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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.]

Keeping Vegetables in Winter.

The storage of the bountiful harvests of autumn, for use in winter, is attracting more and more attention every year, so that our winter market is now almost always well supplied with a variety of roots, such as onions, beets, carrots, turnips, &c., as well as plenty of fresh cabbages, celery and spinach, and also squashes.

The requirements of these crops for keeping well, are very different, and depend upon conditions of temperature and moisture, which are easy enough to understand, but by no means easy to control, in our fickle and ever changing climate. Thus the cool, damp cellar is a good place to keep roots and apples, provided they can be kept moist and cold enough to prevent wilting. This is quite out of the question in the modern dwelling house cellar, in which the hot-air or steam furnace keeps up a constant disturbance of the air, and produces a dryness and warmth ruinous to the preservation of roots. Even when a partition separates the furnace from the store room, the careless neglect to shut a door, or the cracks that often occur in a board partition, are frequently the occasion of a dryness and heat in the store room, utterly unsuited to the preservation of such products as potatoes or apples. There are other good reasons for not using the house cellar for storing vegetables; if neglected in spring and summer, the remnant that remains at this season frequently becomes a nuisance, and a cause of disease in the household. For these reasons, it is better to make a cellar under some shed or outbuilding house, or the barn, for roots and apples.

The conditions required for keeping spinach are very similar, namely, a low temperature, near the freezing point, and very slight circulation of air. A cellar, ordinarily built, mostly under ground, is apt to be too warm, and for this reason a cellar whose walls rise slightly above the surface is better. The spinach is spread upon shelves, with spaces between the boards to allow free circulation of air; usually two or three shelves are built over each other, and the spinach is piled upon them about six inches deep; slight ventilation is needed to keep the spinach well, but not too much, for it is easily damaged by either freezing hard or by wilting; slight freezing does no harm, if it can be kept from thawing frequently. A cold frame covered with sashes and shutters will keep spinach pretty well for a month or two after cutting it, but is too subject to frequent freezing and thawing in changeable weather, to answer well for a longer time.

Celery keeps well under similar conditions, except that it should never be allowed to freeze at all after blanching. It is usually stored by heeling it in, quite thickly, in the bottom of a pit, which is covered with boards, and the boards protected from frost by a heavy coat of leaves, spent tan or red grass. It will not keep well in a common cellar, unless buried up in sand or loam, the air of a cellar being so dry as to cause it to wilt.

Onions keep well in a cold, dry cellar, if not too early; they should be stored in a dry loft, or on a barn floor, until cold weather endangers their freezing, say about Thanksgiving time, when they may be barreled and put in a cellar. They will also keep well on the floor of a loft, if allowed to freeze slightly, and then covered with hay to prevent frequent and sudden thawing, which injures them; they will endure about as much frost as apples.

To keep other roots, such as beets, carrots, and turnips, from wilting, it is a good plan to put them up in barrels with sands, or to pile them in the cellar about four feet deep, and cover the pile with a little straw or coarse litter, to prevent evaporation. If the cellar is kept cold, they will not sprout and grow; but this is not always easy to do, as mild weather approaches in spring, at which season a good pit keeps the roots in better order than any cellar can do.

To keep squashes well, very different conditions are essential. The squash is a tropical plant, and will not well endure cold weather; even an approach to the freezing point below 40 deg. injures them in keeping, and if the temperature can be kept uniformly above 50 deg. from the time they are harvested, it will be all the better; free circulation of air is essential also, especially when they are first gathered, and for several weeks afterward. A cellar with a furnace in it, where the temperature is above 50 deg., will keep them well. But a cellar without a fire is too damp and cold, and they will not keep long in it. One of the best places to be found in most houses for keeping squashes, is a closet against the kitchen chimney. They need looking over every two weeks, to pick out the specked ones; they keep pretty well till spring if carefully watched; the hard shelled squashes, like the Hubbard and Marblehead, keep very much better than the turban and narrow varieties, which are mostly used in autumn for pies, &c.

Tomatoes picked quite green, just before frost endangers their destruction, and spread out upon the benches of a greenhouse, or under the glass of a hot bed, will ripen after several days' exposure to the warmth of the sun, and prove very acceptable after the frost has destroyed the vines.

String beans may be easily dried by spreading them on a roof or other convenient place, and furnish an excellent winter dish: they need only to be soaked, and cooked as if freshly picked. This method is not so generally known and practiced as it should be—string beans are a delicate dish in midwinter, and well worth the slight trouble of saving them. Lima beans shelled and dried, make most excellent stewed beans in the winter season, so much better than ordinary peas, that one would be quite surprised at the difference, who never tried it.

The method of preserving cabbage for winter will be described in another paper. W. D. Philbrick in New England Farmer.

Early Rose Potatoes

The following brief history of the Early Rose Potato, from the American Cultivator, may be of interest to our readers. The Early Rose is a great favorite, and, thus far, has probably no rival as a market variety:

The Early Rose was first raised from the seed of the "Garnet Chili," by Albert Bresee, of Hortonville, Vt. As to the prices paid for earliest specimens of this potato we have no authentic record, but we do know that in the spring of 1868, D. S. Heffron, of Utica, N. Y., sold to Mr. Conover, of New Jersey, 153 11-13 bushels of Early Rose potatoes for the round sum of $10,000, or at the rate of $65 per bushel. The latter firm sold to another grower at the same time 125 bushels at the rate of $80 per bushel, or $220 per barrel of 2¾ bushels. In small quantities the Early Rose was sold at prices yet higher than these. Mr. Bresee received in 1868 for single tubers of the variety known as "Bresee's King of the Earlies," $50 each. The sudden increase of the product of single tubers is thus accomplished: By employing a propagating house, cutting the shoots from a single potato, taking off cuttings as soon as the plants are six inches high, which latter are potted and plunged in a border with bottom heat, and in turn yielding other cuttings, increasing in a geometric ratio, there having been secured in a single season many thousands of these plants from a single potato.

ICE CREAM CAKE. Half a cup of butter, one of sugar, half of milk, two of flour, three eggs (the whites beaten separately), one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half of saleratus. Flavor with lemon. Bake in thin sheets in a quick oven. This is nice to eat, while fresh, with ice cream. [Miss M. Parloa's Receipts.

Agricultural History of Franklin County.

We are quite positive there is no spot in New England where facts present a test so perfect of the relative profits of agricultural industry. Through the whole county not one of the pioneer settlers can be named who brought wealth with him, or through inheritance received it afterwards. For three-fourths of a century, separated by long hilly roads from any navigable waters, no commercial enterprise was practicable beyond supplying an agricultural population with articles of necessity, and the marketing of agricultural products. The cost of transportation kept the investment of capital, owned elsewhere, out of every branch of manufacturing industry here. Fishing, mining, ship-building, lumbering, &c., upon which other counties have partially depended, and from which with commerce, they have derived much of their surplus capital, have added nothing to ours. We are speaking of the Sandy River Valley, not the region communicating with the Androscoggin north of the Saddleback range of mountains. A comparatively small amount of ship timber, and a little pine and hardwood lumber, have been carried out of the country for a market since the railroad has been in operation; but it presumed that more money has been paid for pine lumber brought from the Kennebec, and for lumber used in cabinet and carriage making, machine-work, &c., for the supply of our domestic wants, than has ever been added to our capital for all the produce of our forests carried to an outside market. The fact we wished to impress is this: that the whole aggregate of the capital now invested in farms, mills, roads, bridges, houses, churches, cattle, horses and sheep, together with the large estates which have been accumulated here and carried out of the county, or invested in stocks in other regions, and the amount carried West by an unbroken tide of emigration, has been dug out of the soil of Franklin in less than a century. Some incidental consideration essential to the lessons of our history must be alluded to in connection with the question, What has agricultural industry, unassisted by any other enterprise or investment, done for a community of 17 towns in the interior of Maine? It has, for nearly a century, supported, in comparative affluence, an average population of 20,000. The families composing our population have always been "high livers." All dairy products have been used in almost every family in what would be, in cities, called reckless extravagance. For more than half the period eggs were not worth carrying out of the county, and, with poultry, were lavishly used in almost every family. Veal and lamb, beef and pork have been used with an extravagance which would appall a city community, or a community of manufactures or mechanics. And what community depending on other business ever had the luxury of such fires on a hearth around which to spend a winter's evening, as our exhaustless supplies of the best fuel have furnished? No city or manufacturing community, of the same proportional population, ever consumed an amount of fruit half equal to that on which the rural population of Franklin have luxuriated. And what business ever, or anywhere, clothed a community of 20,000 up to the average point of as respectable a standard? And again, what city community ever had the rent of an average of as roomy and comfortable dwellings? Thus our history illustrates and records an unimpeachable answer to the question, Does farming pay?

Up to the time when railroad communication was established with an outside market, the people of Franklin encountered peculiar disadvantages which gave a special direction to their agricultural investments. In consequence of the distance of a produce market, little of the money brought into the county or value rendered for imported goods was exchanged for heavy articles of produce. The wealth and prosperity to which Franklin has attained as an agricultural community is traceable to the fact that its people were compelled to regard the territory as a grazing region. And just in proportion as grazing, that is, "stock growing," was made a specialty, their progress and prosperity have been conspicuous. The writer knows of no instance where a Franklin farmer has kept out of speculation and experiment, and made a specialty of grazing through a series of years, who has not become pecuniarly independent. [Wilton Record.

How to Tell a Good Potato.

Here is a good place in which to impart what is a secret to the vast majority of people, and it is one well worth knowing. It is simply how to tell a good potato; that is, as well as it can be done without cooking it, for sometimes even experts are deceived. Take a sound potato, and paying no attention to its outward appearance, divide it into two pieces with your knife and examine the exposed surfaces. If there is so much water or "juice" that seemingly a slight pressure would cause it to fall off in drops, you may be sure it will be "soggy" after it is boiled. These are the requisite qualities for a good potato which must appear when one is cut in two: For color, a yellowish white: if it is a deep yellow the potato will not cook well; there must be a considerable amount of moisture, though not too much; rub the two pieces together and a white froth will appear around the edges and upon the two surfaces; this signifies the presence of starch, and the more starch, and consequently froth, the better the potato, while the less there is the poorer it will cook. The strength of the starchy element can be tested by releasing the hold upon one piece of the potato, and, if it still clings to the other, this in itself is a very good sign. These are the experiments generally made by experts, and they are ordinarily willing to buy on the strength of their turning out well, though, as stated above, these tests are by no means infallible. [San Francisco Call.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2631; sheep and lambs, 4139; swine, 15,000; veals, 55; number of western cattle, 2321; northern and eastern cattle, 310.

Prices of beef cattle ℔ 100 ℔ live weight, extra quality, $6 75@7 25; first, $5 75@6 50; second, $5 37½@5 75; third, $4 62½@5 25; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3@4 50.

Brighton Hides, 9c ℔ ℔. Brighton Tallow, 6½@7c ℔ ℔; Country Hides, 7½c ℔ ℔; Country Tallow, 4½@4½c ℔ ℔; Calf Skins, 14@12c. ℔ ℔; Northern Lamb Skins, 65c@$1 each.

Working Oxen—We quote sales of 1 pair girth 5 ft., 4 inches, live weight 2300 ℔, $100; 1 pair girth 6 ft., 6 inches, live weight 2500 ℔, $120; 1 pair 3 year olds, girth 6 ft., 6 inches, live weight 2400 ℔, $110; 1 pair girth 6 feet, 8 inches, live weight 2700 ℔, $140; 1 pair girth 7 ft., 0 inches, live weight 3000 ℔, $145; 1 pair girth 6 ft., 5 inches, live weight 2400 ℔, $110.

Store Cattle—We quote sales of 16 two year old heifers at $16@27 ℔ head; 16 steers, average weight 900 ℔s, at $3 65 ℔ 100 ℔s., live weight.

Milch Cows—Extra, $55@70; ordinary, $20@50; springers, $18@60; Farrow Cows, $16@50 per head. We quote sales of 4 milch Cows for $135 the lot; 9 new milch Cows at $470; 3 at $50 each; 1 extra one at $88; 2 do at $55.

Sheep and Lambs—Western sheep and lambs were all owned by butchers, sheep costing from 6 to 7c ℔ ℔.

Swine—Fat hogs, 7@8c ℔ ℔ live weight; store pigs, $2 50@5 50 ℔ head, or from 7@10c ℔ ℔, live weight.

CEPHALINE is a positive cure for Dyspepsia and Chronic Indigestion.

Found in a fit—The man with a new suit of clothes.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap, and convenient for use; will not rub off. Try it!

We suppose a clap of thunder may be called a "weather report."

Those who have taken "ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT" confess that it has more curative powers in cases of Kidney and Liver Complaints than any other remedy. Try it at once and get well.

Never write the word "finis" backward. It will be "sin if" you do.

On Star Island.

BY SARAH O. JEWETT.

High on the lichened ledges, like
A lonely sea-fowl on its perch,
Blown by the cold sea winds, it stands,
Old Gosport's quaint, forsaken church.

No sign is left of all the town
Except a few forgotten graves;
But too and fro the white sails go
Slowly across the glittering waves:

And summer idlers stray about
With curious questions of the lost
And vanished village, and its men,
Whose boats by these same waves were tossed.

I wonder if the old church dreams
About its parish, and the days
The fisher people came to hear
The preaching and the songs of praise!

Rough handed, browned by sun and wind,
Heedless of fashion or of creed,
They listened to the parson's word—
Their pilot heavenward indeed.

Their eyes on week days sought the church,
Their surest landmark, and the guide
That led them in from far at sea,
Until they anchored safe beside

The harbor wall that braved the storm
With its resistless strength of stone
Those busy fishers all are gone—
The church is standing here alone.

But still I hear their voices strange,
And still I see the people go
Over the ledges to their homes;
The bent old women's footsteps slow:

The faithful parson stopped to give
Some timely word to one astray;
The little children hurrying on
Together, chattering of their play.

I know the blue sea covered some,
And others in the rocky ground
Found narrow lodgings for their bones—
God grant their rest is sweet and sound!

I saw the worn rope idle hang
Beside me in the belfry brown
I gave the bell a solemn toll—
I rang the knell for Gosport town
[Harper's Magazine.

The Late President.

BRIEF SKETCH OF A BUSY AND EVENTFUL LIFE. FROM THE FARM TO THE WHITE HOUSE. SERVICES IN COLLEGE, CAMP AND CONGRESS.

James Abram Garfield was born in a log cabin on a new farm in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, O., Nov. 19, 1831, his father being a poor farmer, and he the youngest of four children. His childhood was a period of much hardship. As soon as he was old enough to handle an axe or hoe he was put to work upon the farm, and his early education was picked up in a little district school, where he learned to read, write and cypher in the intervals of his labor. His first regular wages were earned by working in a potash factory owned by a neighbor; but a female member of the proprietor's family speaking of the lad as a "servant" led to his immediate departure, and he sought employment elsewhere. He (then at the age of 18 years) obtained a job at wood-cutting in Newburg (now a portion of Cleveland), and, while engaged in it, the sight of Lake Erie inspired him with a desire to become a sailor. His mother opposed his wish, and only consented to his leaving home on condition that he should procure some other respectable employment. He went to Cleveland and found work on a canal boat, where, notwithstanding the arduous nature of his tasks and the roughness of his surroundings, he found time and opportunity for study. In this occupation he remained but four months. One night, when he was alone on deck, he fell overboard, and was saved in so remarkable a manner that he accepted it as an omen that his life was spared for greater things. "Against such odds," he said, "Providence only could have saved my life. Providence, therefore, thinks it worth saving; and, if that's so, I won't throw it away on a canal-boat. I'll go home, get an education, and be a man." After recovering from a long and severe illness brought upon him by the hardships and exposure of his life on the canal, he pursued his intention of

OBTAINING AN EDUCATION,

and to make a start, went, for a time, to Geauga Academy, a Baptist institution in the village of Chester. His mother gave him $17, and with this money he got through one term of school. In the summer he worked for day wages in the hay and harvest fields, and helped build a farm house for his mother. Returning to the academy in the fall, he boarded himself at a cost of 31 cents per week, but, finding the fare hardly good enough for health, increased his expenses to 50 cents per week. He taught school in the winter, and the next spring went back to the academy, and supported himself by working for a carpenter mornings and evenings and Saturdays. From this academy he went to Hiram College, in the adjoining county of Portage, and there, too, he earned his way by teaching country schools winters and working in summer at the carpenter's bench, until he was offered a tutorship in the institution. His ruling passion now was to get a regular college education. In 1854, when nearly 23 years old, he entered Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., and passed the examination for the junior class. In 1856 he was graduated, bearing off the metaphysical honor of his class. He was now 25, and, as the result of his constant, self-denying toil of nearly 20 years, he had a collegiate education, a few threadbare clothes, a score or more of college textbooks, his diploma and a debt of $450. He was at once elected teacher of Latin and Greek in the college at Hiram. The college was poor and in debt, but Garfield threw all his energies into the work of building it up. He soon became distinguished as a teacher, and students from far and near flocked to Hiram. In 1858, while teacher of Latin and Greek at Hiram, Garfield was married to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, his former pupil at Hiram, and schoolmate at Chester Academy; and she soon proved herself a most efficient helpmate.

