

THE COURIER-GAZETTE.

ROCKLAND GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1846.
ROCKLAND COURIER ESTABLISHED 1874.

The Press is the Archimedean Lever that Moves the World at Two Dollars a Year.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOL. 2.—NEW SERIES.

ROCKLAND, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1883.

NUMBER 12.

THE COURIER-GAZETTE By PORTER & FULLER.

W. O. FULLER, JR., EDITOR.
A MODERN PAPER.

Gov. Butler is making a stir with his investigation of the Tewksbury almshouse.

Queen Victoria's knee still refuses to get well. Unkneesy is the head that wears a crown.

The Ellsworth *Bulletin* hopes soon to announce a "dividend-paying Maine mine" in Bluehill. The public will be glad to hear it.

A scientific exchange has produced a learned article on the "antiquity of the spoon." Singularly enough the article does not refer to Potiphar's wife.

Complaint is made that President Arthur went to Florida on a free railroad pass. It is all right. We see no reason why the president shouldn't be treated as well as an editor, once in a while.

New York by legislative enactment will make it impossible for any public show to exhibit any presentation of Jesus Christ, under heavy penalty. This crushes Salmi Morse and is a step in the right direction.

Niagara is the most abused place in this country. It's a fall to think of.—*Farmington Journal*.

We never dreamed that a paper published in Maine could be guilty of an atrocity like that. Stand back, please, and let us die easy.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston's famous dry goods firm, announce that they will discontinue the wholesale branch of their business and devote themselves entirely to retail. The announcement causes considerable of a stir in jobbing circles. The recent enlargement of the firm's store affords them facilities for carrying on an enormous retail business, even in excess of their previous extensive record.

Last week it was announced that Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Boston's former popular preacher, had secretly left his place in Texas, heavily in debt. Murray was interviewed in New York, and indignantly denied this report. Since giving up the ministry Murray has led a checkered career, and has not made a successful life. He is said to be very poor. He announces his determination to stick to farming in Texas, and will write a book on that state.

The reliable old Portland *Transcript* inaugurates its forty-seventh year by appearing in a brand-new spring suit of clothes of the very latest fashion, and it looks cunning. The *Transcript* has a circulation of 25,000 and is one of the best papers—we almost said the best—in the state. Everybody takes it. Many a time when we have had a canvasser out, has the poor man grown sick listening to the refrain—"Why, we take the Portland *Transcript*!" delivered in a tone which implied that there wasn't any need of another paper in the family. Elwell & Pickard ought to feel well when they look at the success of their paper.

For several years the American public has expectantly waited for the fulfillment of a promise made by Mr. Keely that he would produce a motor of his own invention before which steam and electricity would hide their impotent heads, so to speak. Until the present time he has kept the secret of the power safely hidden within his breast, and the power itself safely concealed within the recesses of his laboratory. Some unknown reason has prevented its being made public, although the inventor's explanation has been that he is unable to make a generator of sufficient strength to withstand the terrific strain of the power itself. No word of explanation has ever been vouchsafed as to what the motor really was, until last week, when Mr. Keely frankly explained the whole matter to a Philadelphia reporter as follows: "That molecular disintegration is the primary generator of vibratory phenomena. Propulsive forces emanating from analytical action upon compound fluid and vapor foundation evolve ethereal matter distinctive from oxidized, hydrogenated and nitrogenated components." This free and unreserved explanation upon the part of Mr. Keely is peculiarly pleasant to contemplate, as it will at once disabuse the public mind of any doubt that might have existed as to the genuineness of that gentleman's discovery.

Many of the Massachusetts clergymen in their Thursday sermons resented Gov. Butler's Fast Day message advice that they abstain from politics on that day, and preach only the gospel. Rev. James Freeman Clark of Boston took for his text the fable of the trees, wherein the olive tree, the fig tree, and the vine, were invited to be king, each refusing, but the bumblebee accepted the invitation with pleasure. The discourse neatly fitted the fable upon the governor. Smart men, it said, are apt to be one-sided men, and what the proper conduct of civil government requires is men of balanced minds, of judgment, of truth and devotion to the public good. An acuteness shown in methods of seeking office is no proof of fitness for office, and there is no greater error, which the people frequently make, than in bestowing office as a reward of merit. The people suffer when the wicked are in high places, because their example in the conduct of their official duties spreads like contagion among the lower offices; and thus it comes to be believed that politics is only a game and the State a machine by which the game is played for the personal benefit of the players. The suggestion that the clergy refrain from preaching politics is not an original one, and the advice is quite familiar to those who remember the days of anti-slavery struggle. It was then declared by officials high in the State, and by others, that to preach righteousness, kindness and justice in man's dealing with his brother man, that all men are of one blood and have equal rights, was not to preach the Gospel. But the clergy of that period preferred to keep the Fast of Isaiah, and preached the duty of loosing the bonds of wickedness, letting the oppressed go free and breaking every yoke, and in like manner now they have to point out and to condemn the moral evils that threaten the welfare and perpetuity of our political institutions. Dr. Bartol of the same city said that Butler thrusts himself in every possible way to public notice. He challenges attention, and we have this year a sensational, advertised or self-advertising man who insists on being recognized, hated or loved, and acts, writes or speaks on purpose to send vibrations to the Rocky mountains. He does not want to be skipped by the occupants of the pulpit or by the press, and so he stirs them up with a long pole, as they do the animals in the menagerie. Reviewing some of the governor's official acts, and touching upon his general qualities, the speaker concluded that however individual interests may suffer for a time, in the end the state might not be hurt, and may be better for the stir this political Behemoth is making; for as evil is overruled for good Satan himself cannot help being a servant of God. Rev. J. F. Lovering of Worcester, who is also chaplain of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, preached a notable discourse. His subject was, "Benjamin and His Tribe," and he took his text from Genesis xlix., 27: "Benjamin shall raven as a wolf in the morning; he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil." Gov. Butler was interviewed by a newspaper reporter the next day. He was in excellent spirits. He had read the sermons and what the newspapers had said. But he claimed they were directed at the wrong man. Being in a hurry when called upon to prepare his Fast Day Proclamation, he said, he ran back over the records and bodily appropriated the one written by Gov. Gore in 1810, interpolating only the one paragraph regarding politics, and which the exigencies of those times did not require. "It is good old Gov. Gore who is attacked," says the General, "not me." This is a sharp bit of humor, but still it doesn't draw the sting from the strictures made against the "ravening Benjamin."

The Damariscotta *Herald* has bought a Campbell press, permanently enlarged to eight columns, and is kicking up its heels. It published an interesting autobiography in its last issue. We are glad the *Herald* has taken this progressive step, for if it had kept on printing its edition with shingle nails and the nails had continued to wear out as they were doing, we had got to stop trying to read it. Now it looks nice and pretty and is a pleasant thing to have in the family.

Iquique, Peru, suffered from a ten million dollar fire last month. Railway offices, churches, one thousand houses and many blocks of stores were destroyed.

The dynamite policy has made fresh disclosures of a startling character during the week, and London, and indeed all England, is in a turmoil of excitement and fear. The discoveries confirm the threat already made by the Irish leaders that the Fenians are prepared to wage a dynamite campaign against the British Government. Confirmations, it must be said, were unnecessary. The history of the Assassins Club and the other outrages of the extreme Irish party have given adequate proofs that those men will shrink from no crime. A band which will perpetrate the Phoenix Park murder, which will blow up the Government building in Charles street, and which openly publishes its determination to commit atrocities even more heinous in their nature, need not surprise by its bloody capabilities. These later arrests and disclosures, however, make it plain that England is honeycombed with Fenians, or whatever they choose to call themselves, and that London is hardly more safe than St. Petersburg. In Birmingham a factory of explosives was raided. In London, in the very heart of the city, a man was taken into custody, and a large store of nitroglycerine was found in his quarters. Two other men, who were bent upon escaping from the British metropolis, were captured under very suspicious circumstances. A fourth, named Dalton, was arrested in the American Reading Room. What the outcome will be cannot be determined. These dynamite outrages are almost as damaging to the better element of the Irish people, as to the British Government, because they naturally turn away all thoughts of honest reforms in Ireland and force the Government to devote its energies to stamping out those who menace the lives and property of Englishmen. It is not too much to say that every educated man, be he Irish or not, will denounce the advocates of anarchy. As Michael Davitt wrote a few days ago, "the dynamite policy can only have the effect of exasperating the English democracy. It would be far better to work and wait for another twenty years than to play into the hands of Ireland's enemies by giving rein to despair and revenge."

Peter Cooper died at his residence in New York, Wednesday, aged 92 years. A long life of usefulness and labor in behalf of mankind, renders his demise a cause for sorrow to all. Peter Cooper was born in New York on the 12th of February, 1791. His father was a lieutenant in the Revolution, and after the war started a hat factory. Being a poor man with a large family, the children had very little opportunity to attend school, so that the large amount of information acquired by Peter, was due to his own endeavors. He learned several trades and built at Baltimore the first locomotive engine ever constructed on this continent. He is however best known as the founder of the well known "Cooper Institute." It cost over \$650,000 and he added an endowment of \$150,000 cash. It has a regular course of evening instruction free to all, and is attended by two thousand pupils, chiefly young mechanics. As the *New York Sun* says, "the reason why Peter Cooper was peculiarly esteemed was, that he was entirely removed from the pretense, the assumptions, the arrogance, and the indifference of wealth. He never forgot that he had been poor, nor did he try to make other people forget it. He utterly lacked snobishness, an odious characteristic in the popular and rightful estimation, but one whose display is now frequent enough in New York."

The Sunday temperance meetings that are being held at the various churches of the city are first-rate as far as they go—but they don't go far enough. Very nearly the same audience is present each time, and the majority of these are temperance people, solid and fixed. They understand perfectly well, of course, that these meetings to accomplish increasing results must have new material to work upon. It has been suggested that the meetings be held in Farwell Hall. The suggestion is a sensible one. Churches are good places—nobody denies that—but somehow it is impossible to largely attract the general public into them, especially to meetings of this character. If they could be transferred to the hall and public speakers secured and announced in advance, in a short time the meetings would get to be the Sunday event of the city. At least it is a change that will bear discussion.

Judge Gresham, of Indiana, has been appointed Postmaster General. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

CITY COUNCIL.

At a Meeting Last Night They Did Several Things.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council occurred last evening, and nearly all of the preliminary business of the year was disposed of.

Rolls of Accounts No. 1, were passed as follows: Fire Department fund \$50.96; Police \$14.70; Pauper \$150.27; Contingent \$264.07. Report of City Liquor Agent for March was accepted.

The last legislature passed a law that doors of school-houses shall be made to open outward. In accordance with this an order was passed instructing the school agent to make the necessary alterations in the school-houses of the city.

The salary of the City Treasurer was fixed at \$250, same as last year.

City Physician Williams tendered his resignation which was accepted. He gave as reasons—the demands of his profession and insufficient amount paid by the city for that office. No successor was elected.

In joint convention the following officers were elected:

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department—E. H. Crockett, F. S. Sweetland, Clarence E. Ulmer.

Harbor Master—O. A. Kallioch.

Board of Health—the Mayor, City Physician and City Marshal.

City Engineer—A. D. Blackinton.

Tenant Officers—A. L. Tyler, A. J. Crockett, John Lurvey, R. H. Burnham.

Weighers of Coal—Chas. A. Hale, Jackson W. G. Gurdy, A. K. Spear, C. F. Spear, H. G. Bird, A. F. Crockett, R. P. Thomas, I. W. Holbrook, F. R. Spear, Elijah Hall, Jas. Fernald, E. T. G. Rawson, F. J. Orbeion, A. J. Bird, A. D. Bird, S. H. Gurdy, E. A. Jones, A. C. Gay.

