

THE HAPPY HUNTING SEASON

[illegible]

and hunting Saturday afternoon, and unable to find any more of the sportsmen valued themselves of the opportunity to try their luck in the game covetous suburbs. Among them were A. L. Hill and Dr. Cummings, who went to Elizabeth; John Peterson and F. C. Peterson, who visited Scarborough; and J. A. Buxton and Frank Reddon, who hunted the woods and hunting grounds of the last mentioned place. It was a disagreeable day for hunting, owing to the heavy rain that had fallen during the forenoon, and the amount of game bagged was not large. Monday, Messrs. Hill, Peterson and Thornton were out to visit the haunts of the wild game at Scarborough; Luther Reddon went to visit woods of Buxton; Monday and Tuesday, Messrs. Farrell and Stanorth con-

gun at Scarborough: Charles Libby Aveny went to the historic towns of A and made his forests, that long had been disturbed by other than the sound of the partridge or woodcock, echo with the report of the rifle. The Maine Game warden resorted to the woods of Monday, and Charles Jordan and Scarborough the same day, and to Baldwin following. W. F. Todd and Frank went to Waterboro on Tuesday. Newell tried his luck in Deering day; James H. Fitzgerald went to the Scarborough hunting grounds Monday. N. Martin also visited the woods of A, and T. B. Davis found a place along the Grand Trunk railroad.

Peterson and Thornton got a good
of marsh birds at Scarborough, and the
of none of whom had remarkable luck,
Martin, T. B. Davis, Luther Redlon,
Jordan, Charles Hemenway and J.
bagged the most birds.

Geck are not reported to be very
It is thought, however, that they
now up later, because now, in the
of one experienced sportsman, the
are not done moulting, and for that
seclude themselves. The flight of
or yellow legs is well by, and winters.
birds, brown backs, golden plover,
and duck are just commencing to put
appearance.

Really about a month too early for

hunting, as grouse are not now more plentiful than thirty years ago. Portland sportsmen are waiting for October to start their season, and it is a very happy season. They prefer to wait until the frost has killed the weeds, and, then, the grouse have fallen from the trees, and the carpeting of the snow has melted. The happy season comes then, and our sportsmen how to take advantage of it. They will go to the more remote parts of Maine and New Brunswick where game abounds. Reports from these areas are to the effect that both deer and grouse are numerous this year. This is, indeed, news.

In two hundred years ago, deer were plentiful in what is now known as "the Maine Superior." The Indians were not afraid of the animals to trouble them, and they lived in the forest in conscious security. Indians found a plentiful supply of

thick down of snow enabled them easily to keep their feet from sinking. But the joy of the hunt was soon turned into weeping, for the few deer that were seen were old and years older were almost unknown. The swam to the various islands along the coast, and thus a remnant was saved. Indeed, the Indians were so poor that what they could procure from the land was very limited, left for the far journey to feast upon the reindeer. Little was the deer population in 1890. The natives again came in herds from the north overran the whole of Maine, Vermont and parts of other States. Many who were living came to the coast and were there at that time. Thousands roamed freely and in many places the very earth was plowed by their sharp hoofs. The swam were driven to the mountains, and many of them can be

the present day. They were every-
present, and they often damaged
the crops. But the people, who
of prosperity was soon to be over-
few years their blood-thirsty perse-
ced so nearly annihilated them that
the remaining stragglers were in the
the forest and see no signs of deer.
The people stopped about two years longer and
the thousands of deer and young cattle
destroyed by them.
After their departure the deer began to in-
habit the country had become more
and the deer were again common
people. People from other States
proved firearms, and what with hounds
the deer again became very scarce;
and finally the deer were exterminated,
which contributed to their destruc-
tion. Various laws were passed for their
protection, but not till the law of two years

results are plainly visible, for from earlier comes the report that this noble has again taken possession of its long haunts in Hampshire, as well as in Maine, and is reported to be plenty. In the vicinity of Diamond and Little Diamond lakes, near Brook, specimens report having been killed by daily seeing deer standing in the icy pads along the shore. The guide Noyes says that deer were plentiful in Hampshire in 1891, and this and prophesies great sport for the hunter when the close season expires on the 1st of October.

