

MECHANIC FALLS LEDGER.

VOL. 21.

MECHANIC FALLS, MAINE, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1907.

NO. 28.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Bargains in Real Estate.

Anyone wishing to purchase or dispose of real estate of any description would do well to consult

A. A. WOODSUM.

J. S. Merrill, Undertaker.

Post Office Square, Residence, Spring St., Flowers furnished for all occasions from Boston or Lewiston florists.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

MERRILL & DENNING.

Foley's Honey and Tar for children safe, sure. No opiates.

A. W. BUTLER,

Walker's Block, 2d Floor, Room 2, MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, gold crown and bridge work.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO

Portland Division, Reduced Rates.

Fare, Portland to Boston, \$1.00 Stateroom, \$1.00

On and after Monday, Sept. 17, steamers leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, and India Wharf, Boston, daily (except Sunday) at 7 p. m.

All cargo, except live stock, via the steamers of this company, is insured against fire and marine risk.

J. F. Liscomb, Agent, Franklin Wharf, Portland Calvin Austin, Vice Pres. and Gen. Man., Boston, Mass.

CURRENT EVENTS

In This Vicinity.

M. and N. H. Societies.

The semi-annual district of the Maine and New Hampshire Young People's Societies of Loyal Worker met with the Christian Advent Church in Oxford on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The addresses and speakers were as follows:

Tuesday Morning. Praise and Prayer. Words of Welcome.

Rev. W. M. Snow, of Oxford.

Address, Rev. Jessie E. Jordan, Mechanic Falls. Benediction.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Address, Rev. A. H. Ericsson, Dover.

Address, Rev. M. M. Adams, Westbrook.

Singing. Benediction.

Tuesday Evening. Praise and Social Service.

Solo, Ethel Tribilcock, Oxford.

Address, Mrs. W. B. Haskell, Oxford.

Sermon, Rev. E. A. Walton, Rochester, N. H.

Wednesday Forenoon.

Business. Address, Rev. J. F. Clotney, Auburn.

Singing. Benediction.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Address, Rev. M. M. Adams.

Solo, Charlotte M. Whitman, Old Orchard.

Address, Rev. J. F. Clotney.

Blackboard Exercise, Rev. W. N. Tenney, Boston.

Wednesday Evening.

Social Service.

Recitation, Alfreda Haskell, Oxford.

Address, Charlotte M. Whitman.

Evangelistic Service, Rev. H. E. Shattuck, Dover, N. H.

Consecration. Benediction.

The officers of the society are as follows:

Rev. A. H. Ericsson, Pres.

Rev. H. E. Shattuck, Vice Pres.

Mrs. N. J. Wentworth, Westbrook, Sec. and Treas.

Cured of Lung Troubles.

"It is now 11 years since I had a narrow escape from consumption," writes C. O. Floyd, a leading business man of Kershaw, S. C. "I had run down in weight to 135 pounds, and coughing was constant, both by day and by night. Finally I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and continued this for about six months, when my cough and lung trouble were entirely gone and I was restored to my normal weight, 170 pounds." Thousands of persons are healed every year. Guaranteed at Merrill & Denning's drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Weak Lungs Bronchitis

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular. All vegetable and gently laxative.

ALL SIZES In

BLANK BOOKS,

PASS BOOKS,

DIARIES,

to start the new year with can

be had at store of

Apollo Chocolate For All

MERRILL & DENNING,

Prescription Druggists.

Mechanic Falls, Maine.

OUR TOWN

And Her People.

Oscola Tribe.

Oscola Tribe of Red Men have elected the following chiefs:

F. I. Dwinal, Prophet.
F. D. Harmon, Sachem.
Ralph Bancroft, Senior Sagamore.
A. A. Mayberry, Junior Sagamore.
C. A. Cousens, Chief of Records.
C. A. Keene, Keeper of Wampum.
E. D. Dudley, Trustee for 3 years.
Delegates to Great Council.
C. A. Cousens.
M. D. Martin.

Wise Counsel from the South.

"I want to give some valuable advice to those who suffer from lame back and kidney trouble," says J. R. Blankenship, of Beck, Tenn. "I have proved to an absolute certainty that Electric Bitters will positively cure this distressing condition. The first bottle gave me great relief and after taking a few more bottles, I was completely cured; so completely that it becomes a pleasure to recommend this great remedy." Sold under guarantee at Merrill & Denning's drug store. Price 50c.

Officers Appointed.

Worthy Matron-elect of Dwinal Chapter, Eastern Star, has appointed the following officers:

Mrs. Elinor Hammond, Adah.
Mrs. Nellie Hayford, Ruth.
Mrs. Vesta Lamb, Esther.
Mrs. Ada Mayberry, Martha.
Mrs. Elizabeth Tracy, Electa.
Mrs. Roxie T. Lane, Warder.
Otis N. Bailey, Sentinel.
Mrs. Edna D. Whittle, Chaplain.
Mrs. Kitty P. Libby, Marshall.
Miss Alice B. Cobb, Organist.

All of the officers were installed last evening by Past Grand Patron J. M. Libby.

How to Cure Chills.

"To enjoy freedom from chills," writes John Kemp, East Otisfield, Me., "I apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Have also used it for salt rheum with excellent results." Guaranteed to cure fever sores, indolent ulcers, piles, burns wounds frost bites and skin diseases. 25c. at Merrill & Denning's drug store.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters are unclaimed in the Mechanic Falls post office:

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Marie Cook.

Mrs. S. Stover.

Miss G. M. Thurston.

The Original.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. These worthless imitations have similar sounding names. Beware of them. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow package. Ask for it and refuse any substitute. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds. Merrill & Denning.

OF INTEREST

To Our People.

Legislative Notes.

The legislature began its sessions on Wednesday of last week.

The principal thing of last week's session were the caucuses for the several state officers. Mechanic Falls was interested in these for it had a candidate for executive council in the 3d district, Hon. J. M. Libby. It took five ballots to make the nomination. As the Ledger readers will remember, there are only 5 Republican votes in Androscoggin County and these stood as follows on the first ballot:

J. M. Libby, 2.

W. S. Libby, Lewiston, 2.

W. S. Hinkley, Lisbon, 1.

The result remained the same during the 2d, 3d and 4th ballots, but on the 5th, W. S. Libby received 3 votes and was declared the nominee.

The next most important thing in last week's sessions was the naming of the committees.

Mr. E. L. Charles, of Mechanic Falls, gets a place on the committee of commerce and on banks and banking.

Mr. J. G. Davis, of Poland, was appointed on the committees of state lands and state roads.

Disturbed the Congregation.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by continually coughing is requested to buy a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. Merrill & Denning.

Oxford County Medical Association.

The Oxford County Medical Association met in Mechanic Falls last week, the following members of the association being present:

H. L. Bartlett, Norway.

E. J. Marston, Turner.

J. C. Caldwell, Buckfield.

C. B. Sylvester, Harrison.

E. M. McCarty, Rumford Falls.

Frank Morse, Canton.

H. R. Farris, Oxford.

D. M. Stuart, South Paris.

W. P. Hutchins, Rumford Falls.

C. B. Rankin, Mechanic Falls.

J. G. Gehring, Bethel.

B. F. Bradbury, Norway.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. McCarty, and two papers were presented:

Psycho-Therapy of Constipation,

Dr. Gehring.

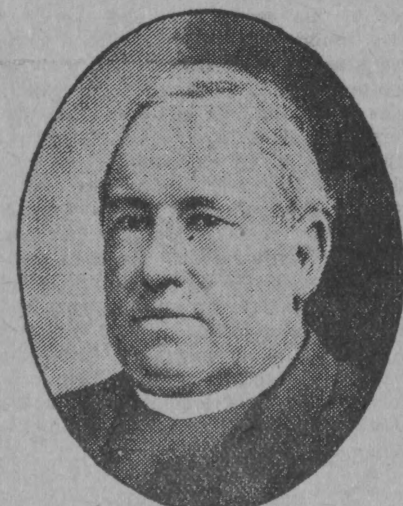
Typhoid Fever, Dr. Hutchins.

One new member, Dr. L. B. Hayden, of Livermore Falls, was admitted to membership.

The matter of fees for life insurance examinations was discussed.

\$25,000.00

As a guarantee that the story of Father John's Medicine is absolutely true, the



sum of \$25,000 will be given to any charitable institution if it can be shown otherwise.

Half a century ago, when the late Father John O'Brien of Lowell, Mass. recommended to his parishioners and friends the prescription that had restored him to health and strength, the people named it Father John's Medicine.