Surveyors of Lumber—Oliver Starrett, Edward K. Glover, Aaron Howes, Nathaniel Jones, Lewis Brewer, Albert D. Lawry, Martin D. Labe, John Mehan, Sanford Starrett, Chas. Sherer, Oliver A. Clark, R. C. Thomas, O. M. Lampson, Andrew J. Eskine, Bickford Henenway, Robert Ross, W. H. Combs, Joseph L. Clark, Andrew A. Newbert, Jonathan Spear, William H. Smith, Paul Thorndike, Charles E. Eicknell, George F. Ayers, James Fisk, E. C. Jackson, J. O. Burdidge, John H. Young, William H. Glover, George Sherman, Amman Daggert and Robt. P. Gopill.

Viewers and Cullers of Hauls and Staves—William J. Thurston, Charles B. Mowry, Garret L. Farrand, Ephraim Gay, George Larkin Snow, Ambrose Cobb, Hezekiah W. Wight, C. A. Clark, Stephen P. Prescott, S. H. Gurdy and A. D. Bird.

Pound Keepers—Charles T. Ferry, E. R. Bowler, Denish P. Brackley, George L. Daggett, Oliver Rackliff, Philury Johnson, W. O. Fuller, Jr., Thomas H. McLain and Clarence E. Blake.

The Mayor and Aldermen appointed the following officers:

Measures of Salt, Corn and Grain—Elias Larrabee, Theodore Roosen.

Seizer of Unlawful Coal Baskets—A. J. Crockett.

Scaler of Weights and Measures—Charles F. Tupper.

Measures of Wood and Bark—Joseph Abbott, William H. Rhoades, George Gregory, Ephraim Gay, George Larkin Snow, A. S. C. Spear, Jonathan Spear, A. F. Crockett, Richard C. Hall, B. B. Gardner, O. M. Lampson, Samuel R. Ulmer, Benjamin Burton, S. H. Gurdy, Fred R. Spear, E. T. G. Rawson, Stephen P. Prescott, Almon Bird and James Fernald.

Driver of City Team—George Gay, salary \$500.

Engineers of Steamers—Geo. W. Hicks, Joseph Karl.

Undertakers—N. A. & S. H. Burpee.

THE ORIGINAL WEBBER.

H. Price Webber, proprietor of the Boston Comedy Co., called in to see us Thursday, and reported business good. Webber is now on top of the heap, though for several years he was plunging through the dark valleys of this state and borrowing money to get his company to the next town. But pluck and perseverance finally won, and now he can go into any town on his circuit and knock money off the highest limbs with a pole—and he doesn't have to borrow the pole, either. Webber says he owes his success to his modesty. He and his people travel modestly, bill modestly, talk modestly. They do not claim to be the only glittering and unparalleled coruscation of isolated and dramatic petrification extant, neither do they announce in letters four feet long and in three colors of ink that theirs is the sole colossal aggregation of Shakespearean splendor with which the western hemisphere is being dazzled and astounded. None of that sort of blind staggerers dictionary—not none. And the people seem to like it, and go away saying the show was much better than they looked for, and it was well. There are too many managers cavoring up and down this fair land under the totally erroneous impression that a brass band is a good substitute for genuine talent, and a breath taking array of ostentatious words in the body of a program a legitimate successor of the immortal Shakespeare. It would be well for them to pluck a leaf out of Webber's book of common sense.

MURDER OR NEGLECT?

On Monday of last week an illegitimate child was born at the house of Robert McLary, South Warren, to Annie Seco, a colored girl sixteen years of age belonging in Warren village. The child died shortly after birth, and reports were circulated by the people of the vicinity that it had perished at the hands of its mother. These reports were strengthened and rendered plausible by the fact that the neck of the child showed certain discolorations, such as would have been produced by the hands of a person seizing the neck violently. These reports coming to the ears of County Attorney Robinson, Dr. Ed. L. Estabrook at his request made a post mortem examination Saturday, and gave the result of his examination to the jury, who had been impelled by Coroner Otis. He reported that the child died from congestion of the lungs, due to exposure and neglect at the time of its birth. The child lived about twelve hours in a comatose state. The coroner's report in accordance with Dr. Estabrook's report found that the child came to its death by exposure at the time of its birth, and directed that the evidence be submitted to the County Attorney to see if the neglect was criminal or not. The jury was composed of E. S. Buckland, Foreman; Wm. O. Counce, Clerk; John Counce, Capt. Wm. Bradford, Mr. Libby and Mr. Cutting.

THOMASTON IN 1819.

A Venerable Citizen Recalls the Appearance of the Town Sixty Years Ago.—Interesting Anecdotes of Well-known People.—He Discourse to a C-G. Reporter.

A COURIER-GAZETTE reporter called on the venerable James Tarbox, residing on the east side of Green street, in Thomaston, one day last week, for the purpose of gleaned a few facts concerning the early history of that town. He found Mr. Tarbox a pleasant elderly gentleman, who, although somewhat decrepit in body, is as intelligent and bright an old gentleman as one could wish to meet.

"Yes," said he, on learning the object of the reporter's visit, "if I can assist you in any way I shall be pleased to do so. I shall be eighty-six years old next month, if I live. I can remember distinctly affairs occurring fifty and sixty years ago, but events happening within the past three and four years, I recall with difficulty. Biddeford was my birth-place and I was a potter by trade. I lived there until I was twenty-two years of age, when I came to Thomaston, in the year 1819, and commenced the potter business, on Main street, where the house of the late Mrs. Dr. Ludwig now stands. I afterwards removed to this location, carrying on my business in this building, which I afterwards made over into a dwelling house.

"Thomaston presented a very different appearance then from what it does now, although many of the houses standing at that time still exist; being, however, in the majority of cases so changed and renewed as to present very little resemblance to their original form. Commencing at Oyster River the first house was that of old Mr. Woodcock, on Oyster River hill, back of which was a house occupied by a son of his. Near this was Scott Young's. These three were the only houses in that immediate vicinity. Following down the main street you came first to Dencon Barnard's house on the south side of the road, now occupied by Mr. Malley. On the other side of the road was the dwelling of Snow Paine, occupied by himself and two sisters, he being an 'old back' and they 'old maids.' Next was Adam Levensaler's house, he being the grandfather of the present generation of Levensalers. On the south side stood the Robert Shibles building. On the north side of the street was Roland Jacob's house, and near by the dwelling of Simon Shibles. Then in order came the houses of John Paine, a Mr. Kenniston, and John Paine's store, where the O'Brien block now stands. Paine was a prominent business man who built vessels and carried on quite a prosperous business. On the north side of the street stood the Vanston house. Mr. Vanston was a wheelwright, and the father of Mrs. David Ingraham of Rockland. Standing next this was a house occupied by a man named Butler, a baker by trade. These houses were at the 'Corner,' as it was then called. On Wadsworth street the first dwelling was occupied I think by old Mrs. Watson. Then came the old Wadsworth house where Gen. Wadsworth was quartered during the Revolution, and where he was captured in 1781. The General had a large lumber interest up on the Kennebec, and I saw him frequently while I resided at Biddeford, when he was in that vicinity on business. He was a tall, fine-looking man. The place has since been torn down. The house next to his on Wadsworth street was occupied by a man named Nickerson. It was called the 'Scotch' house from the fact that a number of Scotchmen employed by Gen. Knox resided there.

"You next came to the dwelling of Capt. Vose. Vose was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was also clerk in Gen. Knox's store. His descendants now live in Thomaston. Opposite the Vose house stood the Monk building which formerly belonged to a Mr. Pope. On the wharf was the grocer, store of Gen. Knox, in the building now occupied by Burgess & O'Brien. This was the only wharf then in Thomaston. From Paine's corner to Mill River on the south side of Main street there were four houses, all this tract of land now filled with dwellings being a common. On the north side of Main street were the houses of Joseph Sprague, a lawyer, Rev. Mr. Ingraham, a Congregationalist, and Squire John Gleason, who kept the only house of entertainment in the village, and which stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Chas. Stimpson. The old tavern was destroyed by fire. The first house next this old tavern was occupied by Capt. Jenks, who owned the land from Stimpson block to where Judge French now lives. The next residence was that of Dr. French, son-in-law of Capt. Jenks, where the two sons of Dr. French now live. From this place as far as the corner of what is now 'Irish Lane' and Main street, there were no houses. On this corner stood a house occupied by Mrs. Lyman, which is now standing. The next house was occupied by George Keating and was built by Wm. Stevens.

"Passing down the street a little way you came to the residence of Col. Sullivan Dwight, built in the year I arrived here. Col. Dwight was formerly a marble cutter. Next to Dwight's a Mr. Stevens lived, and below this was the house of James Stackpole, father of Capt. Harris and Wm. Stackpole. Mr. Stackpole was a merchant doing business at Mill River. Hezekiah Prince, esq., father of Chris. Prince, occupied the adjoining house, and near by was the dwelling of an eccentric old man by the name of Southard, who was a blacksmith. Part of Southard's building was occupied by Job Washburn as a place of business. On the brink of the hill stood the house of Charles Starrett, part of which was occupied by himself as a tailor shop. The next dwelling house belonged to Col. Wheaton, and was then occupied by James Wheaton, who was postmaster.

"Col. Wheaton was town clerk in the time of Gen. Knox, and was an eccentric and somewhat profane old man, about whom numerous anecdotes are told. A man by the name of Philip Cooper, who resided in the town, and

who was not regarded as being very intelligent, made a trip up country, and on his return brought with him a young lady to whom he was 'engaged.' The happy couple proceeded to Col. Wheaton's to have the marriage service performed. 'Good morning, Colonel,' said the young man; 'we have come to be married.' The Colonel raised the cane which he always carried, and shouted. 'How many more are coming on to the town?' The discomfited couple retreated hastily, and went to 'Squire Fales, who tied the knot matrimonial.

"Colonel Wheaton built the Wadsworth house and sold it to Gen. Knox. The General enjoyed hearing his quaint remarks. On one occasion he sent for the Colonel and told him that he contemplated building a road around under the shore from the Knox House to Mill River, and asked the Colonel what he thought of it. His answer was blunt and to the point. 'General,' said he, 'I think you're a devilish fool and ought to have a guardian.'

"Col. Wheaton was the last house on the north side of Main street. Turning down the stream, were three houses, one occupied by David Fales, and the other two by Capt. James Blackington and another man of the same name. Two of these houses are now standing. On the south side of Main street opposite the Job Washburn house stood the house of Col. John Haskell.

"Below the bridge at Mill River was a cotton mill, which was bought by three Englishmen in 1822, who ran it for about a year, when it was burned down. The building was supposed to have been set on fire by Snath, one of the Englishmen, who was afterwards arrested for robbing the Thomaston Bank, which was in a small, two-story stone building on the site of the present bank. The upper part was occupied, I think, by a lawyer named Wm. Farley.

"The buildings named, I believe, are all that were standing west of Mill River at that time, with the exception of the Knox mansion and its out-buildings. The mansion faced the river, and in the rear were eight buildings, arranged in a line extending east and west. It was a very beautiful place, and was occupied by Mrs. Knox, her son Henry and her son-in-law James Swan.

"Swan was the son of Col. Swan, of Revolutionary fame, who was in France at the time of the French Revolution, being captain of a small vessel. At the time of the attempted flight of Louis Philippe, Col. Swan by some means got a portion of the royal furniture on board his craft and made off with it. Some time after, supposing that he would not be recognized, he returned to France. He was, however, contrary to his expectations, detected and thrown into prison where he was confined for thirty years and was at last set free through the intervention of Lafayette. He did not, however, enjoy his liberty any length of time, for he died shortly after.

"Swan and Henry Knox led a very dissipated life. Knox, however, was a kind hearted, pleasant fellow, and when sober, a thorough gentleman. In his after life he reformed.