ness to have received the hostility of sellers of his town, a fact altogether credit and they have enlisted the Dempress and party in a crusade against of course the immediate object of the nance is to defeat Sheriff Webb, that if he should be defeated they be likely to get a deputy who would with more favor on their business, his charging venality upon Mr. Chute and the other members of the grand jury a rumseller whom Mr. Chute drove business, seems to be in command of press. Concerning this raid upon him Mr. Chute said, yesterday, "I have no affidavit appears in this array of has been before the court and paid for liquor selling; that every man of the town is a drunkard."

Furthermore that there are indistinguishable hanging over three of this monuments, viz. the Hon. Mr. Boulton, Aveila and D. F. LeClair. Boulton and Aveila are in New Hampshire, and the Jurisdiction of this case is in New Brunswick, Canada safely beyond the jurisdiction of this court. Westbrooks residents who the parties, will not take stock in this case.

The affidavit of Thomas N. Gagne reads as follows:

I, before signified in public my undenial of all charges made against the French rumssellers of Saccarappa, not care to enter into a further connection with the matter, but the affidavit of Gagne, published in this issue, requires a word of explanation. I, Mr. Gagne out of the liquor business and seized upon this case, have had single sales cases, two several

processes and two nuisance indictments against him and he is now under a \$1,000 for his appearance before the Supreme Court for maintaining a liquor saloon. On Monday, Aug. 29th, I went to court for Gagne's bondsmen and brought \$250.00 for them. The State Attorney is the matter with H. S. Cousins? He is to say of the time when he was United States Commissioner Rand, that his fine of \$50 for selling liquor is a United States license.

A. C. CHUTE.

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8.
FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.

For Representatives to Congress,
First District—THOMAS B. REED,
Second District—ALBION DINGLEY, Jr.,
Third District—SITH L. MILLIKEN,
Fourth District—CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE
will speak at
Damariscotta, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
Rockland, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, HON. E. F. FRAZIER, of Michigan, and GENERAL ADAM E. KING, of Maryland, will speak at
Rockland, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE and HON. LEWIS E. MCCOMAS, of Maryland, will speak at
Damariscotta, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, Governor of Pennsylvania, and HON. LEWIS E. MCCOMAS, Member of Congress from Maryland, will speak at
Damariscotta, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
HON. GEO. MANEY, of Tennessee, will speak at
Augusta, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. J. P. DOLLIVER, of Iowa, will speak at
Calais, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. R. G. HORE, of Michigan, will speak at
Pittsfield, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. LEROY T. CARLETON, of West Virginia, will speak at
West Gardiner, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. D. G. HARRISMAN, of New York, will speak at
Belfast, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
CAPT. FITZ J. MARSON, of Mass., will speak at
Boothbay, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. ROBERT P. KENNEDY, of Ohio, will speak at
Dexter, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
COL. ANSON S. WOOD, of New York, will speak at
Norway, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. CLARENCE HALE, of Portland, will speak at
West Gardiner, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. R. E. FRAZIER, of Michigan, will speak at
Rockland, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
HON. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., will speak at
Norway, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. W. P. HEPBURN, of Iowa, will speak at
Machias, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. C. H. GOSWENOR, will speak at
Belfast, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. A. W. TENNEY, of New York, will speak at
Bath, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. W. W. RICE, of Worcester, Mass., will speak at
Heron, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
GEN. ADAM E. KING, of Maryland, will speak at
Rockland, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
HON. GEORGE M. DEWEY, of Michigan, will speak at
East Machias, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. A. G. LEBROCK, will speak at
Monson, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, will speak at
Damariscotta, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, of Louisiana, will speak at
Sebago Lake, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. WM. P. FRYE, will speak at
Leviston, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. J. B. PEAKS and HON. W. E. PARSONS, will speak at
Sangerville, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. W. C. PLUMMER, of Dakota, will speak at
Brook, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
EX-GOV. SIDNEY PERHAM, will speak at
Brook, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. M. J. MURRAY, of New York, will speak at
Wares, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
MRS. J. ELLIEN FOSTER, of New York, will speak at
and some other point in Aroostook, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. THOMAS B. REED, will speak at
Sebago Lake, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
Portland, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
HON. LEWIS E. MCCOMAS, of Maryland, will speak at
Damariscotta, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8.
HON. W. H. GALKINS, of Indiana, will speak at
Houlton, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.