ADVENT IN POLITICS.

Up to 1856 Mr. Garfield had taken but little interest in public affairs: but with the Kansas-Nebraska legislation his political pulses began to stir. He then became an active Republican, and entered into politics with the same ardor that characterized his efforts as an educator. His first political speech was made at Williamstown in 1856, just before he left college, in behalf of Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the presidency. His first vote was cast at the presidential election that fall. In 1859 he was elected by a large majority to the Senate of Ohio, from the counties of Portage and Summit, and though yet scarcely 28, at once took high rank as a man unusually well-informed on the subjects of legislation, and effective and powerful in debate. His most intimate friend in the state Senate was J. D. Cox, who afterward became a major-general, Governor of the state and secretary of the interior. The two young senators roomed together, studied together, and helped each other in the work of legislation. Garfield pushed his law studies forward, and, early in the winter of 1861, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. When the secession of the southern states took place, Garfield's course was manly and outspoken. He was serving in the state Senate when hostilities broke out, and when the President's call for 75,000 men was read in the chamber, amidst the tumultuous acclamations of the assemblage, he moved that 20,000 troops and $3,000,000 should at once be voted as the quota of the state. When the time came for appointing the officers for the Ohio troops, Gov. Dennison offered him command of the 42d infantry, but he modestly declined, on account of his lack of military experience. But he was willing to serve in a less responsible capacity, and, resigning the presidency of Hiram College, he accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel. A few weeks later, when the 42d was organized, he yielded to the universal desire of its officers, and accepted the colonelcy.

MILITARY SERVICES.

The regiment took the field in eastern Kentucky in December, 1861, and, on the 20th of that month Col. Garfield was assigned to the command of the 18th brigade, and was ordered by Gen. Buell to drive Humphrey Marshall out of the Sandy Valley. By a forced march he reached Marshall's position, near Prestonburg, at daybreak, fell upon him with impetuosity, and, after a sharp fight, forced him to burn his baggage and retreat into Virginia. Afterward he was ordered to join Buell's army, which was then on its way to reinforce Grant at Pittsburg Landing. Thenceforward, for a time, the military career of Gen. Garfield was merged in that of the army of the Cumberland. He held no separate command, and hence the traces of his great military abilities are lost in the general operations of the army, or only now and then seen in the complimentary allusions to his services, which were so often made by his superior officers. In August, 1862, Gen. Garfield's health failed, and he was sent North on sick leave. As he was about leaving for home, he was assigned, by order of the war department, to the command of the forces at Cumberland Gap, but he was too ill to accept the appointment. Upon his recovery he was ordered to Washington, and detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial, which occupied 15 days, and in which his great abilities as a lawyer and a soldier were called forth and freely recognized. When the court adjourned in January, 1863, Gen. Garfield was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, commanding the army of the Cumberland, then at Murfreesboro, Tenn., who made him chief of staff. He remained with Gen. Rosecrans until after the battle of Chicamauga, which was the last event of prominence in military life. For his "gallant conduct and important services" in this battle (where he wrote every order but one, submitting each to Gen. Rosecrans, only to have them forwarded without alteration), he was made a major-general.

IN CONGRESS.

In the summer of 1862, when every body supposed the war was going to end in a few months, a number of officers who had gained distinction in the field were taken up at home and elected to Congress. Among them was Gen. Garfield, who was nominated by the Republicans of Joshua R. Gadding's old district the 19th of Ohio, while with his brigade in Kentucky. He had no knowledge of any such movement in his behalf, and when he accepted the nomination he did so in the belief that the rebellion would be subdued before he would be called upon to take his seat in the House, in December, 1863. He was elected by a majority of over 10,000. After his promotion to major-general, Gen. Thomas offered him the command of a corps; but President Lincoln, who had a high regard for him, urged him to resign his commission and take his seat in Congress, and urged so strenuously that his advice prevailed. On Dec. 5, 1863, therefore, Gen. Garfield having served in the army more than a year after his election, resigned, and took his place in the national house. Here he served until Jan. 13, 1880, when he was elected United States senator from Ohio by the unanimous vote of his party in the Legislature. Gen. Garfield's work in Congress has been far too extensive to be adequately reviewed in the compass of a short sketch like this. Nearly all the great measures of the past 18 years for reconstruction, for conferring citizenship and suffrage upon the former slaves, for maintaining the credit of the country, for restoring its currency to a specie basis, for protecting American industry, and for securing the purity of elections, received in their inception the stamp of his broad, statesmanlike mind, and had in their adoption the help of his great ability as a parliamentary orator.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the Republican national convention in Chicago, in June, 1880, Gen. Garfield was chosen as the candidate for President on the 36th ballot, after the convention had been sitting 10 days. At the national election in November last, he received 214 electoral votes, while Gen. Hancock had 155. The President-elect passed the time between the election and his inauguration in retirement at his home in Mentor, O. On Friday the 4th of March, he took the oath of office, the ceremonies upon that occasion being of unusual magnificance, and on March 5 announced his cabinet. Immediately upon assuming the office of chief magistrate, he called a special session of the Senate, and that body continued to sit for the transaction of executive business until May 20, when it adjourned sine die. When he was shot, he was about starting for Irvington-on-the Hudson, from which point he was to make a brief tour of New England, proposing to attend the commencement exercises at Williams College, to visit several cities which had extended municipal hospitalities, and subsequently to pass some time with Senator Hoar at Concord, Mass.

While a student at Hiram College, young Garfield connected himself with the Church of the Disciples—a sect founded by Alexander Campbell, and sometimes called "Campbellites." This church has a large membership in West Virginia, Kentucky and southern and eastern Ohio. "Its principal peculiarities are its refusal to formulate its beliefs into a creed, the independence of each denomination, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of any regular ministry." The scriptures are accepted without note or comment, and any member can address the assemblies. Garfield who never did anything by halves, entered heartily into the work of this communion, and soon became one of the most prominent members of the church at Hiram. This connection with the sect was never, we believe, severed.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

One of the best descriptions of the late President in person is that from the pen of the well known correspondent, Mary Clemmer. "One sometimes meets a man or woman," she wrote in the Independent a year ago, "in whom there seems to be material enough, personal and mental to make half a dozen of the average sort. This impression one gets from Gen. Garfield. The first consciousness is of his immense vitality. Had he less brain, he might have made himself famous as a champion prize fighter. He is said to be 6 feet high, but looks shorter from the breadth and depth of his shoulders and chest. The large nutrition of the vital temperament supplies his very large brain making a powerful enginery as the physical basis of manhood and statesmanship. His type is pure Saxon, in itself sufficient to account for the fictitious story of his German ancestry. His eyes are light blue, perceptive rather than deep, while harmony and strength combine in feature and profile. He once called the attention of a friend to the fact that the most intellectual men in the departments as a class, were very deficient in 'back head' a lack that will never be observed in himself. The depth of his head from the arch of the nose through, in its way, is quite tremendous; but the length from the top of the ear through the perceptive faculties is the most powerful mental characteristic of his head. It has also great height from the ear to the moral organs. The reasoning faculties, not small, seem so only by comparison with the remarkable development of the rest of his head. Such a head, sustained and driven by the motive forces of a powerful vital temperament, make the man what he is—a giant in certain directions. Intellectually, he is strongest in his perceptive faculties. To see, to know, to understand, through an extended range of vision; to retain what he knows, to use what he knows, in perfect rythhm and order—his knowledge available at the swiftest call and at every opportunity; combined with his extreme cultivation, his love of sacred and classic story, his instinctive veneration for the good and great, his penetrating perception of the finer shades of character and feeling, his subtle tact in dealing with persons, his suave voice and affectionate manner—all make him personally a favorite in social life and with his political comrades. He has the faults of exuberance; not the vices of paucity. His instincts may be stronger than his reason; but the deepest impulse of the man is to turn back from every detour to pursue the best in politics, in religion, in nature, in knowledge, in life. In the estimate of a man for an exalted position great care should be taken not to measure him by some special infirmity, by some isolated mistake or sin even, but by the sum total of his character, by the entirety of the man and of his record. Thus weighed and measured, Gen. Garfield will not be found wanting."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S FAMILY.

When James. A. Garfield was attending school at Geagua Institute, in 1853, cooking his meat in a frying pan, wearing blue jean pants, he made the acquaintance of a young girl,—Lucretia Randolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood. There was this in common between them—they were both poor. The parents of the young lady were struggling to make both ends meet and denying themselves that their daughter might obtain an education. The acquaintance between the boy from the top path of the canal and the farmer's daughter ripened into friendship.

The years went on. The boy came from Williams College to Hiram to be installed as president of the institution in which the farmer's daughter was an honored teacher. Through the years they had corresponded—the woman sustaining him by her cheerful words, her sympathy and prayers—and friendship ripened into tender affection. They had helped each other on: they would be helpmeets for life, and were joined in wedlock in 1858—the husband 27 and the wife 24 years of age.

Five children, four sons and a daughter, have been born to them. The eldest son, Harry A., about twenty years of age, has just entered the freshman class of Williams College. The second son, James R., two years younger, is attending school at Concord, N. H. The third child, the only daughter, Mollie, is fourteen years of age. The fourth child, a son, Irvin McDowell, is ten years old. The fifth and youngest child, a son, Abram—is seven years old.

The mother of President Garfield is 79 years of age, and is at the family homestead in Mentor, Ohio.

President Garfield leaves a small property—probably worth not over $20,000. Measures were inaugurated soon after the shooting, to raise a fund of $250,000 for Mrs. Garfield, and two-thirds of the sum was subscribed. When President Garfield was supposed to be on the road to recovery, the subscriptions were suspended. Undoubtedly, this sum will now be raised and presented to the heart stricken widow, who in her great sorrow will receive the deep sympathy of not only the people of this country, but of the civilized world.

The Longevity of Iron Ships.

What term of years may be calculated as the lifetime of a substantially constructed iron ship? Experts, we believe, are still undecided on that head, but judging from what is reported about the Great Britain, a vessel of this sort, is quite as long lived as a man, accidents apart. That once famous steamship left the stocks at Bristol nearly forty years ago, and when she was put up at auction at Liverpool the other day she was found to be almost as strong as ever. A very notable career hers has been, since the world marveled at Mr. Brudel's audacity in designing such a monstrous craft. Gigantic, indeed, she seemed in those days, but we have moved on so quickly since then that the Great Britain has come to be quite a moderate sized vessel for ocean voyages, her dimensions being only 1795 tons register, or 3270 burden. During her early lifetime she met with a series of misfortunes, the first being of a rather comical sort. Before she could reach the River Avon from the yard where she was built, the glory of Bristol had to pass through the lock gates of Cumberland Basin. Nor was it until she had nearly got wedged in the exit that her proprietors discovered her to be some feet too broad to pass through. After that she lay for a whole winter fast aground in Dundrum Bay, with nothing to protect her against the fury of the waves but the floating breakwater of brushwood and faggots which Capt Claxton thought of in a moment of inspiration. The Great Britain subsequently suffered many other vicissitudes, and the public will therefore be glad to hear that the old ship is in such good health. [London Globe.

NEWSPAPER NOTES The Mount Desert Herald will be issued on Saturdays only until next June. The Herald is an excellent paper and merits substantial patronage....The Lincoln County News has a Veterans' Department, devoted to the interests of the veterans of the 20th Maine Infantry.... Charles Dudley Warner, journalist, and author of that pleasant book "My Summer in a Garden," says that "no private person contributes so much to charity, in proportion to ability as the newspaper." ....A welcome addition to our agricultural exchanges is the Southern Farmers Monthly, a handsomely printed and illustrated journal published by J. H. Estill, Savannah, Georgia. Though designed for Southern circulation this monthly is one of general interest....The best and most prosperous newspaper in Washington, the Evening Star, is edited by a Maine man, Mr. Crosby S. Noyes. The weekly edition of the Star is in all respects a model paper....Gov. Plaisted's Bangor organ, The Freeholder, has turned its toes up to the daisies. ....The Phillips Phonograph, heretofore independent, is now a straight out Republican paper, and ought to meet with Moore success than before.... The Savannah Morning News issued a double sheet Saturday Sept. 3d, containing an annual review of the commercial year, with reliable statistics of the trade of Savannah during the year and other matter of interest. The exhibit is highly satisfactory and justifies the claim that Savannah is the first cotton port on the South Atlantic coast. The Morning News, we may add, is an enterprising journal and an important motor in Savannah's commercial and industrial progress....The Daily Register of Sept. 1st contains the annual review of the trade and commerce of Mobile. It is an exhibit which ought to be satisfactory to the citizens of that place, as it shows that Mobile is a sharer in the general prosperity of the country. The cotton receipts for the year ending Aug. 31st were larger than during the preceding year; the lumber and timber trade was larger than in any previous year and is already advancing; and in other directions there are unmistakable evidences of a healthy and decided business progress.

Down in Salem, the other day, a bright little girl was sent to get some eggs, and on her way back stumbled and fell, making sad havoc with the contents of the basket. "Won't you catch it when you get home, though!" exclaimed her companion. "No, indeed, I won't," she answered; "I've got a grandmother."

Literature.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The contents of the October issue of this able monthly cannot fail to arrest the attention of all readers. Every one of the topics discussed is of the highest present interest, and nearly all of the authors are eminent American statesmen, publicists and litterateurs. Senator J. T. Morgan, of Alabama, considers "Some Dangerous Questions" namely, certain emergencies arising in the administration of the United States government, for which adequate provision is not made in the Constitution or the laws. Among these questions, that of the succession to the Presidency in case of the inability of the elected incumbent, holds a conspicuous place, and it is treated by the writer with much learning and in the most judicial temper. Prof. Geo. P. Fisher of Yale College, contributes a profound study of "The Elements of Puritanism," pointing out wherein Puritanism was transient in its influence, and wherein permanent. A stronger vindication of Puritanism perhaps never was written. Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, defines the relations which exist between "The State and the Nation," replying to an article by the Hon. David Dudley Field that appeared in the May number. D. C. Gilman, President of John Hopkins University, writes of "The Idea of the University," drawing the line of distinction between the college and the university, and showing how the latter institution is the indispensable organ of a generous, liberal culture. A timely historical paper is that of Mr. Sydney Howard Gay, "Why Cornwallis was at Yorktown." Under the title, "Shall Two States Rule the Union?" the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, discusses the perennial tariff question, which he insists is a subject not for politicians, but for economists, to be settled, not in the councils of politicians, but by a commission of manufacturers and business men. M. Desire Charnay, in the ninth of his valuable archæological papers, sets forth the grand result of his researches among the "Ruined Cities of Central America." Finally, Col. H. B. Carrington, in an article on "Washington as a Strategist," proves conclusively the title of Washington to be esteemed "first in war."

DAMEN'S GHOST. The secret of the authorship of this "Round Robin" novel ceased to be a secret before the book had found its way to the public; but that will not cause the novel reader to enjoy the treat offered him or her any the less. "Damen's Ghost is from the pen of Mr. E. L. Bynner, the author of "Nimport" and "Tritons." The Boston Sunday Budget says—

The critic of the future, who, while regarding the Round Robin series as one group of nineteenth century fiction, devoting himself to finding an adjective that will describe it, will have a rather difficult task, for never were books more unlike linked together by the bond of similar covers and a common title, and "Damen's Ghost," the last added to the circle, has no resemblance to any that already stand there. It is a story of litigation and family troubles, having little love interwoven with them, and is told with far more force and concentration than its author showed in his former books, "Nimport" and "Tritons." The villain of the story is a lawyer, one Nicholas Ferrette, and the good angel a blind orphan who brings happiness to all the virtuous persons in the closing chapters, leaving them arranged in a rejoicing group at the falling of the curtain. The other personages are an exceedingly clever mother, a son who has little to do but to propose to the young ladies, and be ruled by the older women, an agreeable, heartless girl, and a reserved soldier who falls captive to her charms after she rejects his nephew. A female suffragist of the shrill and ungrammatical order and her strong minded daughter furnish the comical element, and a lawyer's clerk, with a fondness for dirty babies, the shining virtue in poverty which is never absent from stories by this author. The strong point in the book is its conversations, not because they are especially amusing or brilliant, but because they are exact reproductions of the dialogues that take place when two persons meet who cannot well remain silent, and wish to say something that is not dull. Published by James R. Osgood & Co.