"From the Knox mansion there was a private road which entered the Main street near where Mr. Sumner's jewelry store, now is. The entrance to this road was protected by a gate opening into Main street, there being a second gate two-thirds of the way down this private road. On each side of this private way were clumps of spruce trees, and at the entrance the road a grove of the same extending to the head of what is now Knox street.

"Mrs. Knox was an arrogant, haughty man and was not a favorite with the people of the vicinity, and many stories are circulating her unpleasant disposition. Near the Knox mansion, to the south, on the bank of the river, was a very ancient cemetery which was an eye-sore to the proud lady. To this burial place the dead were brought for interment from places many miles distant. Here was the grave of the Rev. Robert Retherford, an old Scotch minister, above which was erected a structure of brick on which was a tablet engraved with a heart. This tablet I believe is in Bowdoin College. Well, as I have said, this graveyard was always a source of trouble to Mrs. Knox, and one time, when the General was away, she ordered one of the hired men to tear down the stones and throw them into the river, which, I believe, was done. Two of the slabs from the cemetery are in one of the ship-yards in this town supporting a steam kettle.

"Over the bridge stood the old 'Church on the Hill' and the dwellings around. The Rev. John H. Ingraham preached there at the time. Ingraham married a daughter of Judge Coney, of Augusta. He was at the time rather too fond of his cups, and was prevented from preaching by the Congregationalist denomination. He then became very dissipated, but afterwards reformed and resumed preaching as a Baptist clergyman. In this part of Thomaston was the residence of Dr. Dodge, who died in this year. He was a prominent and popular citizen. It is said that on the 4th of July, he and Henry Knox went to the 'Shore,' as Rockland was then called, and put up at a house of entertainment kept by 'Aunt Polly Spear.' Here they entered upon a wager as to which could eat the most. The doctor ate a quarter of lamb, and that night was stricken with apoplexy and died. His death was regretted by very many. In this locality stand the two Fales houses, one of them occupied by 'Squire David Fales, or, as he was commonly called, 'King' Fales. He was one of the leaders among the people and one of Thomaston's early settlers. David Fales was the father of the present generation of Fales residing in the town. Near by stood the Webb house, which is standing today. I think this includes them all."

The reporter thanked the genial old gentleman for his kindness and bade him good-day.

The newspapers of the state are thawing out in good fashion. The Gardiner Reporter also flourishes before its readers in a new dress of type, and looks first-rate. And the Phillips *Photograph* has put in what it has long been suffering for—a new power press.

BEFORE THE FIRE-PLACE.

Music and Drama.

My cigarette! Can I forget
How my dear pet, in sunny weather,
Sat in the shade of the maple tree,
And rolled the fragrant leaf together?
I sat beside my love and pride
To hold and guide her fingers willing,
While she rolled slow the paper's snow,
Folding my soul in with the filling.

Oh, cigarette! I see her yet,
The smoke wreaths from her red lips rising;
Her dreamy eyes in half surprise,
The gentle sighs her love appraising.
Ah, dainty roll, whose dying soul
Ebbeth out in many a flying billow!
I, too, would burn if I could earn
Upon her lips so sweet a pillow!

Ah, cigarette! The gay enquette
Does long forget the flames are lighted;
And you and I, unthinking by,
Alike are thrown—alike are slighted.
Within all's doubt, 'tis a gift without,
And ran about the window splashes;
My eyes are dim, my fire is out,
And naught is left me but the ashes.

But cigarette! Though never yet
Since thou I've met that fair ideal—
Her dreamy eyes, the sweet perfume
Of all that summer-time is real;
For in my soul I see her roll,
And fold each tiny tube in gladness,
And these still throw a golden glow
Across my musing and my sadness.

ARTEMUS WARD'S FRANKS

How he Tormented McCullough and
Bishop.

Texas Sayings.

Artemus Ward, as almost every one knows, was a practical joker, but he differed from ordinary practical jokers in the fact that he could enjoy his jokes all by himself. Usually, for a practical joke to be a success, or to be enjoyable to the perpetrator, it is necessary that others beside himself should witness it. Ward enjoyed his all by himself. C. B. Bishop, the actor, told us the other day an anecdote illustrative of this peculiarity of Ward.

"The proprietor of the 'Moral Wax Figures' was lecturing when I first met him," said Bishop. "It was in Baltimore, and John McCullough introduced me to him in a restaurant one night, as Ward was taking supper, after delivering his lecture. He and I became on intimate terms at once. It was impossible to know the man without loving him. You felt drawn to him the moment he spoke to you. There was something gentle and lovable about him that was indescribable, but that made his acquaintances feel toward him as they would toward a favorite brother. Ward and I talked together about mutual friends until 2 o'clock in the morning. Then he insisted that I should sleep with him at his hotel. I made several excuses because, although I enjoyed his society, I could see no reason for his request. He begged me, and said that he would consider it a great favor if I would sleep with him, as he was afraid to sleep alone in the dark. I thought it rather an eccentric notion, but I agreed to stay with him.

"It was an exceedingly cold night. Ward said that he wanted the light left burning. After we got to bed I became very sleepy, and told Ward, who was talking a great deal, and who was under the impression that I was asleep, that I thought we had better go to sleep. He said he would go to sleep if I would stop and hand him his trousers.

"I never can sleep," he said, "without my trousers under my head. It soothes me to think that a burglar can't get at my railroad pass or my pocket comb without waking me up."

"He arranged his trousers under his pillow and kept quiet for about two minutes. I was dozing away when he pounced me and asked if I was awake. I turned around and found him sitting in bed, pointing to a silver dollar lying on each knee of his trousers spread before him. He said:

"I can't sleep until that light is out. Now, Bishop, I want to know you to determine whose duty it is to get up and put out the light."

"I told him I lost and put out the light. Then I fixed myself for a good sleep. I had just crossed the threshold of the land of dreams when Ward whispered in my ear:

"Say, don't you like to sleep with your head low? Well, then, lend me your pillow. I can't sleep unless my head is high."

"Another drowsy interval of a few minutes. Bishop, say, Bishop, we are ruining our health. Have you not read Professor Smith on sanitary laws of the bedroom? He says that those who want to live to a good old age must sleep with their heads toward the north. Now, I feel, by the way my blood circulates, that we at this moment have our heads pointing in the direction of the Argentine republic, and that we are both hastening rapidly to the grave. As I don't want to be cut off in the midst of my usefulness, I propose that we turn with our heads the other way."

"We reversed our positions, and I was again wandering off into vague dreamland, when I received a blow in the back that awoke me with a start.

"I think, Bishop, you said you didn't like to lie with your head high; now I do, and if it is all the same to you I would consider it a favor if you would give me that bolster you are resting on."

"If any other man had worried me in that way I would have been angry, but no one could be angry with Ward. If he had asked me to stand on my head I think I would have considered it a favor to be allowed to do so. I gave him the bolster and went to sleep with my head on my elbow. Twice again my companion awoke me, the first time to ask me if I was sure it was in '66, and not in '57, that I made that trip through Arkansas. The second time I awoke Ward was out of bed and was putting on his trousers. I began to think he was insane. His voice seemed to be choked with emotion as he said solemnly:

"Bishop, there is a tide in the affairs of every man—there is a moment when his whole career in life may be influenced. For me that moment has arrived. I want you to stand by me. I must see John McCullough at once. He is asleep in No. 37. He leaves on the 6 A. M. train. There is no time to be lost. Secure a box of matches, and let us seek his room."

"I put on a few clothes, got a box of matches off the bureau, and followed Ward out into the hall. He seemed to be excited. We passed several rooms, then turned to the left into a dark passage. It would have seemed a very unique procession to a stranger. Artemus striding rapidly along in his bare feet, with his suspenders trailing behind, I following, and striking a match at every door, looking for 37.

"At last we found the room. Ward pounded on the door with his knuckles; no answer. You could have heard the clock tick away down in the rotunda. He knocked again. McCullough, in a muffled voice, as if Desdemona had turned the tables on him, and was smothering him with a pillow, said, 'All right.' He evidently thought he was being called for the morning train.

"But it ain't all right," said Ward. "I want to see you. I must see you at once."

"Who's there?" said McCullough.

"Don't prevaricate, Mac. Come to the door; I want to see you," said Ward.

"McCullough got up, opened the door about six inches, and stuck his head out.

"Ward struck a sulphur match, and, holding it up so McCullough got the benefit of its fumes, said, in what he used to call a low-spirited voice:

"I hate to disturb you, but—John, do you honestly believe that leprosy can be cured?"

"McCullough shut the door with a bang, and we went back to our room without a word. Ward never smiled. He rolled into bed, sighed, and went to sleep. It was then too late for me to expect any sleep, so I dressed and left.

"Ward never mentioned the matter afterward. He seemed to get all the enjoyment his system needed in witnessing my annoyance."

THE QUEEN'S OLD SERVANT.

John Brown began his service in the royal family as a gillie in 1849, and was elected by Prince Albert and the queen to go with Her Majesty's carriage. He was with Victoria continually during her life in the Highlands of Scotland from 1848 to 1861, entering the service of the royal pair permanently in 1851, when his duty was to lead the queen's pony on her excursions. After the death of the prince consort in 1861, Victoria became more than ever attached to her humble Scotch servant, and in December, 1865, she promoted him to the position of personal attendant or body guard to herself. From that time until his death the queen never appeared in public without John Brown, and he followed her everywhere. His wishes were often much more potent than those of the members of the court, and whenever he was ill a Scotch physician was brought from Scotland to attend him because John had no faith in English medical skill. Of late years Brown's overbearing and dictatorial manners have caused a good deal of unfavorable comment among the nobility and others, whom he annoyed when they were visiting the queen. He was not liked by the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Edinburgh, who complained that he did not know his place; but the more he was snubbed by nobles and princes the more graciously the queen smiled upon him and added to the favors she bestowed on him. Among the special favors granted him was the exclusive right to shoot over some of the royal preserves, and quite recently the queen threw open the state apartments at Windsor, at his request, for the mayor of Windsor, after having refused to do so for others of high rank. John Brown proved an invaluable man to the queen's household, and his personal attachment to his mistress was undoubted. His personal anxiety on her account amounted almost to a mania. It is said that he was greatly worried two years ago when the queen was shot at by a lunatic, because he had not been able to prevent the shot from being fired, and because the man was captured by strangers in the crowd instead of by himself. He also worried greatly because he was not present to prevent the queen from falling on the stairway a few days ago, and he blamed himself for the bad effect of the drive which she subsequently took, although Her Majesty had insisted on going out in spite of his opposition. John Brown was not treated by the queen as a mere servant. He was rather a friend and confidential adviser. He was not of importance enough to be admitted to the royal table, but he was too great a man to deal with the servants of the household, and the result was that when the queen travelled three lunches had to be prepared—one for the royal party, one for the servants, and one for John Brown. It is said that John, with the proverbial Highland shrewdness, feathered his nest well during the long years of his service. A recent London letter, speaking of him, shows the familiarity which existed between him and the queen, and the trouble which it caused at court. "Ladies in waiting of exalted rank," it says, "have rebelled openly against the breach of etiquette his familiarity has created, and refused to be made a party to it; but, snubbed by them, he was only the more graciously treated by his royal mistress. He follows the queen like a shadow from palace to palace, in public and in private, behind her chair at her meals, in the rumble of her carriage in her drives, lending over to exchange a few words, and calmly possessing himself of her field glass to inspect some distant manoeuvre at a review." The queen herself, writing of John Brown in 1867, in a footnote in her "Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," says, "His attention, care and faithfulness cannot be exceeded, and the state of my health, which of late years has been sorely tried and weakened, renders such qualifications most valuable, and, indeed, most needful, in a constant attendant upon all occasions. He has all the independence and elevated feelings peculiar to the Highland race, and is singularly straightforward, simple-minded, kind-hearted and disinterested, always ready to oblige, and of a discretion rarely to

be met with." Brown was a heavily-built, fine-looking Scotchman, six feet one inch in height, with a broad chest and a well-developed muscle. He had a large, full face and high forehead, a well-shaped head, with gray hair at the sides, well brushed up to hide the bald spot on top. His appearance and his devotion to the queen caused him to be known throughout England as the "Watch Dog."

