used to erect and support a "summer retreat" for children who would otherwise be obliged to pass the hot weather in the city. The trustees of the fund have decided to locate at "French's Beach" at this place, one of the loveliest spots on the river. It has become quite popular as a resort for picnics. A company from Searsport Harbor were there on Wednesday, and a large company from Stockton the following afternoon. ....Last Wednesday evening, Mrs. Cameron of California related some very interesting incidents of her work as a missionary among the Chinese in Oakland....Dr. Waring of Boston, and family are spending a few weeks in town ...Schr. Ella with a party of young gents, left here on Thursday for a cruise down the bay in search of pleasure and to prey upon the finny tribes....Mr. N. S. French leaves town this week for Weymouth Mass., to enter upon his duties as Prin. of the High School. ....Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Shute who have been spending a few weeks here returned to Camden last week....Mr. Elina Roberts, of Brooks, is in town canvass

A Pleasant Letter.

It Rings of a Grateful Heart and Gives Honor where Honor is Due.

Mr. William W. Chadwick, of Hatchville, Conn., writes under date of June 14, 1880, to Dr. Kennedy, to say that the use of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" has cured him of Gall Stone, from which he had experienced everything but comfort for a long time. Mr. Chadwick felt wholly cured when he wrote, and says: "I have had no pain for six months, and have also regained my flesh and can stand a fair day's work. I recommend Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to any one suffering from a deranged liver." Grateful patients are common. Dr. Kennedy is daily in receipt of letters from them, expressing similar sentiments. These letters are spontaneous and put in all varieties of phraseology, but invariably setting forth one thing—the value of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for many forms of disease. It may be just the thing you have been looking for. Is your Liver disordered? Have you Derangement of the Kidneys or Bladder, associated with Constipation of the Bowels? If so, you want "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy." Dr. Kennedy practices Medicine and Surgery in all their branches. Write and state your case frankly. Letters promptly answered. Address Dr. *David* Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. "Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists. 1m32

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE. CURES BILIOUSNESS, AND SKIN DISEASES.

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

[TRADE MARK.

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

The Best Remedy Known to Man.

12,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties

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

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

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

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

Bucksport, Hancock Co., Me.

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

Dresden Mills, Lincoln Co., Me.

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

York, York Co., Me.

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

Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.

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

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village, in which I have no agent. Particulars given on application. 1y45

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

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

CONQUEROR

OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

THE BEST

KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL as it acts **directly** on the **Kidneys, Liver** and **Bowels**, restoring them **at once** to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and **Incontinence** and **Retention of Urine.**

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease and **all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs.**

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the **Liver** to healthy action, removing the causes that produce **Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, &c.**

By the use of **HUNT'S REMEDY,** the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the *only cure* for all kinds of kidney diseases.

HUNT'S REMEDY is *purely vegetable,* and is a sure cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when all other medicine fails.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

Prices, 75 cents and $1.25. 1y28

WHEAT BITTERS.

THE Great LIQUID **FOOD** FOR BLOOD, BRAIN AND NERVES.

☞ A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE MEDICINE, RICH IN PHOSPHATES AND NOT A CHEAP, ALCOHOLIC DRINK. ☜ Highly recommended by Chemists and Physicians as

A POSITIVE TONIC, ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE AND RELIABLE,

as it does not stimulate the brain or irritate the system and leave deleterious effects. On the contrary, it furnishes just that which is necessary to the brain, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies the heart's blood, and thereby makes only the best flesh, bone and muscle. ☞ It works wonders, curing **NERVOUS and GENERAL DEBILITY, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, INSOMNIA.** Produces a healthy action of the Liver and Kidneys, fortifying the system against the miasmatic influences, and will be found invaluable in all pulmonary and bronchial difficulties. DELICATE FEMALES, NURSING MOTHERS and WEAKLY CHILDREN can find no remedy equal to this healthful blood and nerve food tonic. ☞ For sale by all Druggists. $1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by WHEAT BITTERS CO., Office 19 Park Place, New York City.

1yr6eow

Teaching School and Boarding Around.