NOTES.

Peterson's Magazine for October is unusually good, even for that popular lady's book. The steel engraving, "Don't be Scared," is one of exceptional beauty; and so is the colored, steel fashion plate, with its five charming looking, tinely dressed ladies. There are two colored patterns, with designs for fans, a line of decoration that is now all the rage. The stories and novels are entertaining. $2 a year. Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Mr. William A. Crafts, one of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, has written a paper for the October Scribner, entitled "A Plea for Railroads," somewhat in reply to Mr. F. B. Thurber's paper on "The Railroads and the People," in the same magazine for December, 1880. Mr. Crafts' position is by appointment of the State and not the railroad, and has given him unusual opportunities for forming correct and impartial opinions regarding the questions he discusses.

"Primeval California" is the theme of two Californians for an illustrated paper to be published in the October Scribner. The writer is Mr. Chas. Warren Stoddard, and the artist Mr. Julian Rix. The region described is among the red woods of Sonoma County. Some of the best wood-cuts in this article are by young men who last year competed with "first work" for the Scribner prize for wood engraving—which, by the way, is to be continued under The Century Magazine.

The numbers of the Living Age for Sept. 3d and 10th contain Florence, and Walks in England, Quarterly; Edward Gibbon, Blackwood; Bonaparte, Two Theories of Poetry, and Sketches and Reminiscences by Ivan Tourgeniell, Macmillan; A Quaker's Graveyard, and The Last Journey of Pius IX, St. James' Gazette; A German Cremation Hall and New Aspects of German Life, Pall Mall; with instalments of "In Trust" and "The Frere's" and the usual amount of poetry. For fifty two numbers of sixty-four large pages each, (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price, ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston are the publishers.

SHIPPING ITEMS. The American Ship says: American ocean tonnage is of late doing more profitable business. In the coastwise trade the scarcity of vessels all this season has been almost without precedent, and freights have ruled high, the rate to Boston for coal vessels being $1.50 and other ports in like proportion. There is also reason to believe that vessels on long voyages are doing well. Coarse cargoes for San Francisco are readily obtained to the full extent of the capacity offered. There is reason to expect that an increasing amount of new tonnage will be built to replace recent losses and the improved demand.... A patent has recently been taken out for a means of steering a ship by electricity. The apparatus is the invention of Mr. W. F. Kinz, an Edinburgh electrician, and was recently tried on board a steamer sailing between Glasgow and London. The object is to dispense with a helmsman, and make the compass itself steer the ship. For this purpose the compass is fitted with an index which is set to the true course, and one degree on either side of the true course two metal contact pins are adjusted; each pin is connected to a single Daniel cell, and when the ship deviates as much as a degree from her course to one side or the other the index comes into contact with one or the other metal. The result is that a positive or negative current flows and actuates a hydraulic apparatus which works the helm....A new movement, of vast importance to the shipping interests of the whole world is involved in a scheme for a gigantic dock at Gravesend, England, providing for the better accommodation of the steamships engaged in American and other trades. Vessels of the deepest draught will be able to enter easily, and an improved system of coaling will also be added to the dock....The ninety-eight electric lamps on the new Cunarder Servia will be distributed as follows: Engine room, 20; propeller shaft tunnels, 10; grand saloon, 50; music room, 8; ladies boudoir, 6, and smoking room, 4. The requisite current will be obtained from a dynamo-electric machine which will be driven by a special engine. ....Since the schooner "Lizzie S. Haynes" was launched at Wiscasset, the keel has been laid, the frames are all up and the ceiling has been commenced on a 600 ton schooner to be off in November....The barque Western Sea, which became prominent in connection with the Fuller Goodnow swindle has been sold at auction in Boston for $3000....The Rockland Gazette says—Messrs. Cobb and Bodwell will immediately lay the keel of a steam freighting vessel at their yard at the South End, where the "Milford" has just been launched. She will be a three-masted schooner, of about 500 tons capacity, with a steam propeller as an auxiliary power. The machinery is to be furnished by Delemater & Co., of New York....The News says that three large three-masted schooners now on the stocks at Waldoboro, are approaching completion. H. [Kenn

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President Arthur.

The same votes which elected James A. Garfield President of the United States elected Chester A. Arthur to the Vice Presidency. Through a calamity which all deplore, and none we are confident more than he, Mr. Arthur has succeeded to the Presidency; and to-day as President of the United States he is entitled to the loyal support of all citizens. During President Garfield's long and painful struggle for existence Mr. Arthur's bearing was that of a Christian gentleman and won for him the respect and sympathy of the American people. That his grief for the loss of his chief was unfeigned, and that he reluctantly assumed the high responsibilities thrust upon him through the instrumentality of the assassin's bullet, cannot be doubted. That "he will quietly take up the reins as they fell from General Garfield's hands" is generally believed. The popular endorsement of the Garfield administration has indicated to President Arthur in which direction honor lies, and that he will closely follow the path laid down by his predecessor is the unanimous testimony of Mr. Arthur's friends and advisers. The following brief sketch of the new President will be found of interest at this time—

Chester A. Arthur was born October 5, 1830, in the town of Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont. His father was a Baptist clergyman of some note. Chester was the oldest child of a family of seven. In 1844 he entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, at the age of fourteen. He graduated in 1848, taking high rank in his class. In 1850, when only twenty years old he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of the law, and at once entered upon a lucrative practice. The year 1850 was one of excitement in the political world. The great question before the country was the repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820, and the passage of the fugitive slave law. Arthur took the side of human freedom and became known as a staunch advocate and defender of the free principles which were rapidly gaining ground. Mr. Arthur was associated with William M. Evarts in the celebrated Lemmon slave case, and gained considerable distinction. He became known as the champion of the colored people, and as a determined opponent of the extension of slavery. He was one of the first supporters of the Republican party, and attended the first convention at Saratoga in 1856.

He was always interested in military affairs. In 1858 he was appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade of the New York militia. When the war broke out he was appointed by Governor Morgan chief engineer of his staff. In getting the volunteers of New York ready for the field he did valuable service. In 1862 he was appointed quarter master general on Governor Morgan's staff. In this office General Arthur displayed great executive ability.

At the close of Governor Morgan's term, General Arthur returned to the practice of the law. In 1871 President Grant nominated Mr. Arthur as collector of the port of New York, and four years afterward renominated him, an honor which had never been shown to any previous collector in the history of the port. In 1878 a difference arose between President Hayes and General Arthur, in regard to the interpretation of the civil service order forbidding government officials from actively participating in political work. President Hayes removed Mr. Arthur for alleged violation of this order, although he took occasion to testify to the purity of his official acts.

In 1880, Mr. Arthur was nominated at Chicago as the Republican candidate for Vice President, and was elected with Gen. Garfield as President.

The part of Belfast in the national pageantry of mourning on Monday last was creditable to the city, and the day will long be held in sorrowful remembrance by her citizens. The outward emblems of grief were merely suggestive of the deep grief which pervaded all hearts. Business was entirely suspended and in the streets a Sabbath day silence prevailed. The memorial meeting was largely attended and no more reverent audience ever assembled within the walls of any sacred edifice. The services, briefly outlined elsewhere, were of a solemn and impressive character. To Monday last may be fitly applied the words of James A. Garfield on the first anniversary of the assassination of Lincoln: "This day will be sadly memorable as long as this nation shall endure, which God grant may be till the last syllable of recorded time, when the volume of human history shall be sealed up and delivered to the Omnipotent Judge."

The Portland Advertiser took Our George to task for saying that Lewiston is "the only city where the State fair ever paid," and then went on to say that the State Agricultural Society, afterloing money by holding its show in the back towns, had to come to Portland to replenish its treasury. The Kennebec Journal states however, after an interview with the Treasurer of the Society, that a debt of $5,633.74 was contracted in Portland, the loss in one year being nearly $1,000, while the fairs held in Augusta and Lewiston have been profitable. The back towns have been heard from

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We publish on the first page a communication from "Tax Payer," held over from our last issue, with certain sentences eliminated which bore no relation to the argument. Elsewhere we publish a correction from "Fair Play; and here the discussion in our columns may very properly be brought to a close. Both sides to the controversy have had a hearing and we hope now that an understanding may be arrived at which will enable the work of refunding to be successfully carried on.

The Savannah, Georgia, Morning News, a leading exponent of Southern opinion, says of President Arthur: "The delicacy of his position challenges the fair judgment of his countrymen. It is with him to make his administration worthy of the confidence and support of the people of all sections of the Union. Until he forfeits that confidence and support, it will be cheerfully accorded to him by every true patriot North and South."

It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, says the Boston Sunday Budget, that for the past twelve weeks it has been generally impossible to tell, from the editorials relating to General Garfield, which were Republican and which were Democratic newspapers.

The Lewiston Gazette, in commenting on the reports on the State Fair says—

We were very sorry we missed seeing "Our George," of the Republican Journal, whose writings, to our mind, stand in the very front rank with American fun makers. If he is half as entertaining as his articles we should certainly have killed the fatted calf for him (if any of our delinquents had happened to have brought one in). Call again, George, and we will set up the cigars and show you the falls from our back window.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met Sept. 21th in Worcester. The attendance was large. The chief topic of conversation was the death of President Garfield, which cast its shadow over the convention. Gov. Long and the entire state ticket were renominated by acclamation. Hon Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, by invitation, addressed the convention.

The Refunding Movement.

The communications from "Fair Play" and "Tax Payer" and the card of Mayor Woodcock, recently published, have supplied all the data necessary to a thorough understanding of the refunding question. No one who has read these articles closely need be at a loss upon whom to place the responsibility for the present deadlock. What has been said concerning the relations between the city and the railroad company, though interesting, is not specially important at this time. We know of no reason why this matter should have been brought into the controversy unless to arouse a feeling sure to embarrass if not defeat the proposed refunding of the city's indebtedness. "Tax Payer" arraigned the preferred stockholders of the railroad for a series of acts alleged to be prejudicial to the interests of the city; and on this ground opposed the placing of the city's railroad stock in the hands of trustees as security for the new bonds. But "Fair Play" has shown conclusively that the acts complained of were those of the city authorities and that they were ratified by the popular vote. This explanation furnishes the strongest possible argument in favor of the plan for refunding first proposed, and against using the city's interest in the railroad as a football in each succeeding spring election. But for the issue raised by Tax Payer and his associates, refunding would now be in progress. Delays are dangerous, and it is doubtful if the work could now be begun and carried out with such assured prospects of success as before this controversy arose. The real taxpayers, those who have the welfare of the city at heart, have, we think, good cause for complaint against those who have delayed, if not defeated, the refunding movement. The plea upon which this has been done has no weight whatever. The city's interests are as safe in the hands of trustees, properly instructed, as they would be in the hands of a city government chosen at the next or any future election; while a security subject to the popular vote each year would be no security at all in the estimation of any capitalist or bank in this or any other country. The course advocated by "Tax Payer" is fitly illustrated by the fable in which a dog crossing a stream with a piece of meat in his mouth sees the reflection of the meat in the water. Dropping the substance he attempts to seize the shadow and so loses his dinner.

The attacks made upon our local banks are both unjust and unwise. Perhaps when we reach the utopian era pictured by demagogues such institutions as banks will be unknown; but at present their usefulness is so evident as to call for no argument in their behalf. The very people who now denounce the banks for not loaning money on insufficient security would be foremost in abuse of the bank officers, if, through accepting such security, the money of depositors should be lost. These officers, as the custodians of private and corporation funds, are responsible to their depositors, and no one could wish their trusts less sacredly regarded. The fact that the banks refused to take any of the original railroad bonds, so far from reflecting upon them, is very much to their credit. The history of ninety-nine out of every one hundred railroad enterprises in this country shows that the original subscribers have lost every cent invested. Railroad enterprises, with rare exceptions, are speculative, and no well conducted bank engages in speculations. To regard a bank as a close corporation, having interests apart from and prejudicial to the community in which it is established, is a popular error, fostered by unscrupulous persons to further their own ends. Such a bank would soon find its occupation gone. In point of fact the great bulk of the capital controlled by the banks is furnished by the depositors, and it is by investing their funds that the banks are enabled to pay interest on their deposits.

But admitting, for argument's sake, the truth of all that has or can be said against the banks, is it not asking rather too much to ask the public to believe that these institutions would deliberately sacrifice their own interests, without the slightest apparent or conceivable motive for so doing. It is no secret that both of our banks have, or control, money seeking investment. If they buy government four per cent. bonds they must pay for them a premium of from 16 to 17 per cent.—equivalent to the loss of four years interest. Would they not gladly then take our proposed city four per cents. at par, if the security was satisfactory? And if they now hold government four per cents., they could dispose of them and by investing the proceeds in the city bonds realize nearly five per cent. per annum instead of four as now; or they might add the premium of 16 to 17 per cent. to their cash resources and still draw four per cent. on their bonds. To suppose that the banks would forego these substantial advantages without good cause is the height of absurdity. They only ask that the security shall be sufficient, and this is a request they have the right to make, and which it is their duty to make; and which is or should be a condition precedent to the investment of funds held by them.

If, as has been shown, it is for the interest of the banks that the refunding movement should succeed, it is even more so for the tax payers, individually and collectively. The $100,000 the local banks are understood to be ready to invest in the new bonds not only represents a saving to the city in interest of $2,000 per annum, but is a guarantee to outside corporations and to private capitalists that these bonds are a safe investment. Without such endorsement it would be folly to expend a cent in what must prove a futile attempt at refunding. Mayor Woodcock was fully justified in taking this view of the matter, and deserves commendation for not putting the city to unnecessary expense. It now rests with the city authorities to say whether the refunding movement shall be successfully carried out or abandoned here.

The Mechanics Fair which opened in Boston on the 13th will continue through October. A fine new building was recently completed by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and this, their 14th exhibition, is said to be one of the most interesting ever held. The mechanical exhibits are very large, and the display of fine goods of the greatest merit. The art department is peculiarly valuable, only good pictures being shown, and those in excellent numbers. Our Boston communications by water and rail, are so easy that a good many of our people will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting this interesting exhibition.

General Garfield's mother has been a widow for fifty years.

A Day of Mourning.

BELFAST'S TRIBUTE TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD. ALL PLACES OF BUSINESS CLOSED. THE DECORATIONS. AN IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL MEETING.

Belfast, in common with other cities, put on mourning habiliments on Monday last, the day on which the earth received the remains of our beloved chief magistrate—President Garfield. Mayor Woodcock early issued the following notice—

In response to the recommendations of President Arthur, and the general desire of the people that their heartfelt sorrow at the death of President Garfield may find fitting public expression, I request that all places of business in this city may be closed on Monday next, from 12 M. to 4 o'clock P. M. A public meeting will be held in Hayford Hall at 2 o'clock P. M., at which there will be singing, prayer, and addresses by the clergy and others.

M. P. WOODCOCK, Mayor of Belfast.

Monday morning opened warm and bright, in this vicinity, as if nature wished to favor the American people in the sad duty of the hour. The people of this city were astir early and were employed in decorating in appropriate mourning their dwellings and places of business. More dwellings would have been placed in mourning could the goods have been procured; but every yard of black goods for sale in this city was disposed of long before the demand was supplied. Of the decorations in general it may be said that they were characterized by good taste, and in some instances were very effective. Only the prescribed black and white were used. We mention briefly the most noticeable

DECORATIONS.

Beginning at the head of Main street first comes the Custom House and Post office. The balcony over the main entrance to the Post-office was festooned in black and white, looped with bows and streamers. Similar festoons and long streamers were suspended from the eaves in front. The American flag, heavily trimmed in black, floated at half mast over all. In the vestibule of the Post-office hung a picture of Garfield. One front window of Alden D. Chase's store was dressed in plain black, the other in plain white, with a picture of Garfield, and the motto—"God reigns, and the government still lives." The balcony over the entrance to the American House was profusely draped in black and white, and the pillars supporting the same were entwined with goods of the same description. In the centre of the balcony was a picture of President Garfield with the American flag on the right and left. B. F. Wells' store was handsomely dressed with flags and fabrics. Hiram Chase & Son's jewelry store had modest but tasteful trimmings. In one window was a picture of Garfield, and in the other the letter "G," appropriately draped. Woodcock & Son's store was decorated in a similar manner. From the Masonic Temple was displayed a few flags of the Templar order, and the American flag at half mast. The following places were also more or less elaborately decorated: H. H. Corbett, H. W. Clifford, Arnold Harris, A. C. Burgess, S. Sleeper, E. C. Hilton, Sidney Kalish and E. J. Morison & Co.