HERE AND THERE.

The making of wax-paper, for wrapping caramels, is a large business.

It is estimated that nine out of ten English books pay for ink, paper and covering.

At a stenographic exhibition in Paris twenty-four different systems of shorthand are on view. Among other curiosities, there is a postcard containing 44,000 words.

A type foundry of the Burmese character is about to be established at Rangoon to meet the demand arising from the increased amount of printing in the vernacular.

Owing to the opposition of the relatives of the late Charles Dickens, the collection of his earlier plays and poems, announced for publication in London, is to be suppressed.

The managers of the Royal Library at Stockholm, are about to sell 3,000 duplicates of old and very rare books, principally German. Most of them were among the spoils of the Thirty Years' War.

Of the \$235,000 assigned to the National Library in the French budget this year, \$46,000 is for binding and \$100,000 for cataloguing. The process of isolating the library from other buildings has cost over \$1,500,000.

An edition of *Lucy of Mr. Blackmore's* novel, "Lorna Doone," is about to be published. This will be the twenty-first edition of the book. Young novelists may be comforted by the fact that "Lorna Doone" went begging among the publishers for a long time.

The value of printers ink has long been appreciated by persistent advertisers, but not until lately has it been discovered that it is better than a policeman. A thief entered the office of a Michigan paper, fell head first into a barrel of ink, and was held until he was black in the face.

The rage for old books in the London market is so great among the foreign collectors, especially the Americans, that the English supply is in danger of being exhausted. At the same time, the rage for "Americana" is so great in the United States that nothing in the book line sells quite as well.

A new edition of Shakespeare, printed verbatim from the folio of 1623, is to be published by William Patterson, of Edinburgh. It will be illustrated by a number of etchings, and will be published in eight large octavo volumes. The impressions will be limited to 785 copies, each of which will be numbered. It may interest people of literary tastes to learn that a biography of George Eliot is about to be published. The writer is Miss Mathilde Blind, and the work is to be the initial volume of the forthcoming series of "Eminent Women," to be edited by Mr. John H. Ingram. The volume will give, for the first time, a faithful account of George Eliot's early life, and much of her unknown literary labors, and furnish new and interesting correspondence.

It is related of Charles Nodier that he went one day, in Paris, from one dealer in second hand-books to another, trying to complete a collection. In the box belonging to a shabby little old man, at the corner of the Pont des Arts, he found it—a Schreivillins of 1671. Fancying he knew what kind of a person he was dealing with, he said, carelessly, "What do you want for this rubbish? I'll give you thirty sous." "Thirty sous?" said the old man, with horror. "Rubbish! Why, M. Nodier—" "What, you know my name?" said Nodier, highly flattered. "Oh, who is there who does not know the name of the learned, accomplished Academician to whom we owe so many delightful works? But thirty sous for a vermillion edition, which, although I will not compare it with the Venice Aldine of 1501, is not less remarkable than the Amsterdam edition of 1684!" Nodier put a number of biblical questions to him, in a manner that completed his surprise. "Have you seen," he then asked, "the new edition of Juvenal, which Achaire, the first Latinist of the day, has just brought out?" The old man seemed a little confused. "The fact is, monsieur," he said at last, "I am Achaire."

A book on Dr. O. W. Holmes, containing a bibliography and a critical study of his works, as well as much biographical information concerning him, has just been completed by Mr. W. S. Kennedy, whose volume on Whittier appeared not long ago. It would be interesting to know what these authors think of publications so suggestive of the obituary.

The art of shorthand is, it appears, to be superseded by one of the queerest inventions on record. The revolution is to be effected by means of a machine called a "glossograph," consisting of six revolvers, forming a sort of cage, each communicating with a tracing pencil. The use to be made of the "glossograph" is rather curious. While the orator or lecturer is holding forth, the reporter is to repeat the words of the speaker with his tongue in the cage. Thus the quickest conversation, some London journals tell us, may be taken down with ease. The ludicrous aspect which this new invention assumes may be an obstacle to its adoption.

IT WILL DO IT EVERY TIME.

Carrie! what am I to do? my hands are awfully chapped and sore; I did not sleep any last night, they ached so.

Carrie! Pearl's White Glycerine will cure you instantly, my dear, and if you will use P. W. G. Soap and no other for the toilet, you will never be troubled with chapped hands.

A is the best letter in the alphabet for a deaf woman, for it makes her hear.

YOU CAN BE CURED, if you buy the true "L. F." Almond Bitters, always having the large trade mark "L. F."

THE LABOR OF AUTHORSHIP.

David Livingstone said: "Those who have never carried a book through the press can form no idea of the amount of toil it involves. The process has increased my respect for authors and authoresses a thousand fold—I think I would rather cross the African continent again than undertake to write another book."

"For the statistics of the negro population of South America alone," says Robert Dale Owen, "I examined more than a hundred and fifty volumes."

Another author tells us that he wrote paragraphs and whole pages of his book as many as forty and fifty times.

It is said of one of Longfellow's poems that it was written in four weeks, but that he spent six months in correcting and cutting it down.

Bulwer declared that he had rewritten some of his briefer productions as many as eight or ninety times before their publication.

One of Tennyson's pieces was rewritten fifty times.

John Owen was twenty years on his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews;" Gibbon on his "Decline and Fall," twenty years; Adam Clarke on his "Commentary," twenty-six years.

Carlyle spent fifteen years on his "Frederick the Great."

A great deal of time is consumed in reading before some books are prepared. George Eliot read one thousand books before she wrote "Daniel Deronda." Allison read 2,000 books before he completed his history. It is said of another that he read 20,000 books and only wrote two books.

Some write out of a full soul, and it seems to be only a small effort for them to produce a great deal. This was true of Emerson and Harriet Martineau. They both wrote with wonderful facility. These "moved on winged utterances," they threw the whole force of their being into their creations.

Others wait for moods, and then accomplish much. Lowell said:

"Now, I've a notion, if a poet
Beat up for themes, his voice will show it;
I wait for subjects that hunt me,
By day or night won't let me be,
And hang around me like a curse,
Till they have made me into verse."

BOYS AND BAD COMPANY.

Hartford Times.

Boys and young men with predilections for evil associations might profit by Judge Eggleston's talk to a young man in the police court this morning. He was up for committing a breach of the peace while under the influence of liquor. "I am going to let you go this time," said the court, "but I want you to heed what I say. Your evil habits will be the ruin of you. You are going to the bad as fast as any young man ever went in the City of Hartford. It is but a short time since I knew you as an industrious boy in —'s store. I have watched you since that time, and if you keep on in your present course I can predict your end. You will come here again and be sent to jail, and finally bring up in Westfield. Only a year or two ago you were well-dressed and respectable. Now look at yourself, and think over what I have said."

Daniel Webster and Lord Brougham.

Mr. Webster was an admirable raconteur, and some of his visits to England were very interesting. One morning in London, after a breakfast with Rogers, the banker poet, he left the house in company with the celebrated Sydney Smith, and as they passed the door of Lord Brougham, Smith proposed a call, in which Mr. Webster assented. On entering, Smith introduced Mr. Webster as "Mr. Clay." Now, Mr. Clay had not long before denounced Lord Brougham in the United States Senate, so, to use Mr. Webster's words: "Lord Brougham did not say a word to Mr. Clay, nor Mr. Clay to Lord Brougham." Smith and Webster soon took their leave, and as they were crossing St. James Park, the former all at once became silent and then asked: "Did I not introduce you to Lord Brougham as Mr. Clay?" "Certainly you did," replied Mr. Webster. No more was said on the subject, but Smith soon excused himself. That afternoon Mr. Webster found a card from Lord Brougham inscribed "For Mr. Webster," and they became intimate friends.

WHAT TO READ.

Are you deficient in any thing? Read the Bible.

Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe and Mackenzie.

Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of President Edwards' works.

Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes and the Life of Washington.

Are you deficient in powers of reasoning? Read Chillingworth, Bacon and Locke.

Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton, Akenside, Burke and Shakespeare.

Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montaigne, the Federalist, Webster and Calhoun.

Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Thompson, Gray, Goldsmith, Pope, Cowper, Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French and English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. cwl3441

The death of Postmaster-General Howe leaves in active public life only three men who, with him, occupied seats in the United States Senate when President Lincoln called it together in special session at the outbreak of the war. They are Senators Anthony and Sherman, and Daniel Clark, United States District Judge for New Hampshire. Not more than half a dozen other members of that Senate are now living, among them being Mr. Doolittle, who was then Mr. Howe's colleague. The Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, and the Chaplain, Dr. Byron Sanderland, also yet survive.

Mrs. F. A. Gower, whose maiden name was Lillian Norton, and who has won the hearts of opera-goers in Paris under the name of Mlle. Nordica, gave up her superb situation at the Grand Opera House, Paris, "on principle." Formerly as fiancée and later as the wife of the man of her choice, she consistently and persistently objected to love-making on the stage as the French public demands it shall be done. She would allow no actual kissing or hugging. This offended the audience, and greatly displeased M. Gounod, in whose *Faust* she was singing. So at last the managers said to her: "You must allow yourself to be caressed, bona fide, or you must resign." With native Yankee pluck she answered: "Resign it is, then." Her husband, of course, was delighted, and now the happy young couple have lots of fun at the opera, watching the performances of other prima donnas, who can't sing as well as Mrs. Gower, but whose lips and waists are not so jealously guarded.

PARSONS



PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 PILL each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Send for pamphlet FREE.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for External and Internal use) will instantaneously cure these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Hens and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. We furnish it in 24 lb. cans, price \$1.00. By mail, \$1.20.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN by virtue of an execution in favor of Mary J. Prescott, in the County of Knox, against Charles W. Snow, formerly of Rockland, aforesaid, and (unless sooner redeemed) will be sold by public auction at the sheriff's office in the Court House, at Rockland, in said County, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1883, at two o'clock in the afternoon, five shares in the capital stock of the Cobb Line Corporation, having its office and place of business in Rockland, said shares being numbered 296 and per certificate.

Dated at Rockland this twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1883.

W. S. IRISH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN by virtue of an execution in favor of Stephen F. Prescott, in the County of Knox, against Charles W. Snow, formerly of Rockland, aforesaid, and (unless sooner redeemed) will be sold by public auction at the sheriff's office in the Court House, at Rockland, in said County, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1883, at two o'clock in the afternoon, five shares in the capital stock of the Cobb Line Corporation, having its office and place of business in Rockland, said shares being numbered 296 and per certificate.

Dated at Rockland this twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1883.

W. S. IRISH, Sheriff.

To the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Knox.

THE petition of William C. T. Low, Administrator on the estate of A. T. Low, late of Rockland, in the County of Knox, deceased, testates, respectfully represent, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of twelve hundred dollars. The said administrator therefore requests that he may be empowered, agree to law, to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as may be required to satisfy said debts and demands, with incidental charges.

W. C. LOW.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held in Rockland, on the third Tuesday of March, 1883.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with the order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the third Tuesday of April next, in the *Courier-Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sw10 E. M. WOOD, Judge.

A true copy—Attest—B. K. KALLOCH, Register.

SHIPPING TAGS,

With and Without Strings,

PRINTED AT THE

Courier-Gazette Printing House.

GRIMES' PATENT PERFECT CLOSURE

FOR SALE BY

N. A. & S. H. Burpee, Rockland, Me.

Railroads & Steamboats.

KNOX AND LINCOLN RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 16,

TRAIN WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:
PASSENGER.—Leave Rockland at 8.15 A. M. and 1.15 P. M. Arriving in Bath at 10.55 A. M. and 3.50 P. M.
Leave Bath at 8.45 A. M. and 3.20 P. M. Arriving in Rockland at 11.30 A. M. and 5.55 P. M.
FREIGHT.—Leave Rockland at 3.30 P. M. Arrive in Bath at 10.30. Leave Bath at 11.30 A. M. Arrive in Rockland at 4.40 P. M.

