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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.]

[Written for the Republican Journal.]

### What Crops Shall we Raise in Waldo County for Market?

Three things, at least, should be kept in view: namely, market value, cost of production, and effect on the land used in their growth. Upon these depend the margin of profit, and it is profit we are seeking. Some crops are always saleable. Some are periodically so. Some products are always in demand at paying prices. Some only occasionally so. Some are quickest in their returns. Generally the quicker to give returns will be the most profitable. It takes from three to four years to grow a horse or a pair of oxen to the period of paying returns. We might say it takes from three to six years to mature a crop of horses or oxen. It takes two to four years to mature a crop of cows. It takes ten to twenty years to mature a crop of apple trees. It takes from six months to three years to mature a crop of lambs and sheep. One year to mature a crop of wool. Three to five months to mature a crop of hay, grain, corn, roots, potatoes, or fruit. A month to fit cheese for market, a week to fit butter, and a day to produce an egg. These are about fair and average estimates. There is, however, a great difference in the amount of returns. From some they come in large sums, and all at once, as when we sell a fine horse or a nice yoke of oxen. In others in littles and oftens, as the weekly receipt from eggs or butter. Now we are not to judge of the profitableness of a crop or a product by the amount received for it at once, but by the amount received for it by the year, after deducting the cost of making.

Waldo county is not large in extent of territory. It lies on the central sea board portion of the state. It has good transportation facilities by good wagon roads, water, and railroad. No portion is placed under any great hardship to reach market at our county town, Belfast, or to reach lines of communication whereby the product seeking sale can be cheaply sent to larger markets, or to better priced places. The surface soil and climate admit of a very great diversity of products. The diffusion of intelligence among the people is favorable to the production of products requiring skill and judgment. All there seems lacking is an energy to take hold, and a thought to lead out upon what is best. And it is in this one particular that we most lack—an application of thought and brain and business to our calling. The habit of selling hay and raising potatoes for sale, has become so common that we follow it blindly, or travel it as we would a well worn road, stopping to consider if it be the better way. To any thoughtful man who will visit our shipping points and see the immense amounts of crude farm food, the life blood of the soil in bales and bags that are daily and weekly drawn from the farms, it will cause him a regret, and he will be pained to see such a wholesale shipment of crops that should be condensed in the farm laboratories of cattle, sheep, and swine, to products of more value and less bulk—anamalized—so to speak, leaving the work behind in the shape of rich manure to go back to the fields as a rich blessing that shall inspire them to better and better yields.

We have traveled, more or less, in all the counties of the state. I have been a close observer and will say that Waldo county averages well with them. Some surpass us in certain directions. We surpass them in other desirable things. No county as a whole has a better grass soil. We have every variety from sand to clay. We have good orcharding lands in large amount, and hardly a farm can be found that has not a good orchard site upon it. We have abundant and good water. We have abundant and good muck, and in market facilities are very well situated. The reason many counties have surpassed us in the excellencies of their farming is that they have better farmers, and better farming, on an average. Something must be allowed also for their age. They in some instances are a generation older. On the whole we have reason to thank and take courage. What we need is both. Faith in ourselves, in our farms, in our calling. Faith without works is dead. We want faith demonstrated by works.

We would not condemn indiscriminately the raising of hay and potatoes for sale. Waldo county can raise both of a quality seldom equalled and rarely surpassed. We would, however, disapprove of their being so largely raised for sale as at present, or being depended upon. We need more diversified products, and to avoid that competition which always results disastrously to the competing farmers. Certain farms are best adapted to hay production. On these, judicious chemical manuring will keep up and increase the product profitably for all time to come. Some farms by right management can be made to produce potatoes of superior quality in any reasonable amount and at a profit. These farms want to look well after a supply of potash at least expense.

In addition to these great staples now marketed from our farms, and to supplant them as much as possible wherever it can be done to advantage, should be the growing of onions, peas, apples, winter varieties and keeping kinds, eggs and poultry, sheep, lambs, and wool, dairy products of butter, cheese, and milk, pigs and pork, and fine fancy oxen, and good draft and good driving horses. All these are now produced to some extent. Their production needs to be stimulated, and inasmuch as it is stimulated, so will the selling of hay and potatoes be depressed or discarded. No farmer worthy of the name would sell hay and potatoes if he could raise and sell something that paid better. He only needs to be convinced. Many have reformed in this particular and become self-converted. Why? They used their brain, their judgment. They saw the evil and altered their course. Some have been convinced through efforts of others. All this is hopeful and shows progress. This is not a thing of sudden change. It is something that must come about gradually. It is desired that it may come about in a sound, healthy manner, and come to stay.

We firmly believe in mixed farming for Waldo county. Some one crop leading, clustered around and supported by many others. If one fails another may do well. Specialties are paying when successful, disastrous when failures. Corn is a crop that should receive very much more attention than it is at present given. This followed by wheat, and this by a few years of grass gives a paying rotation.

One of the best farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania writes to the Germantown Telegraph: "The time has come when nothing but high farming will pay in this section of country, since the cheap and fertile lands of the West are brought into such close and sharp competition by cheap freights and rapid transit. Old habits which are not most paying must be abandoned, and newer and better ones adopted. Every acre of tillable land must be made to yield its treasures with the least possible expense. When one hundred bushels of corn per acre can be produced, we must not be satisfied with fifty bushels. If a new implement can do the work of two men with an old one, the old one should be laid by and the new one used. If there is not enough manure to go all over the common ground, we must buy some well tried fertilizer that will increase the product. It is all folly to continue to farm poor land when it is possible to enrich it. The expense of farming poor land is greater than that attending richer land, and the labor more discouraging. There must be more general attention given to dairy products, the cultivation of small fruits and the raising of poultry. The old system of pasturage will have to give way before the onward march of soiling and the no fencing system. The road master, with his gang of full hands and half grown boys, must yield to the new road scraper and smoother." To which we may add that the time has arrived, even in our neighboring counties, where more systematic method and "higher farming" are expedient, in order to produce satisfactory results. On our best "bottom land" the old corn and hay and clover methods may yet satisfy the farmer, but even he could experience benefit by heeding the admonitions of the above extract.

Part of this is directly applicable to us, especially the first assertion, "that the time has now come when nothing but high farming will pay in this section of the country." I can call up Bro. patrons and farmers here to-day to prove this beyond the shadow of a doubt. By "high farming" is meant intense, concentrated farming, going over less and manuring better. Level and clean culture, thorough pulverization of the soil, the use of the best seeds and tools, judgment and business in the sales of products. Don't be afraid of this word "high farming." Every one of us that raises a good or extra crop are high farming in that much. High is an adjective in the positive degree. When we have attained that then there is the comparative higher, and the superlative highest! J. W. LANG.

### The Perfect Sheep.

Constitution will be given first place in the list of requisites to the perfect sheep. Without this sheet anchor to success, the breeder's efforts will be in vain. It is the foundation without which the fabric can not stand. Without the strength of bone and muscle that will enable it to procure food under average circumstances, or lacking the vigor and form of vital force for properly assimilating such food when obtained, all efforts at improvement will be in vain. Constitution, with the rotundity of outline and completeness of detail its presence implies, is an essential to every successful effort at improvement, which the breeder must keep in mind as certainly as the architect must observe the laws of gravitation. Dr. Randall is credited with saying that there were three essentials to a good sheep: first, constitution; second, constitution; third, constitution; and no man knew better than he what a sheep ought to be.

From this common centre, whereon all counsellors will be found standing, many paths have been trod, many achievements secured. Size of body, number and character of wrinkles, weight of fleece, and peculiarity of its fibre, have each, at the hands of some breeder, received such special cultivation, as to force them into even abnormal development. Variations in these directions have found warrant in widely different, and often changing circumstances surrounding breeders. Localities with a sparse vegetation suggest the cultivation of lithe and easily kept animals, upon which the daily task of grazing from "sun to sun" leaves no ill-effects; while in regions of luxuriant grass and grain, are to be found those heavy bodies and fleeces which are at once the wonder and admiration of the observer and the breeder. At some point within the range of these extremes, the most fastidious are enabled to find sheep suited to their fancy, or so nearly approaching that standard, as to enable them to reach it by a few years of intelligent effort. And right worthily have these wrought, as the many and magnificent achievements in establishing varieties bear abundant testimony. Given their present vantage ground, that their untiring skill and untiring energy can safely be depended upon for still further achievements, there is every reason for believing. [National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

### High Farming.

An American farmer of note, after visiting England and examining the system pursued there, says he is thoroughly convinced in his old faith that the only good farmer of our future is to be the "high farmer." There is a widely prevailing antipathy among the common farmers of our country against not only the practice of high farming, but the use of the phrase by agricultural writers. This is wrong and should at once be corrected. Through some misconception of the meaning of the phrase, and also of its application, they have come to believe it synonymous with theoretical "book farming" "new fangled notions," boasted progress, followed by disappointment and final failure. This is all an error. High farming simply means thorough cultivation, liberal manuring, bountiful crops, good stock, good feed, and paying profits therefrom. It is not strange that misconceptions have arisen in the minds of doubting farmers who have been eye-witnesses to some of the spread-eagle experiments of enthusiastic farmers, better supplied with money obtained in a business they know how to manage, than with practical experience on the farm. Bountiful crops and paying profits of course are what all farmers who are depending upon the farm for an income, are striving to obtain; and every year as it passes is re-confirming the opinion that the profits are small and will grow "beautifully less," where high farming is not practiced.

Sheep husbandry in the Western States and Territories is becoming one of the most profitable financial investments of the day. Under proper management the same might be said of other sections of the country.

Sheep should be tagged regularly, and kept clean. They should be culled every year, and those in any manner deficient in form or age should be put in a separate pasture and fattened for the butcher.

### Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2135; sheep and lambs, 2546; swine, 14,210; veals, 60; number of western cattle, 1710; northern and eastern cattle, 425.

Prices of beef cattle ₩ 100 lb. live weight, extra quality, $6 50@7 25; first, $5 75@6 37½; second, $5 25@5 50; third, $4 37½@5 12½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 12½@4 25.

Brighton Hides, 9c ₩ lb.; Brighton Tallow, 5c ₩ lb.; Country Hides, 7½c ₩ lb.; Country Tallow, 5c ₩ lb.; Calf Skins, 12@12½c. ₩ lb.; Northern Lamb Skins, 75c@$1 25 each.

Working Oxen—We quote sales of

1 pair girth 7 ft., 9 inches, live weight 3600 lb., $130;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 8 inches, live weight 2700 lb., $125;
1 pair girth 6 ft., 6 inches, live weight 2600 lb., $105;

Store Cattle—Yearlings, $11@17; 2 year olds, $15@27; 3 year olds, $25@45 ₩ head.

Milch Cows—We note sales of 3 milch cows at $40 each; 1 springer at $40; 1 at $50; 2 new milch cows at $60 each; 1 springer at $60; 2 springers at $50 each; 10 milch cows at $30@45 each.

Swine—Fat Hogs—Prices 6½@7c ₩ lb. live weight. Store pigs sell dull at prices ranging from 7@10c ₩ lb. live weight, or at $2 00@5 50 ₩ head.


CEPHALINE is not an opiate or narcotic. Dispense with them and use it.

The author of the "Little Brown Jug" was probably in a jugular vein, when he wrote that somewhat popular ditty.

The Menasha (Wis.) Press says: A. Granger, Esq., of this city, uses St. Jacobs Oil on his horses with decided success and profit.

Since the latest Indian massacre the redskins haven't much to say, owing to their natural Indian reservation.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a really remarkable and time-honored medicine. It is the best remedy known for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

A Cincinnati girl has eloped with a murderer. The female craze for linking themselves with prominent men will continue as long as there are females and prominent men.

**Neuralgia.**

It has been ascertained that the most inveterate cases of Neuralgia are cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

A little Waterloo Sunday school miss was asked by her teacher, "What must people do in order to get to heaven?" "Die, I suppose," replied the little one.

The Sunday Argus, Louisville (Ky.) observes: A Woodbury (N. J.) paper mentions the cure of the wife of Mr. Jos. H. Mills, of that place, by St. Jacobs Oil. She had rheumatism.

"I know," said a tourist in New Jersey, "that the owner of that farm was a famous apple stealer when he was a boy. He keeps two dogs in his orchard."


### Until the Daybreak.

When will the day bring its pleasure?
When will the night bring its rest?
Reaper and gleaner and thresher
Peer toward the East and the West:—
The Sower He knoweth, and He knoweth best.

Meteors flash forth and expire.
Northern lights kindle and pale;
These are the days of desire,
Of eyes looking upward that fail;
Vanishing days as a finishing tale.

Bows down the crop in its glory
Ten-fold, fifty fold, hundred fold;
The millet is ripened and hoary,
The wheat ears are ripened to gold:—
Why keep us waiting in dimness and cold!

The Lord of the harvest He knoweth
Who knoweth the first and the last;
The Sower who patiently soweth,
He scanneth the present and past:
He saith, "What thou hast, what remaineth, hold fast."

Yet, Lord, o'er Thy toil-wearied weepers
The storm-clouds hang muttering and frown:
On threshers and gleaners and reapers,
O Lord of the harvest, look down:
Oh for the harvest, the shout and the crown!

"Not so," saith the Lord of the reapers,
The Lord of the first and the last;
"O my toilers, my weary, my weepers,
What ye have what remaineth, hold fast,
Hide in my heart till the vengeance be past."

[Christina G. Rossetti, in A Pageant and Other Poems, Roberts Bros., publishers.

[Scribner's Magazine for November.]

### My Escape From Slavery.

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

In the first narrative of my experience in slavery, written nearly forty years ago, and in various writings since, I have given the public what I considered very good reasons for withholding the manner of my escape. In substance these reasons were, first, that such publication at any time during the existence of slavery might be used for the master against the slave, and prevent the future escape of any who might adopt the same means that I did. The second reason was, if possible, still more binding to silence; the publication of details would certainly have put in peril the persons and property of those who assisted. Murder itself was not more sternly and certainly punished in the State of Maryland than that of aiding and abetting the escape of a slave. Many colored men, for no other crime than that of giving aid to a fugitive slave, have, like Charles T. Torrey, perished in prison. The abolition of slavery in my native State and throughout the country, and the lapse of time, render the caution hitherto observed no longer necessary. But even since the abolition of slavery, I have sometimes thought it well enough to baffle curiosity by saying that while slavery existed there were good reasons for not telling the manner of my escape, and since slavery had ceased to exist, there was no reason for telling it. I shall now, however, cease to avail myself of this formula, and, as far as I can, endeavor to satisfy this very natural curiosity. I should, perhaps, have yielded to that feeling sooner, had there been anything very heroic or thrilling in the incidents connected with my escape, for I am sorry to say I have nothing of that sort to tell: and yet the courage that could risk betrayal and the bravery which was ready to encounter death if need be, in pursuit of freedom, were essential features in the undertaking. My success was due to address rather than courage, to good luck rather than bravery. My means of escape were provided for me by the very men who were making laws to hold and bind me more securely in slavery.

It was the custom in the State of Maryland to require the free colored people to have what were called free papers. These instruments they were required to renew very often, and by charging a fee for this writing, considerable sums from time to time were collected by the State. In these papers the name, age, color, height, and form of the freeman were described, together with any scars or other marks upon his person which could assist in his identification. The device in some measure defeated itself—since more than one man could be found to answer the same general description. Hence many slaves could escape by personating the owner of one set of papers; and this was often done as follows: A slave, nearly or sufficiently answering the description set forth in the papers, would borrow or hire them till by means of them he could escape to a free State, and then, by mail or otherwise, would return them to the owner. The operation was a hazardous one for the lender as well as for the borrower. A failure on the part of the fugitive to send back the papers would imperil his benefactor, and the discovery of the papers in possession of the wrong man would imperil both the fugitive and his friend. It was, therefore, an act of supreme trust on the part of a freeman of color thus to put in jeopardy his own liberty that another might be free. It was, however, not unfrequently bravely done, and was seldom discovered. I was not so fortunate as to resemble any of my free acquaintances sufficiently to answer the description of their papers. But I had one friend—a sailor—who owned a sailor's protection, which answered somewhat the purpose of free papers—describing his person, and certifying to the fact that he was a free American sailor. This instrument had at its head the American eagle, which gave it the appearance at once of an authorized document. This protection, when in my hands, did not describe its bearer very accurately. Indeed, it called for a man much darker than myself, and close examination of it would have caused my arrest at the start.