My thoughts go back to the rosy prime,
And memory paints anew the scenes
Afar in the bleak New England clime,
Though half a century intervenes.
On a highway corner the school-house stands,
Under an elm tree broad and tall,
And rollicking children in laughing bands
Come at the master's warning call.
They pile together their sleds and skates,
Hang hats and hoods in the entryway,
And gathering pencils, books and slates,
Diligent study succeeds to play.
A mountain stream turns a gray stone mill,
That runs with a low and slumberous sound,
And there in fancy I wander still,
Teaching school and boarding around.

Near by is a mansion large and square,
With doors and casements of faded red,
A stoop that shades from the Summer glare,
And wood well piled in the sheltering shed.
There's an ancient barn with swallow holes
High in the gable, three in a line;
The lithe bay colt in the deep snow rolls;
From racks of hay feed the docile kine.
Closely are huddled the timorous sheep,
As the flails resound from the threshing-floor;
The pilfering poultry stealthily creep
And silently watch at the open door
For each stray kernel of shelling grain.
Full of content was the lot I found
Among the farm folk, honest and plain,
Teaching school and boarding around.

The farmer's table has lavish supplies:
Chicken and sausage of flavor rare,
Crullers and cookies, and puddings and pies.
Are items rich in the bill of fare.
The teacher sleeps in a full, soft bed,
Kept clean for guests, in the great spare room,
With gay chintz curtains over his head,
And blankets wove in the old hand-loom.
The thrifty wife, ere the break of day,
Springs from her rest though the morn is cool,
And, breakfast ended, we haste away
O'er the shining crust to the district school.
Here morals are pure and manners sincere,
And men in the church and State renowned
Have made the first step in a high career,
Teaching school and boarding around.

In the moonlight evening, long and still,
The youth assemble from many a farm;
Though the air without is crisp and chill,
There's a bright wood fire and a welcome warm.
Nuts and apples are handed around,
The hands of the clock get a backward turn,
Innocent frolic and mirth abound,
Till low in the sockets the candles burn.
Young men and maidens of artless ways
Are drawn together in groups like this;
Their hands are joined in the rural plays,
And sweet lips meet in the guileless kiss;
Twin hearts are linked with a golden chain,
And love with marriage is early crowned.
How oft I dream I am there again,
Teaching school and boarding around.
[Harper's.

Gems of Thought.

He who often swears distrusts his own words.

Apology is only egotism wrong side up.—[Holmes.

Money is a good servant, but a dangerous master. [Bonhours.

A friend is long a-getting, and soon lost, like a merchant's riches. [F. Lyly.

Our happiness and misery are trusted to our conduct, and made to depend upon it. [Bishop Butler.

Trust not to the omnipotence of gold, nor say unto it, "Thou art my confidence." [Sir T. Browne.

There was a pleasant Sabbath peacefulness on everything which it was good to feel. [American Notes.

A very considerable share of the diseases and deaths of our race are the natural effects of sin, or wrong-doing. [Bushnell.

There is no trait more valuable than a determination to persevere when the right thing is to be accomplished. [J. C. Fields.

There is a beautiful moral feeling connected with everything in rural life that is not dreamed of in the philosophy of the city. [Longfellow.

Had Adam plucked the apple, if it had bin a good one, he'd never thought uv his wife at home; but would have gobbled it all. [Tabitha Primrose.

Truth is the food of the human spirit, which could not grow in its majestic proportions without clearer and more truthful views of God and his universe. [Garfield.

Love does not aim simply at the conscious good of the beloved object; it is not satisfied without perfect loyalty of heart; it aims at its own completeness. [George Eliot.

Faith is not a form but a spirit; not an idle fancy of the brain, but a life in the heart. It is everything and anything which busies you about duty for Christ's sake. [W. L. Budington.

How can a man name his child William? The horrid idea of the partner of his joys and sorrows presenting him with a *Bill!* and to have that Bill continually in the house, constantly running up and down stairs—always unsettled! [Lieut. Derby.