REPUBLICANS VOTED AGAINST IT.

Mr. Putnam should have told the whole story.

In the advertising columns of the daily papers of yesterday was the announcement of an excursion under the auspices of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company to Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, tickets for which were placed at the low price of \$1.00 for the round trip. The date of the excursion was Monday, September 10. The train was advertised to leave Portland at 8:45 a. m. It was advertised to stop at all the stations on the road to the State line, and to leave the last one—North Berwick—at 10:10. There are some suggestive circumstances in connection with this excursion. The day on which it is given is election day. The hour at which the train leaves Portland is 8:45, an hour and fifteen minutes before the polls are opened, and the time of leaving every other town on the route but one is some minutes before the opening of the polls, and in the case of that town the polls will have been open but ten minutes when the train leaves. It is evident that every citizen who goes on this excursion will lose his vote. The question arises, Was this excursion planned for the purpose of beguiling voters out of the State, or was it arranged in ignorance of the fact that there is to be an election in this State on Monday? One or the other must be the case, for it is inconceivable that any railroad manager would select a mass of the people want to go home, for an excursion if the design were simply to make money. Now are the managers of the Boston & Maine ignorant of the fact that there is a State election in this State on Monday? A large part of their road line in this State; many of its directors are citizens of Maine; it has agents stationed at Portland and all along the road to the State line. Besides the managers of the road are intelligent gentlemen, who read the newspapers, and it seems hardly possible that the fact that next Monday is election day here could not have been overlooked by them. The probabilities, therefore, are very strong that the men who instigated this excursion knew perfectly well that the day on which it is to take place is election day in this State. But here is a fact that goes far to remove all doubt as to the purpose of the excursion, and stamp it as a Democratic trick to reduce the Republican majority. Tickets are being given away, and good care is taken that they reach only Republicans. Though advertised as an excursion under the auspices of the Boston & Maine railroad, the fact probably is that it is the conception of the Democratic State Committee. At any rate it is being used to beguile Republicans out of the State so they cannot vote. Republicans should have nothing to do with it.

The Mills Bill and Maine Industries.
In a speech recently delivered by one of the Republican leaders in Maine we find him reported as saying that a proper description of the "Mills bill" (which has recently passed the National House of Representatives) would be a bill for the destruction of the material interests of Maine.
So far as the measure referred to affects the paper making or wood pulp interests of Maine which are certainly very important, the above statement is not true, in our opinion, true—(E. B. Warren & Co.)
Nobody knows the facts better than E. B. Warren & Co. They say the statement is not true; and in the interests of truth they do not hesitate to publish brand for what it really is—a falsehood. Does Mr. Reed know it is untrue? Did he not know it when he uttered it?—Argus.
Does not the Argus know that the words "a bill for the destruction of the material interests of Maine" were never used by him? Does not the Argus know that they were used by Mr. Blaine, and that in a public speech delivered the day before the above was published, a report of which was in the Argus office, he acknowledged using them? We are reluctant to accuse our esteemed contemporary of deliberate and wilful misrepresentation, but we are bound to say that there is in this case strong circumstantial evidence that the Argus put these words into Mr. Reed's mouth well knowing that they were not his.
So much on this point. Now is this characterization of the Mills bill as a measure for the destruction of the material interests of Maine an important and untruthful and untrue? Certainly not. On the contrary it is a truthful and accurate description of it. It will not destroy all the material interests of Maine, neither will it destroy the frost of Thursday night destroy all the corn and squashes in this State, yet we imagine neither the Messrs. Warren nor the Portland Argus would undertake to characterize an assertion that that frost was destructive of the material interests of Maine as a falsehood or untrue. There are some interests in Maine which the Mills bill does not affect at all. There are others which it affects only lightly. Among these is the paper making business. As originally introduced the Mills bill put wood pulp on the free list. This would have been a killing blow to one of Maine's greatest industries. But for some reason—probably because too many Democrats would be unfavorably affected by it—this section was withdrawn and in the bill as framed wood pulp appears protected by the present rate of duty. On paper the reduction is very slight—on some kinds but five per cent, on others but three per cent, and on others nothing at all. So that it is true that so far as the paper making business is concerned the effect of the Mills bill will be very slight.
But paper making is but one of Maine's industries. Let us see how others have been treated. Lumber is placed on the free list. In other words the Maine lumberman is subjected to the destructive competition of the Canadian lumberman. Wool is put on the free list. That is the wool raiser of Somerset and Franklin counties are exposed to disastrous foreign competition. Brick making is an important industry in Maine, made so by protection. The Mills bill removes the protection. The manufacture of starch is an important industry in most of the county. The Mills bill by removing its protection, drives it into New Brunswick. The farmers' vegetables and milk and meat are now protected against the similar products of Canada. The Mills bill exposes these to ruthless competition. No less than fifty-three articles which Maine either manufactures or raises are placed upon the free list in the Mills bill. Fifty-three industries are sacrificed, while one, paper making is left unscathed. Is not then Mr. Blaine's characterization of the bill as a measure destructive to Maine industries accurate and truthful?