C. A. COOMBS, Supt.

Maine Central Railroad.

Commencing June 18, 1882.

PASSENGER trains leave Bath at 10.25 A. M., after arrival of train leaving Rockland at 8.15 A. M., connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston, Farmington, Augusta, Skowhegan and Bangor; at Yarmouth with G. T. Ry.; at Westbrook with P. & R. at B. & M. Junction with train on Boston & Maine, and at Portland with trains on Eastern Railroad, arriving in Boston 4.55 P. M.
Morning train leaves Portland 7.00; arrives at Bath 8.30 A. M., connecting to Rockland.
Through Trains leave Portland, 1.20 P. M., after arrival of trains from Boston; arrive at Bath, 5.00 P. M., connecting to Rockland.
Freight Trains each way daily.

PAYSON TUCKER, Supt.

Steamer Mt. Desert.

Boston and Bangor Steamship Co.

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

On and after Saturday, March 24th, Steamer MOUNT DESERT.

CAPT. DAVID ROBINSON.

Will make two trips per week until further notice, between Rockland, Bar Harbor, Sullivan and intermediate landings, as follows:

Leave Rockland THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, on arrival of steamers from Boston.
Returning, leaves Sullivan MONDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock A. M., touching as above, and connecting with steamers for Boston same evenings.

O. A. KALLOCH, Agent, Rockland.
GALVIN AUSTIN, General Freight Agent.
JAMES LITTLEFIELD, Supt., Boston. 10

BOSTON AND BANGOR STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON, ROCKLAND and BANGOR

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after March 19th, Three Trips Per Week.

THE COURIER-GAZETTE

By PORTER & FULLER.

After passing a vote to exempt the Limerock Railroad from taxation, it is suddenly remembered that the City Council has nothing to do with the matter, anyway, but that it is controlled by the state. However, it showed that the hearts of our people beat in the right place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THOMASTON.

The Jollities had a crowded house Saturday night.

The walls of the law office of A. P. Gould have been tinted.

Silas W. Masters has added three horses to his livery stock.

C. A. Leighton has returned from his tour through the Western States.

The ice is mostly out of Mill River, and snailshells are anxiously looked for.

W. W. Barlow has returned from Kentucky, where he has been employed since last fall.

Mrs. Harvey Mills and daughter Eda are in Boston, where the latter is attending school.

George W. Jacobs has returned from Merrimack, Mass., where he has been at work the past winter.

John C. Robinson returned yesterday to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Boston.

Schooner Seventy-Six arrived today with five oak timbers for Sam'l Watts & Co.'s new schooner.

Mrs. Almira Hills, widow of the late Edward Hills, and family have moved to Cambridge, Mass.

The Thomaston Cornet Band has been reorganized, and will probably be ready to furnish music for Decoration Day.

George W. Berry is over looking around, and getting ready to commence farming at his place on Brooklyn Heights.

Capt. John N. Brown, (Knox St.), and Capt. D. J. Hodgman (Green St.), are each placing bay windows on their houses.

Mrs. R. J. McPhail (nee Olive Shibles) returned last evening from a visit to her brother, W. M. Shibles, at Lynn, Mass.

Some of the rooms at the Knox Hotel are being painted and papered, evidently getting ready for summer travel.

Ship John T. Berry, Capt. N. B. Jordan, arrived at Liverpool 8th inst., after a passage of 150 days from San Francisco.

Capt. Samuel Watts is to be married to-day to Mrs. Emily Robbins, of Boston, at the residence of her father, Capt. William Jordan, in that city.

Col. Henry S. Osgood, of the board of Inspectors, visited the Maine State Prison Friday and Saturday of last week. He was accompanied by Major S. J. Gallagher, of Augusta.

District Deputy Grand Master Wiggin will visit Orient Lodge this evening, and there will be work on the 3d degree. A general attendance is desired. After work the craft will be called from labor to refreshment.

Ship William A. Campbell, Capt. Halsey Hathorn, arrived at New York 2d inst from Liverpool. Mrs. Hathorn and two children came home Saturday. Osgood Catland, mate of the ship, arrived here Saturday.

The members of R. H. Counce Engine Co., gave a complimentary supper Friday evening to the ladies who have oftentimes helped them. The attendance was large, and the time a pleasant one. After the supper a social dance was enjoyed.

The cylinder-head in the engine at the McLeary quarry, on the New Road, blew out Wednesday, tearing out the side of the building and producing other damages. Fortunately no one was injured, but a delay in work was induced.

Ship Kendrick Fish, Capt. B. J. Henry, arrived at Hampton Roads 7th inst from Liverpool. This ship will come to Sandy Hook for orders. Capt. Henry will come home and Capt. Halver A. Hyler will take command of the ship.

Capt. Edwin Watts, of bark Minnie M. Watts, will arrive home this evening from New York, where his wife is taking in cargo for Portland, Oregon. His wife and two children, who came home last Friday, are at the residence of E. W. Robinson, Knox street. Their son, Willie Watts, is sick with an attack of pneumonia at Mr. Robinson's.

George Tuttle and Master Geo. Richards adopted a novel way to a clamming. They got on to an ice cake in Mill River, and taking poles pushed themselves down the river, where they dug their clams, putting them on to the ice cake, they returned by the same propelling power, and safely landed in the Mill River, bringing home a nice mess of those liveables.

Arthur W. Hall of Rockland is about to canvas Thomaston for the sale of Hon. J. G. Blaine's new book, "Twenty Years of Congress." The work is in two volumes, and its publication is an event in American literature. It is not a book of a partisan character, but deals with affairs of national character, and is destined to have an enormous sale. Mr. Hall will be pleased to receive orders for the work.

Depositions have been taken the past week before Joseph E. Moore, Esq. in the claim of the owners of the bark Glenhaven, against the government, under the Geneva award act. The Glenhaven was in command of the late Capt. James Watts, and was destroyed by the rebel steamer Tallahassee during the late unpleasantness. Clarence Hale, Esq. of Portland, for the owners, and W. H. White, of Lewiston, represented the government.

The amount of vessel tonnage to be built in Thomaston this season, will not be so large as that of last year. Samuel Watts & Company will build a large ship, and a three masted schooner. S. S. Gerry & Co. will build three masted schooner. Dunn & Elliott have a three masted schooner on the stocks partially completed, and will build another vessel of like class. There will be no vessel built in the O'Brien yard this season.

The Congregationalist choir and entertainment held at Union Hall, last week, was all that its friends could desire, receiving in a pecuniary point of view satisfactory encouragement. The proceeds are to be devoted towards providing music for the Congregationalist church. The tableaux presented on each evening were beautiful and attractive. The singing by the Rockland male quartette was duly appreciated as it ought to have been. The solo by Miss Aggie Fales, the little daughter of Eugene Fales, was sweet and charming. The principal feature, however, was the singing by Mrs. Libbie Clark Cushing, who came home from Portland, where she is engaged as the soprano singer at the First Parish Church in that city, to take part in, and to assist at this fair and entertainment.

Mrs. Cushing sang superbly, and with excellent taste and power. It was the theme of general remark that this artist had improved (if possible) greatly, since she last sang before a Thomaston audience. Mrs. Cushing is giving much satisfaction in Portland, and is deservedly popular. This is a satisfaction to her many friends.

CAMDEN.

Our people are beginning to do their spring work.

Fred Aldes is going into the sewing machine business.

Last week there were shipped to Portland 800 casks lime.

The Methodists have resumed work in their church and hope to have it completed by July 1st.

The G. A. R. Post celebrated the surrender of Gen. Lee Monday by a camp fire and other appropriate ceremonies.

Whitmore & Clark's Minstrels gave one of their usually good entertainments at Megunticook Hall Monday evening.

The old barber house on Chestnut street, which so many have expected to see fall to pieces is soon to be torn down.

A. M. Judson is building a house at the southerly entrance to his summer residence for the use of his hired man and family.

Miss Abby O. Brackett, formerly of Lincoln, will not visit of Cambridgeport, Va., is on a visit to the family of Frank Knowlton.

Our enterprising J. S. Cleveland, not to be outdone by a northern climate, brought fresh greens to our markets last Saturday.

Hanse Parker has been placing a steam boiler and engine on wheels for the purpose of job work such as sawing wood, hoisting &c.

Rudolph Bowers, who has been spending a portion of the winter with his daughter in Thomaston, returned home last week, Monday.

Prof. A. R. Danton is doing considerable gratuitous work in our schools, calculated to increase the benefits of his last winter's lessons in writing.

That splendid clock built by Nate Young and won by Alf. Martz some time ago, has been purchased by B. F. Adams, and placed in his new store, just where it belongs.

Knowlton Bros. have been engaged for some time in perfecting the locking gear of a ship's windlass. They have finally succeeded in so improving on this part of a windlass that it can be locked and unlocked in any position whatever. They applied for a patent and last Tuesday received official notice that their claim was allowed.

Many of our citizens have a most charming display of flowering house plants in their front windows. The most noticeable among these are at Rev. A. Church, on High street, Mrs. Ely Tibbatts, Washington street, and Ed. Gibson, Elm street, all of which are such as those who are fond of flowers may feast the eyes upon.

Dr. R. M. Barrett is a mechanical genius. He is the maker and inventor of several important devices calculated to more nearly perfect the dental art. His latest ingenuity shows itself in his turning to account the electrical motor which John Berry had applied to his heavy sewing machine but found the power insufficient. Anyone also would have made this motor stationary and run a cord from it to his tooth excavator machine. But Dr. Barrett, suspends the motor in front of the patient, attaches the flexible portion of the drill to it, and connects the motor with a six cell battery, and it works like a charm. He has also attached to it a revolving fan to be used in warm weather for the comfort of the patient.

ROCKPORT.

Jacob Richards is very sick with lung fever.

About 375 cords of wood have been landed on the wharves this week.

E. A. Martin has had a stable built across the street from the Rockport Ice Co.'s lumber house, where he will keep his delivery team.

The singing-school gave an entertainment in Union Hall, Thursday night, but owing to the storm there was a small number present. They will repeat it next Wednesday.

There was a large crowd at the skating rink last Tuesday night. Vazie's skintail band played some fine music. The club would do well to secure the services of the band for every night.

Capt. Geo. Harkness has been in Boston for a few days on business. Mrs. P. B. Cooper is in Boston, buying a stock of fancy goods for the spring trade. Mrs. Helen Wheeler is visiting in Boston.

Sch. Regina listed on to Carleton, Norwood & Co.'s wharf with about 50 cords of wood in her hold, doing considerable damage to the wharf, and straining the vessel quite badly.

Schooner Romer, from Bucksport, loaded with kiln wood, in coming into the harbor yesterday morning struck on a ledge, but floated off without much damage. While trying to get her off William Dix, 56 years old, got overboard and was drowned. The crew were unable to recover the body, which floated out to sea.

A rock team belonging to H. L. Shepherd, fell over a steep bank between the shipyard and G. E. Carleton's kiln. There was no damage done to speak of. The bank was from 15 to 20 feet high, and no one would ever suppose that a span of horses attached to a heavy load could fall down such a place without breaking everything all up.

Mrs. Emma Fuller met with an unlucky mishap last Thursday night, while going home from the singing school concert. It was very dark, and just as she got on the sidewalk near the western end of the bridge, she walked into the ditch and found herself in a deep pool of water. She floundered around some time and would perhaps have been drowned if help had not arrived in the shape of a young man who soon extricated her from the water.