When women are the advisers, the lords of creation don't take the advice till they have persuaded themselves that it is just what they had intended to do; then they act upon it, and if it succeeds they give the weaker vessel half the credit of it; if it fails, they generally give her the whole. [Louisa Alcott.

The men in cities who are the centre of energy, the driving wheels of trade, politics or practical arts, and the women of beauty and genius are the children or grandchildren of farmers, and are spending the energies which their fathers' hardy, silent life accumulated in frosty furrows, in poverty, necessity and darkness. [Emerson.

"Women's Rights" was their *bete noir,* unless they could vote—a husband. In the chances of Matrimony they lived and moved and had their being. Moral, political, social and religious systems were worked out by them to the same conclusion. Here stood man, the substance, there woman, the shadow; man, the bread-winner, woman, the bread-eater; man, the toiler, woman, the toy; man, the thinker, woman, the echo. [Marion Harland.

He Had Heard.

A good story is told of one of the old-time Philadelphia Quakers, whose sterling integrity was ingenuously commingled with worldly shrewdness. He was an extensive vessel owner, and during his life made a fortune, which has since, in the hands of his heirs, been doubled again and again. At one time, when a long period of stormy weather had greatly delayed shipping of all kinds, he became alarmed for the safety of a ship loaded with a most valuable cargo and several weeks overdue. Going to an insurance agent he truthfully told him that he feared the vessel had been lost, but if the agent wished to take the risk he had no objections. Of course the agent hesitated and put him off from day to day, hoping for private information regarding the missing craft. One bright morning the Quaker drove up to the insurance office and called to the agent; "Thee need not make out those papers; I have heard from the ship." Instantly the office was in a bustle, and in a few moments the agent came hurrying forward, exclaiming; "Oh, you are too late: the papers are already made out; here they are." As the Quaker looked them over (the ink being scarcely dry), the agent asked: "Well what have you heard? "I have heard," responded the Quaker, with child-like simplicity, as he put the documents in his pocket, "I have heard that the ship has gone to the bottom."

The protracted drouth has done serious injury to growing crops in this section. Corn has been "set back" and the leaves are badly rolled. Potato vines are seared and yellow, and the tubers are small. Grain is drying up and ripening prematurely. The earth has become parched and resembles a bed of ashes more than anything else. Plant life has suffered much more than it otherwise would if May and June had not been so wet. Had the first part of the season been moderately dry the plants would have sent their roots down deep into the soil in search of moisture; but being wet the roots were extended over the surface of the ground. Thus when the drouth struck so suddenly the roots were not in a situation and did not run deep enough to draw from the earth an adequate amount of water for the sustenance of the plants.

There has not been a bad cause of any kind in this country since the Democratic party was founded which it has not fostered in order to gain its votes. Slavery, secession, repudiation, cheap money, Mormonism, Ku-Kluxism, free rum—all have been nursed and petted by the Democracy, sometimes openly, sometimes secretly. One by one disaster has overtaken all, and whenever one goes down the glorious old Democracy totters a little nearer to its grave. [New York Tribune.

Gov. Foster says that it costs Ohio $3,000,000 a year to support its poor, and that $2,500,000 of that is directly chargeable to the liquor traffic. The entire saloon interest in the State pays less than $300,000 in taxes, leaving the rest of the taxpayers to foot the balance of the cost of free trade in intoxicants.

The peach crop of Maryland is estimated at nearly three million baskets.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments, you will be wise, well and happy and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

The paragraphers tell of a countryman who, on seeing the yacht Psyche, exclaimed: "P-s-y-c-h-e! Gosh! What a way to spell fish!"

A true friend to the weak and convalescent is Brown's Iron Bitters.

While the British were shelling Alexandria, we more practical Yankees continued shelling peas and peanuts.

DR. KLINE'S Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all Nerve Diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philada., Pa. 5m33

"Isn't this cheese a little old?" asked the customer of the grocery clerk. "I don't know," answered the boy; "I'm only a passenger here. You must ask the skipper."

An Impossibility.

Deserving articles are always appreciated. The exceptionable cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use.