In order to avoid this fatal scrutiny on the part of the railroad officials, I arranged with Isaac Rolls, a Baltimore hackman, to bring my baggage to the Philadelphia train just on the moment of starting, and jumped upon the car myself when the train was in motion. Had I gone into the station and offered to purchase a ticket, I should have been instantly and carefully examined, and undoubtedly arrested. In choosing this plan I considered the jostle of the train, and the natural haste of the conductor, in a train crowded with passengers, and relied upon my skill and address in playing the sailor, as described in my protection, to do the rest. One element in my favor was the kind feeling which prevailed in Baltimore and other sea-ports at the time, toward "those who go down to the sea in ships." "Free trade and sailors' rights" just then expressed the sentiment of the country. In my clothing I was rigged out in a sailor style. I had on a red shirt and a tarpaulin hat, and a black cravat tied in sailor fashion carelessly and loosely about my neck. My knowledge of ships and sailor's talk came much to my assistance, for I knew a ship from stem to stern, and from keelson to cross-tree, and could talk sailor like an "old salt." I was well on the way to Harve de Grace before the conductor came into the negro car to collect tickets and examine the papers of his black passengers. This was a critical moment in the drama. My whole future depended upon the decision of this conductor. Agitated though I was while this ceremony was proceeding, still, externally, at least, I was apparently calm and self-possessed. He went on with his duty—examining several colored passengers before reaching me. He was somewhat harsh in tone and peremptory in manner until he reached me, when, strange enough, and to my surprise and relief, his whole manner changed. Seeing that I did not readily produce my free papers, as the other colored persons in the car had done, he said to me, in friendly contrast with his bearing toward the others:

"I suppose you have your free papers?"

To which I answered:

"No, sir; I never carry my free papers to sea with me."

"But you have something to show that you are a freeman, haven't you?"

"Yes, sir," I answered; I have a paper with the American eagle on it, and that will carry me around the world."

With this I drew from my deep sailor's pocket my seaman's protection, as before described. The merest glance at the paper satisfied him, and he took my fare and went on about his business. This moment of time was one of the most anxious I ever experienced. Had the conductor looked closely at the paper, he could not have failed to discover that it called for a very different looking person from myself, and in that case it would have been his duty to arrest me on the instant, and send me back to Baltimore from the first station. When he left me with the assurance that I was all right, though much relieved, I realized that I was still in great danger; I was still in Maryland, and subject to arrest at any moment. I saw on the train several persons who would have known me in any other clothes, and I feared they might recognize me, even in my sailor "rig," and report me to the conductor, who would then subject me to a closer examination, which I knew well would be fatal to me.

Though I was not a murderer fleeing from justice, I felt perhaps quite as miserable as such a criminal. The train was moving at a very high rate of speed for that epoch of railroad travel, but to my anxious mind it was moving far too slowly. Minutes were hours, and hours were days during this part of my flight. After Maryland, I was to pass through Delaware—another slave State, where slave-catchers generally awaited their prey, for it was not in the interior of the State, but on its borders, that these human hounds were most vigilant and active. The border lines between slavery and freedom were the dangerous ones for the fugitives. The heart of no fox or deer, with hungry hounds on his trail in full chase, could have beaten more anxiously or noisily than did mine from the time I left Baltimore till I reached Philadelphia. The passage of the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace was at that time made by ferry-boat, on board of which I met a young colored man by the name of Nichols, who came very near betraying me. He was a "hand" on the boat, but, instead of minding his business, he insisted upon knowing me, and asking me dangerous questions as to where I was going, when I was coming back, etc. I got away from my old and inconvenient acquaintance as soon as I could decently do so, and went to another part of the boat. Once across the river, I encountered a new danger. Only a few days before, I had been at work on a revenue cutter, in Mr. Price's ship-yard in Baltimore, under the care of Captain McGowan. On the meeting at this point of the two trains, the one going south stopped on the track just opposite to the one going north, and it so happened that Captain McGowan sat at a window where he could see me very distinctly, and would certainly have recognized me had he looked at me but for a second. Fortunately, in the hurry of the moment, he did not see me; and the trains soon passed each other on their respective ways. But this was not my only hair-breadth escape. A German blacksmith whom I knew well was on the train with me, and looked at me very intently, as if he thought he had seen me somewhere before in his travels. I really believe he knew me, but had no heart to betray me. At any rate, he saw me escaping and held his peace.

The last point of imminent danger, and the one I dreaded most, was Wilmington. Here we left the train and took the steamboat for Philadelphia. In making the change here I again apprehended arrest, but no one disturbed me, and I was soon on the broad and beautiful Delaware, speeding away to the Quaker City. On reaching Philadelphia in the afternoon I inquired of a colored man how I could get on to New York. He directed me to the William street depot and thither I went, taking the train that night. I reached New York Tuesday morning, having completed the journey in less than twenty-four hours.

My free life began on the third of September, 1838. On the morning of the fourth of that month, after an anxious and most perilous but safe journey, I found myself in the big city of New York, *a free man*—one more added to the mighty throng which, like the confused waves of the troubled sea, surged to and fro between the lofty walls of Broadway. Though dazzled with the wonders which met me on every hand, my thoughts could not have been much drawn from my strange situation. For the moment the dreams of my manhood were completely fulfilled. The bonds that had held me to "old master" were broken. No man now had a right to call me his slave or assert mastery over me. I was in the rough and tumble of an outdoor world, to take my chance with the rest of its busy number. I have often been asked how I felt when first I found myself on free soil. There is scarcely anything in my experience about which I could not give a more satisfactory answer. A new world had opened upon me. If life is more than breath and the "quick round of blood," I lived more in that one day than in a year of my slave life. It was a time of joyous excitement which words can but tamely describe. In a letter written to a friend soon after reaching New York, I said: "I felt as one might feel upon escape from a den of hungry lions." Anguish and grief, like darkness and rain, may be depicted; but gladness and joy, like the rainbow, defy the skill of pen or pencil. During ten or fifteen years I had been as it were, dragging a heavy chain which no strength of mine could break; I was not only a slave, but a slave for life. I might become a husband, a father, an aged man, but through all from birth to death, from the cradle to the grave, I had felt myself doomed. All efforts I had previously made to secure my freedom had not only failed, but had seemed only to rivet my fetters the more firmly, and to render my escape more difficult. Baffled, entangled and discouraged, I had at times asked myself the question, May not my condition after all be God's work, and ordered for a wise purpose, and if so, is not submission my duty? A contest had in fact been going on in my mind for a long time between the clear consciousness of right and the plausible make-shifts of theology and superstition. The one held me an abject slave—a prisoner for life, punished for some transgression in which I had no part; and the other counseled me to manly endeavor to secure my freedom. This contest was now ended; my chains were broken, and the victory brought me unspeakable joy.

But my gladness was short-lived, for I was not yet out of the reach and power of the slave-holders. I soon found that New York was not quite so free or so safe a refuge as I had supposed, and a sense of loneliness and insecurity again oppressed me most sadly. I chanced to meet on the street, a few hours after my landing, a fugitive slave whom I had once known in slavery. The information received from him alarmed me. The fugitive in question was known in Baltimore as "Allender's Jake" but in New York he wore the more respectable name of "William Dixon." Jake, in law, was the property of Doctor Allender, and Tolly Allender, the son of the doctor, had once made an effort to recapture Mr. Dixon, but had failed for want of evidence to support his claim. Jake told me the circumstances of this attempt, and how narrowly he escaped being sent back to slavery and torture. He told me that New York was then full of Southerners returning from the Northern watering-places; that the colored people of New York were not to be trusted; that there were hired men of my own color who would betray me for a few dollars; that there were hired men ever on the lookout for fugitives; that I must trust no man with my secret; that I must not think of going either upon the wharves or into any colored boarding-house, for all such places were closely watched; that he was himself unable to help me; and, in fact, he seemed while speaking to me to fear lest I myself might be a spy and a betrayer. Under this apprehension, as I suppose, he showed signs of wishing to be rid of me, and with whitewash brush in hand, in search of work, he soon disappeared.

This picture given by "poor Jake," of New York, was a damper to my enthusiasm. My little store of money would soon be exhausted, and since it would be unsafe for me to go on the wharves for work and I had no introduction elsewhere, the prospect for me was far from cheerful. I saw the wisdom of keeping away from the ship yards for, if pursued, as I felt certain I should be, Mr. Auld, my "master," would naturally seek me there among the calkers. Every door seemed closed against me. I was in the midst of an ocean of my fellow-men, and yet a perfect stranger to every one. I was without home, without acquaintance, without money, without credit, without work, and without any definite knowledge as to what course to take, or where to look for succor. In such an extremity, a man had something besides his new-born freedom to think of. While wandering about the streets of New York, and lodging at least one night among the barrels on one of the wharves, I was indeed free—from slavery, but free from food and shelter as well. I kept my secret to myself as long as I could, but I was compelled at last to seek some one who would befriend me without taking advantage of my destitution to betray me. Such a person I found in a sailor named Stuart, a warm-hearted and generous fellow, who, from his humble home on Centre street, saw me standing on the opposite sidewalk, near the Tombs prison. As he approached me, I ventured a remark to him which at once enlisted his interest in me. He took me to his home to spend the night, and in the morning went with me to Mr. David Ruggles, the secretary of the New York Vigilance Committee, a co-worker with Isaac T. Hopper, Lewis and Arthur Tappan, Theodore S. Wright, Samuel Cornish, Thomas Downing, Philip A. Bell, and other true men of their time. All these, (save Mr. Bell, who still lives, and is editor and publisher of a paper called the "Elevator," in San Francisco) have finished their work on earth. Once in the hands of these brave and wise men, I felt comparatively save. With Mr. Ruggles, on the corner of Lispenard and Church streets, I was hidden several days, during which time my intended wife came on from Baltimore at my call to share the burden of life with me. She was a free woman, and came at once on getting the good news of my safety. We were married by Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, then a well-known and respected Presbyterian minister. I had no money with which to pay the marriage fee, but he seemed well pleased with our thanks.

Mr. Ruggles was the first officer on the "Underground Railroad" whom I met after coming North, and was, indeed, the only one with whom I had anything to do till I became such an officer myself. Learning that my trade was that of a calker, he promptly decided that the best place for me was in New Bedford, Mass. He told me that many ships for whaling voyages were fitted out there, and that I might there find work at my trade and make a good living. So, on the day of the marriage ceremony, we took our little luggage to the steamer *John W. Richmond*, which, at that time, was one of the line running between New York and Newport, R. I. Forty-three years ago colored travellers were not permitted in the cabin, nor allowed abaft the middle-wheels of a steam vessel. They were compelled, whatever the weather might be—whether cold or hot, wet or dry—to spend the night on deck. Unjust as this regulation was, it did not trouble us much; we had fared much harder before. We arrived at Newport the next morning, and soon after an old fashioned stage-coach with "New Bedford" in huge yellow letters on its sides came down to the wharf. I had not money enough to pay our fare, and stood hesitating what to do. Fortunately for us, there were two Quaker gentlemen who were about to take passage on the stage,—Friends William C. Taber and Joseph Rickerson—who at once discerned our true situation, and, in a peculiarly quiet way, addressing me, Mr. Taber said: "Thee get in." I never obeyed an order with more alacrity, and we were soon on our way to our new home. When we reached "Stone Bridge" the passengers alighted for breakfast, and paid their fares to the driver. We took no breakfast, and, when asked for our fares, I told the driver I would make it right with him when we reached New Bedford. I expected some objection to this on his part but he made none. When however, he reached New Bedford he took our baggage, including three music books,—two of them collections by Dyer, and one by Shaw—and held them until I was able to redeem them by paying to him the amount due for our rides. This was soon done, for Mr. Nathan Johnson not only received me kindly and hospitably, but, on being informed about our baggage, at once loaned me the two dollars with which to square accounts with the stage-driver. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Johnson reached a good old age, and are now resting from their labors. I am under many grateful obligations to them. They not only "took me in when a stranger" and "fed me when hungry," but taught me how to make an honest living. Thus in a fortnight after my flight from Maryland, I was safe in New Bedford, a citizen of the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Once initiated into my new life of freedom and assured by Mr. Johnson that I need not fear recapture in that city, a comparatively unimportant question arose as to the name by which I should be known thereafter in my new relation as a free man. The name given me by my dear mother was no less pretentious and long than Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey. I had, however, while living in Maryland, dispensed with the Augustus Washington, and retained only Frederick Bailey. Between Baltimore and New Bedford, the better to conceal myself from the slave hunters, I had parted with Bailey and called myself Johnson; but in New Bedford I found that the Johnson family was already so numerous as to cause some confusion in distinguishing them, hence a change in this name seemed desirable. Nathan Johnson, mine host, placed great emphasis upon this necessity, and wished me to allow him to select a name for me. I consented, and he called me by my present name—the one by which I have been known for three and forty years—Frederick Douglass. Mr. Johnson had just been reading the "Lady of the Lake," and so pleased was he with its great character that he wished me to bear his name. Since reading that charming poem myself I have often thought that, considering the noble hospitality and manly character of Nathan Johnson—black man though he was—he, far more than I, illustrated the virtues of Douglas of Scotland. Sure am I that, if any slave-catcher had entered his domicile with a view to my recapture, Johnson would have shown himself like him of the "stalwart hand."

The reader may be surprised at the impressions I had in some way conceived of the social and material condition of the people of the North. I had no proper idea of the wealth, refinement, enterprise, and high civilization of this section of the country. My "Columbian Orator," almost my only book, had done nothing to enlighten me concerning Northern Society. I had been taught that slavery was at the bottom of all wealth. With this foundation idea, I came naturally to the conclusion that poverty must be the general condition of the people of the free States. In the country from which I came, a white man holding no slaves was usually an ignorant and poverty-stricken man, and men of their class were contemptuously called "poor white trash." Here I supposed that, since the non-slave-holders at the South were ignorant, poor and degraded as a class, the non-slave-holders at the North must be in a similar condition. I could have landed in no part of the United States where I should have found a more striking and gratifying contrast, not only to life generally in the South, but in the condition of the colored people there than in New Bedford. I was amazed when Mr. Johnson told me that there was nothing in the laws or constitution of Massachusetts that would prevent a colored man from being governor of the State, if the people should see fit to elect him. There, too, the black children attended the public schools with the white man's children, and apparently without objection from any quarter. To impress me with my security from recapture and return to slavery, Mr. Johnson assured me that no slave-holder could take a slave out of New Bedford; that there were men there who would lay down their lives to save me from such a fate.

The fifth day after my arrival, I put on the clothes of a common laborer, and went upon the wharves in search of work. On my way down Union street I saw a large pile of coal in front of the house of Rev. Ephraim Peabody, the Unitarian minister. I went to the kitchen door and asked the privilege of bringing in and putting away the coal. "What will you charge?" said the lady. "I will leave that to you, madam." "You may put it away," she said. I was not long in accomplishing the job, when the dear lady but into my hand *two silver half-dollars*. To understand the emotion which swelled my heart as I clasped this money, realized that I had no master who could take it from me,—*that it was mine—that my hands were my own*, and could earn more of the precious coin,—one must have been in some sense himself a slave. My next job was stowing a sloop at Uncle Gid. Howland's wharf with a cargo of oil for New York. I was not only a free man, but a free working-man, and no "master" stood ready at the end of the week to seize my hard earnings.

The season was growing late and work was plenty. Ships were being fitted out for whaling, and much wood was used in storing them. The sawing this wood was considered a good job. With the help of old Friend Johnson (blessings on his memory) I got a saw and "buck," and went at it. When I went into a store to buy a cord with which to brace up my saw in the frame, I asked for a "fips" worth of cord. The man behind the counter looked rather sharply at me, and said with equal sharpness, "You don't belong about here." I was alarmed, and thought I had betrayed myself. A fip in Maryland was six and a quarter cents, called fourpence in Massachusetts, But no harm came from the "fi'pennybit" blunder, and I confidently and cheerfully went to work with my saw and buck. It was new business to me, but I never did better work, or more of it in the same space of time on the plantation for Covey, the negro breaker, than I did for myself in these earliest years of my freedom.

Notwithstanding the just and humane sentiment of New Bedford three and forty years ago, the place was not entirely free from race and color prejudice. The good influence of the Roaches, Rodmans, Arnolds, Grinnells, and Robesons did not prevade all classes of its people. The test of the real civilization of the community came when I applied for work at my trade, and then my repulse was emphatic and decisive. It so happened that Mr. Rodney French, a wealthy and enterprising citizen, distinguished as an anti-slavery man, was fitting out a vessel for a whaling voyage, upon which there was a heavy job of calking and coppering to be done. I had some skill in both branches, and applied to Mr. French for work. He, generous man that he was, told me he would employ me, and I might go at once to the vessel. I obeyed him, but upon reaching the float-stage, where other calkers were at work, I was told that every white man would leave the ship, in her unfinished condition, if I struck a blow at my trade upon her. This uncivil, unhuman, and selfish treatment was not so shocking and scandalous in my eyes at the time as it now appears to me. Slavery inured me to hardships that made ordinary trouble sit light upon me. Could I have worked at my trade I could have earned two dollars a day, but as a common laborer I received but one dollar. The difference was of great importance to me, but if I could not get two dollars, I was glad to get one; and so I went to work for Mr. French as a common laborer. The consciousness that I was free—no longer a slave—kept me cheerful under this, and many similar proscriptions, which I was destined to meet in New Bedford and elsewhere on the free soil of Massachusetts. For instance, though colored children attended the schools, and were treated kindly by their teachers the New Bedford Lyceum refused till several years after my residence in that city, to allow any colored person to attend the lectures delivered in its hall. Not until such men as Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Horace Mann refused to lecture in their course while there was such a restriction, was it abandoned.