Mr. John H. Fogg represented the city of Portland in the House of Representatives two years ago, with ability and distinction. He was an influential member and made his influence felt on all important questions which came before the House. His re-election will ensure to Portland a diligent and able representative of its interests.

The ten hour bill which passed the legislature two years ago, and which has worked so satisfactorily, was the creation of Mr. W. H. Leoney, of this city, who labored for its passage incessantly and with great ability. Workmen especially are under obligation to him for legislation in their behalf, and they should see to it that he is returned to the House by a large majority.

Mr. Elias Dudley Freeman, whom the county committee have selected as Republican candidate for Senator in the place of Hon. C. Kendall, who has tendered his resignation, is a son of the famous Freeman of Yarmouth, a graduate of Amherst College, a lawyer of more than local reputation. At present he is in the granite business. Mr. Freeman is about forty years of age, a most cultivated gentleman, and a bright, keen business man. He is chairman of the Republican town committee of Yarmouth and president of the Young Men's Republican Club.

The Argus says the Press's criticism of the President's pension votes is too weak to need reply. How considerate our neighbor is! Here apparently was a fine opportunity for the Argus to prove to its readers that the Press was unable, and had practically confessed itself unable, to discover any improprieties in the President's votes, by parading its comment which it alleges was so weak as to need no reply. Yet curiously enough, it failed to avail itself of the opportunity. If Argus thinks the President's votes are all right, why is it so careful in its selections of them for publication? Why not publish the one the Press printed Thursday and commented upon? Why does not the Argus inform its readers also that these bills the President vetoed were all passed by a Democratic House, and if the President is right in vetoing them his Democratic friends in the House were wrong in passing them. In short, why not tell the whole truth about these veto messages?

Mr. Putnam wears an air of great candor and fairness on the platform, and yet we observe that he is not always so frank as he seems. For instance, in his Bath speech he said:
Your Board of Trade requested Mr. Dingley, in the last Congress, to come to Bath and to provide for the free of the city of the withdrawal of an amendment, not an amendment which would enable you to compete with the nations and trusts which now control your duck, your maul, your sheep, and your wool, and which would enable you to import free of duty the raw material of the woolen trade, but an amendment still controlled by the protective tariff, and which would enable you to the more matter of angles, beams and plates. I ask you to contrast that amendment with the one offered by Mr. Cox in 1888, providing for the free admission of everything which goes into the construction of an iron or wooden ship, voted against by every Republican member of Congress from the State of Maine, excepting Mr. Dingley, who happened to be absent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cost of Baking Powder per Barrel of Four.