Old lady (to druggist)—"Are you quite sure this is carbonate of soda—not arsenic?" Druggist—"Quite, ma'am; try it, and judge for yourself.

How it was Done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy and good natured all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured."

It is a curious fact that no man in the world wants to be rich; he only asks for enough, and surely that is a reasonable request.

Life's a Conundrum.

When judiciously used, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS are in themselves a remedy for all the evils arising from impurities of the blood, which never fail to make the patient long-lived and happy. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. For sale by R. H. Moody, Belfast.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

1yr7

THE

IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH and HANDKERCHIEF.

6m14

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

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

—CURES—

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

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

PERUVIAN SYRUP

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

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 80 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

1yreow48

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives **universal satisfaction.** No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. **BEWARE** of imitations well designed to mislead. **PEARLINE** is the **ONLY SAFE** labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of **JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.**

26teow2I

WANTED.

A MAN TO WORK ON A SMALL FARM NEAR Searsport Village, also a woman to do house work. Apply at once to J. C. NICKELS. Searsport, July 26, 1882.—31tf

Eight Thousand Feet OF FLOOR ROOM.

J. C. THOMPSON & SON

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

Having one of the LARGEST and BEST STOCKS of

Furniture, Looking Glasses,

FEATHERS, MATRESSES,

Table Cutlery, Crockery, Kitchen Goods,

—ALSO—

CASKETS, COFFINS,

Robes & Trimming Goods,

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

PICTURE FRAMES ON HAND

AND MADE TO ORDER.

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

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

J. C. Thompson & Son.

Belfast, April 6, 1882.—3m28

BEAVERS

ARE industrious, work cheap and do their work well. So do the denizens of Beaver St., where you can get more real value for your money than at any other place in Belfast. Therefore you make a mistake if you

Buy a Carriage

of any kind before you go to

HANSON'S REPOSITORY,

where you can obtain any thing you want in the shape of light carriages. Remember my

Concord Wagons

take the lead, and my

Grocery Wagons

can't be beat and are warranted right up to the handle. I can't sell you at "SCOOT" PRICES, but will give you 100 cents in value for every dollar you pay me. Don't forget that I sell

"Sargent's" Top Carriages

of every style. Am receiving almost daily by boat. People will buy them for they know they are good, but some seem surprised that the prices are more than others ask for Amesbury work. Therefore I shall add

A New Feature

to my business. I will supply "SCOOTS" to order at short notice and bottom prices, say $45 and upward. Also

Carriages Exchanged.

Bring your old one and get a new one. I have some good trades in second hand work.

WANTED—A few more good salesmen to solicit orders in their towns. Terms to suit purchasers.

H. G. BICKNELL, the painter, will show you the wagons when I am not in town. 1tf

E. F. HANSON,

Beaver St., Mansfield Stand.

BELFAST, MAINE.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT

Governor of Maine

Is not so important to me as to call the attention of the public to the

Glass and Crockery

department of my store. In addition to my stock of

Dry & Fancy Goods,

I have one of the LARGEST and BEST selections of

GLASS & CROCKERY WARE

to be found in Waldo County.

As an inducement I will make the following offer for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS:

Any one purchasing $5 worth of Goods I will present them With a set of STONE CHINA HANDLE TEAS.

COME AND SEE ME.

RILA KITTRIDGE.

Belfast, May 11, 1882.—19tf

Black, French, Spanish AND Cream

LACES

In all widths, and Lace Goods of all kinds, the

Largest Stock in the City,

AT POPULAR PRICES, AT

25tf

B. F. WELLS'.

THE BEST IN THE LAND.

The Alden Fruit Vinegar!