Becoming satisfied that I could not rely on my trade in New Bedford to give me a living I prepared myself to do any kind of work that came to hand. I sawed wood, shoveled coal, dug cellars, moved rubbish from back yards, worked on the wharves, loaded and unloaded vessels, and scoured their cabins.

I afterward got steady work at the brass foundry owned by Mr. Richmond. My duty here was to blow the bellows, swing the crane and empty the flasks in which castings were made; and at times it was hot and heavy work. The articles produced here were mostly for ship work, and in the busy season the foundry was in operation night and day. I have often worked two nights and every working day of the week. My foreman was a good man, and more than once protected me from abuse that one or more of the hands was disposed to throw upon me. While in this situation I had little time for mental improvement. Hard work, night and day, over a furnace hot enough to keep the metal running like water, was more favorable to action than thought; yet here I often nailed a newspaper to the post near my bellows, and read while I was performing the up and down motion of the heavy beam by which the bellows was inflated and discharged. It was the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, and I look back to it now, after so many years, with some complacency and a little wonder that I could have been so earnest and persevering in any pursuit other than for my daily bread. I certainly saw nothing in the conduct of those around to inspire me with such interest: they were all devoted exclusively to what their hands found to do. I am glad to be able to say that, during my engagement in this foundry, no complaint was ever made against me that I did not do my work, and do it well. The bellows which I moved by main strength was, after I left, moved by a steam engine.

### England's New Advance Law—How it is Avoided.

The Liverpool (Eng.) Mail of Sept. 26th, contains a lengthy article upon the workings of the law recently passed by Parliament prohibiting the payment of advance to merchant seamen, and which took effect August 1st. The Mail claims that the law fails to accomplish the work for which it was enacted, viz: To secure the sailor against robbery by the sharks along shore. If sailors were like other people and possessed sufficient good sense (or exercised what they did have) to accept the laws passed for their benefit, and strove to have them vigorously enforced instead of throwing their influence in the other scale, their condition would be much better than it is now, and the new English law would not be, as it stands at the present, a dead letter on the books.

The sailor will have money while he is ashore, no matter by what means he may procure it, so long as it is not by criminal action, and this he pretended friends are well aware of, and are ready and willing to assist him, knowing full well the peculiarities of the class with whom they are dealing, and that they will reap from 25 to 50 per cent. profit for the use of the money they have advanced. The Mail, in connection with the article which it publishes, gives the manner in which the law is being evaded, and that too, by many of the merchants who were foremost in the request to have such a law passed. They issue what is called a bonus note, which reads as follows

"To

In consideration of your signing articles and sailing in the ship ——on her next voyage from —— I undertake to pay to you, or to such person as you shall name by writing an indorsement on this agreement, the sum of £—— by way of bonus, and *not on account of wages. Such sum to be paid* ten days after ship's sailing.

Dated this —th day of ——, 188 .

(Signed) Owner or agent of above mentioned ship."

Now, as this note is issued to the seaman, it is necessary that the captain, agent or owner should have a receipt showing that the money has been paid, which receipt is very ingeniously constructed, and reads like this:

Liverpool, 188 .

"Received from captain of ship —— the sum of £——in cash, clothes, board, etc. *The same to be deducted from my wages account.*

Witness: (Signed.)"

In the above note and receipt the words italicized will show how contradictory the two statements are; and that they are nothing more nor less than the old advance note and receipt for the abolition of which the act was designed.

As the Mail expresses it "a comparison will show that on the face of the note a direct false statement is made, or at least so it would appear to any one not versed in the fine drawn subtleties of dodgery." On the note the "bonus" is not paid on wages accounts; the receipt gives the payee the power to stop such bonus out of wages. A bonus is a gift, but the payment as above is an advance in as naked reality as ever one was before August 1st.

For a long time it has been the object of many of our merchants to have such a law passed in this country, and it looks as though something in that line would be accomplished during the coming session of Congress. Now such a law is excellent in theory, and should such a law be passed and properly enforced it would be of great benef

## Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

THE MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Maine State Agricultural Society was held in Lewiston on the 1st inst., to decide upon the question of a location. The committee reported offers from Lewiston, Bangor, Augusta, Gardiner, Orono, Portland, Rockland and Auburn, as follows:

"The committee on the part of citizens of Lewiston and Auburn to negotiate the sale of the Lewiston Trotting Park grounds to the Maine State Agricultural Society, propose to give said association good legal title to all of said grounds with all of the improvements thereon for the sum of five thousand dollars; said grounds to be used for the annual fair of said society."

Bangor through Mr. George R. Lancaster proposes to give to the Maine State Agricultural Society the sum of Twenty Thousand dollars, provided that it will permanently locate at Bangor. There are four eligible sites, viz: The Woodward Trotting Park, The Muster Field, The Egery place on Mt. Hope road and Smith Farm, either of which will be sold to the society at a moderate price.

The Presumpscot Park Association at Portland, through Mr. Charles F. Libby, proposes to lease to the Society the Presumpscot Park ground and buildings for the term of five years at a rental of six hundred dollars per annum; and in case the Society desires to purchase the park property a meeting of the stockholders will be called at an early day for the purpose of fixing a price for the property, which will be sold at reasonable figures.

Mr. Charles Milliken, of Augusta, offers to lease the Augusta Trotting Park for the term of three (3) years, free of rent, to the Maine State Agricultural Society.

The committee were not instructed to ascertain prices in any town outside of Lewiston, Portland, Bangor and Augusta, but have received the following propositions from towns other than those and report the facts for your consideration, believing that the spirit of the vote warrants us in this course.

The proprietors of the Oakland Trotting Park Association situated in Gardiner offer to sell their park and buildings for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Rockland, through Mr. John T. Berry, offers to lease to the Society for a term of years, free of rent, the grounds of the Rockland Driving Park, furnish a public hall, police force and gas without charge to the Society.

Citizens of Auburn, through Dr. S. Oakes, (who stated that they did not desire to compete with Lewiston) offer to give a perpetual lease to the Society of 50 acres of land, properly fenced eight feet high, situated in Auburn between the Grand Trunk and Maine Central Railroads, free of rent, so long as it shall be used by the society for the holding of its annual Fair and one thousand dollars in money.

Citizens of Orono, through Mr. Eben Webster, offer to deed to the Society twenty-five acres of land in Orono, together with a half mile trotting park, well fenced, provided the Society will hold there its annual fairs.

The matter was re-committed to a committee with instructions to examine the several localities and report definitely December 1st, at another meeting to be held here in the City Hall, Lewiston.

Several changes were made in the by laws. The price of a life membership ticket was increased from $10 to $20, after Jan. 1st, 1882. The salary of the trustees was raised from the former limit of $100 to $200. The treasurer's salary was raised from $150 to $300.

DAMARISCOTTA AND NEWCASTLE.

The Village Herald naturally takes umbrage at a statement which has had an extensive circulation through the newspapers, to the effect that Damariscotta and Newcastle resorted to bulldozing to secure the exchange of their outstanding six per cent. railway bonds for four and four and a half per cents. The Journal did not publish this accusation, but it takes pleasure in giving, in substance, the Herald's reply. That paper says of Damariscotta and Newcastle—

They opened their ledgers and asked those they owed to scan the debit and the credit sides. Comment was unnecessary. And when the burdened towns said to the holders of their bonds: "Will you relinquish the six per cents and take four and one half—in the case of Newcastle four—per cents, or not?" The response was prompt and intelligent. The great majority of the creditors understood the situation, the almost absolute necessity of the movement full as clearly as did the debtors. . . . There was no "bull dozing" about it; no repudiation. Nobody was forced, nobody was threatened. The towns did not, have not and will not decline to pay interest unless the bond is exchanged. Had that policy been adopted how many of the original bond holders would preferred new bonds to cash? How many new bonds would it have been possible to sell for cash to redeem the six per cents? The fact is that, so great was the confidence of the humane creditors in the honesty and integrity of their debtors, that nearly two-thirds of the holders of Damariscotta six per cents preferred the new bonds to cash, and what "readjusted" bonds it was necessary to sell brought par and accrued interest. Newcastle's refunding operations did not begin until August 8th, last, but up to this time one quarter of her bonded indebtedness has been refunded into four per cents, and about three quarters of this latter amount has been taken by the holders of the sixes. And it is further the case that many of those who held the old bonds of either town, did not stop with exchanging, but made increased purchases of the new issues."

A NEW GOVERNOR.

It will be more than a year before Maine has a new Governor, and yet we have a few words to say to the voters of Oxford County in regard to the matter. It is generally understood that some persons having aspirations after the distinction conferred by being Governor of Maine, have already begun to "look after their interests." The Republican party must not be a machine through which nominations can be secured in advance, by managing politicians and scheming aspirants for office. The party is going to have a big fight on its hands next fall to elect a decent Governor and State officials. It will not do for us to go into a cut and dried convention, coming from which all would lack enthusiasm except the personal friends of the nominee. We must send delegates to the convention who are ready to act with its best elements to secure the nomination of the most distinguished and available citizen of Maine who can be induced to accept the position. Oxford County voters should be careful not to pledge their support to any particular candidate at this early date. If she will go into the convention unitedly on a candidate, she will make her influence felt for the best interests of the State. If her delegates are for this man and that, she will lose prestige and power which might be hers in the new administration. A word to the wise is sufficient. [Oxford Democrat.

Although the Democrats words to the wise have a local meaning they have also in a great part a wider significance, and for this reason we publish and endorse them. We think, however, that the Republicans of Maine may be depended upon, not only to choose judiciously in selecting a candidate for Governor but to elect him after he is nominated. And it is none too soon to be thinking the matter over.

STRANGE FATE OF A RICHMOND SHIP.

Commander Wadleigh of the United States steamer Alliance has reported to the navy department from Iceland that the ship Jamestown of Boston, loaded with lumber drifted on shore June 26. The report states that on the 26th of June a large merchantman stranded on the rocks just outside of Thorshaven, midway between Reikanes light and Skager. Her crew had deserted her. In the governmental examination and investigation it was found that the mizzenmast had been cut away close to the deck, and there were axe marks on the mainmast, indicating an intention to cut away this mast also. The rudder, with all its attachments had entirely disappeared. On the bows was the name "Jamestown," and near it, in almost obliterated letters, "Boston, Mass." On a brass plate over the cabin door was the name "Jamestown" again, and on one of the three windlasses found was the inscription: "Improved 1869, H. W. Stone," and on another, "Edison's patent, August 21, 1866, H. W. Stone, Boston." All the hatches were open and all loose articles removed, with the single exception of a small piece of spoiled pork. Before the ship stranded her decks had grass growing on them, which led one to believe that the ship had drifted about for a long time on the ocean.

There never was a Boston vessel of that name. In October, 1880, the ship Jamestown, of Richmond Me., was in Boston harbor. The last records of this vessel show that she sailed from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool November 10, 1880, was abandoned at sea in latitude 43 40, February 14, 1881, and again seen drifting April 6. The vessel was loaded with lumber. This may be the ship spoken of by Mr. Wadleigh.

THE M. C. R. R. SURVEY.

The engineers under the charge of Col. Wildes, have completed their work in the village, and the middle route, so called, has been accepted. This route enters the village near the cove, crossing the pond and swinging around to the right will strike the B. & P. near the trotting park, where the depot will be located. From this point the line is being surveyed in a northeasterly direction in the valley, passing near Marshall's place in Foxcroft, thence on to Sebec via Garland's pond. We understand that where they are now surveying it is a very easy route to build upon, being comparatively level for several miles.

This great movement on the part of the Maine Central R. R. Co., if successful, will not only be a benefit to Aroostook county, but this county as well, and the projected road will supply a much needed want in opening up to the settlement a vast amount of farming lands through which it will run. Another great source of wealth which our county possesses is her vast mines of slate and iron which would greatly aid in supplying freight to maintain this railroad. There is an immense water power through the entire country which the road would pass, which is a source of great wealth. The vast forests will furnish material to employ it for many years to come, and capital for manufacturing would find an opportunity for profitable investment. This projected route is the natural outlet of the Piscataquis and Aroostook trade, and we are pretty confident that the M. C. Company mean business, and the road will be built at no distant day. [Piscataquis Observer.

THE ST. GEORGE MURDER.

It will be recollected that three or four years ago an old lady by the name of Sarah Meservey was found murdered in her house at St. George, and that Nathan F. Hart was subsequently convicted of her murder, and sentenced to State prison for life. There has been doubts in the minds of some people as to the correctness of the conclusions of the jury, many believing that Hart is an innocent man. This week's Rockland Opinion contains a somewhat remarkable story alleged to have been told to the warden of the State prison by a convict named Montgomery who belonged in St. George and has been in prison a year for rape. Montgomery, who is weakminded from epileptic fits, states that he was near the house of Mrs Meservey on the night of the murder and saw the crime committed. The murderer, he says, was not Hart, and he gives the name of a man who he says is the guilty party. It would be unjust to repeat the name of the accused party, especially as Montgomery goes on to relate the movements of the murderer before Mrs. Meservey returned home and while the house was in darkness, indicating that if there is any truth in his story he himself was the murderer. While the authorities are making some investigation to test the story there seems to be no good reason for attaching much credit to it. It is probably simply the wild talk of a half insane or idiotic person.

IN GENERAL.

The Biddeford Times says that a York woman aged 18, on Sunday last gave birth to three boys.

The Dirigo Rural says: Men are now hiring out to work in the woods this winter. Wages are about 25 per cent. higher than last year.

Two unoccupied farm houses and barns of T. B. Fuller, at South Olden, were destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss, $2500; insured for $1700. It was clearly incendiary.

As an evidence of returning prosperity, the fact may be stated that between $15,000 and $16,000 were collected at the Bangor Custom House in the month of October. [Commercial.

Joseph Peters, his wife (a fortune teller) her daughter and two Indian girls have been arrested in Biddeford as being connected with recent robberies there. Peters confessed and a portion of the goods have been recovered.

The steamer Lewiston on a recent trip from the East had on board a very large stag which was recently killed in the vicinity of Milbridge. The animal will be stuffed in Boston.

Post Beale, No 12, of Bangor, is the banner post of Maine, having the largest membership of any Grand Army organization in the State, and it is still growing, hardly a week passing without at least two new names being added to the roll.

A man named Rowe, residing at Sturgeon Creek in Eliot, has been arrested by the agent of the Biddeford and Saco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with tearing out a horse's tongue with a stout cord.

Frank Pease, who is in jail in Boston for shooting his wife, has written to a friend in Rockland saying that if he had never drank liquor the sad affair would never have occurred, and expressing the hope that his friend and all in the house will quit drinking.

Governor Plaisted has fixed upon Thursday, November 24th, as Thanksgiving day, but has not issued his official proclamation yet. A meeting of the Executive Council will be convened, probably on Monday, November 28th. The Council will be in session during the greater part of December, closing up the year's business.

Sheep raising will pay in Aroostook. R. W. Lowell, Esq., one of our thrifty farmers wintered last season 54 sheep; has sold wool amounting to $100 and $150 worth of lambs, and has on hand 70 sheep and lambs for which he has been offered $4 apiece. A nice profit as one will see at a glance. [Pioneer.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, accompanied by his wife, left the State last week for Philadelphia, from which port they sailed Nov. 5, in the steamship "Illinois," of the American line, for Liverpool, whence they will reach Madrid via London and Paris.

The North Star says: "One of the beneficial results of the road from Dexter, will be forcing the wild lands into the market, when immigrants will come here and turn the wilderness into fertile fields. This will not only help the county but the whole State."

Hunnewell's point at the mouth of the Kennebec, where Fort Popham is situated, has been taken in hand by a stock company; and another fashionable watering place is to be established on the coast of Maine. The company is composed of gentlemen from Augusta, Bath, Boston and New York, and they start with a capital of $75,000.

Wm. H. Neal, of Saco, seventy years of age, committed suicide Nov. 2d, by hanging. He has been somewhat deranged since the death of his wife a year ago, but exhibited no alarming condition until the day in question. After he had eaten his dinner, as he passed through the dining room, he exclaimed, "My God, Jane, how can I stand it." He then went directly to the barn and in less than ten minutes was found dead. He leaves two sisters and considerable property.

The Greenback State Committee, chosen by the Lewiston Convention in September, organized at Auburn Nov. 3d. John White of Levant, was chosen chairman, and R. M. Springer, of Portland, Secretary. Eleven counties were represented. H. S. Hobbs was appointed a member for Knox, vice Dunton, resigned. An address will be issued for contributions to purchase Solon Chase's type and type for a new paper. Wendell Phillips sent him a check for twenty five dollars.

The Houlton cheese factory has closed for the season, during which there were made 634 cheeses, weighing in the aggregate 32,000 pounds.

The Lincoln County News reports a number of typhoid fever cases in Alna, and several deaths have occurred.

The Journal says that Mr. Fred H. Scruton, of Augusta, has sold his five year old colt to A. W. Brackett, of Pittsfield, for $500. The colt was sired by Lothair, and is of Knox stock. He can show a gait that is better than forty.