Its power to make strength and build up the body explains why it cures Colds and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Sold in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Th \$1.00 size contains three times the quantity of the 50c size.

For Sale and Recommended by Merrill & Denning, Mechanic Falls.

We Offer You this Week

One Lot of Ladies' Dress Skirts

AT

\$3.39 EACH.

In order to convince yourself of the value they represent, just step in and judge for yourself.

S. L. Hawley.

CALL ON ME

At my new store over Merrill & Denning's. My line of winter suiting is right. I shall continue to sell Ready-Made Clothing at popular prices. Furnishings at cost while they last.

15c. Collars for 10c.

25c. Neckwear for 19c.

\$1.00 Coat Shirts for 50c.

Men's Stockings 9 to 19c.

P. T. MURRAY.

Fine Tailoring.

Alfred Light and Power Co.

First Mortgage, Thirty-year

5 per cent Gold Bonds

We recommend these bonds as a desirable and conservative investment. Call or send for circular.

Fidelity Trust Co.

Portland, Maine

EDWARD P. RICKER, President
CHARLES SUMNER COOK, Vice Pres. FREDERICK O. CONANT, Vice Pres.
ERNEST J. EDDY, Secretary and Treasurer

Follow the Flag

Wabash R. R.

Through Car Service operated between

New York, Boston and Chicago and St. Louis

And with but one change to

Kansas City and Omaha.

Tourist cars every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Boston to Chicago, which New York passengers can take at Rotterdam Junction, New York. Connections made with Tourist Cars for Los Angeles, San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points, daily.

Reclining Chair Cars, Seats FREE.
Privilege of Stopping Off for Ten Days at Niagara Falls.

H. B. McLELLAN, G.E.A., 887 Broadway N.Y. J. D. McBEATH, N.E.P.A., 176 Washington St., Boston.
U.S. CRANE, G.P. & T.A., St. Louis, Mo.

Mechanic Falls Ledger.

Issued Every Thursday

Mechanic Falls, - Maine.

LEDGER PUBLISHING CO.

At \$1.25 Per Year.

CHARLES E. WATERMAN, Editors and
W. L. PERKINS, Proprietors.

Entered at the Post Office at Mechanic Falls as
Second Class mail matter.

All papers sent until arrears have been paid
and an order received for its discontinuance.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1907.

Editorial Notes.

Prof. John F. Moody, of the Edward Little High-School, Auburn, is a candidate for state superintendent of schools. Supt. W. W. Stetson's term expires Jan. 22. If he is not to be re-appointed, there is no one whom the people of this section would rather see appointed than Prof. Moody. He is an old teacher in the public school of the village of Mechanic Falls, and he and his brother, the late William K. Moody, ran, for a short time, the local paper of the town, a predecessor of the Ledger, The Androscoggin Herald; but he is best known in this locality by his many years' service as principal of Hebron Academy.

We publish the governor's message in another column. On the whole it is a good document, and he makes some good recommendations. He approves of the initiative and referendum and a reform in the present ballot law, so it is to be hoped that these measures will pass the legislature; but we fail to see anything about direct primaries. A readjustment of taxes is recommended and stronger laws against child labor. These are his best and should be his chief recommendations. The governor's position on the resubmission seems to be a little mixed.

It seems that Senator Frye is to succeed himself as United States Senator from Maine; nevertheless, we believe a younger man would best represent the interests of the state in Washington.

We have a very interesting and valuable contribution on the proposed electric railroad by a prominent citizen of the town, which we shall publish in another issue.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MARRIED.

In Mechanic Falls, Dec. 24, Mr. Hugh Gallagher and Miss Minnie Churchill.

In Welchville, Jan. 1, John P. Hunt and Blanche Mayberry.

How to Avoid Appendicitis.

Most victims of appendicitis are those who are habitually constipated. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures chronic constipation by stimulating the liver and bowels and restores the natural action of the bowels. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Refuse substitutes. Merrill & Denning.

THE GRAND CANYON

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF THIS VAST WILD FREAK OF NATURE.

Comparisons Which Will Give Some Idea of Its Enormous Proportions. The Age of the Terrific Trough a Mystery to the Scientists.

Grand canyon guides are oftentimes as much startled as was Mark Twain's conductor who showed him the statue of Christopher Columbus. After the American humorist had heard his guide dilate on the greatness of the man who discovered the new world he calmly asked if Columbus was dead.

A Philadelphia man after his first glimpse of the canyon put this question to his guide:

"If our city hall was put down there, how high would the top reach above ground?"

"What is the height of your city hall?" asked the guide. The Philadelphia man grew red in the face. He was disgusted with the guide's ignorance. He stamped his foot and shouted:

"Why, man alive, don't you know? That wonderful building! Listen! The hat of the great statue of William Penn on its top is 547 feet from the street. Think of that, sir!"

"Do you see that crack in the rocks down there?" asked the guide, pointing to a distant crevice which looked no bigger than an open sewer ditch. "Well, you could drop three of your city halls one on top of another into that crack and not know where they went."

Some New Yorkers unfamiliar with the bigness of western things cause the guides equal amusement. One of them, who afterward admitted he had never been above Fourteenth street before he inherited the fortune he had since been "blowing in" on travel, asked if the Grand canyon was as long as the Bowery.

In self defense, therefore, the canyon guides formulated a number of comparisons between the biggest hole in the world and other objects with which visitors from the east and elsewhere are more familiar. The guides spring these facts as soon as they can. It has the effect, they say, of heading off a lot of idle questions and thus saving a tremendous amount of breath, of which the average tourist who tries to see the canyon on foot soon finds himself sadly in need.

The guides say, for example, that if the Eiffel tower, which, with a height of 984 feet, is the tallest structure in the world, were placed at the bottom of the canyon in its deepest part five more towers just like the first would have to be piled on top of one another to reach the rim of the plateau. Eleven Washington monuments superimposed would just about equal the depth of the gorge.

If it were possible to build four St. Peter's, four Strassburg cathedrals and four pyramids of Cheops, all of them would be needed, piled one on the other, to reach from the canyon's bottom to its top. The skyscrapers of New York would fairly be lost in the "big hole." The Singer building, with its tower reaching to the height of 594 feet, would reach one-tenth the distance from the bed of the Colorado river to the edge of the Arizona plateau. The depth of the canyon about equals sixteen Park Row buildings or seventeen such structures as the one known as 60 Wall street.

In length the canyon, if transferred to the Atlantic coast, would extend from New York city to Washington. If a tight rope performer tried to cross it at its widest point he would have to walk a distance equal to that from the Battery to the northernmost limit of the Bronx, or about fifteen miles. Could the canyon be filled in for a building site it would furnish room enough for fifty New York cities. Indeed, it would have an area of 16,000 square miles, equal to the whole of Switzerland or the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

Were a canal of the size of the Panama canal to be dug in the Grand canyon it would appear hardly larger than a baby ribbon to a spectator on the rim. It is estimated that to obtain enough earth to fill the Grand canyon it would be necessary to excavate 20,000 Panama canals.

Yet when it comes to the age of the canyon the guides admit they have no way of satisfying the questioning tourist. It is not enough to say that the Colorado river originated in the early tertiary period as the outlet of a great ocean lake and that it has persisted in its course ever since. The materialistic man of business wants figures and dates. From the geologists the guides can obtain no relief. As Clarence Edward Dutton, one of the leading geological authorities of this country, has said:

"The question will often be asked, How long has been the time occupied in the excavation of the grand canyon? Unfortunately there is no mystery more inscrutable than the duration of geological time. On this point geologists have obtained no satisfactory results in any part of the world. Whatever periods may have been assigned to the antiquity of past events have been assigned provisionally only, and the inferences are almost purely hypothetical. In the plateau country nature has in some respects been more communicative than in other regions and has answered many questions far more fully and graciously. But here, as elsewhere, whenever we interrogate her about time other than relative her lips are sternly closed and her face becomes as the face of the sphinx."

For the reason that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado bursts on the view of the traveler as if the earth before his feet suddenly caved in for more than a mile it is not wonderful that he

should ask questions that to the learned seem childish. As he approaches its rim by railroad he sees only the Arizona desert apparently stretching away on every side, a dreary expanse, for illimitable distances.

"There is no preparation for it," says Charles F. Lummis, the author and explorer, in describing his first sensations on visiting the canyon. "Unless you had been told you would no more dream that out yonder amid the pines the flat earth is slashed to its very bowels than you would expect to find an iceberg in Broadway. With a very ordinary running jump from the spot where you get your first glimpse of the canyon you could go down 2,000 feet without touching. It is sudden as a well."