HIGH STREET. The finest display in the whole city was at H. H. Johnson & Co's dry goods store. In the left hand front window was an altar on the top of which was a pillow decorated with beautiful flowers. Suspended above this was a dove and an exquisitely arranged floral cross. On the front of the altar a picture of the late President. The whole was set off by a black back ground. The right hand window had a white back ground, with white and black curtains, which were drawn aside revealing a large portrait of the President. The others on this street who decorated were W. O. Poor & Son, C. Hervey, Geo. G. Wells, W. F. Wellman, Andrews Bros., D. L. Peavey, W. M. Priest. The residence of Mrs. L. R. Palmer was handsomely trimmed.

CHURCH STREET. The Republican Journal office front and the stores of C. W. Haney and Cates & Stickney beneath, were handsomely trimmed. Black and white cambric was festooned along the first story with trailing bows and streamers. A large, bronzed cast iron eagle sat on the cap over the entrance to the Journal office. In his claws were two flags, while a larger one extended out over the side walk. From the centre of the eaves depended long streamers the ends resting over the door ways to Haney's and Cates & Stickney's stores. Above the eagle was a large picture of the dead President. The eagle mentioned above is one of a number which were made in France to the order of Gen. Knox for the adornment of his mansion in Thomaston. When the mansion was demolished these eagles were disposed of, and one of them became the property of the publisher of the Journal. Hon. W. C. Marshall's house deserves particular mention. The portico over the front door was handsomely trimmed with fabrics and flags, and was surmounted by a large gilded eagle. At the south end of the street the houses of Daniel Faunce and Hiram Chase were the only ones trimmed. The front of the former's residence was profusely decorated in black and white. From the gable depended streamers which radiated to the portico over the front door and to the bay window, both of which were draped in mourning. Over the front door was the portrait of Garfield, and over the bay window that of Lincoln, while up in the gable was the letter G. The portico and pillars at the front of Hiram Chase's house were appropriately trimmed in the prescribed colors, while above the whole was a handsome bronzed American eagle holding the national emblem. The houses of H. H. Johnson and Dr. J. G. Brooks were also neatly trimmed. Other places on this street deserving of mention are G. W. Burgess' printing office, Geo. A. Quimby's and Pierces block opposite. The decorations at the residence of Col. Chenery were the same as described last week.

The Dyer House, on Spring street, was elaborately decorated. The piazza was profusely trimmed with black and white and flags, while above was a large portrait of the dead President, the largest in the city, painted by Percy Sanborn. The boarders united with the proprietor in making the display.

The dwellings decorated on Congress street were those of Hon. S. L. Milliken, O. W. Pitcher and W. G. Frye.

The shipping in the harbor displayed their bunting at half mast, the sch. H. C. Congdon, of Providence, having flags on all three masts.

THE MEMORIAL MEETING.

At two o'clock Monday afternoon, pursuant to the Mayor's call, and in accordance with the promptings of their own sorrowful hearts, the citizens of Belfast, without distinction of party or creed, assembled in Hayford Hall to pay the tribute of respect to the memory of the beloved President whose remains were on that day consigned to their last resting place. The hall was tastefully draped for the occasion. Over the proscenium arch, in black letters, were the immortal words of Gen. Garfield, "God reigns and the government still lives." In the centre of the arch was a large portrait of the late President, beautifully draped in black and white. Similar drapery was used about the front on each side of the stage. In rear of the stage was a large American flag looped with black and white rosettes and streamers, and suspended in the center against the flag was another large portrait of Garfield, suitably draped, and beneath which were sheafs of ripened wheat. At the extreme front and in the centre of the stage was a stand covered with black cloth and surmounted by a floral pillow in white and purple. Beneath, and surrounded by graceful festoon of green and white, was a cross composed of white flowers, and on either hand were lovely bouquets of white flowers. From the centre of the ceiling, four streamers, two black and two white, were carried to the balcony rail at the four corners of the hall. The gallery was festooned in black and white, with rosettes and streamers of the same colors, and in the centre over the entrance were American flags and a portrait of Lincoln, our first martyred President.

On the platform when the people had assembled were the Reverends Cunningham, Goodenough and Ross, Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Col. W. H. Fogler, Mr. G. E. Wallace, County Attorney, and Mr. A. H. Kelley, Principal of the Belfast High School. Col. Fogler called the meeting to order—if the usual term is permissable when applied to so decorous an assemblage, brought together by a unity of sympathy and of sorrow—and after brief remarks suited to the occasion said it was fitting, at such a time, that the chief magistrate of the city should preside. He would, therefore, without calling for a formal vote, invite Mayor Woodcock to the chair. The Mayor thereupon assumed the duties of the position, and gave the signal for music from the choir, and a dirge was sung. The music, it may be said here, was furnished by twelve voices from the different city choirs, and was under the direction of Mr. R. P. Chase. It added greatly to the impressiveness and interest of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Goodenough was called upon and offered up the opening prayer, a most eloquent, affecting, and pathetic appeal, not only to Him above but to the fellow countrymen of the departed, who it was hoped would become better and purer patriots through his illustrious example. The choir followed with a response—Weep.

The Rev. Mr. Ross, representing the churches of this city, then delivered an address upon the christian life and character of the deceased chief magistrate. He took occasion to say that while Mr. Garfield had never, as commonly reported, been engaged in the ministry, he had all the qualifications for that position. He was a christian man. The remarks of Mr. Ross were interspersed with illustrative incidents in the life of Garfield, showing the deep religious spirit and simple heartedness of the man.

Mr. A. H. Kelley, to whom was assigned the duty of speaking of the late President as an educator, did justice to the theme. He pictured the struggles of Garfield in obtaining an education; pointed out how he successfully grappled with difficulties which few could have surmounted, until finally by his own unaided efforts he stood at the head of the nation. When he received the fatal bullet, President Garfield was on his way to attend a meeting of the American Institute of Education, and during all his public life he was a student, deriving great pleasure from comparing the various editions and translations of the poems of his favorite Latin author, Horace. The life of the late President Mr. Kelley declared to be an illustrious example to educators, and he concluded with an eloquent tribute to the dead.

Mr. Geo. E. Wallace, the next speaker, represented the legal profession. After reference to the occasion for this popular out-pouring of sorrow he remarked that there was little to be said of James A. Garfield as a lawyer. He had fitted himself for the legal profession, but his career had led him in other directions. He would undoubtedly have been an honor to the legal profession had he followed it. The effect of his legal studies upon his after life could not be determined; but any man who studies the jurisprudence of the world must become a better and nobler citizen. Mr. Garfield appeared with other lawyers in a famous case in the United States Supreme Court in 1865, and his lawyer like presentation of the case and remarkable argument raised him in a day to a distinguished place among lawyers. Mr. Wallace was wrong in asserting that this was the only case in which Gen. Garfield appeared as a lawyer, for he was afterwards engaged in many cases of greater or less note. But it is true that he will be known in history as a statesman, and not as a lawyer.

Col. W. H. Fogler, as the representative of the Grand Army of the Republic, discussed the military services of Gen. Garfield. After some eloquent introductory remarks befitting the occasion, the speaker said there was no period of President Garfield's life which did not challenge our admiration. His military career was comparatively brief. Though but an incident it had no unimportant part, however, in developing his career as a man. This with other experiences went to make up the character of him whose loss we so deeply feel. No doubt his military services were long enough for his and his country's sake, and helped to fit him for the wider sphere opened to him. He entered public life with all his early aspirations unchanged, which might not have been the case had he continued in the army. In 1861, Garfield, then the youngest member of the Ohio State Senate, made a war speech, and his voice swelled Ohio's defiance to the rebels when Sumter was fired upon. When the call for troops was made he set about raising recruits for the 42d Ohio volunteers, was commissioned as Lieut.-Col. of that regiment in Aug. 1861, and soon after promoted to Colonel. He went to the front at the head of his regiment in Dec. 1861, and his defeat of the rebels in Kentucky under Humphrey Marshall won for him a brigadier's commission, and had much to do with making Kentucky a Union State. This victory won for him a tribute from President Lincoln, who remarked, as explanatory of his success, that "Garfield was a scholar and could earn his own living." Later Garfield was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and Rosecrans, the general commanding made him his chief of staff. His services in this position were of a most arduous and responsible character and were faithfully and ably performed. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chicamauga, and for his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a Major Generalship. In the criticisms on the conduct of that battle no word has been uttered against Gen. Garfield who shared the honors of the day with Gen. Thomas. In 1862 while in the army Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress from the Western Reserve district of Ohio, and in 1863 he reluctantly resigned his commission to perform the duties to which his constituents had called him. In concluding Col. Fogler referred to the sad duty devolving upon the sorrowing members of the 42d Ohio in burying, not the dead President, but their beloved comrade.

Hon. Seth L. Milliken was next called upon to address the meeting as a political associate, and one who was personally acquainted with our deceased President. Referring to the insignia of woe and the universal sorrow, he spoke of the difficulty of expressing at such a time the emotions of the heart. There are few men living or dead whose history is so well understood to-day, as that of James A. Garfield. Since the second of July those to whom he was before unknown had become acquainted with him, had learned to love him and now mourn for him. After a high tribute to the press, its power and influence, the speaker said that its great power was recognized by Garfield, who was on good terms with the press. And the press reciprocates by acknowledging the high character and distinguished services of James A. Garfield. Coming to the President as a politician, Mr. M. combatted the popular error that a politician must be a bad man. He said it takes a good man to make a good politician. James A. Garfield was the best type of a politician because he was the best type of a man. The speaker said he had met but few men foolish enough to dispute the fact that from first to last the conduct of James A. Garfield was regulated by a strict regard for principle. He was a philosopher. He was a confiding man. He was free from jealousy. And above all he had faith in the people—in their patriotism. This faith made him the very opposite of a demagogue. He never wavered from principle for any temporary advantage. The speaker here referred to Garfield's stand for honest money when the soft money craze prevailed in Ohio, and it was thought it might imperil his re-election to Congress. How he was rewarded for his devotion to principle the world knows. He was a scholar in politics. He had the breadth of view learning gives to a comprehensive mind. He was too broad to be a bigot. This charity in politics made him a gentleman in politics. He was a gentleman everywhere. Mr. Milliken here introduced some personal recollections of Garfield, during the recital of which he was barely able to restrain his emotion. He had met the dead statesman first in 1856, when at college; and they had graduated the same year from neighboring colleges. Fifteen years later he met Garfield on the rostrum and found him the same kind hearted young man. He drove with him from Rockland and took him up on our bluff. He viewed the beautiful scene from that eminence with the enthusiasm of a college student, but the observation of a mature man. When he met him last President Garfield recalled this visit and thanked him for the pleasure derived from it. Continuing his analysis of Garfield's character, Mr. Milliken spoke of the honored place he held in society, and of how he impressed everybody. His influence was purifying. His children had caught his brave spirit in his last struggles, and his wife too, whose devotion was eloquently portrayed by the speaker. Mr. Milliken closed as follows: It is cause of congratulation to reflect that if in future emergencies the people shall prove as patriotic, as self-controlling and as grand as they have done in this sad instance, though any vile hand may lay the President low, no assassin can murder the republic. Our great and good chief magistrate dies in the prime of his days, in the full bloom of his splendid intellect, and the rich endowments of his great, brave heart; but another whose devotion to his country I believe to be surpassed by none, takes his place, and the government still lives and no harm comes to any pursuit in the land. In our great sorrow, let us not forget to be thankful that while we mourn the departure from the highest seat of temporal honor our noblest of God's noblemen, there sits in his seat one who has been true to his convictions and to his fellow men. One whose kind, sympathetic heart, broad wisdom and sturdy administrative power, will deserve, I believe, as they certainly should receive, in the difficult and delicate position he occupies, the undoubting confidence and generous support of his countrymen.

At the conclusion of Mr. Milliken's remarks the audience were requested to join the choir in singing, and the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee," was beautifully rendered. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham then pronounced the benediction and the audience slowly dispersed.

SEARSPORT.

While the funeral exercises were going on at Cleveland, our citizens one and all seemed to feel it their individual duty to help do honor to our dead President. The stores were closed and every kind of business suspended. The Post G. A. R. with the Searsport cornet band escorted the Masonic body to the Methodist church where a memorial service was held and a very beautiful discourse delivered by Rev. B. B. Merrill. The church was very tastefully and appropriately draped and the altar decked with floral offerings. The exercises consisted of Reading of General Order from Gen. Geo. S. Merrill, Commander in Chief G. A. R., anthem by the choir Thy will be done, Hamburgi, by the Band. Reading of scripture and prayer by Rev. F. J. Haley. Singing, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Sermon by Rev. B. B. Merrill. Singing, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." Benediction by Rev. Mr. Merrill. The Masonic body and Post amid the tolling of bells and to the solemn music of a dirge were then marched to their respective halls.

WINTERPORT.

Memorial services were held in the Methodist church on Sunday last, conducted by the pastor Rev. George Pratt. The church was beautifully decorated with emblems of mourning. Over the door at the entrance were hung the mottoes, "Our President is dead. But God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives." The pulpit was draped in black and white. On a small table in front, also covered with black, stood a picture of the President hung with crape and surmounted by an elegant wreath of white flowers and on each side a cross of the same. The recess in the rear of the pulpit was festooned with flags appropriately trimmed and looped with black, and from the centre was suspended another large portrait and directly over it an arch bearing the motto in black and white letters, "God still reigns and the government lives." And all around were scattered bouquets and baskets of white and purple flowers. The preacher took for his text Isaiah 55th chap. and 8th verse, and read the 086 hmyn commencing "Servant of God well done," and the 084 hymn commencing "To Thee, O God, when creatures fall." The discourse was eloquent, patriotic and deeply touching. The following are the closing words: To-day I see a procession of fifty million people marching round the continent to the beat of muffled drums. They come arm in arm. Protestant and Catholic, two and two. Republican and Democrat, two and two. Black and white, two and two, each laying in his turn, his laurel leaf upon the bosom of our dead President. I see the national flag under this fearful shock has gone half way down its mast, and hangs wrinkled and twisted as though it could never float again. But in the future, when the days of our mourning are ended, I see it rising to its position, its folds waving as if moved by the breath of God, with not a stripe shortened and not a star obscured. I see the old American eagle once more expand his wings from east to west as if to guard a continent, his beak resting upon the arctic circle and his plumage laving the waters that wash the islands of the sea. God speaks as he has spoken a thousand times before, "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and the people echo the words of the immortal Garfield at the death of Abraham Lincoln, "God reigns and the government still lives."

BUCKSPORT.

On Tuesday of last week we received the sad news of the death of President Garfield. Although expected it was a heavy blow to our people. The little village of Bucksport blends her tears of sorrow with every other village, city, town and hamlet in these now truly UNITED States, and even with other nations of the earth, for we believe that mourning is not confined to our country alone, but to all who knew our beloved Garfield. On Saturday last a meeting of our citizens was called at Emery Hall at 7.30 P. M. to take action in regard to the proper observance of the day set apart for the funeral services of the late President Garfield. Hon. S. C. Woodman was called to the chair and responded in remarks which were of a high order and fitting to the occasion. The following committee was chosen: On Order of Exercises, Rev. T. Gerrish, G. F. Fellows, Esq. and Hon. Ambrose White. On Music, T. H. Sherman, J. P. Hooper and R. B. Stover. On Decorations, Leander Hancock, C. J. Cobb, A. H. Gunn. Prof. Sterns of Bangor Theological Seminary occupied the Congregationalist pulpit last Sunday. He preached a most excellent sermon and eloquently referred to the life and death of the late President. The church was appropriately draped in mourning.

On the following Monday services were held at the Congregationalist church at 10.30 A. M., conducted by Rev. M. W. Prince, of E. M. C. Seminary. The house was well filled and the services very impressive. At 2 o'clock a public meeting was held in Emery Hall, which was filled nearly to overflowing. This meeting was conducted by Rev. Mr. Gerrish. After reading of the scripture by Mr. N. D. Clifford of the Seminary, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Prince, the following citizens responded in appropriate remarks: Hon. T. C. Woodman, Rev. W. H. Pillsbury, Ambrose White, Esq., Thos. H. Swazey, T. C. Wiley, Rev. A. L. Skinner, and Rev. Mr. Gerrish. The band was in attendance, rendering selections of sacred music, also a large choir of singers who with sacred song made the earnest and heartfelt words of the speakers the more impressive. With hardly an exception, every place of business in the village was clad in mourning, as were also many private residences. All business so far as practicable was suspended, and a Sabbath like stillness prevailed. Externally the place presented the appearance of deep mourning, and we also know from the husky voices and weeping eyes, with bowed heads, that the hearts of our people, irrespective of party, class or creed, were sorely afflicted and stricken with a great sorrow.

CAMDEN.