They have been enjoying good sleighing in Aroostook county. A surveying party numbering fifteen, from the Maine Central, left Fort Fairfield last week, on a sled drawn by six beautiful horses over eight inches of snow.

The Calais Times says: There is still abundant employment in Calais for all save those who prefer to be idle. The local labor market is even scantily supplied. Carpenters and masons are yet in active demand at increased prices for their services. Millmen are doing better than for a term of years; wharfmen find plenty to do, and all other mechanics and laborers find ready employment at advanced rates. The outlook for woodsmen is good, as they are receiving on the leading rivers of the State about 25 per cent. higher wages than last year.

Horace W. Tabor, the mining millionaire and ex Lieut. Governor of Colorado, in the year 1854 was a stonecutter at Augusta. He is now reported to be worth $5,000,000.

The Cape Elizabeth Sentinel makes the following mention of the shipping and fishing interests of that town: There are in our midst some forty men, captains of vessels plying between foreign and domestic ports, (exclusive of those engaged in the fishing business,) managing and controlling vessel property valued at least at half a million dollars. The larger part of these vessels are engaged in a lucrative business and are paying their owners from ten to twenty per cent. on the money invested. There are also over twenty vessels engaged in the fishing business employing the two hundred able bodied men that comprise the larger half of our community.

Mrs. Sophia Hammond Brown, relict of the late Deacon George W. Brown, died in Bangor Friday evening at the Court street residence of her son, Dr. William H. Brown, ex Mayor of Bangor. The deceased had reached the advanced age of ninety-one years, and the debility of age was seriously increased by a fall in her room several weeks ago by which she received severe injuries.

Mr. Nathan Hills, who fell from a wharf at Rockland, a few days ago, died from his injuries, Wednesday.

The Gazette says that the amount of Rockland city bonds paid or exchanged for municipal four per cents, up to this time is about $307,000. Of the new municipal bonds, at 4 per cent. $160,000 have been sold or exchanged. Holders of railroad bonds who have not accepted the new fours have been paid in cash, the money for this purpose having been obtained on temporary loans, at rates ranging from 3 to 4 per cent. One sum of $50,000 was obtained at 3 per cent. and something over $20,000 at $3.65 per cent. Little has been done in refunding for some weeks past, owing to increased stringency in the money market.

## Clippings.

There's going to be a political funeral in this State, afore long. The question is, whether the rag baby will be the corpse, or the coffin will be occupied by the Democratic party. It'll be one or 'other, sure's you're born. [Solon Chase.

Uncle Solon's cowhide boots threaten again to reverberate and the click of the press at Chase's Mills is again to be heard. The Fusionists now regret they have not been more skillful and tender in manipulating the sage of Chase's Mills. [Lewiston Journal.

The W. C. T. U. has split into two factions on the question of woman suffrage. It always was difficult for two women to live in one house and it was not to be expected that one organization would suffice to accommodate the talking women of the whole country. [Bridgton News.

The Maine Fusionists (Greenbackers and Democrats) talk of setting up as a civil service reform party, hoping to catch on to popular favor thereby. But they forget, apparently, that the friends of the English article do not believe in machines or bosses—unless they are themselves the bosses and sole manipulators of the machines. [Independent Statesman.

Varney's Gazetteer of Maine says that the official map of the State gives 5151 streams and 1598 lakes and ponds, and this does not include the very small ones, nor those in forests, which are not on the map. Maine has a mile of pond or lake for every 14 3 miles of land. It does not seem that any one need go dry in Maine, even were the Maine law strictly enforced. [Home Journal.

The Boston Post contemplates with much satisfaction the proposed extension of the Maine Central railroad from Dexter to Presque Isle. The opening of this route, the Post says, will place the rich Aroostook valley two hundred miles nearer Boston, "which must eventually take all its products and furnish it with supplies." That being the case Boston will doubtless furnish the money to build the line. [Portland Advertiser.

The columns of our exchanges attest that the press of the State is awaking to the fact that Aroostook contains something besides "bears and snow drifts." Our young men have been so long taught that "out west" was the goal towards which their hopes and expectations should be directed, that "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" is required to keep the bone and muscle of our noble State at home, where it is so much needed and where ample opportunity and reward await its exercise. [Aroostook Republican.

The Republican Journal remarks: Altogether the Star shines for New Brunswickers and not for Maine people and enterprises.

As the Journal was speaking of a railroad to Aroostook we beg leave to explain that Maine people have not heretofore given the Star any opportunity to shine for them. This Star will beam upon any person or corporation that builds a railroad to Aroostook, but upon those who can and wont build, the Star will throw a reflected light and its reflections will be very true but very unpalatable. [Presque Isle North Star.

## Communicated

CITIZENS OF BELFAST: We noticed in a recent issue of the Journal an item calling attention to an obstructed sewer in this city and to the work of the street commissioners. Now, when a channel is opened up and this filthy accumulation is sent on its way to the proper place, won't you please, gentlemen citizens, to turn your attention to the many, many sewers of moral pollution in this city, the pestilential vapors of which are far more to be dreaded. If not, what will the harvest be? For examples we have only to direct you to our State Prison and Insane Hospital to show the product of their seed sowing. As in the past, if neglected, so in the future. A LADY.


# REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

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## Voorhees' Views.

The Democratic party of to-day is consistent in but one thing, the desire to obtain office. On financial and other public questions it is everything by turn and nothing long. A few years ago, the Democracy, with the exception of a very small minority, were committed to the fiat money fallacy, and Senator Bayard was ostracised and declared a traitor for making hard money speeches. Yet within a few weeks we have seen the Democrats place Senator Bayard in the chair of the President of the Senate, with only one life between him and the Presidency. Free trade has long been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, for the reason, principally, that the Southern element dominated in that party, and the South, until recently, has been for free trade. But now, with a growing manufacturing interest, the South is changing its views, and the indications are that the Democratic party will also change front on this question. Senator Voorhees, erst a pronounced free trader, as well as a champion of soft money, appears to be the Moses who is to lead his party out of the wilderness of free trade into the promised land of protection.

Senator Voorhees made known his conversion to the principles of protection in a speech delivered by him at the opening of the Atlanta, Georgia, Exposition. On that occasion, with the evidences and triumphs of American industry before him, he spoke in favor of a discriminating and protective tariff. This position having been criticized and condemned by some of his party organs, Senator Voorhees wrote a letter defending his tariff utterances, and has since further reiterated and elaborated his views in an interview published in the New York Herald of Saturday last. One reason assigned by Mr. Voorhees for his new departure is that the Democracy lost Indiana during the last three weeks of the campaign because of their position on the tariff question, and he says his "purpose at Atlanta was to aid in securing a sound position for the party hereafter." And Mr. Voorhees further declares that the policy advocated by him "will make the South the richest part of the globe and promote the best interests of Indiana." These, of course, should be sufficient inducements for the Democratic party to fall into line behind the Senator from Indiana, whose pet name is The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

But aside from the questions of expediency, and the necessity for keeping an eye to the interests of the State of Indiana—which a few years hence will be called upon to elect a successor to Senator Voorhees—the Senator declares that the Democratic party never was a free trade party. This assertion he bases upon detached utterances from the messages of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Madison. We had supposed that the policy of a party was proclaimed in its platforms, and if Mr. Voorhees will take the trouble to consult the platforms of his party he will find that they declare for free trade, and the records of Congress will show further that his party has proceeded upon that theory down to the monstrosity of 1876, known as the Morrison tariff bill, which was "manufactured in New York by order of the Free Trade League, under the inspiration of the American members of the English Cobden Club." This measure, which aimed a death blow at many of our important industries and was designed to cripple all of them, was defeated by Republican efforts, as was the equally dangerous Wood Tariff Bill of 1878. It is evident therefore, that as an historian, Senator Voorhees is not to be trusted; and if his foresight is not better than his hindsight, he will prove but a sorry leader. His statement that the Southern Democratic Senators are in favor of protection is no doubt correct, but when he soars into the realms of prophesy and intimates that New Englanders may hereafter advocate free trade we are reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the lowly rye has got the better of The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

The lapse of time has been sufficient to abate the passions and animosities of the war, yet the radical clamor and abuse of the Southern people, the argument of the "bloody shirt," is as rife and vociferously proclaimed as it was the first year after the war. [American Register.

This is a very gross misstatement which we are surprised to find in a journal of the ability and professed fairness of the Register. The bloody shirt was laid away long ago with the insignia of the Ku Klux; and, speaking for this State and section we can say that abuse of the Southern people is now unknown. None but the wilfully blind can fail to see the evidences of a growing fraternal feeling between the two sections. Northern capital is aiding the South to rebuild its shattered fortunes. Georgia's industrial exhibition now open in Atlanta is the outcome of the suggestions of a Massachusetts man, and the leading spirit of its managers is a native of this State. A regiment of Connecticut militia has just had a royal welcome in Charleston, S. C., and of late years visiting military from Maryland, Georgia and Louisiana have been handsomely entertained in Massachusetts. Such statements as those put forth by the Register are not only untrue but are calculated to bring about the very thing it deprecates, the perpetuation of sectional animosity.

## The State Fair.

We are sorry to note that the question as to the location of the State Fair has evoked a spirit which may prove detrimental to the association, and to the success of future fairs. The Bangor Whig and the Portland Sunday Times have specifically charged sharp practice on the part of those who desire to have the fair permanently located in Lewiston, and the Commercial intimates that if the State Fair is not located at Bangor there will be a move made to get up another State Fair at Bangor. The Portland Times proposes a similar step, and asks, "Why cannot a grand manufacturers' and farmers' fair be held in this city next fall." The Lewiston Journal denies the charges made by the Whig and Times, to the effect that Lewiston had quietly bought up a controlling number of life-memberships, and proposes to rule out new voters by doubling the entrance fee, and says—

The proposition to permanently locate the State Fair here, or elsewhere, did not come from Lewiston or from Androscoggin county. It was first suggested by dozens of gentlemen living east of this county, who came to our citizens during the late State Fair, and urged on them the desirability of locating permanently on the grounds in this city, where such unparalleled success had been achieved at three different Fairs.

As to the selection of any one city as a permanent location for the State Fair we see no reason to modify the opinion expressed last week. We still regard it as unadvisable. But, however the matter be decided, the Journal will do what it can to make the State Fair a success, because it believes that a well conducted exhibition of this kind is calculated to do great good.

"Mr. Evarts," said Sir Edward Thornton to a friend, "is a good lawyer, who flatters himself that he is a statesman, and sometimes imagines that he is a diplomatist."

The Bath Times comments on the above paragraph, now going the rounds of the press, as follows: "We do not believe Sir Edward ever used the language attributed to him, for the simple reason that we believe that he is a gentleman." The Times is right. Sir Edward Thornton is a gentleman, and he is a diplomatist as well. If he held such an opinion he would not express it, and there is no reason why he should place such an estimate on Mr. Evarts. The ex-Secretary of State is a great lawyer, and makes no pretensions to being a statesman or a diplomatist, though he is well equipped for either position. The item quoted does great injustice both to Mr. Evarts and to Sir Edward Thornton.

The Kennebec Journal thinks the proposition to establish the State Fair permanently in any one city, is ill advised. It may result in the pecuniary gain of the managers, and of the community in which it is located, but the Journal thinks it will not be for the advantage of the agricultural interest of the State at large. The show, thus localized, must inevitably become a local fair. [Portland Advertiser.

The article referred to by the Advertiser was original with this paper, and was copied by the Kennebec Journal with the caption "Some Sensible Suggestions by the Belfast Journal." The last issue of the Hallowell Register, we notice, appropriates the same article for its leading editorial without a word of credit. The caption of the following article, "A Bold Stroke of Villainy" appropriately characterizes the theft. As to our esteemed contemporary of the Advertiser, he must have mislaid his spectacles while reading his exchanges.

The "Merchants' Shipping Act," passed by the British Parliament, prohibits deck loads; puts a load-line about the hull, where it must be seen of all men; orders that grain must be sacked, or secured by shifting boards or bulkheads; puts it in the power of any four of the crew to stop the vessel on the eve of a voyage, and to cause the cargo to be unloaded at the expense of the shipowner, and without pecuniary redress, in case the vessel is declared seaworthy after all.

The last provision of this act practically takes the control of a ship from her master and owners, and places it in the hands of any four of her crew, at a time when most crews are drunk and mutinous. For any real or fancied grievance they may, under this act, detain a ship, put her to large expense and perhaps break up the voyage. As to deck-loads and a load-line they are comparatively unimportant matters. But we doubt if this act is continued in force any length of time.

At the end of the war the national debt per capita was $78.25 and the annual interest burden $4.20. Now the debt per capita is $37.74 and the annual burden $1.50. This reduction has been brought about under Republican administrations. It seems as though the well meaning but misguided Republicans who went over to the Greenback party, which proposed to pay off the debt as rapidly as possible and make the Greenback as good as gold, might now return to their former allegiance. The debt is being paid off with a rapidity that amazes Europe and is startling even to Americans, while the Republican party has made the Greenback as good as gold.

The Presque Isle North Star hastens to assure the Journal of the existence of rank treason and a deep, dark, plot the culmination of which will affect the whole civilized world. The liberties of the people are menaced and the wheels of business are to be blocked, the snowy sails of commerce are to be folded and wholesale ruin to come upon us all.

The North Star thus unfolds, we presume, the policy of the Greenback party—concerning which its editor should speak by the card. Still, we are not alarmed, for we recollect a conspiracy against the people of this State in which our Aroostook contemporary took a prominent part, and which ended disastrously for the conspirators.

The letter by Mr. Blaine regarding the position of the United States on the Panama Canal is receiving universal commendation. Mr. George William Curtis in Harper's Weekly says:

"The letter is a temperate and dignified document, stating our position with blended spirit and courtesy and decision. It is capitally adapted to meet any such proposition as a joint European protectorate, had it been advanced. But whether the project was merely a tentative rumor or a design seriously entertained, the letter has sufficed to arrest it, and it is another illustration of the skill and ability with which Mr. Blaine has managed the department confided to him. He has what may be called the American instinct, an essential quality in our Foreign Secretary, yet restrained in its official expression by an equally American tact and good sense."

The assessors books show that Massachusetts gained 16,104 polls in the year ending May 1st, 1881, over 1861, and there was a gain of $63,183,174 in valuation. The present valuation is however $200,000,000 less than in 1875. The highest rate of tax in Massachusetts on each $1000, is $32, in the town of Monroe, county of Franklin; and the lowest, $3, in the town of Groton. The rate in Nahant is $14.50 and in Milton $5. Ten cities and 122 towns report an increase in rates; 2 cities and 35 towns report the same rates as last year.

Mr. Milliken of Belfast stumped New York, year after year, under the direction of President Arthur as chairman of the Republican State committee. His personal relations with the President are very cordial, and if he wants to be a naval officer at Boston, the New Hampshire crowd will not be able to defeat him. [Portland Advertiser.

The Bangor Whig and Commercial agree as to the strong probability that Mr. Milliken will receive this appointment, and the Whig says "his qualifications will not be questioned."

The Boston Journal says: A correspondent in the Transcript revives the old controversy regarding the connection of Washington with the Masonic fraternity, and asserts that there is nothing on record to prove that Washington was a Mason, before, during or after the Revolution. This is not true. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts addressed a letter to Mrs. Washington on the death of the General, in which they say:

"As Americans, they have lamented the loss of the chief who had led their armies to victory, and their country to glory; but as Masons, they have wept the dissolution of that endearing relation by which they were enabled to call him their friend and brother." This is signed by John Warren, Paul Revere and Josiah Bartlett. Is it probable that these brothers did not know whether George Washington was a member of their order or not? George Washington also addressed a communication to a lodge which commences, "Brothers of the Ancient York Masons of Lodge No. 22," etc., etc.

In a communication to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts George Washington speaks of "My attachment to the society of which *we are members*."

This is a controversy that might be speedily ended. The Masonic lodge of which Washington was a member is still in existence in Alexandria, Virginia, and has not only records bearing his name but many relics of the Father of his Country. These are facts within the personal knowledge of the writer.

In the course of the speech by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, minister to Spain, at the banquet given in his honor in Boston last week, he said—

I shall bend every energy of my mind to strip away the useless, the formal, the obstructive regulations that have hindered commerce with the colonies of Spain, particularly with the Island of Cuba, that lies almost under us. It will be my best effort to do this—and to do it in that way which shall be for the mutual benefit of both governments. [Applause.] I do not know what may be my ability to impress upon the officials of Spain the views which I entertain, but they look so plain, so clear to me that it would seem to me that broader commerce and exchange, vastly increased, of productions that shall increase actually her treasure and bring the two governments into still closer relations of amity and friendship may, or might, and certainly should be accomplished.

A cable despatch of the 8th says that many of the Madrid papers have commented favorably on this speech and express the hope that the reform policy of the Madrid Government, both in Peninsular and Cuban tariffs, will induce the American Government to facilitate trade between Cuba and the United States by some counter reduction on the flag and tariff duties of America. Sagasta and his finance and colonial ministers are very well disposed to meet the Americans half way.