Absolute Purity and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Note carefully what the following eminent chemists say as to its purity and excellence:

"Contains no adulteration, and am able to recommend it as Pure and Wholesome Vinegar." [James F. Babcock, State Assayer, late Professor Chemistry in Boston University and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

"Proves to be free from deleterious substances, and find no free sulphuric acid." [Jno. M. Ordway, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY

SWAN & SIBLEY BROS.,

BELFAST, MAINE. 3m21

ORGANS

—AND—

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Samples of our New Styles, showing many improvements in cases and musical effects may be seen at the warerooms of

W. C. TUTTLE, Belfast.

Call and see them or send to us for illustrated catalogue. 3teow29

GEO. WOODS & CO.,

Cambridgeport, Mass.,

—OR—

608 Washington Street, - - Boston.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A new lot of driving and work horses just received. Also a top buggy, phaeton, shifting poles and driving harness for sale. I am constantly receiving new horses, which will be sold at a bargain. ELIJAH SHUMAN. Belfast, Aug. 10, 1882.—29tf

A School Wanted.

A FALL SCHOOL wanted by a Normal. Best of references given. Address TEACHER, Box 18, Searsport, Me. 31

Real Estate by Auction!

I propose to sell my farm and real estate in Belfast by auction, **Saturday, August 26, 1882,** if not disposed of previously by private sale. My homestead farm is located on Belmont Avenue about ¼ mile from the post-office, and consists of about 65 acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation, and is in a high state of fertility. The farm cuts some 55 tons of clean hay, and has an apple orchard of 350 trees, mostly young, which bore 450 bushels last year. The buildings consist of a large and conveniently arranged farm house, ell and barn, in good condition and suitable for such a farm. Water privilege excellent—large cisterns in the house and barn, beside a never failing well. Also a lot of land comprising some 27 acres lying on the opposite side of the road, about ⅔ of which is under cultivation. Also a house lot of some acre and ½ near by on said avenue. At the same time will sell one work horse; one colt four months old; one three year old thoroughbred Jersey cow; two Jersey heifers; one top buggy. From its location and general character this is considered one of the best farms in Waldo county, and it will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The premises and property above described may be examined at any time. I have also the following real estate for private sale: A wood lot of about 63 acres lying in the southwest part of the city, and some 30 acres of pasture land located in the town of Northport, both of which will be sold at a bargain. Also five shares in Masonic Temple Association, and two shares in Belfast & M. H. L. R. R. Co. **WM. N. HALL.**

Belfast, Aug. 1, 1882.—3t

Unity Village High School.

THE FALL TERM WILL BEGIN

Monday, Aug. 28, 1882,

and continue 10 weeks under the instruction of

PRINCE E. LUCE, Principal,

with competent assistants.

TUITION:

Primary Grade	**$1.50**
Common English	**2.50**
Higher English	**3.50**
Language	**4.50**

Good board and conveniences for self-boarding at very reasonable rates. Send for circular containing list of studies taught in both schools; the necessary qualification to enter the High school; the arrangement and classification of the studies into three courses, Normal, English and Scientific, Text books used, &c., &c. Catalogues sent post paid on application to the Principal or to

JAS. S. CRAIG, Agent.

Unity, Aug. 1, 1882.—3t

New Marble Shop!

In Langworthy Building.

W. T. HOWARD.

Manufacturer of and dealer in

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, GRAVESTONES AND MARBLE SHELVES,

of the best Italian and American Marble. Vases, Bouquet Holders and usual variety of marble work on hand, at the very lowest prices.

CHURCH STREET.

Belfast, April 27, 1882.—18

REFUNDING LOAN

—OF THE—

CITY OF BELFAST.

HOLDERS OF BELFAST CITY BONDS are requested to present them to the City Treasurer or to either of the Banks in Belfast for payment or exchange for secured 4 per cent. bonds.

AUGUSTUS PERRY, City Treas.

Belfast, July 19, 1882.—29tf

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Are you suffering from FEVER AND AGUE AND MALARIA?

"LEWIS' RED JACKET BITTERS"

is the only known PURELY VEGETABLE preparation, now before the public, that will effect a **quick and sure cure.** *It never fails!*

Contains No Mineral Or Poisonous Substance.

FREE FROM SEDIMENT.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Constipation, Sour Eructations of the Stomach and Nervousness, invariably yield to the vegetable remedies in "Lewis' Red Jacket Bitters."

FEMALE DIFFICULTIES

in Young or Old, Married or Single, yield readily to this invaluable "family medicine."

Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice "Lewis' Red Jacket Bitters"

Stimulates the inactive "Liver" to healthfully exert itself, relieves the Bowels, not violently, but effectually, and strengthens the Stomach.

Read what Eminent New Haven Physicians and Chemists say, Graduates of the Great University

YALE COLLEGE.

New Haven, Conn. June 8th, 1882.

Messrs LEWIS & CO., Gentlemen.

From a careful consideration of the formula of the "Red Jacket Bitters" prepared by you, I am unable to discover anything of a *Mineral or deleterious nature* among the ingredients entering into its composition.

Very Truly Yours,
William D. Anderson, M. D.

New Haven, Conn. June 8th, 1882.

Messrs LEWIS & CO.,

Having examined the formula and subjected to a *careful analysis* the preparation known as "Red Jacket Bitters," I hereby certify to the fact that it contains no Mineral or poisonous substance, and is composed of excellent material.

V. M. DOW, M. D.

LEWIS & CO. Proprietors New Haven Conn.

Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free, send for one.

6m30*

BOSTON,

The Largest and Most Successful Commercial School in America.

Gives Training by Practice, in a **select** and **thoroughly practical course of study,** intended to meet the wants of those who know by experience that our Public Schools are not preparing the young in a **direct manner for the active duties of life,** and is the **first School** in the country to present a **practical** and **useful** course of training entirely void of all the **objectionable features of the culture-cramming system.**

As thorough and complete training is given in this school to those who desire to prepare for **Mercantile Pursuits** as is given in Technical Schools to those who choose a profession. 6t28

Next School Year Begins Sept. 4th.

Pupils received at any time, if there are vacancies. For circular of terms, or admission, address the Principal,

H. E. HIBBARD, 608 Washington Street.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM T. THAYER and FRANCIS S. CHASE, of Swanville, in the County of Waldo, by their mortgage deed dated the 1st day of June A. D. 1881, and recorded in the Waldo County Registry of Deeds, book 187, page 417, conveyed to me, the undersigned, a certain parcel of real estate situated in said Swanville, and bounded as follows on said first day of June to wit: Beginning at Dead Brook, near land owned by Nelson Curtis; thence, southerly, by said brook, and land owned by N. Abbott's heirs and land of Benj. Patterson, to land owned by the undersigned; thence westerly, by land of the undersigned, to Dead Brook; thence, northerly, by land of Charles H. Elwell, George Rowe, and Nelson Curtis, to land owned by Nelson Curtis; thence, easterly, by said Curtis laid, to place of beginning. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage has been broken, now, therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage. CHARLES C. MARDEN.

Dated this 8th day of August A. D. 1882.—3w32

LAW NOTICE.

A. G. JEWETT having disposed of the milking establishment on his farm, will endeavor to make it for the *interest* of litigating parties and their counsel to call on him for professional aid instead of going out of the county for it, as he will now give his time to his profession, and the service of his clients, who will find him in his office *daily* from 9 A. M. to 12 at noon, and from 2 to 5 P. M, and at his house at all other hours of the day ready to attend to clients. The Waldo Bar embodies all the legal talent required to try both sides of any case in court, and need not submit to the mortification of going out of the county for professional assistance. A. G. JEWETT.

Feb. 14, 1882.—6m10

"Blood Will Tell!"

WILL be kept on the premises of the subscriber, Brooks, for service this season, Jersey bull REPPO (No. 336 Me. State Jersey herd book.) Bred by Geo. Blanchard & Bro., Cumb. Ctr., Broadmoor Farm. Sire, "Coronus," dam, "Bessie Fuller." Sire and dam are from the best milk and butter strains of blood. Reppo has very yellow skin and ear, remarkable fine milk points, and good escutcheon. A very superior bull. Terms, $1. Cows sold or unreturned considered with calf. Bills payable Jan. 1, 1883. 15tf J. W. LANG.

MUSIC!

THE MONROE CORNET BAND having procured a new set of instruments and uniforms, are ready to furnish music for all celebrations, excursions and campaign meetings, on reasonable terms. Apply to FRANKLIN CHASE, WILLARD TWOMBLY.