During the past week our village has been draped in mourning on account of President Garfield's death. Last Sunday morning Rev. W. R. Cross preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion from Psalms 112-6. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." In the afternoon Rev. B. C. Wentworth preached upon the same subject from Psalms 46-10, "Be still and know that I am God," and Rev. C. P. Nash preached in the evening from Hebrew 11-4, "He being dead yet speaketh." The pastors discussed the life, character and death of our late President, together with the lessons we may learn therefrom. Monday was generally observed in accordance with the President's proclamation, all business being suspended after 12 M. At 1.30 the bells began to toll and at 2 o'clock the people commenced gathering at Megunticook hall, according to appointment for a public meeting. The bells tolled 36 minutes, when a large audience had collected at the hall. Capt. Isaac Coombs called the meeting to order and after singing by a select choir and prayer by the Rev. A. Church, invited T. R. Simonton to preside. The speakers were as follows: T. R. Simonton Esq., Revs. C. M. G. Harwood, B. C. Wentworth, W. R. Cross and C. P. Nash, all of whom made stirring and eloquent addresses. The large audience, the earnestness and solemnity of the occasion, indicated the intensity of the sympathy with the national grief. The services were closed by the audience joining in singing, "Nearer my God to Thee."

UNITY.

Monday at 2 o'clock P. M., the citizens formed a procession headed by the G. A. Post with martial music, and marched to the church where funeral ceremonies were held in compliance with the proclamation issued by the President that all people should meet at the hour appointed for the services at Cleveland to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed President. The services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Morrlen and a very large congregation was in attendance. The house was draped with black and white, and just back of the speaker was a beautiful portrait of Garfield with a sheaf of wheat bending over the top, while above was the stars and stripes. The services were very impressive. Many of the residences and places of business were draped in mourning.

CASTINE.

Monday, the nation's sad holiday, was appropriately observed here. Houses and stores were draped and flags trimmed with black were at half mast. The stately revenue steamer Woodbury lying in the harbor, added to the solemn appearance of the village. Memorial services were held in the Orthodox church, and the audience room was filled to overflowing. A short address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Ives. Never was more interest manifested here by all classes and parties, in any national demonstration.

Corrections.

EDITOR JOURNAL: My attention has been called to your comments upon my last communication. Apparently you have received, in one respect at least, a different impression from that I intended. True I said, alluding to the discussions going on through town, (and any one who listened to them will confirm the statement,) that it was boldly charged that the real aim was reputation, but explicitly declared that I did not believe the charge. Furthermore, my whole argument was based on the idea that the block in the wheels was the determination of the city government to change the disposal of the railroad rental, and I arranged it solely for thus allowing the refunding movement to be defeated.

But to preclude all misunderstanding, I desire to say that I have not believed, and have not in public or private intimated that the city government, or the controlling power in it, (and who constitute that controlling power I do not know) are in favor of repudiation, or have been actuated by a desire to bring it about. I assisted in the election of the present city government and have so much confidence in it as to believe that its "sober second thought" will bring it through all right.

FAIR PLAY

Generalities

Vanderbilt's income from Government bonds is $270 a day.

Gen. Grant is described as "getting stoop shouldered and gray."

Great damage has been done to crops in Scotland by continuous rain of twenty four hours.

A California fruit grower will pick two hundred and fifty thousand boxes of raisins this year.

Canadian turkeys are getting ripe. The Dominion has its Thanksgiving on the 20th of October.

The Republican State convention of Wisconsin nominated General J. M. Rusk for Governor, on the sixth formal ballot.

The Charleston News and Courier attributes the republican success in Maine partly to General Hancock's letter to Governor Plaisted.

The Methodist Ecumenical council in London closed on the 21st. The meeting of the next council in America in 1887, was authorized.

The Traveller says: The Greenback party in Maine is to be reorganized. It will still have a Democratic annex, and a Prohibition veranda.

Mr. Flood of the Nevada Bonanza, intends to erect on Fifth avenue, New York, a larger and more costly residence than that of Mr Vanderbilt. The outlay will not be less than $3,000,000.

Dr Gwinn, one of California's millionaires keeps twenty ships busy transporting his grain to England. He owns 55,000 acres of rich grain land, 45,000 of which were in wheat this season. One furrow is seventeen miles long.

Clippings.

There is no political campaign in progress in Maine, and no election is to be held for a long while yet. In spite of this fact the Bangor Commercial calls Solon Chase "a besotted old idiot." This is piling it on thick. [Boston Post.

Mr. Reed's Worcester speech is a hard nut for the independents to crack. It was made in the right place and at the right time. [Kennebec Journal.

When Pease, the wretch who killed his wife, was about to fire the fatal shot, he besought his wife to kiss him. Smith, the last Maine murderer to date, did the same thing. "He spoke to his wife asked her to kiss him, and shot her again in the breast." Both of these fiends were Maine men, and both hailed from Rockland. In each case the alleged motive for the horrible deed was jealousy of his wife. [Lewiston Gazette.

President Arthur.

FORMALLY INAUGURATED IN WASHINGTON THURSDAY—HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. President Arthur took the oath of office in the marble room at the capitol this morning in the presence of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court and a few Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, all who could be notified this morning in time to be present. Also Gens. Sherman and Grant, Rear Admiral Nichols, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, General Beal and a few others. Forty people in all were present at the time the oath was administered.

This step was taken after a conference had been held about an hour since between the President, Secretary Blaine and the Attorney General.

Very few people knew that the oath was to be administered until the ceremony was over. The President and members of the Cabinet had assembled in the marble room before 12 o'clock. A few minutes before 12 Chief Justice Waite in his full robes of office, accompanied by the Associate Justices, proceeded from the Supreme Court room into the marble room. The doors were immediately closed, and without any formality President Arthur arose, and standing upon one side of the centre table with Chief Justice Waite on the other, took the oath of office. The President's manner was calm and composed, and his response, "So help me, God," was in firm tones and without a tremor.

THE ADDRESS

The President then read the following address from manuscript:

For the fourth time in the history of the republic its chief magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history. Fort he fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die but the fabric of our free institutions remains unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be stricken down his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures decreed and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to ensure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my

News of Belfast and Vicinity.

The small storm of last week, will not do for the fine gale.

Fires were generally kindled last week in stores and places of business.

Kilgore photographed the interior of the Unitarian church while it was decorated, making a fine picture.

The numerous egg carts driving about the country buying up the fruit of the hen, make eggs high and scarce in the market.

From every quarter comes the intelligence that plum trees are overburdened with fruit. Plums ought to be cheap this fall.

There was a frost in this vicinity on Wednesday night of last week. Rain with thunder and lightning followed on Friday.

Capt. Prescott Hazeltine, whose arrival at New York last week has been reported, was out in the heavy gale of the 9th, lost and split sails.

Col. and Mrs. Philo Hersey are visiting at Rockland. During the memorial services in that city, on Monday, the Colonel delivered an excellent address.

Mr. D. A. Wadlin, of Northport, secretary of the Waldo Agricultural Society, says that since the first of April he has made 2500 pounds of butter from sixteen cows. Mr. Wadlin's stock is Jersey.

Freeman Partridge of Evergreen Farm, Prospect, writes to the Maine Farmer that he is trying for a hundred bushels of corn to the acre this year, and that corn and turnips are the best of his crops.

Matthews Bros. are making eight pairs of black walnut doors for New York parties, which will be the finest in point of workmanship ever turned out of Maine factory. They are for the southern market.

Schooner May Queen, in carrying delegates from this city to the Unitarian convention at Ellsworth a week, struck a rock at the mouth of the Union river, and received a severe shock, but no damage. The delegates returned by land.

A number of Belfast Masons will drive to Liberty, to witness the public installation of the officers of Liberty Lodge and St. Georges Chapter of Masons of that town. C. W. Haney of Belfast, the installing officer of the Chapter.

Spectators have almost entirely deserted our harbor, and those taken are too small for the market. It is the opinion of those of experience that lobsters have been fished for too much and have been all fished up. Our best lobsters now come from Gloucester and the islands down the bay.

Sassafras is noted for the neatness and taste displayed in its private residences and grounds. Just now the work of painting, repairing and grading going on in all parts of the town. It takes a good deal of labor, and of money, to keep up the position Searsport enjoys.

The third annual meeting of the Danforth family of America will be held in Jackson Hall, Lowell, Mass., on Tuesday Oct. 11th. All the Danforths, and all in any way connected with them, either by blood or marriage are invited to be present. There promises a gathering of the family in Waldo county.

Mr. Benj. Lowe, of Gloucester, son-in-law of Charles Read, has began the rebuilding of the house on the old homestead on Northport avenue, Belfast. The house will be almost entirely rebuilt, and will be used as a summer residence by Mr. Lowe and family. Mr. Read will also occupy the premises.

It will be remembered that during the political campaign of last year, Mr. Rila Kittridge, of this city, received from Gen. James A. Garfield an autograph letter and photograph in response to a postal from Mr. K. containing the General's letter of acceptance. Mr. Kittridge now regards the articles with increased sacredness owing to recent events.

GOOD TEMPLAR NOTES. Geo. E. Brackett, of this city, Grand Secretary, informs us that the next fourth semi annual session of the Grand Lodge will be held at the Methodist vestry in Rockland, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th and 13th. Half fare has been obtained on all railroads and steamboat lines.... Maine is the third largest and most satisfaction in the world, in Good Templary, having a membership of 19,587. New York is the largest with 25,853, followed closely by Missouri with 23,794.

Charles O'Connell, of this city, brought into this office last week, a few samples of fruit from the farm of Mr. H. T. Luffkin, South West Harbor, Mt. Desert. The apples, pears and plums were good, but a sample of peaches raised by Mr. Luffkin deserve particular mention. The peaches were grown under the protection of glass, but were as large and well flavored as those coming from warmer climes. If other peaches can be profitably raised in Maine is an open question, but Mr. O'Connell says that on one tree Mr. Luffkin this year raised three bushels as handsome peaches as he ever saw.

TRANSFERS IN REAL ESTATE. The following is the transfers in real estate in Waldo county, for the week ending sept. 27th: Eliza E. Benson, Frank M. Adams to James S. Harriman, Belfast. Joshua Black, Palermo, to Sarah L. Black, same town. F. W. Berry, Belfast, to Wm. E. Swan & al, Belfast. Wm. J. Coombs, 2d, Islesboro, to Eben Stevens, Bangor. Stephen R. Coombs, Boston, to Jos. A. Coombs, Islesboro. Augustus Dodge, Burnham, to Sidney A. Dodge, same town. Wm. S. Dodge, Islesboro, to Juanita Pendleton, same town. P. K. Frohock, Lincolnville, to Miles H. French, same town. Wm. Fuller, Freedom, to John McDonald, Montville. Albert Larrabee, Prospect, to James S. Harriman, Belfast. David F. and Annie C. Prescott, Liberty, to Justin Wentworth, Montville. Vincent Pendleton, Islesboro, to N. E. Pendleton, same town. Job Pendleton, Lincolnville, to A. V. Pendleton, same town. Remember Roberts, Stockton, to Jennie R. Roberts, same town. Benj. Ryder, Islesboro, to Frank H. Mayo, Belfast.

Of late there has been more or less controversy as to who is the greatest amusement caterer in the world, and the result has been to point out W. W. Cole as the one great Cæsar of the Show Kingdom, on his recent successful tour in foreign lands, and triumphant return to America, after a journey of 25,000 miles by land and sea, seems to be sufficient to warrant this million rendered verdict. Mr. Cole has recently added to his mammoth circus, menagerie of trained animals and great congress of wonders, all the strange and striking features available to discover during his recent tour of the world, and it is now safe to say that over $2,000,000 are represented in this gigantic combination which is complete in all its appointments and beyond all reasonable doubt the grandest amusement enterprise on earth, using the recently perfected electric light to illuminate its millions of yards of canvas, while every recent improvement that might add to the general interest of the concern has been made available. A $50,000 troupe of trick stallions is one of the novelties. These veritable animal actors have been trained to a degree of excellence which leaves to insignificance all previous displays of equine education. A performing Spanish Bull is introduced into the arena and executes a number of feats that are truly remarkable. A troupe of Algerie war dancers and real Arabian athletes will be seen. Not less than one hundred famous riders will vie with each other for public honors and some but bare-back equestrians are employed. One of the most thrilling sensations is a troupe of fearless bicycle riders, who hazard life and limb upon a single cobweb wire stretched from end to end of the tent canvas, and this they traverse with a bicycle while they perform a number of incredible and daring feats. Among the many artists engaged is Mlle Linda Jeal, the only fearless female hurdle rider, whose frightful flights through hoops of fire excel all previous equestrian feats. In the menagerie will be seen the largest and best collection of rare animals ever owned or transported by any organization. The entire show will visit Belfast on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, and we opine that it will produce a lasting impression by its extreme ingenuity.

RETURNED AFTER MANY YEARS. On the 8th day of December, 1849, the bark William O. Alden, commanded by Capt. W. O. Alden with a cargo of lumber and fifty passengers, sailed from this city for the new land of gold, California. The California fever was then raging in Belfast, the Alden being the fourth vessel that sailed from here during the year 1849, for that country. The others were the bark Sultote, sch. Mary Reed and brig San Jacinto. The bark Wm. O. Alden was purchased new for the forty passengers who sailed in her. The crew and passengers belonging in Belfast, were Wm. O. Alden, captain; James I. Tibbin, 1st officer; Geo. D. Palmer, 2d officer. Crew—Leonard Town send, Jacob L. Solomon, Lorenzo G. Coombs, Frank M. Havener, George W. Elwell, Henry Dunbar, Jr., Geo. W. Blodgett, Prescott H. Nason, Peter Gilson, Jr. Passengers—Wm. F. Abbott, Stephen Caldwell, Edward Crosby, James M. Craig, Henry Dunbar, Wm. C. Frederick, Benj. P. Hazeltine, George W. Hall, Joseph L. Havener, V. R. Lancaster, Samuel Locke, Thos. W. Lothrop, Jesse Townsend, John N. Stewart, George E. Wight, John Wilson, Samuel Walton, Wm. W. West, Henry J. Woods, Jr. The others belonged in the interior towns of Waldo county. A supper was given the voyagers at the sem foundry building on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 29, 1849, but the frequency of such departures had in a measure taken away the novelty of them. The bark arrived at San Francisco May 6, 1850, but the cargo of lumber, which was purchased on speculation, brought but small return. The vessel returned to New York and was sold. The passengers came after another returned, at different periods, and the majority of them are dead. Last week the remaining one, Mr. George W. Elwell, returned, having been absent thirty-two years. The last fifteen years he resided in Boise City, Idaho. Mr. Elwell has passed through many experiences incident to a life in that country, but now in the afternoon of his life he wants to settle in Maine. He is undecided whether he will make Belfast his home, or St. George, where his mother resides.

Read T. W. Pitcher & Co.'s advertisement on new cloaks and dolmans.

Isaac H. Sherman, of the east side, broke his arm by a fall while in his mill.

Mr. W. T. Colburn, wife and younger daughter, left on Monday for a visit to his sons in Toledo, Ohio.

The Belfast Choral Society will meet at the Universalist vestry for rehearsal on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5th.

Asa Faunce, President of the Belfast Savings Bank, while in Boston last week, was taken seriously ill, but soon after recovered.

The new North West, published at Deer Lodge, Montana, is enthusiastic in its praise of the readings of Miss Hussey, of Thorndike.

Comet Grange of Swanville, has changed the day of holding its fair. It will be held Oct. 13th instead of 12th, as before announced.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Geo. W. Burkett, a more extended notice of which will be given next week.

A Grange and Town fair will be held at Mystic Grange hall and grounds, Belmont, on Wednesday, Oct. 12th. A baby show will form an interesting feature of the occasion.

The Waldo county Spiritualist and Liberalist Association will hold their second annual picnic and meeting for the election of officers, at the Porter school house, Searsport, on Sunday, Oct. 9th. The forenoon session will be devoted to business of the conference. In the afternoon speaking by Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, of Knox.

A Belfast market man, while driving in from the country the other day, overtook two young ladies and invited them to ride. While seating themselves the horse started, tipping the young ladies out backward in such a manner as to cause embarrassment to all concerned. The girls jumped up, unhurt, and expressed themselves as satisfied, providing it didn't get into the Journal.

BAIRD'S MINSTRELS. This popular company, augmented this season to forty performers, will appear in Hayford Hall, Belfast, on Friday evening next. Very many new features will be introduced, prominent among them being the New York Church Choir Boys and Baird's Zouave Cadets. Baird gave good satisfaction last season, and will doubtless have a full house on this occasion. The sale of seats, at popular prices, will be at Pote's.