"But it is no mere cleft. It is a terrific trough peopled with hundreds of peaks taller than any mountain east of the Rockies, yet not one of them with its head so high as your feet, and all ablaze with such color as no eastern or European landscape ever knew, even in the Alpenglow. And as you sit upon the brink the divine scene shifts give you a new canyon every hour. With each degree of the sun's course the great countersunk mountains we have been watching fade away, and new ones, as terrific, are carved by the westerling shadows. It is like a dissection of the whole cosmogony. The purple shadows, the dazzling lights, the thunderstorms and snowstorms, the clouds and the rainbows shift and drift in that vast subterranean arena below your feet."—New York Tribune.

NO FAITH IN PHYSIC.

Queen Elizabeth Refused Medicine In Her Last Illness.

Of the efficacy of physic Queen Elizabeth had always been skeptical. Now, ten or twelve physicians came to the palace, each promising, "with all manner of asseveration," "her perfect and easy recovery" if she would follow a simple course of treatment. But they spoke in vain. Nor could the protests of councilors, divines and waiting women induce her to accept medical assistance. Her melancholy was "settled and irremovable," and she had no wish to prolong it by lengthening out her life. She only broke silence to murmur, "I am not sick, I feel no pain, and yet I pine away." She was asked whether she had any secret cause of grief. She replied that she knew of nothing in the world worthy of troubling her. At length by force (it is said) she was lifted from the cushions and put to bed. Her condition underwent no change. Gradually those about her realized that "she might live if she would use means," but that she would not be persuaded, and, princes, as they tearfully acknowledged, cannot be coerced. Nevertheless until the third week they looked forward to a renewal of her old vivacity and the dispersal of her lethargy. But during the week it was perceived that the ground she had lost could only be recovered by miracle.

On Wednesday, March 23, her councilors entered her bedchamber to receive her last instructions. She had none to give. The archbishop and bishops offered up prayer at her bedside, and she derived some comfort from their ministrations. In the evening she sank into a quiet sleep, such as she had sought without avail for nearly a month. She never woke again. "About 3 o'clock in the morning of March 24 she departed this life mildly, like a lamb; easily, like a ripe apple from the tree." When she was examined after death her physicians reported that "she had a body of firm and perfect constitution, likely to have lived many years." Death was, in fact, prepared to the last to bargain with her for a few more years of life, but his terms implied an enfeeblement of those faculties on whose unrestricted exercise her queenly fame seemed to her to depend. By refusing to be party to the truce she invited her overthrow, but she never acknowledged herself vanquished. She made no will, she bestowed no gift on any of the faithful attendants who wept beside her deathbed, and she declined to guide her council in the choice of a successor.—Cornhill Magazine.

An Internal Drink.

A joke was played on Arthur Balfour on the first St. Patrick's day of his tenure of the Irish chief secretaryship. A cigar box, delivered to him at the house of commons, contained a bunch of shamrocks. "From a sincere Irish admirer." But, to the terror of his secretaries, the box was also found to contain a wicked looking steel spring covered with a queer white compound. A chemical expert was called, and he examined the "infernal machine," every body momentarily expecting an explosion. The puzzled chemist, venturing to put a particle of the compound on his tongue, found that it was simply sugar impregnated with lemon. He then turned the box upside down and out rolled a rusty corkscrew, a spiral spring and an old nutmeg grater. There was also a scrap of paper inscribed: "Buy the whisky yourself. You can then concoct the famous lemonade of Bally-booley and drink to old Ireland."—Bohemian.

The Wild Buffalo.

Of huge bulk, great endurance and remarkable vitality, able to move quickly and turn sharply, and endowed with such vitality as enables it to charge its enemies even after receiving a mortal wound, the physical qualities alone of the buffalo would render it a most formidable opponent. But to its giant strength and bulk there must be added its innate hostility to the white man, its ferocity, its love for its young and in a fight a high order of cunning that will upset the best laid plans.—Hamilton Wright in Wide World Magazine.

The new Laxative
that does not gripe
or nauseate.
Pleasant to take.

ORINO
Laxative Fruit Syrup
SOLD BY MERRILL & DENNING

Cures
Stomach and Liver
trouble and
Chronic Constipation.

DEATH
Visits our Midst.

Suicide in Mechanic Falls.

Mrs. Eva Grant, aged about 23 years, wife of Sherman Grant of this place, committed suicide at Hotel Elms Wed. morning at about 6 o'clock, by shooting herself through the heart with a 32-calibre revolver, death being instantaneous.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant have not been living together, at least only a portion of the time, for the past two or three years and it is understood that divorce proceedings were in progress between them. Mr. and Mrs. Grant came to Hotel Elms at about 11 p. m. Monday and Mrs. Grant secured a room and immediately retired to same while Mr. Grant presumably went to his home, which is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the village, on the road leading to Oxford.

Tuesday Mrs. Grant appeared in a perfectly normal state of mind, calling on some acquaintances and relatives and informing one of them of the divorce proceedings pending. She went to Lewiston on the forenoon Grand Trunk train, returning in the afternoon, and went to the hotel a little later, engaging a room for the night and paying for same in advance. During the evening she was in the parlor with the other guests and regular boarders and nothing out of the ordinary was noticed in her appearance and she retired to her room in apparent good spirits.

A few moments before 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, as Mr. Eugene Vaughn whose room was next to the one occupied by Mrs. Grant, was dressing, he heard a pistol shot in her room followed by groans and hastily summoning Mr. Hines, the hotel proprietor, they effected an entrance where they were horrified to find her lying on the bed dead, with a bullet hole over the heart, her underclothing smoking where the powder from the closely held revolver, which was lying on the bed beside her, had ignited it. She was fully dressed and lying on the outside of the bed which had apparently not been occupied and her outer clothing had been apparently opened a little to make the attempt a certainty. A coroner was sent for from Lewiston, and pronounced it suicide. A letter was found, it is understood, that will probably throw some light on the matter.

An Old Carriage

can readily and cheaply be made to look like new with one coat of our READY-MIXED COACH COLORS. These are strictly high grade Carriage Paints, consisting of our "Portland" Japan Colors combined with a durable copal varnish. They are made in Black, Carmine, Yellow, Vermilion, Greens, and Wine Color,—all of great brilliancy and durability. They are easily and quickly applied by anyone, will dry hard, cover well and give entirely satisfactory service. Send for our sample card, also mention your dealer's name.

BURGESS
PORTLAND, MAINE.
FOBES & CO

Best Quality Saddle, Harness, etc.
Best Quality Saddle, Harness, etc.
Best Quality Saddle, Harness, etc.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

Kodol
FOR DYSPEPSIA
DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT
Relieves Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching of Gas, Etc.
PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF
J. C. WRIGHT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
For Sale by Merrill & Denning.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes
BEST IN THE WORLD
W. L. Douglas \$4 Gilt Edge line
cannot be equalled at any price



SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.
Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$15.00. Boys' Shoes, \$3 to \$12.50. Women's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$15.00. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.25 to \$10.00. Try W. L. Douglas Women's, Misses and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they excel other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. Take no substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them. Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy. Write for illustrated Catalogue of Full Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

GRAY'S
Business College
and School of Shorthand and Typewriting
PORTLAND, MAINE
Send for Free Catalogue
ADDRESS FRANK L. GRAY

Dr. Fenner's KIDNEY
and Backache Cure.
For all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Lame Back, Heart Disease, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Best Wetting, etc.
Unfailing in Female Weakness.
By dealers, or direct by mail, 60 Cent bottle, N.Y.

This kind that cured your Arteriosclerosis
DR. DAVID FREE
KENNEDY'S
FAVORITE
REMEDY

SMOKE A
STRAWBERRY
GOOD ENOUGH TO EAT
THE BEST 5c. CIGAR
ever placed in New England.
For Sale by All Dealers.
GEO. S. HARRIS & CO., Boston, Mass.
EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS.

A. J. WESTON,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
And Dealer in Building Material.
Pine St. (near G. T. depot)
MECHANIC FALLS.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
for children; safe, sure. No opiates

Real Estate for sale!

One two-tenement house.
One cottage house.
A small farm of 20 acres with new buildings in Mechanic Falls.
A farm in Hebron that cuts 40 tons of hay and plenty of wood.
A farm on the shores of Thompson Pond.
A fine location for summer cottages.
SPILLER & CO.,
Mechanic Falls.