Monroe, Me., June 18, 1882.—25tf

PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,

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

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

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

BOSTON, October 19, 1870.

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

Yours truly, GEORGE DRAPER.

Boston, January 1, 1882.—1yrl

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. 1yr29

Hambletonian Chief!

SIRED BY

Middletown, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

—DAM—

Mary Hulse by Feeley's American Star.

Will make the season of 1882 at

BAY VIEW STOCK FARM.

For conditions and terms, inquire of

F. A. GROSS, Foreman.

Belfast, June 1, 1882.—29tf

SAMUEL LITTLE, Pres. WM. J. BRIDE, Treas.

BOSTON LEAD MFG CO.

Office, 24 and 26 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

"BOSTON STAR BRAND"

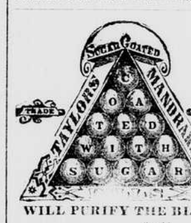
PURE WHITE LEAD.

RED LEAD AND LITHARGE.

LEAD PIPE & SHEET LEAD.

TIN and TIN LINED PIPE, PUMPS, SOLDER, &c.

GOLD MEDAL awarded by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association in 1881. 6m8



Are too well known to need search. Are Unequaled for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague.

WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD!

3m23

E. W. METCALF & CLARENCE HALE

ARE ASSOCIATED

Solicitors & Practitioners

BEFORE THE

Court of Commissioners Of Alabama Claims.

Address: Washington, D. C., and Portland, Me.

Refer, by permission, to—Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Sec'y of the Navy, Hon. William P. Frye, U. S. Senate, Hon. Eugene Hale, U. S. Senate, Hon. B. F. Jonas, U. S. Senate, Hon. T. B. Reed, M. C., Maine, Hon. W. W. Crapo, M. C., Mass., Shellabarger & Wilson, Washington, D. C., Moses Taylor & Co., New York City. 22

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The beautiful and desirable residence built and occupied by Rev. S. GOODENOUGH, is offered for sale. It is pleasantly situated on Congress street, contains 11 rooms, has a fine stable attached, with a large garden and young fruit trees in bearing in the rear, and a tasteful lawn and shrubbery in front. Owing to the contemplated removal of the owner, this valuable property will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or of P. HERSEY, ESQ.

Belfast, June 22d, 1882.—25tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

Will be sold at a bargain, a nice cottage house on Race St., known as the MEADER house, containing seven rooms, well built and only three years old. The lot contains one fourth of an acre of land. The location is one of the best in the city, overlooking the bay and only ten minutes walk from the post-office. Inquire of J. F. WILSON.

Belfast, April 27, 1882.—18

American Hotel.

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

1yr13 **American Hotel, Belfast, Me.**

Farm for Sale.

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

11tf

Book Sale. Prices Reduced.

150 VOLUMES FROM REV. S. GOODENOUGH'S library, marked down from 25 to 50 per cent. lower still, at C. W. HANEY'S store. Among which are—**One set of Dick's Works, 2 vols., $2.00; History of Jewish Church, 2 vols., $1.50; set of Rollin's Histories, 2 vols., $1.50; The Land and Its Story, 75c.; Life of Christ, Beecher) 75c.; Comparative Physiology, $1.00; Channing's Works, set 3 vols., $1.50; Channing's Memoirs, 3 vols., 75c.** And many other valuable works at from one-fifth to one-third off cost.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address **J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.** 13eow

TO THE CAMP GROUND

BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY the Belfast Livery Co will run a coach every Sunday afternoon to the Camp Ground, leaving the American and New England Houses, Belfast, at 1.30 P. M. Returning will leave the Camp Ground at 5 P. M.

BELFAST LIVERY CO.

Belfast, June 29, 1882.—3w26

THOMAS S. RICH & CO.

Commission Merchants,

No. 118 South Market Street, - Boston

References, by permission.

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

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JOEL KNIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

—AND—

LUMBER BROKERS,

**9 Merchants Row, Room 4, Up Stairs,