A half pound can of ordinary baking powder will raise twelve and one-half pounds of flour.
A barrel of flour will require 16 cans, at 25 cts. \$4.00
An eleven ounce package of Horsford's Bread Preparation will raise twenty-five pounds of flour.
A barrel of flour will require 8 packages, at 25 cts. \$2.00
SAVING on a barrel of flour by using HOSFORD'S Bread Preparation, \$2.00

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Mr. Elias Dudley Freeman, whom the county committee have selected as Republican candidate for Senator in the place of Hon. C. Kendall, who has tendered his resignation, is a son of the famous Freeman of Yarmouth, a graduate of Amherst College, a lawyer of more than local reputation. At present he is in the granite business. Mr. Freeman is about forty years of age, a most cultivated gentleman, and a bright, keen business man. He is chairman of the Republican town committee of Yarmouth and president of the Young Men's Republican Club.

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This leaves to be inferred that Mr. Cox's amendment was nothing but a measure to put ship building material on the free list and leaves out of account the fact that it complied with it was a provision to admit foreign built ships to American registry. It was on account of this latter provision that the

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The Mills Bill and Maine Industries.
In a speech recently delivered by one of the Republican leaders in Maine we find him reported as saying that a proper description of the "Mills bill" (which has recently passed the National House of Representatives) would be a bill for the destruction of the material interests of Maine.
So far as the measure referred to affects the paper making or wood pulp interests of Maine which are certainly very important, the above statement is not true, in our opinion, true—(E. B. Warren & Co.)
Nobody knows the facts better than E. B. Warren & Co. They say the statement is not true; and in the interests of truth they do not hesitate to publish brand for what it really is—a falsehood. Does Mr. Reed know it is untrue? Did he not know it when he uttered it?—Argus.
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So much on this point. Now is this characterization of the Mills bill as a measure for the destruction of the material interests of Maine an important and untruthful and untrue? Certainly not. On the contrary it is a truthful and accurate description of it. It will not destroy all the material interests of Maine, neither will it destroy the frost of Thursday night destroy all the corn and squashes in this State, yet we imagine neither the Messrs. Warren nor the Portland Argus would undertake to characterize an assertion that that frost was destructive of the material interests of Maine as a falsehood or untrue. There are some interests in Maine which the Mills bill does not affect at all. There are others which it affects only lightly. Among these is the paper making business. As originally introduced the Mills bill put wood pulp on the free list. This would have been a killing blow to one of Maine's greatest industries. But for some reason—probably because too many Democrats would be unfavorably affected by it—this section was withdrawn and in the bill as framed wood pulp appears protected by the present rate of duty. On paper the reduction is very slight—on some kinds but five per cent, on others but three per cent, and on others nothing at all. So that it is true that so far as the paper making business is concerned the effect of the Mills bill will be very slight.
But paper making is but one of Maine's industries. Let us see how others have been treated. Lumber is placed on the free list. In other words the Maine lumberman is subjected to the destructive competition of the Canadian lumberman. Wool is put on the free list. That is the wool raiser of Somerset and Franklin counties are exposed to disastrous foreign competition. Brick making is an important industry in Maine, made so by protection. The Mills bill removes the protection. The manufacture of starch is an important industry in most of the county. The Mills bill by removing its protection, drives it into New Brunswick. The farmers' vegetables and milk and meat are now protected against the similar products of Canada. The Mills bill exposes these to ruthless competition. No less than fifty-three articles which Maine either manufactures or raises are placed upon the free list in the Mills bill. Fifty-three industries are sacrificed, while one, paper making is left unscathed. Is not then Mr. Blaine's characterization of the bill as a measure destructive to Maine industries accurate and truthful?

Mr. John H. Fogg represented the city of Portland in the House of Representatives two years ago, with ability and distinction. He was an influential member and made his influence felt on all important questions which came before the House. His re-election will ensure to Portland a diligent and able representative of its interests.

The ten hour bill which passed the legislature two years ago, and which has worked so satisfactorily, was the creation of Mr. W. H. Leoney, of this city, who labored for its passage incessantly and with great ability. Workmen especially are under obligation to him for legislation in their behalf, and they should see to it that he is returned to the House by a large majority.

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