For Sale.
A lot of sound building material, including doors and windows, at reasonable prices. Apply to Mr. E. E. Jordan, at our carpenter shop, Poland Paper Company,
Mechanic Falls, Me.

Running Sore
Humors
Pimples
Eczema
Ulcers



X-Zalia
The liquid that gives you a new skin on any sore.
Eczema Sore, Itchy Skin, Running Sore, Humors, Pimples, Carbuncles, Chapped Hands, etc.
You do it simply keep the sore wet with X-Zalia. Get a 5c. bottle in any drugstore.
FREE BOOKLET: 12 pages X-Zalia Cures, 55-17 Broadway St., N.Y. 100.

Dr. Parmenter,
Specialist.

For 16 years I have fitted glasses to defective eyes and nothing else—that makes me a specialist. If your eyes trouble you in any way and want expert advice in regard to the same, come to the man who is a specialist, who does one thing only. No charge for eye examinations or consultations. Dr. Parmenter eye specialist, Norway, Me.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

Round trip tickets will be issued between all stations of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, also from stations in above states to points in Canada, Kingston, Renfrew and east at

Single First Class Fare
Going Dec. 24 and 25. Return limit Dec. 26, 1906.

Also going Dec. 31, 1906, Jan. 1, 1907. Return limit Jan. 2, 1907.

First Class Fare and One Third
Going Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907. Return limit Jan. 3, 1907.

For tickets and full information apply to
W. E. LEWIS, Agent.

PORTLAND & RUMFORD FALLS RY.

In Effect Dec. 10, 1906.

TRAINS LEAVE MECHANIC FALLS.

For Buckfield, Canton, Dixfield and Rumford Falls, 10.06 a. m. and 2.36 p. m.

For Bemis, South Rangleley and Oquossoc 2.36 p. m.

For Lewiston, Portland and Boston, 7.00 and 10.43 a. m., and 4.03 p. m.

Trains run daily except Sunday unless otherwise noted.

For tickets and other information, apply to

A. C. FOSS, Agent

Mechanic Falls.

R. C. BRADFORD, Traffic Manager,

Portland, Maine.

E. L. LOVEJOY, Superintendent,

Rumford Falls, Maine.

Banner Steam Laundry,
No. 5 Elm Street,
Mechanic Falls, Maine.
O. F. WELCH Prop.
Collars and cuffs, 2 1-2c.
Shirts, 10c.
Shirts, open front and neck bands, 12c.
Shirts, with collars or cuffs, 15c.
Shirts, with collars and cuffs, 17c.
Shirts, negligee, 15c.
Shirts, embroidered and pique, 12 and 15c.
Shirts, pleated, 15c.

MECHANIC FALLS

And Her Neighbors.

Items of Interest Picked up by Our Reporters.

Mr. Bert Strout, of South Portland, is in town.

Mr. F. H. Waterhouse harvested his ice last week.

Rev. M. S. Howes and family have moved to Mexico.

Mr. J. K. P. Simpson, of Norway, was in town Monday.

Mrs. Daniel Walker has gone to Bridgton for the winter.

The Dial Club met with Mrs. Adriana C. Bradford Tuesday.

Mr. Harry Fielding is home from Rumbold Falls, and on the sick list.

The Congregational Ladies' Circle met with Mrs. P. T. Murray last week.

Mrs. Ada Coffin, of Auburn, was the guest of Mrs. F. L. Merrill last week.

Miss Eva Nelson, who has been at home for the holidays, has returned to South Paris.

Dr. Smith Baker, of Portland, was the guest of his niece, Mrs. F. H. Reeves, last week.

Mr. Robert Sanborn and Miss Ethel Sanborn, of Bethel, visited at Mr. G. W. Coffin's last week.

Mr. Wm. Hunt, of Stoneham, Mass., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hutchins over Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanson, of Haverhill, Mass., is the guest of her brother, Capt. H. T. Bucknam.

Mr. Edward H. Cotton, of the Newton Theological School, preached at the Baptist Church Sunday.

There was a collision in the Grand Trunk yard Friday morning, and as a result several freight cars were piled in a heap.

The Baptist Church has extended a call to Rev. Bernard Christopher, of Hudson Center, N. H., to become its pastor.

The Turner Art Exhibit Thursday and Friday, Jan. 24 and 25 at the High School Building. Tickets, 20c. for adults and children roc.

Rev. F. Josslyn, of Norway, occupied the Methodist pulpit Sunday, Rev. E. L. Farnsworth taking a vacation in Massachusetts.

If you expect to get good medium-priced seats for "The Lion and The Mouse" don't delay ordering them later than next Wednesday (Jan. 16)

Mrs. H. B. Smith has gone to Nashua, N. H. She will be gone several weeks and visit Boston and perhaps several other places before her return.

Messrs. J. E. Saunders and A. A. Woodsum have been elected delegates from the local loan and building association to attend the meeting of the State League of Loan and Building Associations in Augusta, Jan. 16th.

When the cold winds dry and crack the skin a box of salve can save much discomfort. In buying salve look for the name on the box to avoid any imitations, and be sure you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by Merrill & Denning.

The village schools began Monday. There is some change in the make-up of the schools this term. Miss Emma Leighton, of Westbrook, is the new assistant in the grammar school, and the services of Miss Corliss have been dispensed with in one of the primary schools.

The Masonic Hall is now ready for occupancy. The wood-work has been varnished, the walls colored green, with a border of pink with scrolls of cream and green. The ceiling has been frescoed, the center of which is of blue with silver stars, while the border is in French gray with carmine scrolls and fan-shaped corner figures.

A Card.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. Merrill & Denning.

Mr. C. H. Milliken is in New York. Mr. P. T. Murray was in Portland Tuesday.

Prof. P. E. Graffam was in Portland Saturday.

Miss Helen Mason, of Auburn, was in town Sunday.

Miss Melie Davis visited friends in Lewiston last week.

Mr. Percy Greenleaf, of Otisfield, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Fred Ray and wife, of Auburn, were in town last week.

Rev. Marcia Selman was in Otisfield Sunday attending a funeral.

Mrs. Nellie Jordan and daughter Doris have returned from Portland.

Mr. Frank Abbott and sister Ethel, of Lewiston, were in town last week.

Mrs. Lillian Waldron, of Dover, was the guest of Mrs. I. Meserve last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Gould visited Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gould over Sunday.

Masters Samuel Penney and Perry DeCoster have returned to Farmington.

Mr. C. E. Hackett is home from Lambert's Camp, Conway, N. H., on account of sickness.

Mr. Almon Packard, of Hebron Academy, spent the Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Herrick.

Mr. George Benjamin is in Castine. It is rumored that he may go to that place to take charge of the water works there.

Mr. Arthur Cobb, who has been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Martha Thayer, has returned to home in Berlin, N. H.

Mrs. Fred Dyer was in town on Thursday of last week. She and her husband are now located at South Portland.

Don't fail to see the famous H. K. Turner collection of masterpieces. A novel, instructive and satisfying entertainment.

Messrs. S. L. Hawley and E. K. Holbrook installed the officers of Ne-zincot Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Buckfield Saturday.

Nearly every person who is subject to attacks from the stomach suffers from a morbid dread of a dietetic treatment for relief, that is three-fourths starvation, and one-fourth toast and milk. On the other hand you can eat as you please and digest the food by the aid of a good digestant, thus giving the tired stomach equally as much rest. Eat what you please and take a little Kodol for indigestion after your meals. It digests what you eat. Sold by Merrill & Denning.

The Study Club.

There was no meeting of the Study Club last week, owing to the sickness of Mr. Cobb. This week the club met with Mrs. W. G. Pulsifer, when the following program was carried out: Roll Call.

Current Events. Mrs. J. M. Libby. Reading, Mrs. J. A. Merrill. Paper—The War of the Roses,

Music. Mrs. C. H. Milliken. Reading, Mrs. C. H. Milliken. Paper—Kings of the House of Tudor, Miss Eva Merrill.

Guessing Contest. Questions and Answers.

OUR NEIGHBORS

And Their Doings.

Oxford.

Arthur Record has returned from Rumbold Falls.

Miss Emma L. Dunn, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Morris Clark, has returned to her home in Portland.

"They like the taste as well as maple sugar" is what one mother wrote of Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. This modern cough syrup is absolutely free from any opiate or narcotic. Contains honey and tar. Conforms to the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by Merrill & Denning.