Trinity Commandery Knights Templar of Augusta, forty in number, Charles Morton, Commander, accompanied by the Winthrop band, arrived in this city by special train Wednesday forenoon. The Commandery immediately left for Castine on steamer May Queen. Returning the Templars marched through the principal streets and were given a supper at the Temple to the resident Sir Knights. The Commandery returned home in the evening.

LOSS OF SHIP ALICE BUCK. Another Belfast vessel gone. Mr. A. H. Bradbury on Wednesday received a telegram from R. P. Buck & Co., New York, stating that their agent in San Francisco had informed them that the ship Alice Buck, of Belfast, had gone ashore at Half Moon Bay, twenty miles south of San Francisco, and was a total loss. The captain and a portion of the crew were saved. The Buck sailed from New York April 7th, for Portland, Oregon, in charge of the former mate. Capt. Jas. Harriman, of Searsport, her commander, remained at home. The Alice Buck was 1425 tons and was built in this city in 1876. She was insured $42,000 on her output. The Buck was under charter to load grain at Portland for Liverpool at 80 shillings.

POLICE ITEMS. Justice Greer on Saturday was called upon to untangle two cases in which turkeys and blackberries were the causes of disturbance. E. M. Thomas made complaint against Mary A. Tower for an assault upon his wife, Hattie M. Thomas. Parties live in Belmont. It appears that on the 17th instant a flock of turkeys belonging to Mrs. Tower was in the orchard of Thomas. Mrs. Tower came to drive them home when Mrs. Thomas appeared on the scene and threw rocks at the fleeing fowl. This enraged Mrs. Tower who assaulted Mrs. Thomas with a club inflicting wounds upon her head. Mrs. Tower was found guilty, fined $8 and costs from which she appealed.... The next case was a complaint by Warren Gordon against Edward Leonard for an assault upon his little daughter, Sarah Gordon. Parties live in Knox. The girl testified that she was picking blackberries on the line between the two farms and had got over the fence on Leonard's side. That Leonard drove her away and struck her violently across the shoulder with an ox goad. Leonard and his wife testified that the girl was ordered away but no blow was inflicted. Leonard was discharged.

THE CHURCHES. The Unitarian church was elaborately and handsomely draped in mourning symbols, mainly by the ladies of the society. The front of the gallery and the organ were hung in broad double textoons of black, supported by knots of white. The pillars to the rear of the desk were twined in black, while a black and white curtain hung in the chancel, and was looped back from the centre by black and white rosettes. Above the pulpit hung an American flag draped in mourning, with the motto "The Nation Mourns." On the wall in the rear of the desk was placed a portrait of Garfield draped in mourning. The desk was concealed by a heavy covering of fluted black drapery, supporting and relieving a beautiful white floral cross and a crown. Two tables in front of these held, on the right an exquisite white floral pillow inscribed in purple flowers, "REST," and on the left beautiful flowers tastefully arranged. Smilax wreathed its vines in profusion around and over the desk, and up the flower covered gas jets, which were covered with bouquets. At the gallery front, under a festooned and draped American flag, was placed a portrait of Lincoln. After a hymn, prayer and the singing of a dirge by the choir, Rev. Mr. Crowninshield delivered an eloquent, appropriate and just discourse upon the character of the late President. It was to a large extent biographical, containing much that to the general public was new, and dealt with the life experiences of our lamented ruler in a manner full of interest, and which tended to intensify the regret that he had been lost to the country. The church was filled by an audience that listened with profound interest....The Congregationalist church was very appropriately decorated in mourning. The altar was over-spread with a black mantle, on top of which was the American flag. On the right of the pulpit was a broken column wreathed about with ivy. On the left of the pulpit was a handsome cross in flowers. In the chancel hung the picture of Gen. Garfield trimmed in mourning. From the centre of the chancel above were looped black and white fabrics which radiated to all parts of the chancel. Handsome bouquets of flowers were tastefully arranged about the pulpit and chancel. The organ at the rear of the church was handsomely trimmed, in the centre of which was the letter "G," wrought in flowers. The sermon was one of Mr. Ross' best efforts, and the pastor could not have been more affected were he preaching the funeral sermon of a near and dear relative. The audience was much affected, hardly a dry eye being visible in any part of the house. The cause of Garfield's death, in the pastor's opinion, was the spoils system, and if it shall end that system Garfield will not have died in vain.... The Methodist church was modestly decorated in mourning and flowers were profusely scattered about. The altar was draped in black. In the centre of the organ was a portrait of President Garfield, and opposite, over the main entrance, was a picture of that other martyred President, Mr. Lincoln. The sermon was partially biographical, with a beautiful moral lesson....The Universalist church was not decorated, but those present at the services are unanimous in the praise of Mr. Good enough's sermon. Like Mr. Ross, he claimed that Mr. Garfield's death is the result of the spoils system. He said that Mr. Garfield all through life never was allowed to finish any one position. His eminent qualifications called him to higher duties....The Baptist church was tastefully decorated, and the sermon was appropriate and well received. The pastor's chief point was the christian examples of the late President....Rev. Mr. Ryder, pastor of the Baptist church in this city, has tendered his resignation to accept the pastorate of the Baptist church in East Greenwich, R. I. Mr. Ryder became pastor of the church in this city Jan 1, 1880, and has been very successful in his labors, adding many members to the church. He is universally liked by the church and citizens generally, and his sudden departure is to be regretted. East Greenwich, his new place, is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, fourteen miles south of Providence. Although the place is small, yet the Baptist society is large, ranking second in the town. Mr. Ryder preached his farewell sermon Sunday....There will be no services at the Unitarian church during the month of October, as Rev. Mr. Crowninshield will then take his vacation....In the Unitarian Convention, held in Ellsworth last week, Rev. Mr. Crowninshield, of this city, read an essay on the Sunday school, and delivered an address on civil service reform.....In a notice of the dedication of the Methodist church in Houlton, the Aroostook Times says: "Rev. Theodore Gerrish preached the sermon, on Justification by Faith, and held the close attention of the audience for nearly an hour. Mr. Gerrish is a native of Aroostook and stands high as a pulpit orator."....Rev. S. S. Cummings, missionary agent, will speak in the Baptist church next Sunday forenoon, and at the Methodist church in the afternoon, in the interest of the Home for Little Wanderers, at Boston. A choir of children from the Home will be present and sing some choice pieces of music....There will be extra meetings at the M. E. church in this city during next week, services commencing at half past seven. Last Sabbath evening there was a baptism and reception into this church. Much interest is manifested at the young peoples' meeting...."Bethou faithful unto death," will be the subject of Rev. Mr. Ross' Sunday morning sermon at the North church. Communion in afternoon. Missionary concert in the evening.

Tuttle was busy on Monday photographing houses and business places. Many fine views were taken.

It is now the season to hunt the partridge, but the better time for game will be a few weeks later.

Libby, Brown & Weiler, of Burnham, started from Bangor Sept. 26th with a drove of over 400 head of cattle, purchased in Aroostook, Piscataquis and Penobscot counties, which they propose to drive overland to Portland and load on cars at that point. They claim that by shipping this number of cattle from Portland by the way of the Eastern railroad, a saving of $500 is made. A large number of cattle were shipped to Boston on Monday from this city, by steamboat. The cattle drivers say they cannot ship by the Maine Central, the terms are so high.

DEATH OF WILLIAM O. POOR. Our venerable citizen Wm. O. Poor, died at his residence in this city at 11.15 A. M. on Tuesday, the 27th. One week ago Mr. Poor left Belfast for the purpose of attending the Poor family reunion at Newburyport, but was taken ill at Burnham. He recovered from that attack and went to his place of business as usual. On Saturday last he was attacked with vomiting and hemorrhage from the bowels, which continued at intervals until death ensued. Mr. Poor was the son of Dr. Poor, a well known physician of this city, and was born in Andover, Me., Sept. 1, 1809. He came to Belfast in 1815, and has since resided here. In 1829 he began business as a druggist, and has followed that business ever since, being one of the oldest business men in the city. Mr. Poor has been called to many places of trust and always honored the position. He was full of enthusiasm and instilled that principle into everything that he did. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Poor, as alderman, introduced into the city government some stirring resolutions that did much in stimulating and encouraging our soldiers. Mr. Poor married Lucretia M. Hunter, of Bristol, a lady much respected in this community. Two children were the result of the union, Clarence and Isa, who with their mother, survive him. Mr. Poor during his long and honorable life, won the respect and regard of those who in their views sometimes felt compelled to differ from him. Though of decided views and tenacious opinions, he always recognized the rights of others in those regards. The religious element was deeply implanted in his nature, finding its manifestation in a long life of sincere and devoted Christianity. He was public spirited, charitable, alive to the interest of the city in which he lived, a kind father and a good citizen. Few would be more missed. As a Mason Wm. O. Poor will long be remembered by the fraternity. He was made a Mason in Phœnix Lodge, in this city, Jan. 11, 1850, and had been a constant attendant at the lodge to the day of his death. In 1853 he was master of the lodge. He was the faithful treasurer of the lodge for more than twenty years. Mr. Poor was a member of Corinthian R. A. Chapter and King Solomon Council, in which bodies he held many offices. In the Grand Lodge he rose to be Senior Grand Warden, and could have been Grand Master had he chosen to be. At the last session of the Grand Lodge he was the legal representative of the Grand Lodge of British North America. Mr. Poor will be buried this afternoon at 2 P. M. Members of Phœnix and Timothy Chase Lodge and all Masons are requested to assemble at the Temple at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, to escort the remains to the grave. As a mark of respect the flag on Masonic Temple has been displayed at half-mast since his death.

BROOKS. The stable of S. L. Dodge was burned on Tuesday night. Loss $800 insured for $400.

CASTINE. Capt. R. B. Brown, of barkentine J. W. Dresser, who arrived in New York from South America a few days ago, is at home for a short time....The Castine Packing Co. has commenced putting up clams at their factory here.

MONTVILLE. The house, ell and barn of Albert Plummer, of this town, were destroyed by fire last week, together with hay, farming tools and most of the household furniture. The fire originated by sparks on the roof. Loss about $3,000. Insured for $2,100.

CAMDEN. The keels are laid for two schooners one each in Mr. Bean's and Capt. Coombs' yards....Last Friday a severe thunder storm passed over this town....Capt. Thomas Fitzgerald's house, at Rockport, was struck by lightning and somewhat damaged....County fair next week.

SEARSPORT. Charles Sullivan was thrown from a carriage Monday P. M., while driving Dr. Hopkins' horse "Planet," and very seriously injured, though no bones were broken....Mr. J. A. Clement took from Goose Pond yesterday a very beautiful four pound trout....Ship Clarissa B. Carver, Capt. Leroy Dow, from Hollo to New York, put into Batavia leaky, and is discharging cargo for survey.

STOCKTON. The search for the unaccounted for town funds continues, and engrosses the attention of citizens....This place had its usual quota of summer visitors....The Fort Point Hotel, which is to remain open this winter, will be prepared to entertain sleighing parties....The news of President Garfield's death created a profound sensation of sorrow here as elsewhere, and flags were half masted....A dance took place in the hall here Thursday evening as a sequel to the fair held in Prospect village on that day.

MONROE. Jurors drawn as follows—Grand juror, Henry S. Webber, traverse juror, John N. McKenney....Capt. T. Durham last Sunday received a despatch from Auburn, Placer county, California, that his son Charles was dead. He was a graduate of Orono College, class of '75. Mr. Durham went to California as a civil engineer but afterwards was principal of an academy. He leaves a wife but no children.....Grain is being threshed and yields very well....Among the horses entered for the coming fair are Gray Dan, Victor and Black Crook.

SEARSMONT. In the local of two weeks ago the name of Samuel Gilman who recently died in California, was given as Samuel Gilmore, through a mistake....Chas. Wellman proposes on Saturday next to close out his personal and real estate to the highest bidder at auction....The annual meeting of Quantebacook lodge of Free and Accepted Masons takes place on Saturday of this week....There were very heavy frosts on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of last week....James Parker is erecting another building in addition to the many he now has, and which is to be used as a lumber room.... Chas. Fuller is building a hay press which is to press two bales of hay at once. Should it do the work expected of it, it will be a great improvement over the old ones. Mr. Fuller has applied for a patent.

THE PROSPECT FAIR. As a joint undertaking the fair announced for Thursday last by the South Branch Grange and the farmers of Searsport, Stockton and Prospect fell short of expectation. Neither Searsport nor Stockton were represented, and the farmers and Grangers of Prospect were left to their own resources. The town can boast however, of some excellent and well filled farms and of many progressive and public spirited farmers, and the display though not large was in all respects highly creditable. A dozen or more yokes of working oxen, and some Jersey and grade cows and calves comprised the stock exhibit. The yoke of oxen whose horns bore the blue premium ribbon were noble looking animals. The displays of fruits, cereals, farm products and fancy and household articles, were good and were attractively arranged for inspection; this work devolving mainly on Capt. Wm. B. Hagan, secretary of the South Branch Grange. The attendance in the afternoon was quite large, and despite the somewhat unfavorable weather the occasion was one of enjoyment and no doubt of profit to those present.

JACKSON. Most of our farmers are now engaged in digging their potatoes; small yields and rot is the general complaint. Raising potatoes is truly a discouraging, uncertain business....The corn crop, if allowed one more week of favorable weather, will be insured....The grain thresher has started on his annual tour of toll gathering. The yield of grain is reported as very good, especially that which was early sown....Owing to an error of some of the newspapers in reporting the time for holding our town fair, quite a number of persons from out of town came to attend it on the 15th of this month, not finding out their mistake until they arrived. The fair will be held, as has been previously announced in the Journal, on the 15th of Oct.; then the boys will trot out their fine colts and steers....Those who attended the picnic at Lake Winnecook on the 17th inst. were highly pleased with the day's enjoyment. This party was not from *East* Jackson, as reported by your Burnham correspondent. Some of the party made a call on "Bethel" Lodge, Good Templars, on their return home, and were very pleasantly entertained....There were slight frosts in low places on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, but not much damage was done beyond the scorching of some of the vines....J. W. Wallace has sold a fine pair of four-years-old oxen to E. C. Fender son for $140; they girted six feet and ten inches.

MARRIED.

In Castine, Aug. 21st, by Rev. G. G. Winslow, Mr. Charles O. Hutchings and Miss Nettie L. Eastman, both of Penobscot.

In Castine, Sept. 22d, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. G. Winslow, assisted by Rev. J. R. Clifford, W. A. Paul, M. D., of Rock Island, Ill., and Miss Jennie C., only daughter of Rufus Stevens, Esq., of Sheepscot Bridge, Me.

In Boston, Aug. 16th, by N. A. Apallonia, Capt. Eben A. Holmes and Miss Fannie A. Ryder, both of Belfast.

In Morrill, Sept. 25th, by David Nash, Esq., Willie A. Blood and Annie A. Payson, both of Waldo.

In Rockland, Sept. 17th, Mr. Charles Wooster and Miss Nellie A. Farnham, both of Rockland.

In Rockland, Sept. 15th, Mr. Nathan D. Clark of Newton, Mass., and Miss Etta O. Conant of Rockland.

In Union, Mr. John E. Arnold and Miss Tillie Vaughn, both of Union.

DIED.

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

In this city, Sept. 27th, Wm. O. Poor, aged 72 years and 26 days.

In East Northport Sept. 25th, Leslie L., only son of Charles L. and Ada F. W. [illegible], aged 1 month and 15 days.

In Mount Vernon, Ohio, Rev. John True, aged 88 years, formerly of Freedom, Me.

In Rockland, Sept. 18th, Margaret, wife of the late Mathew Burton, aged 84 years, 3 mos., 6 days.

In Rockland, Sept. 21st, Mr. George W. Hawes, aged 50 years, 7 months and 22 days.

In Rockland, Sept. 16th, Hiram H., son of James and Ella M. Five, aged 2 months.

In Boston, Sept. 19th, Geo. W., son of Samuel Hassan of Rockland, aged 19 years, 2 mos., 15 days.

In Bluehill, Sept. 19th, Mr. John F. Witham, formerly of Rockland, aged 35 years.

In So. Thomaston, Sept. 16th, infant daughter of B. D. and A. B. Littlefield.

In Thomaston, Sept. 10th, infant child of Thomas Hanrahan.

In Thomaston, Sept. 17th, Mrs. J. Maria Tucker, aged 41 years, 11 months and 10 days.

In Vinalhaven, Sept. 13th, Hanson G., son of Chas. T. Ames, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

In Appleton, Sept. 20th, Inez E., daughter of Frank A. and Frances Gushee, aged 15 years, 8 months and 10 days.

In North Haven, Sept. 18th, Mrs. Hannah, wife of James Witherspoon, aged 65 years, 10 months and 21 days.

In Warren, Sept. 13th, Fred, son of Job A., and Alma Spear, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days.