Charles Dudley Warner's essay on The American Newspaper, read before the Social Science Association at Saratoga in September last, has been published in a dainty little volume by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. This essay ought to be read by a great many people, among whom may be mentioned those who demand gratuitous advertising, those who think they have a right to grind their little axes in the columns of a newspaper; and especially by those who fancy they can run a newspaper better than the editors. And it would not harm some editors to read, mark and digest Mr. Warner's ideas of what the newspaper ought to be and of the ethics of journalism as a profession.

A comparison of the prices of grain and provisions prevailing in Chicago, in October, 1880, and at the present time shows the marked advance in agricultural produce. In October, 1880, No. 2 Spring wheat sold at $1 per bushel, No. 2 corn at 39¼ cents, No. 2 oats 32¼ cents, No. 2 rye 81 cents, No. 2 barley 78 cents, lard per cwt. $8.30. In October, 1881, No. 2 Spring wheat is selling at $1.34½ per bushel, No. 2 corn at 60½ cents, No. 2 oats, 41 cents, No. 2 rye $1.06, No. 2 barley $1.06½, lard per cwt. $11.80.

A comparative statement of the prices of country produce in the Boston market shows that butter is from 2 to four cents a pound higher than at this time last year, while cheese is about the same. Beans are nearly $2 a bushel higher, potatoes 40 cents a bushel dearer.

Under the name of the Humboldt Library of Science, J. Fitzgerald & Co., 143 4th Avenue, New York, are publishing in cheap pamphlet form works of the leading scientists of the day. We have received from the publishers No. 26 of this series entitled "The Evolutionist at Large," by Grant Allen, which comprises a charming series of natural history studies, which originally appeared in the (London) St. James Gazette. Works of this character have heretofore been so costly as not to be accessible to the general public, and the publishers of the Humboldt Library are deserving of praise for their efforts to bring this class of writings within the reach of all.

The Providence Journal says the wine bills for the French visitors at Newport will be paid by the State.

Newport would seem to be a good place for foreign visitors to stay away from. A year or two ago the Newporters entertained some British naval officers, and they have been squabbling over the bills ever since. It looked at one time as if the guests would be called upon to pay for the entertainment. Now a similar controversy has arisen concerning the French visitors. Newport ought to be ashamed of herself.

Howard Owen is to be "licked at sight," unless he is a bigger man than the senior Morrell of the Home Journal. After relating how the unsophisticated Morrell was taken in, Howard says—

Morrell was so badly swindled that he will here after look with grave suspicion upon all patent right schemes to get rich suddenly. We don't suppose even it is of any use now to try to sell him one of Swan's celebrated adjustable corn shellers or double back-action knife sharpeners.

Gautier, the celebrated French savant, has just shown that human saliva is highly poisonous, and is only a modified form of the venom of the cobra. Twenty grains of salivary fluid were purified by M. Gautier for twenty four hours and then injected under the skin of a bird. The bird died in half an hour.

Courting couples will please take notice. But, come to think of it, what's the good of killing a bird in that way.

Before he died, John Brougham, the actor, boasted that no member of his profession had ever been tried for a capital crime. Poor John, he forgot how many a time and oft members of his profession had murdered Shakespeare. [New York Commercial Advertiser.

Yes, but they were not tried—although the audiences were.

Can the Journal give us the cost of a fancy drink in Belfast? [Richmond Bee.

We cannot; as we never use the article. But they probably do not cost any more here than in Richmond. Our advice to the Bee, however, is to let such things severely alone.

New York has been suffering from a scant supply of water, which is a chronic complaint in Washington. Chicago water has to be boiled before it can be used, and Boston's Cochituate water is very bad indeed. But in none of these cities is water much used as a beverage.

When certain editors have their fallacies exposed and their arguments upset, they take refuge behind the phrase "labored rejoinder." But it is no labor at all to dispose of small fry of that sort. It is just as easy as falling off a log.

The U. S. steamer Alliance arrived at Halifax, on the 1st, from a fruitless cruise in the Arctic seas, having learned no tidings of the missing Jeannette.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Minister to Spain, was tendered a reception and dinner in Boston, Nov. 1st, by his Massachusetts friends, a well merited tribute to this distinguished citizen of Maine.

"Boston Herald, moderate Republican," is the way the Hartford Times classifies us. Now let somebody else guess. [Boston Herald.

Suppose you try it yourself.

The Earl of Dunraven has been arrested in Nova Scotia for shooting moose without a license.

Why didn't they arrest the moose?

FISH AND FISHING. The Eastport Sentinel of the 2nd inst. says: Immense quantities of herring have been taken from the weirs in this vicinity the past four or five days....There are four fish factories at Deer Isle. The Wyman factory at Oceanville is to be enlarged and leased by other parties next season....Between forty and fifty sail of vessels were engaged in the Grand Manan herring fishery this fall....Secretary Folger comes of old fishing stock on Nantucket, and he has a liking himself for summer fishing on the lakes....The Deer Isle mackerel fishermen expect to do as well as usual this season....The Cape Ann Advertiser says the October Fishing Record is noticeable for the large falling off in the codfish receipts as compared with the previous month and with October of last year, and for the increase in the mackerel catch.....The Pemaquid correspondent of the Damariscotta Herald reports hake sounds quiet at 60 cents, a few changing hands and mentions a rumor that there will be another canning factory at the Beach next season, and a new fish firm at the Harbor....The total receipts of mackerel for the six fishing months up to November 1st, at all New England ports, including Boston, was 321,436 barrels against 240,961 last year.

## Letter From the Ex-Editor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AND THE IMPROVEMENTS. THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ITS CURIOSITIES. RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION. SECRETARY BLAINE'S LATE DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1881.

EDITOR JOURNAL: The Capitol, which I remember in the days before the war, as one of the most unattractive of cities, has since arisen, not from its ashes, but from its abounding mud. Broad, well paved and asphaltum covered avenues, airy and well lighted streets and attractive buildings make the renovation most marked and gratifying. The city, too, is rapidly acquiring a reputation as a desirable place for winter sojourn. There is very much to gratify the curious and the pleasure seeker, commencing with the assembling of Congress and continuing to the return of summer heats. More than ever before of this latter class are reported to be coming this winter, and hotels and boarding house keepers are preparing for a harvest.

One thing which strikes the travelled stranger here is the liberal spirit towards those from abroad, which pervades all classes. A gentleman who has travelled much tells me

Frederick's wharf, in this city, has undergone some repairs.

The pupils of the Belfast High school are taking means to increase their library.

There are fifty-three Saturdays in this year. Christmas and New Year's day fall upon Sunday.

The barkentine David Babcock is the second Belfast vessel lost this year in command of the mate.

The merchants and traders of this city are combining against punched coins and will not receive them as change.

Mr. John H. Faunce, who recently died in Lewiston at the age of 81 years, was a cousin of Asa and Daniel Faunce, of this city.

Bark David Babcock, of Belfast, reported lost last week, near Maranham, Brazil, has had part of her cargo beached. The crew were all saved.

Capt. Charles Baker, of this city, sheriff, raised the past year on eighteen square rods of land, sixty-five bushels of onions and twelve bushels of turnip beets.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Belfast Savings Bank held Monday Oct. 7th, Edward Johnson was unanimously elected a trustee in place of Wm. O. Poor deceased.

A six year old son of George F. Murch broke a lighted lamp in his grandfather's stable in this city, on Sunday evening last. As the oil ran out and ignited on the stable floor, the boy very heroically fought and subdued the flames without assistance.

We have examined advance sheets of a little annual for 1882 which Brackett & Co., of this city, propose to publish for holiday distribution. It is well printed and finely illustrated, and will prove a valuable local advertising medium.

Judge Johnson of this city, has returned from his hunting trip into the wilds of Maine. The company pitched their tent on lot 28 in the northern part of Hancock county. Two deer, and large numbers of partridges and pickered were slaughtered. The Journal acknowledges a generous slice of venison.

STEAMER NOTES. The steamer City of Richmond will be taken to Bath to be rebuilt. It is the intention to make her as fine a boat as can be found in New England waters.....A Bangor tug on Monday towed to this city a raft of lumber and spars for Belfast ship builders.....Steamer Queen City on Tuesday brought from Bangor to Belfast the Nick Roberts troupe.

A retired Belfast ship master was troubled with rats, and procured at the drug store some rat poison. The rodents ate heartily and one found its way into the pig sty and died. A three hundred pound porker, which was the especial pet of the captain, devoured the poisoned rat and in turn died. The captain is prepared to give a testimonial as to the virtues of that particular rat killer.

The trustees of the Waldo County Agricultural Society held an informal meeting at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday last, for the purpose of discussing the best mode of conducting the fair next season. The ideas advanced are somewhat different from those practiced in the past. It is suggested that instead of paying a small premium on a bushel of potatoes, a peck of beans, &c., that a large premium be paid on the best show of produce—for instance $25 to first, $20 to second and $15 to third. This will make it an object for a farmer to make a large display. The baby show is to become a permanent feature. Another meeting will be held in two weeks.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. The friends of education are notified that a teachers' institute, under the auspices of the Waldo County Educational Association will be held at Hayford Hall, in this city, on Thursday evening, Friday and Saturday Nov. 10th, 11th, and 12th. Prof. C. C. Rounds, Ph. D., gives a lecture Thursday evening on "Lines of Advance." Prof. Rollston Woodbury, A. M., will lecture on Friday on "Grading of Ungraded Schools," and Rev. A. W. Burr, Principal of Classical Academy, Hallowell, will lecture on Friday evening, on "Moral Education." Other subjects will be presented by teachers of the County. This will be the most profitable meeting of the kind ever held in the County. No teacher or friend of the common schools should miss it. It is to be hoped there will be a good attendance.

POLICE ITEMS. Hartford Shute, on complaint of Sarah C. Gilmore, was before the Police court last week, charged with an indecent exposure of his person. Parties live on the east side of the river; are neighbors between whom a difference of long standing exists. Shute pleaded not guilty, but the judge from the testimony found probable cause and ordered him to recognize in the sum of $50 for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court.....On Friday John Fellesey, of P. E. Island, that day released from jail, in company with John Arving, of Lewiston, got drunk. Arving assaulted Fellesey, and then pitched into one of the boys of the town and got soundly whipped. Fellesey and Arving were taken before Justice Boardman, the latter on two warrants. Fellesey for drunkenness, second offence, got 90 days in jail. Arving for drunkenness was sent up for 30 days. On the second warrant for an assault he was fined $10 and costs. Mittimus suspended.....Alice Morrison, of Palermo, was before the Court, on Monday on two complaints sworn out by Daniel L. Pitcher, of Belfast. It appears that Alice has inhabited for some time one of Pitchers barns, where she is alleged to have received more or less company. On Saturday, armed with a warrant Sheriff Baker made a search of the barn. In one corner of the mow the gentle Alice was found completely buried in the hay with the exception of her head. Alice was taken out of her warm nest and lodged in jail. She was found guilty of being a vagrant and sentenced to thirty days at the poor house. Same day John White and Thomas Barker, for drunkenness, were sent to jail for twenty days each.....Henry Prentiss, of Brooksville, was before the court on Tuesday for drunkenness, and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. The following are the transfers in real estate, in Waldo county, for the week ending Nov. 8th—Geo. S. Ames, Northport, to Samuel B. Coleman and al., Lincolnville. Oswell Atkinson, Montville, to Wm. Jackson, same town. Caroline W. Abbott, Belfast, to Terrence Owens, Belfast. Harriet F. Bradstreet, Palermo, to Fredk. E. Bradstreet, same town. Edward M. Coleman, Lincolnville, to Wm. L. Howe, same town. John K. and Wm. Collins, Waldo, to Alvesia M. Hatch, Morrill. John Campbell, Winterport, to Joseph O. Moody, same town. Albert H. Clark, Unity, to Daniel Weymouth, Morrill. Bettie A. Dodge, Islesboro, to Nina A. Parsons, same town. Chas. Elliot, Knox, by will, to Ruth F. Elliot, same town. Geo. W. Howe, Lincolnville, to Eveline A. Howe, same town. Sarah F. Harriman, Prospect, to Francis M. Harriman, Stockton. Mary D. and John H. Hayden, Belfast, to Joseph Wescott, Castine. Crosby O. Howe, Dixmont, to Edgar L. Wood, Unity. Leander Ingraham, California, to Charles A. Mecservey, Appleton, land in Searsmont. John J. Jewell, Monroe, to Sarah Haskell, same town. John O. Johnson, Liberty, to John M. Simmons, Belfast. Isaac C. Libby, Burnham, two lots, to Edgar L. Wood, Unity. Joshua B. Nichols, Searsport, to John H. Lane, same town. Emerly A. and Nathaniel S. Pendleton, Northport, to Wm. I. Beckett, same town. Sarah C. Preston, Belfast, to Emma J. Marshall, Boston. Mary Ann Rendell, Stockton, to Rufus L. Madgett, same town. Jason R., Jas. H., Benj. L. and Nancy Ryder, Islesboro, to A. G. Hunt, Houlton. Thos B. Sever, Searsport, to Wayland Knowlton, Belfast. Reuben A. Shaw, Winterport, to Arthur W. Shaw, Winterport. Almeda I. and Mary J. Shaw, Winterport, to same. Eben F. Thompson and al., Unity, to Edgar L. Wood, same town. James B. Williams, Islesboro, to Nina A. Parsons, same town.

GOOD TEMPLARS. State Deputy M. J. Dow, of Brooks, is now at work lecturing and instituting lodges in Knox and Lincoln counties. The towns of Hope, Union, Appleton, Jefferson, Whitefield, Washington and others, are being actively canvassed by the friends of temperance in the interest of the Order. Considerable interest is manifested at Searsmont, in our own county, and efforts will be made to institute a lodge there soon. Very fine temperance organizations have been maintained in this town, and there is good material left for another....Belfast Lodge No. 30, opens the quarter vigorously. Several members have lately been initiated.... The first Lodge to send in the new quarters tax to Grand Secretary was Salus No. 156, of Kennebunk, which numbers 215 live members. The second to report was Harmony, No 159 of Foxcroft, with 144 members.....Oak Hill No. 211 of Charleston, in Penobscot Co., reports 92 members and says they have used all the available material in their little town of only a thousand inhabitants. What lodge can make a better report?....A new lodge named Eastern Star No. — has just been instituted in No. 11, Range 1, Aroostook, with 19 charter members.... A letter just received from Robt. Thompson, G. W. C. T. of California says he is a Waldo county boy, and feels much elated that California with 17,000 Good Templars is nearly up with Maine. They raised over $30,000 tax last year, and support an orphan asylum besides paying their officers and maintaining six organizers in the field. Their per capita is 25 cts. which accounts for it all....A district lodge was organized in Franklin county last week....Belfast Lodge will have its regular quarterly supper next Monday evening at the Lodge room....The lodges in the whole world have lately been voting on a proposition to change from present member's regalia to a metallic badge. The vote will be counted at the session of R. W. G. L. at Charleston, S. C., next May....The following are the principal officers of Belfast Lodge of Good Templars for the present quarter: J. W. Knowlton, C. T.; Mrs. D. Alexander, Vice T.; Miss Hattie Furbish, Secy; N. M. Miller, Financial Sec. Mrs. L. L. Brackett, Treas.; Rev. J. A. Ross, Chaplain; Chas. J. Burgess, Marshal; Harry Clifford and J. S. Fernald, Guards. Picnic supper next Monday evening at 7 o'clock sharp, and all the members are expected.

Sch. Edward Johnson, Capt. E. S. McDonald, of Belfast, arrived at Pensacola on the 8th, forty days from Santos, S..A. A good passage.

Hon. F. E. Richards, Bank Examiner, has examined the Saving Bank in this city. A statement of its affairs will be published next week.

F. W. Pote is making arrangements for an excursion to Bangor on the 22d, to the great Gerster Concert. The company gives but two concerts in Maine.

The case of Hoffses, mate of ship Louis Walsh, did not come before the U. S. District Court at Portland, on Monday, as announced. The captain and second mate were summoned to Portland.

The Boston Evening Star of Saturday, contains a very flattering notice of Farini's operatic concert in that city on the previous evening. One of the singers was Mr. E. O. Thorndike, of Belfast.

Charles R. Lewis, a colored man from the steamer Katahdin, on Friday evening at Bangor, murderously assaulted with a razor John Nolan. The affray took place in a drinking saloon. Nolan was cut from the back of the head down across the shoulders and to the small of the back.

The following Brackett prizes to young people were awarded to exhibitors at the Jackson town fair: Chester Wallace for trained steers; Walter Croxford for specimens of wood work; Katie Warren for September Butter; Birdie Hasty for fancy work; Ora Morton and Lulu Hasty for white bread.

A recent number of the Alexandria, (Va.) Gazette contains a notice of the marriage of George L. Simpson, Esq., and Miss Virginia Robbins, daughter of the late J. C. Robbins, of Northport. The Gazette speaks of Miss Robbins as "one of Alexandria's fairest young ladies." The newly married couple started immediately on a southern tour.