Anna L. Lewis, Field Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Maine Missionary Society addressed a meeting of the Congregational Ladies' Circle one day last week.

The Turner Art Collection was on exhibition at the Congregational vestry last week.

There was a game of basket ball Friday evening between the two girl teams of the high school.

Blanche Lord has returned from her visit to Boston.

Dr. C. A. Rowe, of Boston, is visiting town.

An Insidious Danger.

One of the worst features of kidney trouble is that it is an insidious disease and before the victim realizes his danger he may have a fatal malady. Take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first sign of trouble as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's disease and diabetes. Merrill & Denning.

Welchville.

Mrs. Clara Warren and Miss Grace Warren, who are stopping at Malden, Mass., have been at home.

Mothers who give their children Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup invariably indorse it. Children like it because the taste is so pleasant. Contains honey and tar. It is the original laxative cough syrup and is unrivaled for the relief of croup. Drives the cold out through the bowels. Conforms to the National Pure Food and Law. Sold by Merrill & Denning.

Chas. Warren has gone to Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. Hall has been visiting at Guildhall, V.

The Right Name.

Mr. August Sherpe, the popular overseer of the poor, at Fort Madison, Ia., says: "Dr. King's New Life Pills are rightly named; they act more agreeably, do more good and make one feel better than any other laxative." Guaranteed to cure biliousness and constipation. 25c. at Merrill & Denning's drug store.

West Poland.

Mrs. Melie Prince, of Madison, has been visiting her parents O. S. Keene and wife.

Clear up the complexion, cleanse the liver and tone the system. You can best do this by a dose or two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Safe, reliable little pills with a reputation. The pills that everybody knows. Recommended by Merrill & Denning.

Lee Bickford, Chas. Cushman and Ralph Neal, of Auburn, were recent guests here.

NEW QUARTERS.

We are now located in our new quarters where with plenty of room and good light, we are better prepared to attend to the wants of our customers. We shall, as usual, carry a large assortment of

Overalls and Coats,
Neckwear,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs.
Suspenders,
Hats and Caps,
Umbrellas,
Boys' and Men's Pants,
and Underwear.

We carry a large line of both working and fancy shirts and can suit your desires in quality and price.

William H. Cushman.

Found

A hound, fawn and white. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. J. B. MASON, Lewiston Street, Mechanic Falls, Me.

DOINGS

About Town.

St. Elmo Lodge.

The following officers of St. Elmo Lodge, K. of P. have been elected: C. A. Goodwin, C. C. Geo. Crawford, V. C. S. S. Saunders, P. Fred Moran, M. of W. Harry Burns, K. of R. and S. F. H. Waterhouse, M. of F. F. L. Perkins, M. of E. Frank A. Herrick, M. at A. Hiram Lawler, I. G. F. R. Harmon, O. G. E. F. Smith, Trustee for 3 years. I. R. Woodsile, Rep. to grand lodge. E. S. Knight, Alternate.

Food Don't Digest.

Because the stomach lacks some one of the essential digestants or the digestive juices are not properly balanced. Then, too, it is this undigested food that causes sourness and painful indigestion. Kodol for indigestion should be used for relief. Kodol is a solution of vegetable acids. It digests what you eat, and corrects the deficiencies of the digestion. Kodol conforms to the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold here by Merrill & Denning.

Two Installations.

There was a joint installation of A. A. Dwinal Post and Dwinal Relief Corps Tuesday evening. Mr. Tillson Waterman installed the officers of the Post and Mrs. H. S. Decker the officers of the Corps. The following program was arranged:

Song, Marion Cousens. Marguerite Hammond. Reading, Methyl Decker. Song, Lucretia Hammond. Song, Vernon Keene. Bertie Keene.

Reading, John Fessenden. Song, Ada Rounds. Reading, Mrs. H. S. Decker. Reading, Addie Keene.

Refreshments were served. The following ladies served on the committee for entertainment and refreshments:

Mrs. Tillson Waterman. Mrs. Frank Harmon. Mrs. Vesta Lamb.

How to Avoid Pneumonia.

You can avoid pneumonia and other serious results from a cold by taking Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the cough and expels the cold from the system as it is mildly laxative. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. Merrill & Denning.

DIED

In Minot, Jan. 7, Mrs. Betsey Bucknam, aged 97 years.

HAVE YOU SEEN

Mrs. M. H. T. Merrill's January Sale Bills? Will add a few more articles. E Z Waists for 19c. Jersey Corset Covers only 19c. Cut prices on Ribbon. Call and get prices on other goods.

M. H. T. Merrill.

Hawkes & Whitney.

sell the best stoves and ranges made anywhere at any price.

We have a lot of second-hand ranges and coal stoves that we know are all right at low prices.

If anything is wanted in the stove line call in and look them over.

We can also get repairs for nearly all kinds of stoves and ranges; also coal linings for ranges.

The Democratic Argus,

1803

Daily and Weekly.

1907

Over a century ago the Argus began telling Maine people happenings of the then, known world.

To-day instead of the heading reading "By the last vessel from England," it gives you the world's news of the preceding hour or day.

The Argus, during the century of its existence, has always so carefully conducted its news department that it is known far and wide as one of the most reliable newspapers published.

In principles Democratic. If you want the opinion of a fearless aggressive Democratic editor on what is being done politically in our own state, as well as in the Union, you should read the Argus.

The Argus will be represented at Augusta during the present session of the Legislature by a man who understands how to report in a concise, readable manner all the doings of both branches of the Legislature, and their committees, together with the social gossip, etc., of the capital.

TERMS.

The regular price for the Daily Argus is \$6.00 per year, but we want the people of the state to know how things politically look from an Argus standpoint, therefore will send the Daily Argus for the next three months for 75c. to all new subscribers.

The Weekly Argus, including the Saturday edition of the Daily—one copy, one year \$1.50 in advance. Clubs of 5, \$5.00 in advance.

EASTERN ARGUS PUBLISHING CO.,

99 Exchange St.,

Portland, Me.

THE official tests by the Agricultural Department of the United States Government show the Royal to be a pure baking powder, superior to all others in leavening strength.

It therefore makes purer, more wholesome and economical food than any other baking powder or leavening agent.

Royal Baking Powder is more convenient for use than cream of tartar and soda and makes finer-flavored food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Grippe or Influenza, whichever you like to call it, is one of the most weakening diseases known.


Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in easily digested form, is the greatest strength-builder known to medical science.

It is so easily digested that it sinks into the system, making new blood and new fat, and strengthening nerves and muscles.

Use Scott's Emulsion after Influenza.

Invaluable for Coughs and Colds.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.



GOVERNOR WOOD'S MESSAGE

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Before presenting for your consideration certain facts bearing upon the condition of the State, and before making certain recommendations that may tend to change and possibly improve those conditions, I wish to thank the citizens of Maine whose suffrages permit me to hold this high office a second term, and to assure them that I shall not intentionally use its prerogatives or influence for any purpose other than to promote the welfare of all the people and to advance the interests of the entire State.

Under our form of government the Chief Executive of a State is properly expected to assist in making effective the policies adopted and declared by the party to which he owes his nomination and election. In doing this he is but carrying out the expressed wish of a majority of the voters, and to that extent is a partisan. But partisanship should end here, and that Executive is fortunate indeed who is able to strengthen his party by demonstrating to general satisfaction the wisdom of its principles, and at the same time so to conduct himself that he shall be in truth the servant of the people and mindful of the common good. Well-meant intentions are a poor excuse for inefficiency, and no one who willingly assumes a responsibility to the public should complain of that public's inevitable criticism. But I believe that no man ever accepted a public office without cherishing the sincere hope that when he laid it down, he might deserve and receive not only the commendation of his party, but also the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. It is in this temper, and animated by this hope I trust, that all of us enter the service of the State today.



Maine is more prosperous now than ever before in her history. Visible evidences of this are on every hand and commercial and industrial statistics prove it beyond a doubt. Agriculture and its kindred branches, the great industries dependent upon forests and water ways, the multitude of manufacturing enterprises, the smaller but not less important trade that responds so readily to the movements of the larger interests; all have shared in the unprecedented prosperity that has rested of late upon the entire country, and all have contributed to the wealth and well-being of the State. The railroads are still developing new territory and furnishing additional facilities to the old, steamboats are enlarging and improving their service, and electric roads are reaching from the centres of population to quicken the life and resources of the smaller communities. The scenic charms of the State have not yet lost their power to allure, and both city and country have profited from the tides of travel that sweep over them in an ever-swelling volume. The uninterrupted growth of the deposits in the banks and savings institutions testify to the soundness and stability of general business conditions throughout the State, and the very marked increase in those deposits and the wage-earner, the fundamental factor in the creation and support of values, is enjoying and improving the opportunities which have been opened to his labor and his skill.