Sunday about 11 a. m. Mrs. Sarah Burgess, a widow, daughter of C. C. Carey, of this village, about 40 years of age, committed suicide by taking bed-bug poison. She died about 3 p. m. in great distress. She came home from Camden where she had been at work in the wool mill about two weeks ago, her mind much unsettled, excited by religion and a fear that God would not forgive her past sins. Insanity was the probable cause.

The following story was told to the writer by an eye witness, for a fact. A man in this place wanted to buy some sheep. Knowing that a certain farmer lived near the water, he went to see him. When he arrived at the place, he saw eight or ten dead sheep lying about the barnyard. Twenty or thirty sheep were in the barn, some of them in the last stage of starvation. A cow was lying on the barn floor, too weak to get on her feet. An ox had just died—the other ox was too thin to cast a shadow. The farmer had just got about half a ton of meadow hay, (poor at that) somewhere in the neighborhood, and this was the only thing he had for his sheep to eat. The man asked the farmer if he wanted to swap his sheep for a cow. The farmer replied "that he guessed he didn't want another cow." He then asked if he would sell his sheep. The farmer said that he didn't want to part with his sheep. If this be true, and there is no doubt but that it is, why do not the neighbors put a stop to such an atrocity?

MARINE.—Sch. Isabella Lewis of Westport arrived 2nd.—Sch. Clyde, Hope arrived 3d with wood for Carleton, Norwood & Co. Sch. Regina, Carter arrived from St. John N. B. with wood for Carleton, Norwood & Co. Sch. Prescott, Enghart arrived 3d from St. John N. B. with wood. Sch. Tell, Kellar, sailed 4th.—Sch. Mariel, Andersor, arrived 2d from Portland to load with lime for Carleton, Norwood & Co.—Sch. Mary J. Elliott, Read, arrived 2d after a load of lime but failed in getting a load. She sailed 3d for Rockland.—Sch. Clyde, Hope, sailed 4th.—Sch. Gazelle, Hart, arrived from Belfast, wood 4th for Boston lime laden.—Sch. Isabella, Lewis sailed 4th.—Sch. Nellie Bowers, Spear, was reported the 4th at Delaware Breakwater, Carlenas.—Sch. Regina, Carter, sailed 6th.—Sch. Prescott, Enghart, sailed 6th.—Sch. Lewis B. French, Newman, arrived 4th from Boothbay, kiln wood for Carleton, Norwood & Co.—Sch. Young, T. B. Mone, colored, arrived 4th from Bath, wood for G. F. Burgess.—Sch. Radiant, Hardy, sailed 4th for Boston lime laden.—Sch. Isabella, Lewis sailed 4th.—Sch. George Albert Stover arrived 6th from Belfast with a load of lime barrels for Shepherd, Jones & Co.—Sch. Sarah Hill, Robinson arrived 6th from Portland.—Sch. Ripley, Beal, arrived 6th from Boston with freight for Camden.—Sch. Lewis B. French, Newman, sailed 6th.—Sch. Willis B. Shepherd, Rogers, sailed 6th for Fernandina, Fla. with 622 tons of ice.—Sch. Edward Rice, Cooper, sailed 6th for Boston lime laden.—Sch. Hattie L. Sheets, Dale, sailed 7th with ice for Newbern N. C.—Sch. James Young from Boston and Sch. Sattila from Bath are bound here to load with ice for Carleton & Co.—Sch. St. John, T. B. Mone, colored, arrived 8th from Bath towed by steam tug Addie Dingley of Bath.—Sch.

H. S. Boynton, Heal, arrived 8th from New York, with a load of lumber for Carleton & Co.—Capt. T. W. Spear has gone home in the Sch. Hattie L. Sheets.—Sch. Silas McLean, Morrill is bound from Roundout to Boston with cement at 23cts. instead of pig iron as reported last week.

APPLETON.

G. W. Gushue returned to Boston last Friday.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Warren is visiting friends in Appleton. Nellie is looking nicely.

"Sammy" Couch says he has a mill privilege (on George's river) to give away. Who speaks first.

The Appleton House came near being burned a week ago by sparks catching on the roof. It took fire twice, but was put out, (the fire not the house) by V. O. Kellar. The fire engine was not out.

There have been a great many deaths this winter, especially among the old people of the community. Being a few miles from home Friday last, I heard of two deaths that I have not seen noticed. One was Mrs. Myra (Kimball) Hart, wife of Joel Hart, who died in January of consumption, the other Mrs. Butler, wife of Mathias Butler, of Union, who died three weeks ago yesterday (Monday), aged 87 years, 11 mos., 7 days.

THE SICK.—Enos Mitchell has been sick since January with a bad cold. He has a racking cough.—Nathaniel Kimball is sick.—Veranus Pease has been sick, but is much better.—Mrs. Foss is sick.—Lucy Wentworth has lost another child, an infant.—Nelson Moody has been sick almost a week with pneumonia, but was better at last accounts.—Chas. H. Messer's youngest child has been very sick, but is improving in health.—A. J. Hawkes' boy has been sick.—Mrs. John Arnold is sick.—Mrs. Lucius Taylor has been sick several weeks.—Zebedee Simmons has been quite feeble for some time.—Mrs. Margaret Wiley, Mrs. Lucie Gushue, Mrs. Alvin Sherman and A. A. Gushue are improving.

OWLS HEAD.

Jacob Merriam is sick.

Capt. Ezekiel Tolman is at home.

Mrs. Emma Colamore is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Emma Hall is stopping here a few days.

Wm. A. Post has bought the late Johnson Pillsbury estate, paying \$500.

Anthony Dyer has bought the late Johnson Pillsbury's horse and wagon.

Grasshoppers were seen by several here last week. Saturday's snow storm must have caused them to lay low.

Capt. Rodney Arey has sold his interest in the Able 8. Emery to Lewis Arey and J. J. Emery. Capt. Stephen Foster will command her.

The rear axle of the Owl's Head stage broke Saturday, while going from the main road to the stable, after having landed a heavy load of passengers.

A few days ago our light keeper heard a bullet whizz past his head. Someone on board a vessel was firing at birds, and aimed too high. The keeper gave them some instructions.

One of our boys on board the Nahum Chapin writes: "The lumber we brought here is to fence ostrich farms. Their eggs are worth \$7 a dozen. Our friend Bert, better send and get a dozen and set a hen."

In a letter received from Capt. Seth C. Arey last week from South America, he writes: "I have a fine crew; every thing goes on pleasantly. Most of the vessels here have had trouble with their crews." Just remember that Capt. Arey's crew are Owl's Headers.

HOPE.

Sylvanus Bowley takes the town's poor at \$47.

Pierre Barrett is making his annual visit to New York.

Mrs. Handley and daughter have been visiting in Belfast.

Our butchers are having quite a lively time in speeking first for the little veal.

Mrs. Handley met with quite a loss, in the death of a sow with fifteen young pigs.

Selectman Metcalf has been around taking the valuation, and administering the oath to all who do not refuse.

The Corner and Payson School Districts, have held their meetings. W. H. Bartlett is agent for the former, and B. H. Carleton for the latter.

The event of the week has been the coming among us of the "Faith Healers." They held meetings Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at the home of Mrs. Judson Gould, and Wednesday evening at the hall, for the public, besides using the most of the balance of their time in visiting in the vicinity, those too ill to come to them. Several came in from adjoining towns either to be healed themselves or to request visits to sick friends. The meetings were largely attended, and very much interest was manifested. They preached and denounced the "Time" and simply preached the "word." If asked any questions on doctrinal points, they answer, "That is not our business, our business is to heal the sick."

SOUTH UNION.

S. W. Jones has bought a fine horse of his brother in Fairfield.

At the meeting of the reform club, J. L. Bradford was elected president, and Mrs. Bradford president of the Ladies Aid, and Mrs. Willard Robbins secretary.

SICK. Mrs. William Hart was very sick last week with pneumonia, but is now some better. Capt. Wingo is gradually failing.—Mrs. Capt. Welt is some better.

I. H. Cunningham has moved into the house owned by the J. M. Gleason estate. C. N. Fogler has also moved again into the house formerly occupied by A. J. Young.

Mrs. W. E. Cobb of the Rural House, Union, has a fine plant called "YOUTH and DOUGLAS." The leaves are of different colors, some being nearly white while others are dark green.

A meeting was held at the town house Monday the 2nd to organize a hearse association, quite a number being present. E. R. Joy was chosen president; Warren Hills, secretary; and Susan, Silas Haws, and W. J. Jones, trustees. All who contributed towards the new hearse a few years ago are members of the association.

Dr. Pierson and wife, the "Faith doctors" from Boston, came to Capt. Crowell's last Friday. A bible meeting was held at the house Saturday afternoon, and another meeting at the Methodist chapel Sunday afternoon, a large number being present. We saw quite a number there who are not in the habit of attending meetings. Mr. P. made remarks on different passages of scripture, after which he gave any one an opportunity of asking questions upon the subject, which she would try to answer. The doctors believe there is no need of any one being sick, for if they have faith in God that they will be cured, and will give any one of different colors. Mrs. Libbey, who was cured in Belfast. She was bed-ridden two years and a half. In a few days she walked down stairs three times a day to her meals. Meetings were held at the So. Union school house Monday afternoon. Mrs. E. Crowell, Jr., who was afflicted with heart disease, testified that she is "every whit made whole," both body and spirit.

WARREN.

Snails have come.

Now for a new Engine House.

Geo. Oliver offers his new house for sale. No corn canning factory this year, for us.

Jason Spear has gone to Washington, D. C. There is talk of a shut down in the shoe shop for a short time.

The powder mills sent off a schooner load of powder last week.

The saw mill at the village started up last week with a crew of six men.

Ed. Stevens has the lumber for his house on the spot, and will soon build.

Rev. Mr. Dutton exchanged with Rev. Mr. Ford, of Walpole, Sunday.

Mrs. Almira Perkins, who was stricken with apoplexy, died Friday and was buried Sunday.

Mrs. Milliken has rented her place to Frank Overlock and will go to Nashua, N. H., to reside.

WASHINGTON.

"Bud" Sherman has received \$800, for his arrears of pension and four dollars a month hereafter.

Mr. Nevens, our landlord sold a fine bay horse Friday, to Augustus Wellman of this town for \$125, which was a good trade for Mr. Wellman.

Dr. George E. McCurdy is sick at his father's, where he is attended by Dr. Alice of Union. He is better. Dr. McCurdy will locate at Searsmont. A fine opening for a physician exists in this town, probably none better in the state. Dr. O. W. Burns left Monday for Wisconsin.

On Sunday morning the dwelling house, all staid with section of the furniture of George H. Worthing, were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. When first seen fire was escaping from the roof. There was an insurance of \$700 on the whole property which will cover the loss.

Mails are now running on Augusta and Searsmont route after ancient custom, that is to say, the old mail facilities are restored. Now the mail leaves Augusta on the arrival of afternoon train. Our people feel thankful to Postmaster Manley of Augusta for finally accomplishing this much needed reform. "Joe" knows how to do it, and we are for him every time. He is our man for Congress.

The Union cheese and two of our citizens have disagreed and in a serious manner too. This time it was Saturday. Obed Luce and his son Willie were at work at the mill all day, and about noon, desiring a lunch, they sent to the store of J. L. Burns for crackers and cheese, which they ate. In the evening they were both taken violently sick requiring the immediate attendance of a physician, who pronounced it a case of alarming symptoms saying they were poisoned in consequence of eating the cheese. Mr. Burns refuses to sell more of it and has notified the parties in Union of whom he purchased to call and take the unsold away. Mr. Luce is better but not well, though this is written Monday.

INGRAHAM'S HILL.

David Everett is school agent.

Mrs. Henry Erskine is very ill.

Capt. B. F. Haskell has returned from a trip to Mobile.

Chas. Fisk cut last winter at Surry and St. George, 2500 cords of lumber, and 50,000 feet of timber, employing some seventy-five men.

A Lester Rollies arrived home from Massachusetts Saturday.