In Appleton, Sept. 19th, Betsey H., wife of H. P. Murray, formerly of St. George, aged 49 years, 7 months and 2 days.

In Waldoboro, Sept. 9th, Jane Ann Reed, aged 70 years.

In Warren, Sept. 13, Mary E. Anderson, aged 35 years, 6 months and 8 days.

In Deer Isle, Sept. 13th, Capt. Benj. H. Haskell, aged 48 years and 9 months.

In Vinalhaven, Sept. 18th, Herbert Warren, son of J. H. and Villa Sanborn, aged 6 years, 5 months.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 22d, schrs. Decatur Oakes, Baker, Boston; Geo. Shattuck, Hart, do; Lillian, Ryan, do; Minnetta Wade, do; Mary Eliza, Bullock, do.

Sept. 25th, schr. Nellie, Drinkwater, New York.

Sept. 26th, schrs. Harmona, Pattershall, New York; Union, [illegible], do; S. D. Hart, Burgess, Boston.

Sept. 27th, schr. Annie L. McKeen, Patterson, New York.

HAYFORD HALL,

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Friday Evening, Sept. 30, 1881.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF F. W. POTE.

THE EVER WELCOME FAVORITES

I. W. Baird's Famous Minstrels.

Positively the greatest and best of all! including the

New York Church Choir Boys!

BAIRD'S ZOUAVE CADETS!

—AND—

POPULAR 40 PERFORMERS.

Admission, - - - - - 35c.
Reserved Seats, - - - - - 50c.

SEATS ON SALE AT POTE'S.

Get the "advance programme" with Piano Sheet Music and full particulars. Free to all. 1w39

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--Elegantly Trimmed--

Cloaks & Dolmans.

An Early Inspection is asked.

T. W. Pitcher & Co.,

BLUE STORE.

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

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. 2w39

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE A PERFECT CURE for all the worst forms of PILES, 2 to 4 do. in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely Vegetable. Internal and external use. The wonderful cures it has made the past 20 years, FOR SO SMALL AN AMOUNT OF MONEY, has caused opposition to its sale. Sent by express to all parts of the U. S. on receipt of $1 per bottle, and money returned in every case of failure. Send for new Pamphlets free. Sold everywhere. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston, Mass. 26eow26

CEPHALINE.

KEOGH'S TRADE MARK CEPHALINE NERVE FOOD MANUFACTURED BY H. F. THAYER & CO. BOSTON, MASS.

This Invaluable Nerve Food has been tested and approved by more than one hundred New England Physicians. It is an immediate, permanent and infallible cure for Sick, Nervous and Bilious Headaches, Epileptic Fits, Dyspepsia, Liver Troubles, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Vertigo and all Nervous Disorders. **It is an unequalled Tonic** for the whole system; renews and nourishes the Nerve Tissues and **imparts lasting vital force.** It should be at hand in every household. Urge your Druggist to get it, or we will mail it postpaid on receipt for price, 50 cts. per box, 6 boxes, $2.50. Send for Authentic Proofs. Address lyeow25

H. F. THAYER & CO.,

13 Temple Place, - - - Boston, Mass.

CARRIAGES AT BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers the remaining part of his stock of carriages at great bargains, to close out. Now is your time to buy a first-class carriage at a trade. Terms to suit. Cash, stock or good paper taken. E. F. HANSON, West Searsport.

N. B. One of the best ox presses in the county for sale or rent. 39

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID

—FOR—

Hides, Calf & Wool Skins, Potatoes,

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—BY—

C. C. HAMILTON, - Searsport, Me.

2m0s39

RETAIL PROFITS SAVED.

THREE AND ONE HALF CENTS PER POUND for all common castings, such as sled shoes, wagon bridle shoes, hub boxes, etc., at Belfast Foundry. 1w39 C. J. HALL, Lessee.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Superintending School Committee will be in session in the High School Room in Belfast, on Saturday, Oct. 22d and Saturday, Nov. 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of examining teachers. Teachers for the winter schools must not expect to be examined at any other time. Per order.

2w39 SUP. SCHOOL COM.

TO LET.

THE LEWIS HOMESTEAD ON THE CORNER of Pearl and Court streets. For particulars enquire of

3w37 R. G. LEWIS or MRS. S. S. LEWIS.

NOTICE.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH OR without board. Apply to

38tf ANDREWS BROS., 11 Phœnix Row.

G. W. BURKETT

WILL OPEN THIS DAY

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—OF—

FALL & WINTER

Dress Goods,

Silks, Velvets,

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Cloaks,

DOLMANS, JACKETS,

Paisley & Woolen Shawls,

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Bockings, &c.

DRESS GOODS!

In this department we have a splendid assortment of all the Parisian Fabrics, as well as of domestic manufacture, viz: All-Wool Cordetelles, Brocades, Shoodahs, Illuminated Cords, Striped Novelties, Tartan Plaids, Croise Cords, Trocots, &c. ALL AT LOW PRICES.

VELVETS!

Look at our Black Velvet we sell at only $1.00 per yard, ranging in quality to $2.50 per yard.

SILKS!

Black and colored Silks from 75c. to $2.00 per yard. Splendid bargains in this department.

Satins & Plushes!

IN ALL SHADES AND PRICES.

READY MADE Cloaks & Dolmans!

We shall open Saturday, Oct. 1st, $1000 worth of ready made garments. They will be displayed upon our lines and customers can make a good selection from the large assortment as to QUALITY AND PRICE.

SHAWLS!

Striped and Filled Centre Cashmere Shawls, both Long and Square Wooden Shawls, Mourning Shawls just received.

Cottons & Prints!

We shall open 3 bales splendid Brown Cottons at a bargain, also Broderie Dress Goods, slightly damaged by water. Two cases Cocheco Prints, medium high colors at only 5c per yard.

Woolen Yarns!

Morrison's Best, Germantown, Scotch, Coventry, Andalusia and all the popular makes.

HOISERY!

Just received an elegant assortment of Ladies, Misses, Gents and Boys' Hosiery, in Cotton, Cashmere, All Wool, Fleeced, both in striped and plain, in every conceivable style and quality.

KID GLOVES.

A full line of the celebrated Foster Kid Gloves on hand: 4 Button Kids at only $1.25, every pair warranted.

LACES!

Russian, Languedoc, Spanish, French, Bretonne, Blonds, Fichus, Collars, Bibs, and an endless variety of Lace Goods just received.

Dress Trimmings!

Passamenteries, Fringes, Ornaments, Girdles, Cords, Surahs, Velvets, Satins, &c.

UNDERWEAR!

Look at the Ladies' Vests we sell at only 50c., a rare bargain, worth 75c. A full line of all grades on hand both in brown and scarlet.

Flannels & Cassimeres.

A splendid stock of All-Wool and Cotton Flannels, on hand. As the department is one of our specialties the trade will obtain some rare bargains.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c.

Just received. Our Fall Stock selling at prices that defy competition.

☞ We open the Fall campaign of Dry Goods and Carpetings, with a resolution to double our sales over former years, and the only way to accomplish this result is to present the trade, not only with nice goods but with a large and varied assortment. We shall also make prices at the store that cannot fail of being attractive and satisfactory to the customer. We desire not only to see a customer once but to secure her patronage regularly, and we know the only way to accomplish this result is to move our goods quickly at a small margain of profit.

Agent for the Celebrated

Domestic Paper Fashions!

Catalogues Free.

GEO. W. BURKETT,

83 City Block, Main St.,

BELFAST, - - MAINE.

---JUST FROM---

AUSTRALIA'S SUNNY SHORE!

21,000 Miles by Sea! Tempest Tossed, but Still Triumphant! A Record Wholly Unprecedented in the Annals of Show History! 43,500 Pounds Sterling Paid for Transportation to and from Foreign Lands.

AT BELFAST, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1881,

51 Performances in the City of Melbourne, Australia.
48 Performances in the City of Sydney, Australia.
25 Performances in the City of Adelaide, South Australia.
21 Performances in the City of Auckland, New Zealand.

Over 100 Performances in Polynesia, Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand.
36 Performances in the City of San Francisco.

Millions to witness our worst and worth. Thousands upon thousands turned away, unable to get even standing room.

Now En Route to Europe and the United Kingdom,

Riding on the Waves of Envious Popularity! Standing on the Pinnacle of Fame, and Presenting

The Very Greatest Show on Earth!

FOUR TIMES ITS FORMER SIZE!

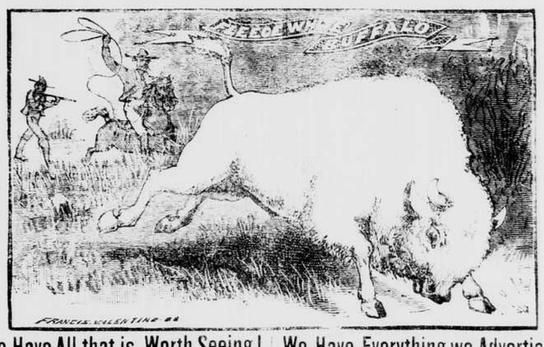
W. W. COLE'S

FIVE-CONTINENT CIRCUS!

IMMENSE MENAGERIE!

Collection of Foreign Wonders and School of Brute Scholars!

Gathered at infinite pains in all parts of the world, transported over broad lands and oceans at enormous expense and risk. Multiplying more Men, Ladies, Children, Horses, Animals, Beasts, Birds, Railway Trains, and Ocean Steamers than any outer price, of whatever name or nature, in existence.



We Have All that is Worth Seeing!

We have the JEAL TWIN SISTERS, The Beautiful Australian Bareback Riders.

We have the GREAT BLONDIN, Who, blindfolded, carries a man upon his back 100 feet from the ground,

DR. GROSVENOR'S LIVER-AID

IS NOT A PAD,

But an Internal Remedy for Liver Complaints,

Such as

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

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

Liver-Aid has been a blessing to my poor, afflicted mother. She tried many, many things for her sick headache, but never found any relief until she took the Liver-Aid. It has, indeed, been invaluable to her. She is now using her fourth bottle. I told our druggist how excellent it was, and assured him that he might safely recommend it as the best known remedy for sick headache. He says it is not advertised half enough. I hope you will let it become better known. MRS. M. A. SHIVLER, 163 W. 22d St., New York.

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

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FELLOWS.

WE, the undersigned, Clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, have used the preparation known as FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, prepared by Mr. JAMES L. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B., or having known cases where its effects were beneficial, believed it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR, Pres. of Conference. JOHN MCMURRAY, Ex-Pres. of Conference.
WM. SARGENT, JOHN A. MOSHER, JOHN W. HOWIE, STEPHEN E. HEALIS, RICHARD W. WEDDALL, ALEX. W. NICHOLSON, CLEANSWICK JOST, ROWLAND MORTON, JOHN JOHNSON.

☞ The proprietor has letters from various parts of the Dominion, the United States, and from England, verifying the assertions herein contained, which will be shown at his office, on application. They relate to the cure of Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, &c.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory, and will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary and involuntary nervous action. It is free from all injurious qualities, and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients akin to pure blood itself. 1y17

For sale by WM. O. POOR & SON.

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

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 235 and 237 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜ 1yrlc

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

A sure and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, etc.

Perfectly safe to use *internally* or *externally*, and *certain* to afford relief. No family can afford to be without it. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1 a bottle.

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

1yr25

HORSE FOR SALE.

A Cooper colt, 4 years old last spring. Good style, weighs 1050 lbs., gives promise of speed, is well broken and perfectly sound and kind. Is suitable for any purpose. For further particulars enquire of

25tf M. W. FROST, High St., Belfast, Me.

Whistle, Whistle, Loving Daughter.

"Whistle, whistle, loving daughter, and you shall have a cow."
"I never whistled, mother, and neither can I now—
It puckers up my mouth so!"
"Whistle, whistle, loving daughter, and you shall have a horse."
"I never whistled, mother and I cannot now, of course—
It puckers up my mouth so!"
"Whistle, whistle, loving daughter, and you shall have a sheep."
"I never whistled, mother, neither will I yet—
It puckers up my mouth so!"
"Whistle, whistle, loving daughter, and you shall have a man!"
"I never whistled, mother, but I know very well I can."
And the whistle soon began.

[Old Song

All Hail the Oyster.

Let kings enjoy their viands grand,
Prepared by skilled and costly hand:
The fairest of the flock be theirs
And served up on the richest wares
By waiting lords in royal state
And eaten from their golden plate
Of all famed dishes, old or new,
Give me a Yankee oyster stew.

Let Turks enjoy their stupid "kief"
And Englishmen their vaunted beef;
And "haggis," Scotchmen say, is divine,
While Tentons praise their kraut as fine
The French their "Piece resistance" grand:
So through the dainties of each land
But of the dishes nations through,
Give me a Yankee oyster stew.

[Peter Pallette.

Maine Miscellany.

SHALL WE ENCOURAGE ENTERPRISE?

The articles signed "Enterprise" which have appeared in the last three issues of the American have been noticed, and mention made of some of the ideas suggested, by at least two papers, namely the Sullivan Bulletin and Belfast Journal. These papers, always watchful for the good of their own town and city, are too generous not to wish others prosperity, feeling no doubt that whatever helps one part of the State, helps all. There has never been a time more favorable for embarking in business enterprise than at present. The country is just emerging from a period of stagnation, and all the industries are being pushed to their utmost capacity to supply the enormous demand. The manufacturing establishments of the large cities of New York and Massachusetts, are overrun with orders, and many foundries and machine shops in the smaller towns of our own State are receiving large orders from those establishments. [Ellsworth American.

SEARCHING FOR A LOST CHILD.

The good people of North Anson had a genuine scare over a lost child Monday night and yesterday morning. It seems that a little two years and a half old son of Mr. Samuel Beals was spending the day at the house of Mr. Joseph Smith something like a mile South of the village. Monday afternoon the little fellow was put to sleep and laid in the bedroom while the ladies went up stairs to sew. While thus engaged nothing was heard from the boy and on returning to where he had been left, what was their surprise to find the bed unoccupied and the boy gone. The premises were searched but all in vain, no trace of him could be discovered. When night came on a party of several hundred joined in the search, traversing a wide circle. The search was kept up all night, and early yesterday morning a good hound was obtained and he was started off. He soon struck a trail and bounding off in the direction of the railroad track was quickly lost to sight. A crowd started to follow him and had not proceeded far before they saw him returning full of joy over his find. He told them as plainly as any human being could have done that he had been successful and urged them to follow him. His wish was quickly granted and following the intelligent animal something more than half a mile they found the poor little wanderer leaning up against a tree none the worse for his "night out." It's a hard one to tell whether the dog or the boy is thought the most of in that house hold to day. [Somerset Reporter Sept. 15.

THE CANNING OF THE CORN.

The Somerset Reporter gives the following interesting account of the process of canning corn in the Skowhegan factory: Entering the grounds with a load of corn in a dump cart, we drive under a long shed west of the factory. There are two of these sheds, each 100 feet long, erected for husking corn under. Here we find something less than half the French population of the village husking corn. The department is under the supervision of Mr. A. H. Lang, of Farone. He has to look out that the corn is well husked and when a basket is filled he gives the husker a ticket that is redeemed at the office at four cents. Some of the smart young women earn a dollar a day at this price. When a basket is filled with corn on the cob we follow it into the cutting room, a building 55x90 feet and two stories high. This building sets next to the street and the upper part is used for making the tin cans.

Each man's corn is kept separate in the cutting room until it is weighed and the owner credited with it, when it goes all in together. The corn is first taken in hand by girls who cut off the ends of the cob sharp up to the corn with a hatchet. Then it is dropped into the cutter and the corn shaved off as smoothly as one could imagine, the cob going into a basket by itself. From the cutter the corn is taken to the scales where Mr. Augustus Davis of Cornville sits, book in hand to set down the exact weight. It is next placed in a large sieve and thoroughly screened to remove all pieces of cob, husk or silk. Next it is placed in tubs filled with ice to prevent souring. Then it is put into cans through a very ingenious tunnel. One man filled 10,000 cans yesterday, the whole number canned for the day. When the corn begins to come along faster, however, it will take three men to fill the cans and they expect to put up 30,000 per day. When a can is filled it goes to the scales to be weighed. Each can must have just 2 ounces of corn, for which the farmers receive two and one half cents. When weighed a young girl washes off the top and then three others wipe it until the top is absolutely dry and clean. Then a cover is clapped on by a small boy and a tray full of the filled cans are carried to the sealing room, a building 30x60 feet. Here the tops are soldered on. Then they pass into the bath room, a building 35x75 feet, where they are put into hot water for 10 minutes. Then they are tapped to let the air out and the air holes quickly soldered again. Then they are put back into the hot water and allowed to cook for five hours in large iron vats made for the purpose. When the corn has been thoroughly cooked they come out, and the hose filled with cold water from the brook running by is turned on to them to cool them at once. When cooled they pass into the store house, a building 50x80 feet, where the cans are polished, labelled and boxed for market.