One of the industries, however, that has made Maine famous in the past is now languishing, and that is shipbuilding. Our State is particularly well adapted to the successful prosecution of this business, and its decline and present deplorable condition must be attributed in great part to the failure of the National Government to adopt measures that will place this class of property in a position to compete for the ocean carrying trade of our own and other nations. Our Senators and Representatives in Washington have labored intelligently and persistently in its behalf, and it is most gratifying to know that their efforts, aided as they are by the friends of allied interests in New England and certain other States, have brought the Congress to give to the question such serious and practical consideration as to warrant a hope that the near future will bring relief to revive and restore this important branch of Maine's commercial activity.

A discussion of the merits and defects of any system of taxation adopted by a State, and the wholly necessary and justifiable efforts of the law-making body to reconcile the various interests involved, opens a wide field for argument based on both fact and conjecture. By universal agreement taxes are a necessary burden, and the welfare of the State, municipality and individual demands that taxes be equalized in order that every class of property shall bear its relative and proportionate share. But the acceptance of this theory does not materially lessen the practical difficulties of the problem, nor renders some property holders less susceptible to the desire to evade the payment of that proportionate share. Of one phase of this question we may be sure, and that is that there is a wide-spread feeling among the people of the State that certain classes of property are not paying now their just share of the taxes, and they look with confidence to this Legislature to investigate the conditions, and if abuses exist to seize and apply the remedy. It is a mistake and wrong to call this feeling

a partisan one. It is too general to warrant such a conclusion, and if the subject is approached in any spirit other than that of fairness and public duty the real purpose of the agitation is more likely to suffer defeat.

While then the present system and method of taxation of the property within the State is not altogether ideal and will undoubtedly meet with revision at your hands, there can be no question as to the care and skill exercised by the Board of State Assessors in determining values for taxation purposes under the existing laws. And no better or more eloquent statement can be made of the wealth of the State and the growth of that wealth than is furnished by the State Assessors in their report for the year just closed. From this report it will be seen that since 1904 the State valuation of Real Estate has increased \$15,878,461, Personal Estates \$4,617,100, Wild Lands \$7,422,699, and Growth on Public Lands \$245,726. In 1904 the total valuation was \$366,514,014, in 1906 it is \$394,732,990, a gain in two years of \$28,218,976. Under the local valuation placed on property in the cities, towns and plantations in the State, the average rate of taxation on \$1000 was \$20.57 in 1904, \$21.03 in 1905 and \$20.87 in 1906.

The finances of the State are in excellent condition, as the following summary and comparison will show: Cash balance on hand Jan. 1,

1907	\$508,000
Bonded debt Jan. 1, 1907	\$1,093,000
Since 1901 \$70,000 of the State bonds have matured each year, but under the provisions of Chapter 6, Private and Special Laws of 1903, a part of this issue having been previously purchased, there was left to mature \$10,000 for the year 1905 and \$20,000 for the year 1906, which were redeemed at maturity, and under authority of the act above quoted, an additional purchase of \$280,000 was made, so that during the last two years the bonded indebtedness has been reduced \$310,000.	
The last State valuation upon which a tax rate of 2 1/2 mills was assessed, was \$366,514,014, yielding, for the two years, together with the tax of one cent on each poll, a revenue of \$1,836,346.20.	
The present valuation is \$394,732,990, showing an increase of \$28,218,976.	

A tax rate of 2 1/2 mills levied on this new valuation, together with the poll tax, will yield for the two years, a revenue of \$1,977,474.06.
The total receipts for the years 1905 and 1906 were \$5,292,368.73
The total expenditures for the same years were \$4,939,337.62

The estimated ordinary receipts for 1907 are \$2,509,882.00

The estimated ordinary receipts for 1908 are \$2,550,000.00

The estimated ordinary expenditures for 1907 are \$2,202,708.42

The estimated ordinary expenditures for 1908 are \$2,120,000.00

It should be borne in mind while contemplating these figures and results, that the last Legislature reduced the rate of the State tax from two and three-quarters mills to two and one-half mills, and I may mention that at no time during the last two years has it been found necessary to make a temporary loan.

It will be noticed that the cash balance now on hand is unusually large. It was expected that before the close of the year 1906 an additional purchase of the State's bonds would be made amounting to not less than \$250,000, and thus show a reduction of the bonded indebtedness during the last two years of nearly \$600,000. Negotiations to this end were progressing satisfactorily when they were abruptly terminated by the death of one of the parties in interest. These negotiations, however, are about to be resumed, and I have every reason to believe that before the expiration of another month the bonds will be in the possession of the State.

I have been afforded the privilege to visit intimately all the institutions supported and managed by the State, and have visited many of the others in which the State has a vital, although indirect, interest. No one can become at all familiar with them without being tremendously impressed by the magnitude and character of the good work they are doing, or without wishing that the opportunities they so splendidly utilize might be further enlarged and sustained. They are a credit to the State and a tribute to every sentiment of humanity and progress cherished by her people. It would be better for the institutions and for all of us if our citizens generally would acquire a closer knowledge of their methods of administration and their accomplishments for the pride and satisfaction such knowledge would surely bring would not only be a deserved appreciation of the devoted and unselfish services of the men and women charged with their direct control, but would remove forever all doubt as to the wisdom of their existence and the urgency of their needs.

The State's business transacted through and in its several Departments and Institutions has steadily increased. The reasons for this are obvious. New legislation is constantly creating additional powers and responsibilities of a public nature, and the obligation to exercise them in a manner that shall be in accord with the spirit of the laws and the wishes of the people has entailed larger expenditures and more careful and detailed supervision. No better proof of this change and growth can be presented than is shown by a comparison of the reports issued by the Departments today with those of twenty-five or even ten years ago. These latter reports of the State's stewardship are now so elaborate and exhaustive that a further description and analysis of the scope and practical operation of the Departments is unnecessary here, and this occasion does not seem to require me to do more than to urge you to bestow upon them the most careful thought and study. During the last two years I have endeavored to learn and know something of the State's affairs and to familiarize myself with the methods under which they are being conducted. In almost every instance the Departments are producing splendid results, and their management is characterized by intelligence and efficiency and a faithfulness to the best interests of the State. They must continue to im-

prove, and I am sure that your attention to the fact that your duty and power to examine and report upon their operations will result that you may simply deficiencies and ready defects.

In addition to the money that will naturally be appropriated for the ordinary maintenance of Departments, Institutions and Commissions, and for the fulfillment of all other legal obligations, this Legislature will be asked to make special monetary provision for many new and important projects. All are desirable and some are absolutely necessary. Without assuming to determine the order of their importance, among the former may be classed an Institution for the Feeble-Minded, those unfortunate whose uncontrolled life and movements have been shown by science and experience to be a terrible menace to the social order and a constant economic burden to every family and community that shelters them. The blind, too, make strong claims for our pity and generosity, for they ask not only for long charity, but simply for the means to secure a special education in work that will enable them to become self-supporting members of society. The welfare of the insane will also appeal to your sympathy, and you cannot resist the demands that a recital of their needs will make upon you. The residents of the eastern part of the State will urge an appropriation sufficient to more nearly complete the original plan and design of the Asylum at Bangor, and will present petitions in favor of this action based upon the deplorable and conceded fact that our facilities for the proper care and treatment of these beneficiaries are still inadequate. About two years ago the praiseworthy efforts of Congressman Burleigh to secure the Arsenal property at Augusta as a gift from the National Government to the State were wholly successful, and under the intelligent direction of the Board of Trustees one of the large buildings there has been remodelled and utilized that it has added greatly to the efficiency of the Augusta Asylum and to the well-being and comfort of its inmates. But much more remains to be done even at this institution, and the advisability of fireproofing another wing of the main building is a question that should not be overlooked.

Nor will the State's just claim for the further advancement and extension of educational facilities be slighted or ignored, for her common schools, normal schools, academies, colleges and universities are all a public glory, and every dollar of a wise and liberal expenditure there but adds to the strength and dignity of her citizenship.