About one hundred of Col. Hersey's friends dropped in upon him, at his residence in this city on Monday evening last, the occasion being the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth. It was a surprise party to the Colonel, Mrs. Hersey having successfully engineered the scheme. The Colonel says one of the most convincing facts of advanced age is that the whole preliminary arrangements were made under his very nose without the least suspicion on his part. A nice picnic supper was served followed by music and dancing. It was an occasion long to be remembered by the family.

Attention is called to the half column notice of F. H. Francis & Co., boot and shoe dealer in this city. The gentlemen keep first class goods, are reliable, and we have no hesitation in referring our friends to them....In addition to their regular column T. W. Pitcher & Co. in a quarter column announce some special articles, such as cloaks, dolmans, cloaking, kids, &c. It will repay one to look over this large and fine stock of goods.....see notice of Gardiner Mountain copper mining company.... Note lost. See M. S. Staples, Belfast....Pocket book lost. See Robert Bray, Waldo....Attention is called to the advt. of Fred Atwood, Winterport, of Berkshire and Poland China pigs.....six suits of boys' ready-made clothing lost. Return to S. Kalish, Belfast.

CITY GOVERNMENT MEETING. The November meeting of the city government was held on Monday evening last. The monthly roll of accounts was passed. A petition to abate $1,701.18 of the tax of 1879 $978.10 of the amount is exempt by order of city council) passed the upper board, but was tabled for one month in the council. A petition to widen the sidewalk near the mack pond was referred to committee. The committee on refunding was granted further time. The following resolution was tabled—"Resolved, that the president and directors of the B. & M. L. R. R. Co. be and are hereby respectfully requested to declare dividends from all the net earnings of said railroad remaining after paying its running expenses and interest on the debt, and discontinue the sinking fund. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the city clerk to the directors of said road."

WINTERPORT FARMERS. Quite a number of so-called small farmers will sell from $700 to $1,400 worth of surplus crops from their farms in this place....Wm. L. Metcrath raised this season over 900 bushels of oats, and H. O. Snow over 100 bushels of wheat.

MONROE. The house of Marcus Littlefield was destroyed by fire on Friday morning of last week. Insured for $400. The house of Charles Elwell was burned on Saturday evening. Furniture partly saved. Loss $1,000. Insured $500....Mr. Charles Conant has purchased 1000 barrels of apples this fall, for Boston parties.....The cheese factory company has five tons of cheese yet to dispose of.

CASTINE. H. N. Bodwell is erecting a new building on Water St., between the stores of W. H. Witherle and M. G. Gray, to be occupied by Walter Bartram, the barber....The Methodist supper in Town Hall, Friday evening, was a success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather....Sch. Annie Whiting is loading ore at the Rosier mine and there is another cargo there ready for shipment. ....Mr. A. B. Jones, lately one of the proprietors of the Castine House, is about to remove with his family to Bass Harbor, Mt. Desert....Dr. E. E. Philbrook, son of Hon. L. G. Philbrook, who graduated from the Boston University school of Medicine last spring, will begin regular practice in Taunton, Mass....Mr. E. P. Walker has recently bought of W. H. Sargent, a lot of land adjoining his Acadian House lot, and it is reported that he will enlarge the house during the coming winter.... Castine will send fifty to sixty delegates to the Teachers' Institute in Belfast this week.

BUCKSPORT. The three masted schooner Henry White, of Bucksport, is on the marine railway. She is to be newly caulked and copper red....Capt. J. G. Stover, master of ship Daniel Barnes is on his passage from Hong Kong to New York, and is expected to arrive at the latter port in January. His large circle of friends in Bucksport will give him a warm welcome home after a two years absence....R. P. Buck of New York last week sent a check for $25 as a contribution to the Methodist organ fund....The Ladies Circle of the Methodist church propose to give an entertainment at their vestry on Wednesday evening Nov. 16th. There will be literary exercises of a very interesting character, followed by refreshments. The proceeds are for the benefit of the organ fund....Your correspondent was surprised the other day when informed by Postmaster Skinner of the very large circulation the Republican Journal has in this town. And we hope it will not cause you to blush when we tell you that your subscribers here vote solid that the Journal is the best weekly newspaper published in the State.

WALDO COUNTY COUNCIL P. OF H. held their regular monthly session with Morning Light Grange Monroe, Tuesday, Nov. 1st. There was no meeting held during the month of October, owing to the stormy weather prevalent the day appointed, so this meeting was really the one designed for October. The day was warm and bright, with very good traveling for the time of year. Nine granges were represented, and their reports showed them to be in a vigorous condition. The forenoon was occupied by the reports of granges, lecture by Worthy Master Charles Bellows, of Dirigo Grange, Freedom, subject—"Our Agricultural Shows and Fairs," followed by an interesting discussion on the same; an essay by Sister R. B. Noalley, songs and music by the excellent choir. The noon recess was devoted to discussing the basket picnic, caring for the teams, for every patron goes armed and equipped with "luncheon basket and bag of hay"—entertainment for man and beast—and these council days are days when they take counsel and enjoyment together. The afternoon session was devoted to an interesting programme consisting of an essay by Bro. J. W. Lang entitled "What crops shall we raise for market in Waldo County," a report of which will be found in our agricultural columns on first page; then a discussion of the question, "Why are not farmers equally represented in Legislative bodies with other classes," opened by Bro. Frank Dolif in a very able manner, and followed by an interesting discussion. Then the woman's question, "Resolved, that a man supports his wife," opened by Sister Bellows, aff. and Sister Atwood, neg. This question elicited much interest and was ably handled by the sisters, aided now and then by a brother who would be drawn in, or arose to a point of order, or a confession, or was driven to a defence. Sister Dyer favored the council with one of her good songs, well rendered, as she can do so well. The choir did ample justice to this session, and Miss Flora Haley gave a solo that was received with much applause. A committee of one from each grange was appointed to report feeling of the granges in regard to holding a county fair under auspices of the county council next autumn, at some convenient centre. The programme for next meeting which will be held Dec. 6th (Tuesday) with Comet Grange, Swanville, is, first, opening exercises; second, report of granges; third, lecture by W. Overseer, James Wallace; fourth, essay by Sister Emily Smith, Dirigo Grange; fifth, song by Sister James Nickerson, Comet Grange, Swanville; sixth, question, "Resolved, that the patrons of Waldo County ought to organize a fair to be held at some convenient place in the county," opened by Bro. Durham, Morning Light Grange, Monroe; seventh, select reading by Sister Fletcher; eighth, question, "Resolved, that the sisters generally do not make their homes so attractive for their families as they might." Sister Grey, aff. Sister Lang, neg.; ninth, remarks for good of the order. Slowly but silently, as it were, the grange is doing a powerful work in the farming community, and no good farmer, or he who desires to become such, can afford to stay without the gates. Socially, educationally, and practically, its teachings are like good seed sown by the hand of the great Husbandman on good ground, and though some may fall by the wayside, or on unfitted soil, the great mass will spring up bearing, some forty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.

SEARSPORT. A cable dispatch from Singapore announces the death of the wife of Capt. O. G. Eaton, of Searsport, on board bark Penobscot from New York via. Angier. Mrs. Eaton died after leaving Angier.

CAMDEN. The entertainment by the High school pupils, mentioned last week, has been postponed until Tuesday evening of next week, at which time a paper will also be on sale, edited and published by the pupils....A sensational article about the Hart-Meservey murder case of St. George, which appeared in the Rockland Opinion last week, created considerable interest in this place, but the statements are received with a good deal of allowance. ....Prof. Cushman, a horse doctor, advertised to give a free lecture in front of the Bay View house on Monday last, at one o'clock, but took offence at there not being a crowd and left in disgust, but not until he had made some unbecoming talk about Maine people....M. J. Dow, of Brooks, State Deputy of I. O. of G. T., was in town last week....The following officers of Twombly lodge, I. O. of G. T. for the ensuing quarter were installed by the L. D. Capt. Geo. W. Thorndike: W. C. T., Ed Ogier; W. R. H. S., Susie Ogier; W. L. H. S., Carrie Russel; W. V. T., Nellie Collins; W. S., Mallard Bean; W. T., D. H. Bisbee; W. F. S., Mrs. D. F. Wardsworth; W. C. Capt. Amos Heal; W. M., John Tabin; W. D. M., Hannah Philbrook; W. I. G., Emma Campbell; W. O. G., A. Fitzgerald. The lodge has about 100 members in good standing.

WINTERPORT. To an item in the Journal of Oct. 27th, in regard to the Avery House at Castine, I would like to add that the only surviving child of Capt. Thatcher Avery, who owned the house at the time the British were there, is Mrs. Elisha Chick of this place, and although in her eighty seventh year, she retains all her faculties and steps about as quickly as any of her grandchildren. Among the valuable relics in the family is a beautiful set of china with the monogram of Capt. Avery and wife on each piece. Also the veritable old style cups from which the British officers often drank their coffee....Mr. George Carleton, our supervisor of schools, has been sick with typhoid fever. He is still quite feeble but is convalescent....C. P. Rich has moved into his store on Main street, and has hung out the sign "C. A. Rich & Son"....Capt. Clark of the "Meadow Bell" damaged his cargo on his last trip, and neglecting to note a protest it is thought his owners may be liable....Capt. John Haley has been confined to his house for some two weeks....Mr. Higgins mentioned last week as sick in Chicago, died on the 30th ult. He leaves a wife and three children....Mr. Wm. S. Shaw who keeps our fish market, has sold his house at Cole's Corner to Arthur W. Shaw and will reside in our village....Mr. H. O. Sanborn has sold his house on Ferry street to Mr. W. O. Painter. Mr. Sanborn has moved into his new purchase, the Thomas house on Main street.

ELEGANT CARDS. John A. Haddock, 914 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., the original wholesale card manufacture, is sending out for the benefit of card collectors, $5 packages of 1538 elegant cards, which he will mail postpaid to any address for 25 cts additional. He will also furnish complete sets of samples of all the series which he sells, of 35 cents; comprising over 100 neat cards—as well as a finer box of 104 elegant cards, for FIFTY cents, postage paid. This is an excellent opportunity to increase one's stock, as Mr. Haddock's designs are many and extremely beautiful. Postage stamps may be sent.

The peanut crop this year will only amount to 900,000 bushels, against 2,350,000 last year.

MOOSE AND DEER HUNTERS will find the Spencer Rifles, offered by the well known house of William Read & Sons, Boston, an excellent weapon at an exceptional bargain.

## BELFAST PRICE CURRENT.

*Corrected Weekly for the Journal.*

BY C. H. SARGENT, No. 8, Main Street.

| PRODUCE MARKET. | | PRICES PAID PRODUCERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples ℔ bush, | 25@50 | Hay ℔ ton, | $10.00@15.00 |
| " dried, ℔ ℔ | 4@5 | Hides ℔ ℔, | 6@7 |
| Beans, pea, bush | 3.00@3.25 | Lamb ℔ ℔, | 7@8 |
| " Medium | $2.50@3.00 | Lamb Skins, | $1.00@1.25 |
| " Yellow-eyes | 2.00@2.25 | Mutton ℔ ℔, | 5@6 |
| Butter ℔ ℔, | 25@35 | Oats ℔ bush, | 45@50 |
| Beef ℔ ℔, | 7@9 | Potatoes, | 85@90 |
| Barley ℔ bush, | 50@60 | Round Hog ℔ ℔ | 8@9 |
| Cheese ℔ ℔, | 10@12 | Straw ℔ ton, | $6.00@8.00 |
| Chicken ℔ ℔, | 12@14 | Turkey ℔ ℔, | 12@15 |
| Calf Skins ℔ ℔, | 12½ | Veal ℔ ℔, | 6@6½ |
| Duck ℔ ℔, | 0@0 | Wood, washed, ℔ ℔, | 35 |
| Eggs ℔ doz., | 26 | Wood, unwashed, ℔ ℔, | 27 |
| Fowl ℔ ℔, | 10@12 | Wool, Pork ℔ ℔, | 40@50 |
| Geese ℔ ℔, | 0@0 | Wood, soft, | $2.50@3.00 |
| RETAIL MARKET. | | | |
| Beef, Corned, ℔ ℔, | 5@0 | Oat Meal ℔ ℔, | 5@ |
| Butter, Salt, ℔ box, | 20 | Onions ℔ ℔, | 3@4 |
| Corn ℔ bush, | 85 | Oil, Kerosene ℔ gal., | 14@25 |
| Corn Meal ℔ bush, | 85 | Pollock ℔ ℔, | 3@3½ |
| Cheese ℔ ℔, | 13@15 | Pork ℔ ℔, | 12@15 |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ ℔, | 5@6 | Plaster ℔ bbl., | $1.00 |
| Cranberries ℔ qt., | 12@14 | Rye Meal, ℔ ℔, | 4 |
| Clover Seed, ℔ ℔, | 12@21 | Shorts ℔ cwt., | $1.40 |
| Flour ℔ bbl., | $8.50@10.50 | Sugar ℔ ℔, | 9@11 |
| H. G. seed ℔ bush, | $3.35 | Salt, T. I., ℔ bush, | 40 |
| Lard ℔ ℔, | 14½@16 | S. Potatoes ℔ ℔, | 4@4½ |
| Lime ℔ bbl., | @1.25 | Wheat Meal, ℔ ℔, | 4½@5 |

### Boston Market.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

BUTTER—Northern creamery, 33@35c; do fair to good 27@31c; summer made, 25@27c; St. Albans, 30@32c; New York and Vermont, fresh made dairy, 26@30c; long dairies, 23@25c; fair to good, 19@20c; western creamery, 33@35c; do, dairy packed, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 18@22c; ladle packed, choice, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; common, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Northern factory, fine September cheese 15@15½c; fair to good, 11@12½c; half skim, 6@9c; full skim, 3@5c; western factory, choice, 12@12½c; do fair to good, 10@11½c; Worcester county, choice, 12½@13½c.

EGGS—Eastern eggs are quoted at 27@28c; New York and Vermont, 27@28c; limed, 20@22c; nearby stock, 30@33c, and higher.

BEANS—Hand-picked pea are selling in lots at $3 10@3 45; fancy mediums, $3 40; yellow eyes, $2 70@2 80.

POTATOES—Choice Aroostooks, 65c ℔ bush, and fancy lots higher; Maine Central, 90c; northern rose, 90c; Jacksons, 85c; prollifics, 90c; peerless, 85c; sweets, $3 75@4 25 ℔ bbl.

APPLES—Common range from $1 25@1 50@2 00 ℔ bbl; choice, $2 50@3 25@3 50 and higher, for selections such as the snow apple and the kings.

HAY AND STRAW—No. 1 timothy, $23 ℔ ton; fair to good, $21@22; fine hay, $18@20; medium, $16@17; poor, $11@13. Rye straw, $22 ℔ ton; oat, $9@10 ℔ ton.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 6m44

### MARRIED.

In Penobscot, Oct. 16th, by Rev. S. M. Dunton, Mr. Frank E. Blake of Brooksville, and Miss Abbie F. Gray of Sedgwick.

In Liberty, Oct. 17th, Mr. John A. Pinkham and Miss Anna Shattuck, both of Washington.

In Liberty, Oct. 29th, Joseph G. Wentworth of Appleton, and Miss Lottie E. Sherman of Liberty.

In Lewiston, Oct. 19th, Mr. Wm. C. Bradbury of Auburn, and Miss Minnie C. Wadsworth of Camden.

In Rockport, Oct. 24th, W. Edward Kingsbury of Medfield, Mass., and Miss Mary E. Southard of Rockport.

In Boston, Oct. 26th, Edward A. Martin and Mrs. Julia A. Shuman, both of Camden!

In Boston, Oct. 25th, Francis O. Smith of Boston, and Ada F. Burrows, daughter of Jerome W. Burrows of Union, formerly of Camden.

In Providence, R. I., Oct. 25th, Mr. William H. Hall formerly of Camden, and Miss Angie L. Tucker of Providence.

In Rockland, Oct. 29th, Mr. Charles Bennett and Miss Annie Moore, both of Rockland.

In Rockland, Oct. 29th, Mr. Alfred C. Young and Miss Cora O. Burrows, both of Camden.

In Rockland, Oct. 20th, Mr. E. D. McCaslin and Mrs. Annie Crague, both of Rockland.

In Warren, Oct. 17th, Mr. Levi A. Boggs and Miss Mary H. Anderson, both of Warren.

In Ellsworth, Oct. 30th, Mr. Henry L. March and Mrs. Adella L. Macomber, both of Ellsworth.

### DIED.

In Belfast, Nov. 3d, Mrs. Lydia R., wife of Alfred Walton, aged 69 years and 23 days.

In Belfast, Nov. 7th, Mrs. Mary A. McCarty, aged 75 years.

In Belfast, Nov. 8th, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Small.

In Waldo, Nov. 2d, Ida E. McKenney, daughter of F. A. and M. D. Patterson, aged 22 years, 8 months and 8 days.