ASH POINT.

Will J. Thompson of this place is Salutatorian of the graduating class of Castine Normal school. This class numbers thirty-five.

School meeting was held a week ago Saturday night. John S. Emery was moderator, Chas. E. Foster, Clerk and D. V. Smith, school agent. Miss Helen Sweetland teaches the summer term of school. She is an experienced and very successful teacher.

HURRICANE.

Fred Post, of Rockland, employed here on one of the steam cars as engineer, met with a fatal accident on Wednesday last.

He was standing over some of the cog gear of his engine, when his clothing became caught, and he was drawn in the wheels, tearing the flesh under his arm in a fearful manner. The engine was reversed, and he was removed to his boarding house, and a physician sent for. On his arrival it was found necessary to take about twenty five stitches to close the wound. The main artery of the arm was laid bare so that it could be seen beating. Mr. Post stood this operation without taking chloroform, and showed a good deal of grit. He was taken to Rockland in the morning boat.

CASTINE.

The Normal School has been in session four weeks, and as usual the term is passing away without any friction, teachers and scholars working harmoniously together. This school is much larger than either of the other Normal schools in the state, having the present term, an attendance of 135. The graduating class this spring is unusually large, numbering 35. This class held its first meeting last week and elected Melvin J. West, President and Maud A. Walker, Secretary. The following have been elected for class parts: Salutatorian, Will J. Thompson; Historian, Annie M. Rowe; Provostess, Dora E. Rand; Poetess, Jennie P. Sargent; Vaudeictorian, Frank D. Walker. The graduation exercises will take place May 24, instead of the 31st, as given in the catalogue. This change is made in order that the Trustees may be present.

J. M. L.

FRIENDSHIP.

Frank Geyer killed a pig last week, weighing 45 pounds.

The singing-school at Friendship Corner closed last Tuesday.

The claiming enterprise of Friendship is nearly closed for the season.

Mr. Plummer, a second Adventist, will preach at the Union Church next Sunday.

There will be a Sabbath-school concert at the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

At school meeting held on Tuesday, April 3 in District No. 2 Dr. Parsons was chosen agent.

The schooner Three Sisters sailed for Portland Wednesday with over 100 barrels of clams on board.

A dispatch from Michigan says that Windrop Cook of this place who is stopping there, is dangerously sick.

The Friendship Band has finished taking lessons for the winter, closing up with a concert at Geyer's Hall last Monday evening.

NORTH HAVEN.

James Beverage took 26 sheep to Camden by packet Mayflower this morning to stock a farm that his son Rodney has purchased in that town.

James Webster of this town, has a sheep that brought him an income last year of \$8.63, her two lambs and the fleece selling for that amount.

The southern harbor is now wholly clear of ice. The Thoroughfare by help of a steamer, now has an open channel through. Pulpit Harbor is open from its mouth to Crockett's Point on southern side and to Blue Point on northern side.

Last Thursday E. C. Calderwood of the town, traded his two-year-old bull for a horse, named one Mr. Ingram, a dealer in live stock, living somewhere in your vicinity. I understand the bull has been purchased for the Fisk & Crandon farm in Camden. He girthed 6 feet and 10 inches the day he was two years old. He will probably be sent to Rockland to fight this week, perhaps Wednesday. All admirers of large and handsome cattle should go and see this fellow. He is as long as a length of fence, and believed by your correspondent to be as large and as handsome as anything of his age in the state. His color is black and white—a true imitation of the Holstein breed, of which he is said to be a half blood. Cattle fanciers, be on the lookout for the speckled beauty on the arrival of the North Haven packet this week.

Additional Local Notes.

If you want to smoke a Havana cigar for 10 cents, ask for Brown's Ajax. The best in the city.

Cyclamen! Don't forget the name, for it is the surest cure for Catarrh. J. H. Wiggin and all druggists sell it.

Mothers are notified that at the barber room of S. E. Clark, at the Thordike Hotel, special attention is given to cutting children's hair, on every day except Saturday.

MINOR CHORDS.

New Advertisements To-day.

Cook Wanted.
Ely's Cream Balm.
Hill's Rheumatic Pills.
Burnham's Water Wheel.
C. F. Kittredge-Closing Out Sale.
City of Richmond-Change of Time.
H. Y. Vinal-Agricultural Implements.
Methodist Vestry-Avoidupois Supper.
G. W. Drake-Monroe's Rotary Harrow.
Fuller & Cobb-Price List for This Week.
Mrs. J. J. Blair-Competent Girl Wanted.
Mrs. S. M. Bird-Competent Girl Wanted.
Home for Aged Women-Annual Meeting.
Cobb, Wight & Co.-Masury's Liquid Paint.
Notice-Committee on Accounts and Claims.
E. B. Hastings-3 Special Bargains in Black Silks.
E. L. Cleveland, Jr.-Choice Aroostook Seed Potatoes.

By the fift wind that blows,
By the ticking of our nose,
By the aching of our ears,
By the need of stiffer horns,
By the gas bills, big and bigger,
By the landlord's hateful figure,
By the toll we have to raise
Money for these settling days,
By the house that "takes us in,"
By the carman's awful din,
By the wheezing of the asthma—
Part of April first phenomena—
By the dence to pay at home,
We may know that spring has come.—E. S.

Who will be police?
Burnt cork is at a premium.
Are you going to the Avoidupois Supper?
And the robin chirrup merrily in the elm tree.
The band plays in front of Farwell Hall this evening.

Aurora showed off to advantage last Wednesday evening.

Havenor is rejuvenating his store. A sign in the window says "Busted."

The First Baptist Circle will be held Thursday evening. Picnic supper at six o'clock.

Several of our stores are protected by awnings from the scorching rays of the April sun.

John T. Berry has bought the interest of Capt. Joseph Thorndike in the Thorndike Hotel property.

A young man baling out Main street last Friday was a prominent object of interest to passers-by.

G. F. Kaler & Co. are making a number of sets of derrick blocks for South Thomaston and St. George parties.

Our fish markets are supplied with fresh cod and haddock from the first catch of the season. They are shore fish and were caught off Monhegan.

The sale supper at the First Baptist vestry Thursday evening was slimly attended on account of bad weather. Those who did attend however had a pleasant time.

The annual meeting of the Home for Aged Women Corporation is to be held in the Universalist Vestry Thursday the 19th. Officers will be chosen and other business transacted.

Music at Esmeralda Saturday evening was furnished by a quintet composed of A. T. Crockett and W. M. Purinton, violin; Clarence Gale, clarinet; W. T. Low, cornet; George E. Torrey, bass viol.

A span of horses belonging to White Bartlett, after being unharnessed from the team, took a canter through Main street Saturday afternoon, causing no damage otherwise than somewhat bespattering passers-by.

One of our citizens, just returned from Vermont, says that in that state, along through the sap district, snow is from three to ten feet deep. Looks kind of blue for our maple syrup from that region arriving very soon.

POLICE NEWS.—On Thursday Jerome Bushnell for drunkenness was sentenced to 90 days in jail. On the same day and for same offence Silas McLoon received the same sentence which was suspended on promise of good behavior.

Officers Keen and Thomas seized one barrel of whiskey and two barrels of beer at the house of Geo. Cross on Granite street yesterday. They were directed to different Main street business firms, which was probably an artifice to conceal the real destination of the liquor.

A truck team loaded with steel was wrecked in the middle of Main street Friday. The bolt broke and the horse and forward wheels moved away from the rest of the turnout leaving it buried in the filth of the street. The iron was loaded on another team and the obstruction to navigation removed.

Burpee & Hahn the well-known painters have just taken the agency for the celebrated Beacon ready-mixed paints. These paints have been extensively used and have met with great success, giving the utmost satisfaction. They also carry a full line of artists' and everything in paints, glass, etc.

Hahn are a reliable firm and are doing excellent and increasing business.

NOTES. James Simmons is raffling at five dollars a ticket. There are a full of which have not yet been sold. Rockland has seven lively stables containing some 130 horses. The majority of these horses are first-class drivers and the Rockland livery men can hitch up as good a turnout as any city stable in the state. Rockland supports two hack lines, among the drivers of which are many old stagers whose faces have long been familiar to the traveling public.

Spring work is opening up well. A number of new buildings are to be constructed in the vicinity so that our joiners, masons and painters will have a chance to exercise their skill. Joiners who are well up in the business are receiving \$2.50 per day. Masons labor for \$3 per day and painters for \$2.50. Paper hangers and grainers receive \$3. Ship carpenters are now busy at work and get \$2.50. Kiln men are having a quiet time of it now but when at work are worth a two dollar bill for a day's labor.

Stephen J. Chase, the fish dealer, shipped twenty-three barrels of lobsters to Boston Wednesday, costing eight cents each. Lobsters are now worth six cents each and are much larger than they have been through the winter. Chase shipped nine barrels to Boston Friday night at the last named rate. He has been handling a large amount of fresh fish the past week selling some 4000 pounds during the latter part of the week, 3500 pounds selling Saturday. Saturday he bought a short trip of fish of a Bristol vessel, being the first vessel load of the season. The catch was about 1000 pounds.

Greens are selling in our market at 50 cts. a peck.

H. H. Crie & Co. received a car load of iron stock Friday.

Meal sells at wholesale for 75 cents per bushel and at retail for 78 cts.

The Rockland Male Quartet sang at Thomaston last Tuesday evening.

The building formerly occupied by Pillsbury Johnson as a bake shop is being rebuilt.

Mrs. I. K. Kimball is finishing off a desirable tenement in the western end of her large house on Middle street.

James Donahue, one of our sportsmen, shot a number of sea fowl including an enormous loon, one day last week.

The people on "Quality Hill" had to do without gas Sunday evening. Those who possessed tallow candles were esteemed fortunate.

Geo. Burns, who has been confined to the almshouse with a broken limb, is so far recovered as to go about with the aid of a crutch.

Dr. Hitchcock, assisted by Dr. Williams, removed a large tumor from the left breast of Mrs. Isaac Starman, April 3. The patient is doing finely.

We have received from Lee & Walker, a copy of "One Word from the Loved Ones at Home," song and chorus by Mrs. Eva White. Sold at music stores.

The law court has sustained the objections of the defendant in the case of Geo. L. Snow against Leander Weeks, City Treasurer, and granted a new trial.

J. Fred Hall has at his carriage manufactory under way and finished some thirty vehicles, all new work, consisting of buggies of various patterns, grocery and Portland wagons. Business is good with J. Fred.

As a workman was digging on Masonic street last week his pick struck the gas pipe and immediately the gas blazed up in a flame as large as a barrel. The conflagration continued until the gas was shut off at the gas house.

A disgraceful row between rival hackmen occurred at the depot last evening in which one of the participants received a blow on the head from some weapon, cutting quite a severe gash. Boys, don't give their name a bad place.

One evening last week a business man of our city was stopped on the street by one of Rockland's notorious characters, who demanded a small amount of money, emphasizing his demand by roughly shaking the astonished citizen. His importunate demands being refused, notwithstanding sundry vigorous shakings, the would-be highwayman departed no richer than when he came. This affair took place on a frequented street, within a rod of Main street.

Whitmore & Clark's Minstrels arrived on the noon train and are now ready to give our people a good show tonight. Their bill of fare is an attractive one and will surely please the large crowd that will fill the hall tonight. There are many old favorites in the "cast" and they will make some funny business we have not the least doubt. The well-known name of Whitmore & Clark always has drawn a crowded house and probably always will.

George Whitman, 28 years old, of Rockland, committed suicide Sunday morning by hanging. He retired Saturday night in usual spirits. About 5 o'clock Sunday morning his lifeless body was found in the barn suspended by a rope from a rafter. No cause can be assigned for the deed. He was about to be married in a few days, for which event all preparations had been made. He was highly respected and was employed in J. S. Turner's shoe factory.—Several State papers of yesterday.