The following are some of the requirements of the State upon which in my judgment immediate action should be taken, and which I unreservedly recommend:

The office of State Auditor should be created. The present system of auditing the State's accounts by the Governor and Council is an archaic absurdity. It is cumbersome, uncertain and incorrect, and would not be tolerated an instant by any individual, firm or corporation doing business in accordance with approved and modern methods. It seems to have been permitted for two reasons; it is known to have been the custom nearly one hundred years ago, and since that time no authority has been granted to change it. It has long since outlived any usefulness it may have possessed, and each year its ridiculous features are more pronounced. The methods of book-keeping, too, employed by some of the Departments are as loose, and this wholly in accordance with the antiquated and defective remedied. Former Executives have made this same recommendation for a State Auditor, and it is to be assumed that failure to act upon it favorably is due to a belief on the part of the people that its endorsement would simply create another Department or office with additional and unnecessary expense. I am of the opinion, however, that the direct saving effected by a competent Auditor with power to demand and receive the salaries and the expenses attending the office.

The last Legislature created the office of State Highway Commissioner, thus recognizing fully the very great interest manifested in the movement for good roads throughout the State. It is no longer necessary to argue the advantages and opportunities that would accrue to Maine by a system of better roads, for these are now admitted and conceded by all. Public opinion seems to warrant a most generous expenditure for this purpose, and the questions confronting you now are those of important detail alone. The amount of money to be spent, and how it shall be raised and apportioned by and between the State and the municipalities, the location of the work and how and by whom it shall be done, these are the phases of this subject that invite your attention at this time. In order to facilitate your labors along these lines a bill has been tentatively prepared by the Highway Commissioner embodying, it is believed, the best methods practiced in other States, and this Bill will be presented to you at an early date for consideration and discussion.

In October of last year there were in confinement at the State Prison at Thomaston twenty-five patients of the class known as the Criminal Insane. Of that number fifteen were serving unexpired terms of sentence, and ten were held by order of the Court after their sentences had expired. The prison is no place for these unfortunate. Their quarters and opportunities for exercise are necessarily very limited and inferior, proper facilities for their comfort are altogether lacking, and it is impossible for the prison officials to give the specific care that the individual cases require. They should be under the immediate observation and supervision of physicians and attendants skilled in the treatment of the insane. This view is shared by the Superintendent of the Asylum at Augusta, who regularly visits the patients at Thomaston, the Warden of the Prison, the Trustees of the insane and the Inspectors of Prisons and Jails. It is obvious that no provision should be made for the Criminal Insane in our present Asylums, for their presence there would be a distinct menace to the welfare of the other inmates. They should have separate accommodations and the best of care consistent with public safety. The Arsenal grounds

are the best place for the best solution of this problem, and if a suitable building were erected there, not only would the cost of administration, maintenance and attendance be reduced to a minimum figure, but we would all feel that even the claims of these mental derelicts were no longer ignored by a humane and watchful State.

A fire occurred in the laundry of the Asylum for the Insane at Augusta last fall, which not only caused a severe pecuniary loss and much inconvenience, but demonstrated beyond a doubt that the water supply for the extinguishment of fire was altogether inadequate. It is of the utmost importance that the Asylums be fully protected against disasters of this nature, for the consequences of an uncontrolled conflagration there would be most appalling. The State should avail itself of every possible safeguard for the prevention of the loss of life and property in these institutions, and prompt action should be taken to secure water in such quantity and of such power that all apprehension of danger from this source may be removed.

The business of the Departments having offices at the State House has expanded very materially in recent years, and it is apparent that very many of the rooms in this building are no longer commensurate with the demands made upon them. In these particular cases they have been put to uses other than those for which they were originally designed, are overcrowded and inconveniently located, and lack even the ordinary requisites of good light and air. While in my judgment it would be unwise to enlarge the State House, I believe that a proper regard for public convenience and efficiency should influence you to approve the erection or lease of an office building in this city for State purposes and thus relieve the congestion of which there is so much just complaint.

There are other public questions which while not involving the expenditure of large sums of money affect to a very marked degree the welfare of the State, and which should be discussed and settled by this Legislature if we are to continue to be progressive and mindful of the people's rights.

The belief in the soundness and efficacy of the principle of the initiative and referendum as a means to enable the citizens to express more directly and promptly their opinion of proposed legislation has become very general in Maine, and has been recognized in the platforms of both political parties. We may safely assume, therefore, that these declarations were made in good faith, and I heartily approve the adoption of a measure that shall give them a practical and binding effect. The friends of the principle have a very clear knowledge of its meaning and purposes, and will vigorously oppose any effort that may be made to grant form at the expense of substance.

I also advocate and recommend a revision of the statutes governing the method of balloting for elective offices at the polls. Every reasonable facility should be furnished the voter to exercise his right of suffrage in secret and without fear or favor, and his desire and privilege to register his preference for any individual nominee or candidate should not be hampered or defeated by the importunities of a party organization. Party organization is both proper and essential, but it should be the servant of the voter, not his master. And this principle if admitted to be a correct one, should be applied to the regulation of the proceedings at primaries, so that every safeguard thrown about the final action of the voter at the polls shall be at his disposal during all the preliminaries attending the selection of candidates.

I especially urge you to change and improve the laws bearing upon the question of child labor in this State. Maine is lagging here and the children themselves are helpless. You must be their champions, and neither the thoughtlessness of parents nor the indifference of employers must be permitted to interfere with the performance of the State's manifest duty to provide, as best she may, for the moral, physical and educational welfare of these children to whom under many of the pleasures and opportunities of childhood are denied.

The present manner of observing Fast Day contains so little of the sentiment and traditions of its early consecration, that it seems almost a mockery to publicly ask for its recognition and then see its original spirit so universally perverted and ignored. I believe that our people generally would not approve a lessened number of holidays, and that we have none too many legalized now and devoted by common consent to recreation and pleasure. But unless the name of this particular holiday be changed so that the expected manner of its observance shall bear some reasonable relation to its avowed purpose, I recommend that it be abolished.

Two years ago, speaking in this place and under similar circumstances, I ventured the assertion that the public condition resulting from the nullification of the prohibitory law was the greatest issue confronting the people of Maine. The representatives of the people met that issue, recognized its importance and the Sturgis law was enacted, a measure designed for no purpose other than to correct or lessen the evils of nullification. Under its provisions the Enforcement Commission was appointed, and for about eighteen months Maine has witnessed the unusual spectacle of men clothed with legal authority, but operating directly through Executive opinion and initiative, performing some of the functions of certain officials elected in popular vote, who either wilfully or lacking both courage and ability have neglected the duties imposed upon them by their oath of office. Probably no single piece of legislation placed on our Statute Books has ever caused so much general discussion or created such intense and bitter differences of opinion and dissensions as the Sturgis law. I cherish no illusions in regard to it. I know it is condemned by many as false in principle and contrary to the spirit of our institutions, expensive, inefficient, the outgrowth of political necessity and the last desperate attempt of fanaticism to check the swelling movement for a liberal and cosmopolitan treatment of the liquor problem. I know that a hostile sentiment hastens to censure not only the law itself, but the men charged with its enforcement

and their methods. These criticisms are magnified and ridiculed, their success overlooked or belittled, their sincerity of purpose and honesty of motive openly and often maliciously questioned, and the belief assiduously cultivated and encouraged that they are the known disturbers of the peace, the real enemies of order. But these arguments, criticisms and accusations are either unanswerable nor unanswerable. Many of them are palpably untrue and unfair, and the Sturgis law stands and or falls by a fair presentation of the facts and their rigorous analysis, not by the demands of a self-interest or prejudice or the exigencies and hopes of any political party.

There will be placed before you at an early date by the Enforcement Commission a full and complete report of the operation of this law and a statement of all the expense attending it. Upon its publication it is to be expected that this whole question will be opened for debate by the members of this assembly and this debate will be welcomed by all. At the present time the Deputy Enforcement Commissioners are withdrawn from all the Counties. This course was simply an act of justice to the incoming sheriffs, and the insinuation that it was prompted by any other motive might have been withheld in all fairness until a later date. If it becomes apparent that the local officials intend to permit or resume a policy of non-enforcement and the services of the Deputy Commissioners are not again brought into requisition, there will then be ample opportunity for just and timely criticism.