In Swanville, Nov. 7th, Mrs. Mary H. wife of Samuel Smith, aged 79 years and 6 months.

In Searsport, Nov. 5th, Mrs. Celia, wife of Warren B. Woodman, aged 34 years.

In Liberty, Oct. 30th, Mrs. Jessie F. Folsom, daughter of Chas. Bradstreet, Esq., aged 26 years, 3 mo ths and 11 days.

In Belmont, Oct. 28th, Mr. William Cunningham, aged 77 years, 9 months and 15 days.

In Lowell, Mass., Mrs. Cythia E. Carter, formerly of Jackson, aged 31 years and 6 months.

In Troy, Oct. 18th, Jessie Smith, aged 7 years, 10 months and 16 days.

In Camden, Oct. 31st, Seth Stone, aged 77 years.

In Camden, Nov. 1st, Diana Boardman, wife of Josiah F. Boardman, aged 51 years.

In Rockland, Nov. 2d, Mr. Nathan Hills, aged 61 years, 1 month and 6 days.

In Rockland, Nov. 1st, Martha E., wife of the late David Cross, aged 58 years and 4 months.

In Rockland, Nov. 1st, Mr. David Boyd, aged 74 years, 5 months and 5 days.

In Rockland, Oct. 31st, Walter Ernest, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rising, aged 3 months, 9 days.

In Thomaston, Oct. 23d, Mrs. Sally Davis of Waldoboro, aged 70 years and 10 months.

In Thomaston, Oct. 24th, Margaret, wife of J. S. Linekin, aged 41 years.

In Waldoboro, Oct. 21st, Willie Merton, son of G. W. and Lucy A. Clowse, aged 7 months and 17 days.

In Camden, Oct. 17th, Mr. W. L. Plummer, aged 21 years and 5 months.

In Hope, Oct. 16th, Mr. Joel A. Harkness, aged 89 years and 2 months.

In Warren, Oct. 24th, Mr. Lewis Spear, aged 89 years and 8 months.

In Ellsworth, Oct. 29th, Rev. Joseph Treworthy, aged 65 years, 5 months and 17 days.

In Bluehill, Oct. 4th, Thurston G. Douglass, aged 39 years and 6 months.

### SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 2d, schr. Florida, Gilmore, Portland.
" 5th, schrs. A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, Ellsworth; Tahmiroo, White, Bangor.
Nov. 8th, schrs. Fannie A. Gorham, Welsh, Boston; J. Ponder, Jr., Ryan, Ellsworth.

SAILED.

Nov. 4th, schr. Lillian, Ryan, Boston.
" 7th, schr. Tahmiroo, White, Provincetown.


# FOUND!

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD

BOOTS & SHOES!

With a small amount of money, is at

F. H. FRANCIS & CO.

We have a great variety of latest style goods, such as

LADIES & MISSES

French and American Kid Button,

Mens, Boys, Youths and Children's

CALF & KIP BOOTS.

Men's Rubber Boots

That will outwear the best Rubber Boot ever sold in this city. Also a line of

Pebble Top Rubber Boots!

From men's to children's, the prettiest boot made and at the same price as the common boots.

# Read This!

—ALL OUR—

BEST KID BOOTS

We warrant, and if they do not prove as represented we will give you a new pair or refund the money. A few pairs of

J. N. SMITH'S BEST FRENCH KID BUTTON

Which we are closing out at $3.00 per pair, former price $4.00 and $4.50.

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE LOT OF

American Kid Button!

Which we are selling lower than ever before. Call and examine them.

MENS' Wool Lined Grain Boots. All-Wool Warm Boots.

Either of the above boots will keep your feet warm in the coldest of weather. Try them and see for yourself.

LADIES' CROQUET ALASKA "BELLE."

LADIES' 3 BUTTON ARCTIC "DRESS."

LADIES' Pure Gum Rubbers "Extension Heel"

ALSO A LINE OF

*Men's Checked Reversible Coats.*
" *Common Rubber Coats.*
" *Gossamer Rubber Coats.*
" *Rubber Caps with Capes.*

Which we are selling LOW for CASH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shoe Thread. | Button Fasteners, | Blacking, |
| Shoe Wax, | Blacking Brushes, | Dressing, |
| Shoe Buttons, | Button Hooks, | Bronze. |
| Heel Irons, | Counter Supporters | |

and other findings constantly on hand.

*CALL EARLY AND EXAMINE GOODS*

F. H. FRANCIS & CO.,

Opposite S. A. Howes & Co., Main St., BELFAST, MAINE. 4w45

# Just Rec'd!

ANOTHER LARGE INVOICE OF

Cloaks, Dolmans AND Cloakings.

This is the third lot opened this fall, and we feel confident we can now show as choice a line as can be found in this State.

WE HAVE ALSO OPENED

25 Doz. CELEBRATED FOSTER KIDS,

5 Hooks, Black and Colors, $1.25.

20 Doz. MEDAILLE D'Or. Kids,

3 Button, Black and Colors, $1.00.

25 Doz. Alexandre Kids,

3 Button, Black and Colors, 62c.

We have an Immense Stock

—OF—

Hoods, Mittens, Mantles, Jackets, & Yarns,

Which we are selling at suprisingly low prices.

Read our other column and then call and convince yourself we have the Mdse. at satisfactory prices. 15

T. W. PITCHER & CO., BLUE STORE.


## Teachers' Institute

OF TWO DAYS, WILL BE HELD AT

Belfast, on Friday and Saturday,

*November 11 and 12, 1881.*

Under the auspices of the Waldo County Teachers' Association. The exercises will consist of Essays and Papers upon practical educational topics, with discussions thereon, by members of the Association, and of Lectures by C. C. Rounds, Ph. D., of Farmington, R. Woodbury, A. M., of Castine, and Rev. A. W. Burr, Prin. Hallowell Classical Academy. Ladies attending will be furnished with free entertainment. Cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all Teachers, School Officers and friends of the Common Schools, to attend and participate in the exercises of this meeting.

N. A. LUCE, State Sup't of Schools.

Educational Dep't, Augusta, Oct. 15, 1881.—3w43

### Administrators' Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Waldo, I shall sell at public auction on the premises, on Saturday, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling on the premises, so much of the following described real estate of the late JUDAH CILLEY, of Monroe, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, as will produce the sum of one thousand dollars, to wit: Being the same premises conveyed to said Judah Cilley by Dudley G. Stimpson, by his deed dated May 28th, 1870, and recorded in the Waldo County Registry of Deeds, Book 150, Page 419, to which deed reference may be had for a more particular description.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1881.

5w45 SIMEON CILLEY, Admr.


GARDNER MOUNTAIN

Copper Mining Company

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gardner Mountain Copper Mining Co. will be held at the office of FRED ATWOOD, in Winterport, on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and to act upon any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

45 S. W. COFFREN, Asst. Secy.


### LOST.

LOST ON TUESDAY, NOV. 8th, between Gurney's mill and the city, 6 READY MADE BOYS' SUITS. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by returning them to S. KALISH, 18 Main street.

MRS. C. A. LITTLEFIELD.

Belfast, Nov. 9, 1881.—45*


PICS. Cross Berkshire and Poland China, 5 weeks old, only $2.

2w45 FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

FURNACE FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND FURNACE, good make and in complete order, will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN B. WADLIN, Main Street.

# Excitement in the Dry Goods Market!

# GEORGE W. BURKETT

Announces a Large Purchase of Fall & Winter

Dry & Fancy Goods, Cloaks, Dolmans, &c.

It is our intention to offer these goods to the trade at astonishingly low prices. We are resolved to increase our already large patronage, hence we quote the

FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE PRICES:

Lot No. 1.

10 Pieces French Shoodahs,

Fine quality, in Bronze, Green, Blue and Black, 43 in. wide, only 50c, worth 75c.

5 Pieces Black Cashmere,

45 in. wide, only 67c. Sold for 75c. Our LARGE STOCK of Dress Goods marked down in proportion

Lot No. 2.

100 Prs. White Blankets,

10-4, only $2.00 per pair.

50 Prs. White Blankets,

10-4, only $2.50 per pair.

50 Prs. White Blankets

From $3.00 to $10.00 per pair.

Do not fail to examine this assortment and their prices.

Lot No. 3.

100 Dz. White Damask Towels

Only 12 1-2c each.

100 dz. Bordered Linen Towels

Elegant style, only 25c each.

Lot No. 4.

1 Case Best Gray C & W Flannel,

all perfect, only 25c per yard.

1 Case Checked C & W Flannel,

for shirts, only 10c per yard.

1 Case All-Wool Flannels,

from 37c to 45c, (rare bargains.)

Lot No. 5.

1 CASE 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS,

Heavy, $1.50, sold for $2.50

1 CASE HONEY COMB QUILTS 11-4,

only 65c., sold for 75c.

Lot No. 6.

1 Case EXTRA HEAVY Ladies Vests,

Only 75c.

1 Case Gents SCOTCH WOOL Shirts,

Extra heavy, only 75c.

ONE CASE GENTS

All-Wool Scarlet Shirts,

Only $1.25, worth $1.75

Lot No. 7.

$1,000 WORTH

Ready Made Cloaks & Dolmans

From $5.00 to $25.00, the best assortment in Belfast. Call and examine them.

Lot No. 8.

2 Cases Cocheco Prints.

Best make in this country, medium light colors, only 6c., sold everywhere at 8c.

Lot No. 9.

3 Bales EXTRA WEIGHT Cotton

Damaged by water, only 8c., worth 10c.

Lot No. 10.

CLOAKINGS

In all the late designs at BREAK DOWN prices. We can give you an elegant assortment to select from, and have in connection with our store,

MISS

# Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

# Indian Blood Syrup.

[TRADE MARK.

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

## The Best Remedy Known to Man.

**12,000,000 Bottles**

SOLD SINCE 1870.

*This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties.*

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

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

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

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

Buckport, Hancock Co., Me.

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

Dresden Mills, Lincoln Co., Me.

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

York, York Co., Me.

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

Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.

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

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

**DRUGGISTS SELL IT.**

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

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

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND** is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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

☞ **Sold by all Druggists.** ☜ 1yr16

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# Rheumatism

Neuralgia, Sprains,

Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of **Perry Davis' Pain Killer.**

**This remedy is not a cheap Decoction or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.**

**Pain Killer** has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, **It never fails.** It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

**Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says:** About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.

**Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London:** I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

**G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes:** I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

**E. York says:** I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

**Barton Seaman says:** Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a *never failing* remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

**Mr. Burditt writes:** I *never fails* to give relief in cases of rheumatism.

**Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes:** From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. **25c., 50c. and $1.00** a bottle.

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

1yr25

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## SEAMEN WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED SEAMEN WANTED IN ROCKland for coasting. Apply to JOHN S. RANLETT, Shipping Agent.

Rockland, Aug 30, 1881.—46

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## NOTICE.

MRS. J. M. GILKEY, informs friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with one of the finest stocks of hats, bonnets and millinery goods ever offered here.

Searsport, Oct. 5, 1881.—40

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## WANTED.

TO HIRE A FARM, SHOULD PREFER PART ly stocked. Address E. A. C, North Searsport.

Oct. 31, 1881.—2w44*

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### The 'Lasses Stew.

Oh! Jessy gave a candy pull,
And Lil and Kitty came to share;
Three bonnie flirts with ruffled skirts,
And flying curls of yellow hair.

They did not know, they could not know,
That candy sticks like gum or glue;
And to relate their touching fate
Is why I sing the 'lasses stew.

"Here we are met," said Jessy Bell,
"Three busy maids without their mother
With naught to do but watch our stew,
Away from boys and other bothers."

So with many a solemn taste
And 'trynigs" in a cup of water,
The bubbling mass cooked crisp as glass
And six small hands were greased with butter.

A minute more, and how they screamed,
With fingers burned and none to bind 'em;
They flew about, indoors and out,
And left a sticky trail behind 'em.

But well they worked to cool it down,
And pulled it to its utmost tether
Till—who can tell how it befell!—
They found themselves all stuck together.

Their curls and skirts and bows entwining—
Each little face supremely silly!
To free poor Jess she must undress,
And Kitty who can part from Lilly!

Ah! now they know, they sadly know,
That candy sticks like gum or glue,
'Twas thus they fared, so badly snared—
They'll ne'er forget that 'lasses stew.

[Sherwood Bonner.

### The Lucky Child.

Little Bo Peep awoke from her sleep;
Her eyes opened wide and wider;
For she found herself seated on the grass
With an old sheep standing beside her.

"Little Bo Peep," said the good old sheep,
"How glad I am we've found you!
Here we are, rams and sheep and lambs,
All flocking up around you."

"You blessed sheep," said Little Bo Peep,
"I've been worried to death about you."
"We've been searching for you," said the good old sheep;
"We wouldn't go home without you."

[Chic. Trib.

### The American Shipping Trade.

In all probability it will be found that in the present year our American ship merchants have been more successful than during any twelve months for many years past. In the coastwise trade there has been a brisk demand for vessels at rates which pay to their owners a good profit, a result due partly to the increase of business and in part to the diminution of available tonnage. For six or eight years past the profits in the coastwise trade for sailing vessels have been so small that their owners could hardly afford to insure them against loss, and for this reason, when a disaster occurred, they were not in a position to replace the lost craft by a new one. As no inducement was held out to capitalists to put money into this species of tonnage, the amount afloat has gradually decreased, until now, with the ordinary expansion of business, the supply of vessels is inadequate to the demand, and those who have held to their shipping property through the period of depression are realizing those advantages which come from a command of the market.

With the foreign trade the improvement has been almost as great, as may be judged by comparing the freight rates paid three or four years ago with those now obtainable. Thus, grain freights from San Francisco to Europe, which have been down below 40s. per ton, are now 77s. and 80s. per ton. The rates for general merchandise at Calcutta were for a long time between $5 and $7 to the ton; they are now considerably over $10 per ton. The rates paid for sending sugar and hemp from Manilla to the United States and Western Europe varied in the past from $7 to $9 per ton, but for the last six months from $11 to $16 per ton has been paid. This increase is also perceptible in the payments made for carrying guano and nitrate from the west coast of South America, tea from China, and wool and wheat from Australia. In fact, the business for sailing vessels is decidedly good on all of those great ocean routes upon which they are not brought into direct competition with steamships. A change of this kind is of the utmost importance to our ship-owners. Almost all of the American tonnage engaged in foreign lands is in the form of sailing vessels, and it is pleasing to know that after so many years of financial suffering our ship merchants are likely to make a handsome profit. * * * There is upon all of the long ocean routes more transportation going on than in the past, while in the last three or four years there has been a great diminution in the number of sailing ships afloat of 1,500 tons burden and upward. Very few additions have been made to the American merchant fleet, while in England the belief that steamers were destined to absorb the ocean carrying trade has prevented the building to any great extent of large sailing ships.

The present condition of the trade demonstrates that the fear of steamship competition was overestimated. As we have already said, there are routes upon which sailing craft can successfully compete with steamers. Another coal-saving invention, such as the compound engine, may change this, but until this discovery is made and the improvement perfected, sailing ships have the market to themselves. There is, then, for some time to come, the prospect of good business for American sailing vessels, and if our consular laws and other obstacles to trade were reformed, it is likely that quite an amount of new tonnage would be constructed in this country within the next two or three years. [N. Y. Times.

### Miss Willard's Pretty Speech.

The following is the text of Miss Frances E. Willard's speech on the occasion of the visit of the temperance women to President Arthur:

Mr. President: We, the women of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, representing 31 states and 218 delegates are grateful to stand in the presence of the true and knightly gentleman, who, in that hour of pathos and of tears, when bells were tolling across the continent, bore himself so nobly in a great emergency. As patriots, for we can all say, "I also am an American," we are glad to stand in the presence of our chief magistrate, who, on the battle-field of Yorktown, gave the famous order that the flag of our ancient enemy should be saluted, thus helping to bind still more closely together the once disseverd land, and as our Whittier has it,

"Bringing about the golden age of brotherhood,
Unknown to other rivalries
Than of the mind humanities,
And a gracious interchange of grace."

We are devoutly thankful, and I speak out of our hearts, representing those noble women of the church, of the school and the fireside, that we are in the presence of an honored President, who is himself the son of a gospel minister, who, by his education in a Christian home and by his character is, as we do not need to be assured, in deep and hearty sympathy with all forms of philanthropy by which earnest hearts strive to comfort, lift up and save humanity.

Our societies are the sober second thought of the great crusade movement, which the world knows of, which originated in Ohio in 1874. Our motto: "For God and Home and Native Land."

### "Oneida" Noyes on Guiteau's Sanity.

Mr J. H. Noyes, the head of the Oneida Community, has written the following letter to Guiteau's attorney, and it is published in the Niagara Falls Gazette:

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 10, 1881.