A good engine sits in a small building between the bath room and the store house. This is used to pump the great quantity of water used from the brook near at hand.

This is how they can corn, briefly told. From the time the corn arrives at the factory until it is cooking is generally less than half an hour. The farmers are thus able to load on their husks and drive around to the opposite side of the building and get the cobs as they come from the cutting machines to take home with him. If the weather continues good for two weeks more they will be able to can a good many hundred thousand cans of fine corn. Next year the farmers will be able to tell whether it pays them or not. It looks as though it was a good thing for Skowhegan at least. There are nearly 100 persons employed, men, women and children and they are nearly all from this vicinity.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The activity in the building line throughout the State, and the scarcity of carpenters, the past season, have united in bringing about an increase of fifty cents to seventy five cents per day in carpenters' wages. An Auburn man commenced building a house the first of the season, and paid his carpenters $1.50 and $1.75 per day. Before he completed his residence he had to pay the same men $2 and $2.50 per day. It is believed that there will be a large amount of house building in both Auburn and Lewiston next season. It is known that a large number of young men have purchased lots, and that the shops, mills and hives of industry in all branches are driven with work. There is a large amount of money in the savings banks, and banks are more willing to loan money on real estate mortgages than they have been for several years, on account of the more stable condition of business. There never was a more favorable time for home building. [Lewiston Journal.

The Gardiner Journal says the Knickerbocker Co. is building a new house at Iceboro, of ten rooms of 4000 tons capacity each to be ready to be filled this winter. Five houses are already up. They have also purchased the Kennebec Mutual houses. Their old "South Houses" in Farmingdale have been torn down and a new house with a capacity of 30,000 tons will be built immediately. They will have the following houses and capacity when their buildings are all completed: Hallowell, 20,000; Chelsea, 23,000; North Houses, 22,000; South Houses, 30,000; Smithtown, 60,000; Kennebec Mutual, to be called Dresden, 20,000; Iceboro, 40,000 tons; or over 200,000 tons. Besides this they have a capacity of 55,000 tons at North Boothbay, and about 3000 tons at Barter's Island. The new houses at Farmingdale will not be so large as the old ones, on account of not having field enough to fill their houses in that vicinity.

The Pepperell mills, at Biddeford have just put in two engines of the Corliss pattern. The larger one is to run the No. 3 mill, and is of 800 horse power, having a fly-wheel 28 feet in diameter and 70 inches broad. The smaller engine furnishes power for Nos. 2 and 3 mills, and is of 600 horse power, having a fly wheel 20 feet in diameter and 70 inches broad. The engines are so perfectly adjusted that the working of the machinery cannot be heard beyond a distance of 20 feet. The boilers which supply the steam for these immense engines are 19 in number, and are located in the basement of the machine shop.

On one of the points of land forming the "lower narrows" of the lake, in Wes Waterville, Messrs. J. Winslow Jones & Co are rapidly completing one of their numerous corn canning factories. Huge buildings have been put up for this new enterprise, which promises the employment of about 300 hands for a portion of the year. Talk is made of packing meat here through the winter, thus giving work to many the year round.

The Williams Slate Company, of Brownville, have contracted for several thousand squares to be delivered as soon as they can be taken from the quarry.

The Maine Ice Co., at Boothbay, are making extensive preparations for the winter's business. They are at work on three large houses, wharf, runs, piers, etc.

☞ Mr Reed of Bath was in earnest when he said that he retired from the Congressional canvass for the sake of "harmony," he must be gratified by the result. The election was the most harmonious known in Maine for years. [Portland Advertiser.

We learn that the number of prisoners in our state prison is about 150—having decreased about 40 since business has revived. Let business continue good and the liquor traffic diminish, and the prisoners will be less still. [Waterville Mail.

Whooping Cough is successfully treated by separating the patients beyond hearing distance of each other, and by the employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites. The above named treatment has been found singularly effective.

A factious young man calls a certain female institute a "Vennor weather prediction"—because it contains so many Misses.

If the mother is feeble it is impossible that her children should be strong. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of women. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 2w38

When a man says he makes his living by keeping a country tavern isn't it a sort of a declaration of inn dependence.

However watched by loving care,
Home has distempers lurking there.
And human power cannot defend
From ills that constantly impend:
But Sanford's Ginger bids pain cease,
And home restores to health and peace. 5w38

It is supposed that pockets are ripe all the year round, as those who follow the business of picking them make no distinction in seasons.

Have you tried, as a remedy for your Cold or Sore Throat, Dr. Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar? Composed, as it is, of two of the best and most simple ingredients in nature, it cannot fail of relieving you. Wild Cherry and Tar are universally admitted by everyone at all acquainted with medicine, as sure remedies, and the best for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs. Many having used Dr. Graves' Balsam speak highly in its praise. If, when you are afflicted, you will give this really valuable remedy a trial, you will not be disappointed in its effects. Sample, 10 cts.; generous size, 50 cts. For Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, or Liver Complaint, use Improved Family Cathartic Pills, made by Dr. Graves; price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Wm. O. Poor & Son, Belfast. 1w37

Mark Twain says: "There is something fascinating about science. One gets such wholesome returns of conjecture out of a trifling investment of facts."

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY. Downs' Elixir has been widely known and used as a cough remedy for fifty years. No other cough medicine has stood the test half this length of time. The people stand by that which is good.

DR. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS are purely vegetable—the product of the hills and valleys.

WARRANTED. Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is warranted to please all who use it.

A lot of Boston girls are going west in a bunch to get married. Poor boys, when you skipped to the plains we thought you would be safe, but alas! they're on the trail.

Rescued From Death

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the medicines I have taken since my sickness."

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 45 Dey St., New York.

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

Castoria - 35 doses

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

CENTAUR LINIMENT

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

IRON BITTERS

A TRUE TONIC

CURE

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by all druggists.

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

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

1yr6

SANFORD'S GINGER

Impure water, unhealthy climate, unripe fruit, unwholsome food, cramps, chills, malaria, excessive heat and the thousand and one ills that beset the traveler or family are nothing to those fortified and sustained by the use of SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious." As a beverage it quenches thirst, opens the pores, relieves the head, regulates the stomach and bowels, eradicates a craving for intoxicants and imparts new life to the languid, careworn, overworked, nervous and sleepless. *Beware of imitations said to be as good.* Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER and take no other.

Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

3mos30

--NEW--
FALL HATS!

Just Received at

Mrs. B. F. WELLS.

33

SEAMEN WANTED.

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

To The Public:

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON

3000 Rolls of Room Paper

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

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

Curtains & Curtain Fixtures

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

I have a nice line of

DRY & FANCY GOODS!

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

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

Cotton, Cotton & Wool & All-Wool

CLOTHS FOR MEN & BOYS' WEAR.

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

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

SHIRTINGS,

IN ALL PRICES.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

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

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers!

From 30c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE WHITE SHIRTS!

From $1.00 upwards.

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

MY STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers & Overshoes

IS COMPLETE.

IN GROCERIES,

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

I KEEP

Corn, Meal & Shorts.

AM PREPARED TO SELL

FLOUR

As cheap as any store in the county.

MY STOCK OF

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

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

Also a good stock of

HARDWARE!

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

I SELL THE

Averill Chemical Paint!

Farmers Attention!

I have in stock a large amount of new

GRASS SEED

Of all kinds. Also CLOVER, which I sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 1tf

I am receiving new goods by every train to Belfast.

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE.

E. L. BEAN,

SEARSMONT, MAINE.

YARN! YARN!

A NEW STOCK OF

SCOTCH WOOL

Knitting Yarn

JUST RECEIVED AT

B. F. WELLS.

REDUCING STOCK!

We offer our large stock of

Hardware, Nails, Glass, Locks, Knobs, Iron, Steel Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Horse Shoes and Nails at extremely low prices.

JO3 LOT OF 300 SETS TABLE CUTLERY at 25 per cent under price.

Shovels, Picks, Lanterns, Traps, Cow Ties, Powder, Shot, Cartridges, Gun Caps, Wrapping and Sheathing Papers, Paper Bags and Twine.

Wholesale and retail. Special prices to large buyers.

E. J. MORISON & CO., 52 Main St.

Foundry & Machine Shop!

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

First-Class Mechanics & Tools,

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

Mining Machinery & Ship Work

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

POWER WITH ROOM TO RENT.

C. J. HALL, Leasee.

Belfast, March 1, 1881.—9

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Railroad colors. New shades just received.

Phœnix and Atlantic Strictly Pure White Lead Linseed Oil, Colgates Pure Raw and Boiled.

Best oil in the market.

Eagle Ready Mixed Paints in asst. cans, all colors, Artists Colors and Brushes, Japan and Oil Colors, Gold Leaf, Lubricating Oils, &c., Paint and Varnish Brushes, Chamois Skins, &c., &c.

Extremely low prices to reduce our large stock. Wholesale and retail. 2m36

E. J. Morison & Co, 52 Main St., Belfast.

New Marble Shop!

In Langworthy Building.

W. T. HOWARD,

Manufacturer and dealer in

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, GRAVESTONES,

AND MARBLE SHELVES,

of the best Italian and American marble

CHURCH STREET, BELFAST.

38tf

RUBBER SHEETING

In all Widths,

—AT—

B. F. WELLS'.

33

Farm for Sale!

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

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform her many friends and patrons that she has moved from Church street to the rooms over Geo. W. Burgess, in McClintock Block, High street, where she will welcome all. Those in want of a first-class Dress or Cloak Maker are invited to call. Terms reasonable.

Belfast, Sept. 15, 1881.—37tf. MRS. M. A. SNOW.

DICKEY, BROWN & MORSE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash & Blinds,

Door and Window Frames, Door and Window Screens, Black Walnut and Ash Extension Tables, Pumps, Gutters, Mouldings, Brackets, and Water Wheels. Pine, Black Walnut and Ash lumber always on hand. Job Work of every description. Sash Primed and Glazed.

We shall keep on hand in connection with the above

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, JAPAN,

Door Butts, Knobs, Locks, Latches, Sash Fasts, Door Springs, Blind Hangings, Castors, Picture knobs, Wire Screens, Screws, Flowered and Plain Ground Double Thick Door Glass and Window Glass.

Our Prices are Reduced to the Lowest for CASH.

All persons building or repairing will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We want a lot of Pine, Brown, Ash, Spruce and Birch Lumber. Should it be a dry year and affect our water power, we shall add steam power to our mill, and shall always be ready to do all jobs that come along.

A. A. DICKEY. W. M. BROWN. W. R. MORSE.

Searsmont, - - Maine.

June 25, 1881.—26

Book Binding.

HAVING purchased the Book Binding department of the Progressive Age and added

NEW TOOLS

AND A

LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL!

I am now prepared to do

BOOK BINDING

in all its branches at the very LOWEST PRICES.

By strict attention to business I hope to merit a fair share of public patronage. 26tf

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

14 MAIN STREET, Over Snell's Shoe Store BELFAST.

H. H. CORBETT.

New AND Second Hand Machinery

For Sale at a Bargain.

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

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

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

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

1 Huntoon Governor, new; right size for a 15 Horse Power to a 20 Horse Power Engine.

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

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

I am also prepared to cut on carriage axles, to take up end play in box, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. 19tf

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

F. A. HOWARD.

This Purely Vegetable Compound is scientifically prepared from the best Roots and Herbs of the Materia Medica, and has gained an unrivaled reputation for the following effects, viz.:

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And thus curing Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, Canker, Scald Head, &c., &c.

REGULATING AND CLEANSING THE STOMACH AND BOWELS,

Thus curing Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, &c.

STRENGTHENING THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

Thus causing the food to nourish and support every part.

REGULATING THE SECRETORY ORGANS,

And, by enabling them to perform their proper functions, preventing and curing Bilious and other Painful Diseases.

STRENGTHENING AND QUIETING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

Thus allaying Nervous Irritation, and curing all diseases of the Nerves. It is unrivaled in the cure of all

FEMALE DISEASES,

As Weakness, Irregularity, Obstructions, &c.

It is pleasant to take and safe in all cases, acting in harmony with the restoring powers of nature. It never injures, but always benefits and cures, as thousands of voluntary certificates from the best authorities testify. 15Jan1y

For sale by all Druggists.

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.

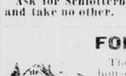
☞ *A CURE IS GUARANTEED.* ☜

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. 1yrs

FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale his house on Main street, near Wilson Hill, late the residence of Asa A. Howes. The house is in good repair, piped throughout for gas and furnace, connected cellar, and commands one of the finest views in Belfast. Good well for a garden, and has apple trees that last year produced fifty bushels of fine fruit. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going to sea. If not sold soon will be rented. Apply to DAVID PERCE.

Belfast, Sept. 8, 1881.—36tf

FARM FOR SALE.

Pleasantly situated on the shore road between Searsport and Belfast, two miles from Searsport village, four miles from Belfast city, 100 acres of good land, partly under cultivation, good pasturage and plenty of wood, good young orchard, splendid buildings, good supply of water, an excellent cellar. Will be sold with farming implements and stock at a bargain. Enquire on the premises.

ELIZA J. CURTIS.

Searsport, Aug. 18, 1881.—34w35

FARM FOR SALE.

In Brooks, 103 acres, 1 mile from the Village, R. R., Mills, &c., one half mile from So. Brooks, P. O., good school house. Well fenced, good living water in pasture, and two wells at the building, 2 barns 40x40, good house and wood house, cuts 20 to 25 tons hay, good orchard, easy farm to work, fields fitted for mower, good strong soil, stock and tools with it if desired, forty sheep. Will be sold at a bargain.

LEWALL WHITAKER,

Or WM. O. JONES, South Brooks, Me. 5w35

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale at a bargain, the sloop yacht **LITTLE ROGUE.** The boat is 29 feet long, 11 feet beam, 2½ feet deep with centre-board. Has excellent accommodation for six persons. The yacht is well found, is in excellent condition and is a fast sailer. For a safe pleasure boat to visit the different summer resorts, none better can be found. Enquire of FRANK A. FOLLETT.

Belfast, July 28, 1881.—30

FOR SALE.

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

Belfast, April 14, 1881.—15tf

Babbitt Metal for Machinery.

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

20-4tf THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

PROBATE NOTICES.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Waldo.

JAMES E. MARDEN, of Searsport, in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, Guardian of FRANK D. NICKERSON, EDWARD D. NICKERSON and MARY A. NICKERSON, minor heirs of LYDIA NICKERSON, late of Searsport, aforesaid, respectfully represents that said wards are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz.: one undivided third part of the homestead farm of their mother Lydia Nickerson, late of Searsport, aforesaid, being the same premises named in deed from Isaac L. Marden to Rogers M. Nickerson, recorded in the Waldo County Registry of Deeds, Vol. 156, Page 248. That it would be for the benefit of said wards to have said real estate sold and the proceeds thereof used for their necessary expenses, so much as is needed, and balance placed at interest.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your honor to grant him a license to sell and convey said real estate of said wards as will satisfy said expenses and incidental charges and charges of Guardianship at public or private sale.

JAMES E. MARDEN.

At a Probate Court held at Belfast, within and for the County of Waldo, on the second Tuesday of September, A. D. 1881.

Upon the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Republican Journal, a paper printed at Belfast, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Belfast aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

JAMES D. LAMSON, Judge.

A true copy. Attest:—A. A. FLETCHER, Register.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Waldo.

JOSEPH L. ELDRIDGE, of Winterport, in the County of Waldo, Guardian of HENRY L. ELDRIDGE, a minor of Winterport, in said County, respectfully represents that said minor is seized of a lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Main street in said Winterport, and adjoining land of Charles H. Pierce and L. C. Blaisdell. That it is for the interest of said minor that said estate be sold and the proceeds thereof put on interest. That he has received an advantageous offer for the same, to wit: ten hundred and fifty dollars, and that it is for the interest of said minor that said offer be accepted.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your honor to grant him a license to sell and convey said real estate for said sum. JOSEPH L. ELDRIDGE.

By N. H. HURRARD, his Attorney.

At a Court of Probate, held at Belfast, within and for the County of Waldo, on the second Tuesday of September, A. D. 1881.

Upon the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Republican Journal, a paper printed at Belfast, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Belfast aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

JAMES D. LAMSON, Judge.

A true copy. Attest:—A. A. FLETCHER, Register.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Waldo.

THE undersigned, Guardian of LILLIE MAY BLACK, minor heir of CHARLES E. BLACK, late of Belfast, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate in Belfast, to wit: one und