The essential features of the Sturgis law are clear and its purposes obvious. I have yet to hear any sound argument in behalf of nullification of law, and but few men have had the temerity to openly advocate it. All will agree to the proposition that the local officials should enforce the prohibitory law in the first instance, but if they fail to do this and it is known that they have failed, the fact still stands that the law is nullified and needs vindication by some other means. When this question was before the last Legislature there were three ways by which the nullification of the prohibitory law could have been prevented: First, by dutiful action of the local officials; second, by the revocation of the prohibitory law itself involving resubmission and the adoption of some method of license to regulate the liquor traffic, and third by the authorization and exercise of powers similar to those granted the Enforcement Commissioners under the Sturgis law. The local officials could not or would not act, prohibition continued to be the policy of the State and a trial of the Sturgis law was imperative. I am attempting to discuss the measure purely as a means to prevent nullification, and believe that a large majority of the law-abiding citizens of the State, irrespective of party, substantially agree that the law was necessary and that it has justified its existence. The day of open and easy nullification of the prohibitory law has passed in Maine. Public sentiment and all the moral forces of the State have been aroused and arrayed against it, and it will never return. With all the clamor against the expense of the Sturgis law, with all the outcry alleging political trickery, insincerity and cowardice on the part of its sponsors and its officials, I still hold to the opinion that the people of Maine believe that nullification is infinitely worse than any law which seeks to prevent it, and respectfully submit that it is incumbent upon every man who believes in the principle of law-enforcement as indispensable to the cause of good government and good citizenship, to support the Sturgis law or to propose and support some other measure which will advance that cause as well.

The attempt to secure a better enforcement of the prohibitory law by means of the Enforcement Commission has brought the resubmission question into such prominence that a failure to refer to it in this address would invite grave misunderstanding. The statement will stand unchallenged that speculation on the action this Legislature may take in dealing with resubmission is causing more comment and exciting more interest than any other topic of public moment in Maine. I enter upon a brief discussion of this question with reluctance, not because of the lack of convictions, but simply because of the doubt in my mind as to my ability to present some of its phases without violating the proprieties of an occasion upon which references to party politics are neither expected nor desired.

Every thoughtful and fair-minded student of political conditions in Maine must admit that there is a very strong sentiment in favor of the proposition to give the voters an opportunity to express at the polls their opinion of the present prohibitory law. While this sentiment may not be that of the majority now, it surely is held by a very large minority of our citizens, and the results of the September elections last year seem to furnish a complete justification of this conclusion. It is true that the temperance legislation on our Statute Books was placed there during the domination of one political party, and it is also true that nearly every person opposed to the prohibitory law and its enforcement favors resubmission. But it may be asserted with equal truth that a belief in the prohibitory law is not confined to the adherents of either of the two great parties, and that the desire for resubmission is not confined to the enemies of that law. There are many men, earnest and sincere in their advocacy and support of temperance and enforcement of prohibition, who believe those principles will be jeopardized by their resubmission to the people under the only method by which this can be accomplished at this time. To them the cause of prohibition is of far greater importance than the success either of Republicanism or Democracy, and to promote and conserve that cause they organized and maintained the Prohibition party. But they cheerfully sacrificed their own organization in behalf of the greater principle, and availing themselves with another party because of its promise to enforce the prohibitory law and its opposition to resubmission, contributed largely to its success. These men feel that resubmission granted by this Legislature would be a distinct and unpardonable betrayal by the dominant party of many who worked for and helped

to achieve its victory. They insist that resubmission in its proposed form is a blow to prohibition and an attack on temperance, and refuse to endorse the suggestion that the people are entitled to vote on an amendment to the Constitution when a very large number have unquestionably signified a desire to that effect.

It is extremely unfortunate for what I conceive to be the true cause of temperance that a resolution to resubmit the prohibitory amendment must be in form at least a practical condemnation by the Legislature of the present policy of prohibition, and not the authorization of a simple referendum to ascertain the people's views. Were it not for this fact and the probable effect that the mere passage of such a resolution would have upon the friends of the prohibitory movement everywhere, I believe there would be little or no opposition to the reasonable, plain and unencumbered proposition to place the original question before the voters again for their approval or rejection. If that particular and important objection could be removed and the question be referred to the people directly, solely on its merits and unhampered by the prejudice excited by premature and unnecessary legislative condemnation, the citizens of Maine would rally to reaffirm their belief in the prohibitory law, and the cause of temperance be infinitely strengthened and advanced. For if we accept the principle of the referendum we must recognize the fact that its fundamental strength lies in the right of an appeal to the people, and no good cause if fairly and properly presented, should hesitate to enter that Court or should fear its verdict.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your courteous attention, and am sure that no more worthy desire can animate us than to perform our respective duties here faithfully and fearlessly for the best interests of the State we love so well.

LEROY SPILLER, Funeral Undertaker,

(Rooms at J. A. Luckman & Co.'s Store.

Night calls at 25 Lewiston St.

For Over 60 Years

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25c. a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY.

Churches and Allied Societies.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. H. Hewitt, pastor. Sunday, preaching, 10.30 a.m., Sabbath School, 12 m., Junior League, 3 p.m., Gospel and prayer service, 7.00 p.m. Class Meeting, Thursday evening at 7.30.

Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—President, Rev. H. Hewitt, Miss Edith Kelley, Sec'y. Meets Tuesday evening at 7.30; social and business meeting on 2d Monday evening of each month.

Advent Christian Church.—Mrs. Jessie Jordan, pastor, Advent Hall, Pine St. Sunday preaching service at 10.30 a.m.

W. C. T. U. meets the 2d Thursday of each month. Everybody welcome. Mrs. F. O. Purinton, Pres., Mrs. F. C. Norcross, Sec'y.

First Universalist Church.—Rev. F. H. Cole, pastor. Sunday services, preaching 10.30 a.m., Sunday school, 12 m., vesper service 4.30 p.m.

Pleasant St. Baptist Church.—(Strangers Sabbath Home.) Seats Free. All welcome. Rev. M. S. Howes, pastor, J. S. Merrill, clerk. Sunday service, 10.30 a.m., 7 p.m. Friday evening in vestry 7.30 p.m.

Pleasant St. Baptist Sabbath School.—Every Sunday at 12 o'clock, m., Mrs. M. S. Howes, Supt., Miss Lucy Brown, librarian, Miss Virabelle Allen, Sec'y.

Congregational Church, Elm St., Rev. H. L. Burdon, pastor; Dea. C. A. Foster, clerk. Sunday services: preaching, 10.30 a.m., Sunday School, P. T. Murray, Supt., session at 12 m.

Y. P. S. C. E., M. N. Royal, Pres., Mrs. S. L. Hawley, Sec'y., meets Sunday evenings at 6.30.

Christian Science.—Services every Sunday at 10.45 a.m. Study of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures every Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m., at Penny Hall.

Secret Societies.

Tyrnagh Lodge, No. 73, A. F. and A. M.—C. R. Edgcomb, W. M., L. Jefferies, Sec'y. Meetings, Thursday on or before each full moon.

St. Andrews Chapter, No. 51, R. A. M.—R. L. Lamb, H. P., L. Jefferies, Sec'y. Meetings Thursday following each full moon.

Androscoegin Lodge, No. 205, N. E. O. F., meets 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, W. S. Strout, Warden, Bertha Welch, Sec'y.

St. Elmo Lodge, No. 55, K. of P., meets every Friday evening in their Castle Hall, Perkins Block, Main St., C. W. Farrington, C. C., O. C. Bridge, K. of R. and S.

Oswego Tribe, No. 24, Imp. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in Red Men's hall, F. I. Dwinall, S. C., A. C. Consens, C. of R.

Owassa Council, D. of P., Melora Tenney, P., Mabel McCann, K. of P., meets every Thursday at Red Men's Hall.

Court Mechanic Falls, No. 1728, I. O. F., meets 4th Wednesday in each month, P. O. Stanton, C. R., G. A. Consens, R. S.

Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., meetings 1st and 3d Wednesday, Leona Waterman, N. G., Kate L. Denison, Sec'y.

Dwinal Chapter, Eastern Star, meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday, Yesta O. Lamb, W. M., Ella J. Bailey, Sec'y.

A. A. Dwinal Post, No. 8, G. A. R., P. V. Everett, Com., F. R. Harmon, Adgt. Meets every Tuesday evening at G. A. R. Hall.

Agassiz Com., No. 345, U. O. G. C., Meetings 1st and 3d Wednesday at Congregational Vestry W. N. Hodgdon, N. C., May Walker, K. of R.

Monami Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., F. D. Harriek N. A., E. K. Holbrook, R. S. Meets Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, Elm St., at 7.30.

Orion Encampment, No. 27, I. O. O. F.—F. E. Rowe, C. P., E. K. Holbrook, Scribe. Meetings, 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Miscellaneous.

Board of Trade meets 1st Monday evening each month at Selection's office, F. F. Merrill, Pres., S. L. Hawley, Sec'y.