G. W. Scoville—Dear Sir: I see in the papers that you have named me as a witness by whom you intend to prove Guiteau's insanity. Perhaps it will save you trouble and expense if I inform you in advance that I do not believe in his insanity, and that I recollect no act or symptom of insanity in his life while under my observation. Probably I have more reason than any other man to know and detest his wickedness; but that is not insanity in any legal sense. I think that he was born with a special genius for mischief, and has had a real inspiration for it all his days; but that is not saying he is insane, unless we also call natural genius and inspiration for good things, such as invention, music, etc., insanity. I understand insanity to be unsoundness—disease of the brain; and I do not think that Guiteau has that any more than bears and lions have it. I agree with the old hymn that such beasts growl and fight because

It is their nature to.

With these views and the memory of my sore experience with your client, I am afraid I should have to testify strongly against your main plea, and perhaps, should be the means of sending him to the gallows, which I should sincerely regret on many accounts, and especially because his father was a dear friend to me and mine. But I must notify you that my regret would be mostly for my personal agency in the tragedy.

Yours respectfully, J. H. NOYES.

### Mr. Blaine's Memory.

William Lawrence, who has picked up a considerable fortune of late years, went to school with Blaine twenty-nine years ago at Little Washington, Pa. Coming to Washington city one time, he heard Mr. Montgomery say that he was going to see Mr. Blaine.

"I wonder," he said, "if Mr. Blaine would know me now, after twenty nine years."

"Certainly he will know you," said Montgomery.

"The last night," continued Mr. Lawrence, "Blaine was in town. I set up with some half dozen boys who agreed to watch the night out until the stage came along to take him off the Ohio river, and thence to Kentucky, where he was going to teach school. Toward morning, when it was about time to go, I said to him, 'Blaine, will you give me as much as you are going to give that nigger boy to carry your bag down to the station?' 'Yes,' said Blaine. "I will give you just the same if you will carry the bag.' 'How much are you going to give the nigger?' 'I was going to give him a levy.' 'All right, I will carry the bag for the levy.'"

When we went up to Mr. Blaine's house, says Mr. Montgomery, Blaine knew Lawrence, of course. They sat down and talked a considerable time about this man and that never having met face to face in twenty-nine years. Finally I said, "Mr. Blaine, I am glad to have brought you two gentlemen together, because I want to see an ancient subject of complaint between you settled." Blaine looked around for a minute, when his eyes flashed and he said, "Bill, I ought to have given you a quarter instead of a levy for carrying that bag down for me."

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A dispatch from Yokohama says that cholera is spreading in the southern provinces and quarantine has been proclaimed in Manila against vessels arriving from Japanese ports.

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The first American flag used by citizens of California is still in existence. The people made it themselves, and had to buy a seaman's shirt in order to get the blue.

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For Kidney and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and Female Complaints, take "ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT." It has no equal.

A bride is reported to have lately said: I told all my friends to have my name put on my presents, so that if divorced George would not be able to claim them.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

After all, how much do the best of us differ from the poor, ignorant woman, who, when asked if she had any religion, replied, "slight touches of it occasionally."

The good a man does lives long after him, so the virtues of a really good medicine will last for ages, and although Dr Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar may be new to you, its healing properties have long been known and appreciated, and when we recommend you to give Dr. Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar a trial for the certain cure of Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c., we only ask you to use and be benefitted by the same medicine that has given so much relief to others. The Materia Medica does not furnish better remedies for the diseases of the pulmonary organs than Wild Cherry and Tar. Their virtues have long been known and appreciated, and you cannot fail of relief if you give Dr. Graves' Balsam a trial when afflicted. Sample bottle, 10 cts; large bottle, only 50 cts.

For Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, or Liver Complaint, use Improved Family Cathartic Pills, made by Dr Graves; price 25 cts. per box For sale by Wm O. Poor & Son. 4w41

"How sensibly your little boy talks!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith. "Yes," replied Mrs. Brown; "he hasn't been among company yet."

### 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."

---

# St JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT

# GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

# RHEUMATISM,

*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals ST JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

**A. VOGELER & CO.,**
*Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

1yr12

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# FELLOWS' Compound SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

**IS A REALLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR WASTING AND NERVOUS DISEASE.**

After numerous experiments Mr. Fellows succeeded in producing this combination of Hypophosphites, which has not only restored him to health, but has since been found so successful in the treatment of disease emanating from loss of nerve power, and consequently muscular exaction, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aphonia (loss of voice), | Neuralgia, |
| Anæmia, | Nervous Debility, |
| Chronic Diarrhœa, | Whooping Cough, |
| Dyspepsia, | Congestion of the Lungs, |
| Fever and Ague, | Palpitation of the Heart, |
| Leucorrhœa, | Melancholy, |
| Malaria, | Mental Depression, |
| | Nervousness. |

**MALARIA.**

Persons living in Malarious districts may protect themselves from attacks of fever by the use of **Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.** Its effects in toning up the system enables us to ward off contagious disorders, and successfully combat disease.

The soluble phosphites and the other life-sustaining principles composing Fellows' Hypophosphites are so carefully proportioned and so judiciously mingled, that their action upon the nerves, muscles and membranes in imparting vitality, strength and healthy action is generally apparent within twenty-four hours, and the good effects experienced are of a permanent character. 1yr17

**For sale by WM. O. POOR & SON.**

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# IRON BITTERS

## A TRUE TONIC CURE

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by all druggists.

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

**BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.**

1yr6

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## House & Lot FOR SALE!

**COR. OF GROVE & CHARLES STS.**

A GOOD BARGAIN. INQUIRE OF **F. W. COLLINS.**

Belfast, Oct. 31, 1881.—4w44

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# New York AND Boston MARKET

## Thoroughly Scoured

RARE BARGAINS SECURED IN

# Dry AND Fancy Goods

**AND OFFERED BY**

# W PITCHER & Co

BLUE STORE

WE believe that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling, and shall govern ourselves accordingly during the fall and winter. We have been convinced beyond a doubt, by our increasing business the past year, that the public will leave their money where they can buy the cheapest. We are satisfied that our motto "Quick sales, small profits," has increased our sales steadily from the beginning. We start off this season with the avowed purpose of making our store headquarters for the choicest goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

**JUST OPENED A**

## Complete Assortment

—OF—

## Black & Fancy Dress Goods,

## SILKS, SATINS, Velvets & Plushes,

In every shade and quality that

**Surpasses anything ever offered in this city.**

**OUR COMMODIOUS**

## CLOAK & SHAWL ROOM!

Stocked with all the novelties of the season. A look through this department will satisfy every lady, she should avail herself of this grand opportunity of securing a garment for herself and child.

## 500 Cloaks & Dolmans!

Elegantly trimmed and perfect fitting, manufactured purposely for our trade. In this well lighted room can be found a choice line of

## BEAVER, FANCY SACKINGS

—AND—

## Ulster Cloths!

And at short notice we can get up any style garment. This department is also filled with

## Brochet, India Striped Cashmere

—AND—

## Woolen Shawls

The choicest designs and best value.

**MAGNIFICENT LINE OF**

## Small Ware and Trimmings

—IN—

Passamenteries, Fringes, Laces, BUTTONS, GIRDLES, CORD

and all styles of beaded ornaments, &c. In addition to our

**IMMENSE STOCK**

of well selected goods which will be sold at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES, we offer as SPECIAL BARGAINS

## 150 Pair Blankets,

slightly damaged, 30 per cent. under price.

## 2000 YARDS Gray Mixed Flannels

slightly imperfect, 25 per cent. less than regular goods.

**Bought Direct from the Mills**

many large lots of

## Hosiery & Underwear In 2nds.

The imperfection is hardly perceptible, and the price 33 per cent. less than the regular price.

☞ Don't fail to give us a trial. You will receive courteous treatment. NO URGING TO BUY. NO BANTERING PRICES.

## T. W. Pitcher & Co., BLUE STORE.

P. S. All orders promptly executed. Special jobs for wholesale dealers. 40

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# At MANSFIELD'S,

## Masonic Temple.

HAVING just returned from New York and Boston, where we have selected many new and choice goods, we are prepared to offer special bargains to customers in all departments of our trade, both in quality and prices. Our stock was never before so complete and varied. It is useless to enumerate all the different goods to be found upon our counters, but among them we have a nice line of

**FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS,**

*Novelties in Plaids and Stripes.*

## The SURAH SILKS,

In all the stylish shades. An elegant line of

**BLACK VELVETS!**

A full assortment of

Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Girdles,

AND ORNAMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are prepared to offer to the people of Waldo County, the best bargains in

**DOMESTIC GOODS**

to be found in the State, and would call special attention to a large lot of

Remnants of Cotton Flannels,

**Sheetings, Cambrics,**

Silisias, Prints, Cheap Dress Goods, etc.

Which we are selling at before unheard of prices. Among our Fancy Goods suffice it to say that there is every novelty in

Laces, Ties, Silk Hdkfs, Collars, Back Combs,

**HAIR ORNAMENTS, EAR JEWELS,**

and small wares of all sorts and prices.

We thank our friends and customers for their patronage in the past and hope to deserve a continuance of their favor in the future. 40tf

☞ *Please call and examine our stock.* ☜

A. P. MANSFIELD,
**MASONIC TEMPLE.**

---

# Gilmore & Babcock

The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Belfast and vicinity that they have purchased the

Millinery Establishment

—OF—

Mrs. H. H. McDONALD,

at the corner of Main and High streets, Belfast, and have just returned from Boston with the latest

Fall & Winter Styles

—OF—

## Millinery & Fancy Goods!

CONSISTING OF

**Plushes, Ribbons, Feathers and Plumes, Hats and Bonnets, Old Ladies' Caps,**

AND A FULL LINE OF

**FANCY GOODS!**

We also keep a full line of

**Ladies Underwear,**

CORSETS, TIES, &c.

*Come and Look at our Goods!*

Having secured the services of

**MRS. E. M. MATHEWS,**

so long and favorably known to the ladies of Belfast, we feel confident that we can please all who will favor us with their patronage.

**Mrs. ADELAIDE GILMORE. Mrs. MARTHA BABCOCK.**

Belfast, Oct. 20 1881.—38

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# MILLINERY!

## Miss A. F. Southworth

Successor to Richards & Southworth,

Informs her friends that she has reopened her rooms, which have been enlarged and refurnished to sell in increasing trade, and which are now filled with a stock of

Millinery not to be Surpassed in the City.

She invites attention to her large stock of

## HATS & BONNETS,

Comprising every quality and price. Some rare shapes in

BEAVERS & FRENCH FRAMES.

Great specialty made of

**LONG PLUMES!**

IN COLORS AND BLACK.

**OSTRICH TIPS**

—AND—

FANCY FEATHERS,

Fancy Plushes & Fancy Ribbons,

And every thing needed to make or trim a first-class bonnet or hat.

**MISS S.** has spent the past week visiting the wholesale and retail stores of

**BOSTON & NEW YORK,**

selecting her goods with greatest care and educating herself in all the new ideas of trimming. And with a long experience in millinery and with her stylish and popular milliner,

**MISS BERRY,**

in the trimming department, she hopes to please all who may favor her with their patronage. 40

**A. F. SOUTHWORTH,**
**11 MAIN STREET,**
**Rooms over Caldwell's Bookstore.**

---

# FALL & WINTER MILLINERY!

Having just returned from market we are prepared to offer to our customers one of the FINEST ASSORTMENTS of MILLINERY we have ever had. Our stock consists of

## Bonnets & Hats

OF ALL KINDS.

**PLUSHES, VELVETS, SATINS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS & FLOWERS**

And everything required to make an elegant Bonnet or Hat. In

## PLUMES & FANCY FEATHERS,

We have the VERY BEST assortment to be found in the city.

We wish to call particular attention to our stock of

## Worsteds & Yarns!

Which is one of the largest in town, consisting of

**Zephyrs of all kinds, English and American Crewels, Shetland, Saxony, Andalusia, Scotch, Coventry and Germantown Yarns in all colors.**

**IN GLOVES, LACES, HDFS.**

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

We have a full line.

*Our Millinery Department*

is under the charge of

*MISS H. M. WORTHLY,*

Who will spare no pains to suit all who may favor us with their patronage.

**We can insure all who may call upon us prompt attention to their wants and satisfaction every way.** 44

**J. W. FERGUSON & CO.,**
**MASONIC TEMPLE, MAIN STREET.**

---

# New Boston Clothing Store!

**GREAT BARGAINS**

—IN—

## OVERCOATS, SUITS, Ulsters and Reefers

For Men, Boys, and Children's wear. Call and examine our BURMICH OVERCOAT, cut and trimmed in the latest styles from fine beaver goods, only **$10.00.** This is a genuine bargain.

## SUITS!

We have a very fine assortment of

**All-Wool Sack & Frock Suits!**

for business and dress, which are selling at from **$8.00 to $16.00** per suit.

## Boys' Clothing!

A fine assortment of Boy's suits in long and short, ages 4 to 16 years. Also a complete stock of

Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers,

*HATS, CAPS, &c.*

A fine assortment of **WOOLENS** for custom trade. Also

**Furnishing Goods, Rubber Coats, UMBRELLAS, &c.**

CALL AT THE

**NEW BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,**
**11 PHŒNIX ROW.**

ANDREWS BROS. Proprietors.

6m31

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# HIRAM CHASE & SON,

DEALERS IN

**Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware & Spectacles.**

25 Main Street. All Spectacles warranted to fit.

# READ THIS!

If you cannot read this print distinctly by lamp or gaslight in the evening, it is evidence of the necessity of your using our PERFECTED SPECTACLES. It is a sure sign that your eyes are failing, and if you continue to use common spectacles or eyeglasses with the same lenses you have been using for years, you will find your eyesight rapidly growing worse. Persons who have used common spectacles for years, and who have their eyes in good condition, can use our Perfected Spectacles with the same lenses they have been using, and will find their eyesight improved by the change. Persons who have used our Perfected Spectacles for a few years, and find their eyesight has again failed, can find such lenses in our Perfected Spectacles as will restore their eyesight to the perfection of youth.

PERFECT ONLY AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG SPECTACLE.

BY KING'S NEW SYSTEM,

**AND FITTED WITH COMBINATION SPECTACLES.**

THEY WILL CORRECT AND PRESERVE THE SIGHT.

PEDDLERS CANNOT GET THESE GOODS.

---

# Rubber Circulars

## In ALL SIZES!

—FOR—

## Ladies, Misses & Children,

**FOR SALE CHEAP AT**

# B. F. WELLS'.

## Call! Call!! Call!!!

AND BRING YOUR

**Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c.**

TO THE

**Belfast Book Bindery!**

AND HAVE THEM

**Bound in the Neatest Styles!**

AND AT

*THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.*

As the present year for Magazines soon expires, now is the time to have them bound and thus preserve them. Do not neglect this, and you will soon have a handsome library besides saving your books.

**Sabbath School and other Libraries rebound cheap. Repairing neatly done.** 26tf

☞ Work called for and delivered if requested. Call and see samples and learn my low prices.

*REMEMBER THE PLACE*

**14 MAIN STREET, (Over Swift's Shoe Store) BELFAST.**

**H. H. CORBETT.**

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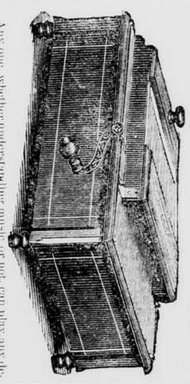

Any one, whether understanding music or not, can play anywhere upon melody from the most lively dance to the most lovely sacred music. It is played automatically, requiring nothing of the performer but to turn a crank at a steady rate. For sale by HIRAM CHASE & SON, Belfast, Me., sole agents for Waldo Co. Also dealers in all kinds of musical instruments. CALL AND SEE IT.

*Something New!—McTammany Organettes!*

---

## Foundry & Machine Shop!

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

**First-Class Mechanics & Tools,**

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

**Mining Machinery & Ship Work**

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

**POWER WITH ROOM TO RENT.**

**C. J. HALL, Leasee.**

Belfast, March 1, 1881.—9

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# RUBBER SHEETING

In all Widths,

—AT— 22

**B. F. WELLS'.**

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## 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 pasture 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.—3m33*

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## HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID

—FOR—

**Hides, Calf & Wool Skins, Potatoes,**

*Butter, Eggs, Beans, &c.*

—BY—

**C. C. HAMILTON, - Searsport, Me.**

2mos39*

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# 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. B. MORSE.**

**Searsmont, - - Maine.**

June 25, 1881.—27

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# AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

**For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.**

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption,* that can be made by medical skill. In blood, the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their painful effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its early use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
**Practical and Analytical Chemists.** 1y25

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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# Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Parmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25 cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER. 1m44

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## 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 proved it and now testify to its value.

**Ask for Schlotterbeck's Corn and Wart Solvent and take no other.** 1yr5

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## SHORT HAND WRITING.

THE subscriber is making arrangements to teach short hand in this city during the fall and winter. If those interested in the matter will call on the undersigned at Wayland Knowlton's office, or address me at box 481, Belfast, shall be pleased to give them what information they may desire in relation to the art. Terms moderate. Good references as to ability furnished if desired. Lessons given by mail to those out of the city.

NEWELL WHITE.

Belfast, Oct. 13, 1881.—41tf

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## 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.

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## 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

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AGENTS! BOOK AGENTS!

## SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW

By *John B. Gough*

This is the best book to *