We detect several trifling inaccuracies in this item. There has been no suicide here. There is no George Whitman, no shoe factory, no lifeless body, no preparations for a marriage—no nothing. Not this Rockland's mother Rockland.

The Jollities played last night to a good house and well sustained their old time reputation. Lillian Brown was costumed beautifully, is an old favorite on our stage, and as the "Electrical Doll" is inapproachable. Kate Chester as "John Bobbie Twilt" was a second Frank Daniels and afforded fun enough for a month—but it seemed too bad to spoil her good looks. Leila Farrell as "Cattie Stebbins" was bright and pretty and is a good actress. Stanley Felch the "toy-maker" was as good as ever and nothing more need be said. Ezra Stevens, "Twilt's nephew" is a good singer and takes his part extremely well. The people that attend the "Jollities" are always satisfied and for weeks they can be easily recognized upon the street by the grins on their countenances.

A Rockland boy is heard from at Belfast according to the Journal. "A little roundabout jacket and a pair of trousers, enclosing a small boy of about 14 years of age, holding onto a post with one hand, and trying to vomit with the other—that is, he had his finger down his throat beckoning for his last meal to come up—was one of our street scenes last week. He was as tight as a new gossamer, and could not have been any fuller without running over. For the credit of our city, he was from Rockland, and was drunk when he struck this place. Why will little boys forget the respect that is due their elders, and go and drink liquor when there are so many men standing round, with throats as dry as a congressional speech, who are ready and willing to take all those chances?"

STEAMBOAT SPARKS.—The City of Richmond begins her two trip arrangement today, leaving Portland at 11.15 p. m., for Rockland, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, etc., and every Friday going as far as Machiasport, Tuesday's trip going only as far as Millbridge. About May 15th the Lewiston comes on to the route and will make two weekly trips through as far as Machiasport....The Bangor boats reach Searsport through a channel cut in the ice....The new steamer Lamoline, of the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s fleet, will be launched soon at East Boston, and will be ready for sea about the middle of May. She will run on the Eastern coast route in connection with the steamer Mt. Desert, making the smaller landings. The Lamoline will be about 200 tons measurement, will be well-fitted and handsomely furnished....The Henry Morrison arrived from Portland Sunday, her repairs being complete. She leaves today on her first trip going as far as Bluehill. As soon as the ice thaws out she will go to Ellsworth....The Mt. Desert made the trip up from Bar Harbor in three and one-half hours running time Friday.

E. B. Hastings makes three offers on black silks which are bargains.

The Portland sloops have arrived and are discharging stone at the breakwater.

Aurora Lodge holds a meeting to-morrow evening, with work on the third degree.

R. H. Burpee received by mail Friday night a monstrous cucumber from W. T. Banks, Tanglefoot, Florida. It was nine inches long and fresh as though just picked.

The roof of St. David's church (Catholic) is to be repaired and tightened and preparations are being made for some kind of an entertainment to meet the necessary expense.

A deputation from the Rockland Masonic lodges make a visit to Orient Lodge, Thomaston, this evening, accompanying District Deputy Wiggan on his official visit.

The Rockland postoffice is entitled to one postmaster, one assistant postmaster and one clerk, for which government pays. But that the business may be facilitated and the public better served, Mr. Kimball employs a second clerk, whose salary he pays from his own.

Street Commissioner Simmons has been busying himself the past week, removing the ice from the borders of Main street. This ice in some places was over a foot in thickness and would have remained for three or four weeks longer, had it not been removed by means of pick, shovel and dump cart.

L. S. Safford writes us from Kelso, Trail Co., Dakota Territory, that a colony of Mainettes, formerly from Knox and Waldo Counties, intends to start soon from Kelso, to go to the frontier to take up claims on government land, probably fifty miles or more west of that village, the land nearer having all been occupied. They would like to be joined by other parties from Maine, so as to exclude foreigners from their settlement.

Young man, go and purchase a silk hat if you wish to be in style. The new spring style of tile hat has been sprung upon us, and some of our front family young men are purchasing them. The new style is slightly bell crowned with a rolled brim, and is five and one-half inches high, seven and one-half inches across the top, and sells for five dollars. This style of hat is now worn extensively in the West by young and old.

Last Wednesday during the storm, little Edith Keating, who lives on Winter street, started from her home on an errand. She passed out of the front door, which in closing caught her dress in such a way that she could neither open the door nor free her dress. The rain was pouring in torrents and the little girl stood there for some time, her calls for help being unheard. When finally released she was thoroughly drenched.

The Juvenile Templars in our city are in a very flourishing condition. Saturday afternoon sixteen new members were added, making 176 in all who number themselves as members. The temple has recently been presented with a handsome banner by E. H. Cochran. The success and flourishing condition of the temple is due mainly to the efforts and care of Rev. C. A. Southard, Superintendent, who is a great favorite with the children and imparts to them a large amount of that enthusiasm and earnestness which characterizes all of his own endeavors.

Allen's Island, just bought by Capt. A. F. Ames of this city, is, according to Eaton's History, the one of the St. George's islands on which Capt. George Weymouth in 1605 erected a cross as a memorial of his visit to that locality. Says the history: "Wednesday, the 29th day of May our shallop being now finished, and our captain and men furnished to depart with her from the ship, we set up a cross on the shore-side upon the rocks." It was on this island, or very near, that they dug a plot of ground for a garden, the first in the State of Maine if not in the union.

CHURCH NOTES.—At the annual election of the officers of the First Baptist Sunday School for the ensuing year the following were unanimously elected: F. M. Shaw, Superintendent; W. O. Fuller, Jr., Vice Superintendent; Walter Mayo, Secretary and Treasurer; Hattie McLain, Librarian. Mr. Shaw has been Superintendent for fourteen consecutive years and his faithful labors are appreciated by all. The school was reported to be in a very prosperous condition. Its membership is 333, and the library numbers 732 volumes....Rev. J. W. Hamilton will lecture some time next week at the Methodist Church.

The family of Edward F. Murphy, residing on Union street, was nearly suffocated Saturday evening by gas. Mrs. Murphy awoke about midnight and found the house filled with gas. She immediately awoke the rest of the family, and Mr. Murphy hurriedly summoned Dr. Hitchcock who found the three children nearly asphyxiated, and the parents seriously affected. The doors and windows were at once thrown open and the house thoroughly aired. The family have recovered from the effects of what was nearly a lasting sleep. Gas was not used in the house, but found its way from a leak in the pipe through the earth into the house, the pipe running directly beneath the floor of the cellar. The source of the trouble has since been found and cared for.

The temperance meeting at the Free Will Baptist Church Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Reform Club, was a very interesting one. The attendance was unusually large, and the remarks made, and interest manifested, tend to show that the temperance workers are not getting tired (as some prophesied they would), and the temperance element, instead of decreasing, is steadily, though perhaps slowly, gaining ground, and public sentiment becoming aroused. After the usual opening exercises, remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Eastman, in which he extended a cordial welcome to those present, and expressed his gratification at seeing so much interest taken in the matter. Then followed remarks by Messrs. Wood, Tins, Brown, Mack, Macomber, Wood, White, Loring, Hamilton, Rollins, Phillips and Lovejoy, when the meeting was reluctantly closed by Mr. Eastman, the time having more than expired. It has been some little time since a meeting of this character was held in this section of the city, and never with better results, and the feeling seems to be unanimous that these social meetings serve to strengthen the unity of purpose needed among the people of our city. It is hoped by the North-end friends that another meeting of the same order may soon be held, as there is work to be done in that vicinity as well as elsewhere. The meeting next Sunday afternoon is at the Baptist Chapel, Rev. Mr. Blair leading.

Competent girls for housework are in demand.

The W. C. T. U. are preparing a public entertainment, to take place soon.

City Marshal Crockett felt so well over it that he said cigars to the City Council last evening.

Thirty-seven barrels of lobsters from the pond at Vinalhaven were shipped to Boston last week via American express.

C. F. Kittredge advertises a closing-out sale. He will leave Rockland in the fall, and his stock of goods is going at a sacrifice.

An advertisement of the Monroe Rotary Harrow appears in another column. The machines can be examined at Drake's Agricultural Warehouses.

For this week Fuller & Cobb announce a long line of goods in which greatly reduced prices are named. If low prices are what buyers want, certainly here is a chance to be satisfied.

The report of City Liquor Agent Hicks shows that for the month of March about 73 gallons of liquor were sold consisting of 51 gallons of rum, 10 gallons of whiskey, four gallons of gin and number of bottles of porter. For these liquors \$247.94 was received, of which, \$192.03 was turned into the city treasury.

The Methodists announce a novel entertainment for Thursday evening, called an "Avoidupois Supper." The plot of the affair is explained in our advertising columns and is worth reading. It is perhaps needless to say that the idea was evolved from the original brain of the pastor—and as he weighs over 250 pounds, the lady whose ticket draws him is going to do a good thing for the cause.

A reduction in the price of the famous Masury liquid paints is announced by the agents, Cobb, Wight & Co. In the four years that this firm has handled this superior paint the sales have been very large and constantly increasing. The paint gives the utmost satisfaction to every person who has used it. This reduction in price will render it more popular than ever. C., W. & F. send sample cards by mail on application.

The Georgia Minstrels, billed for tomorrow night, are winning most flattering notices all over the state. The company is a large one, of colored men, and embraces several artists whose names are famous all over the country. The papers say their jokes are new and their "business" of the first-class. In the afternoon the brass band makes a street parade, which is said to be very fine. Another crowded house for Farwell Hall.

The ladies of the Congregational Society have arranged for an interesting entertainment, to come off at the Skating Rink next Monday evening. The chief feature of the evening will be the presentation of the comic operetta of "King Alfred." There will also be a male quartet, and solos by Mrs. Spear and Mr. Torrey. Mr. Sweetser will be pianist. A choice line of refreshments will be on sale. It will be a pleasing time and will doubtless be well attended.

Esmeralda as played by the Madison Square Theatre Company in Farwell Hall, Saturday evening, was in some respects the most pleasing play of its kind ever put upon a Rockland stage. The play itself was charming and the performers artists. "Elbert Rogers" was taken by Leslie Allen, the original of the part at Madison Square Theatre when the play was first produced, and whose interpretation of the part has often been imitated but never excelled. Mrs. Leslie Allen and her daughter Viola played the parts of "Mrs. Rogers" and "Esmeralda" in a pleasing manner. Forrest Robinson as "Dave Hardy" was admirable, his excellent voice adding to the effectiveness of his representation. Harry Rainforth was first class as "Estabrook" and kept the audience in good humor all through the play. B. F. Horning, Louise Thornthorne and Florence Barrett made a pleasing "Desmond" family. Madison Square Theatre Company in Rockland is synonymous with a fine entertainment.

GIRL WANTED.

A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Apply to

MRS. S. M. BIRD, Blackington's Corner.

GIRL WANTED.

A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Apply to

MRS. J. J. BLAIR, STACKPOLE HOUSE.

COOK WANTED.

WOMAN of experience to cook in boarding house for about 33 boarders. Must come well recommended. For further particulars apply at

THE COURIER-GAZETTE OFFICE, ROCKLAND.

GIRL WANTED!

A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Apply to

W. S. WHITE, Middle Street.

Choice Aroostook Seed Potatoes.

I AM prepared to furnish in large or small quantities, any variety of potatoes grown in this section. Especial care taken in selecting and packing for seed. Excellent results obtained by using this strong new land seed on old lands.

Address, E. L. CLEVELAND, JR., Aroostook Co. HOLTON, ME.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the above named corporation will be held at Rockland, Thursday, April 19, A. D. 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m. in the Universalist vestry, for the choice of officers, and such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

S. T. SLEEPER, Secretary, Rockland, April 2, 1883.

LADIES!

A NEW HAT or BONNET can be made of your Old One at the BLEACHERY, 281 Main St., Rockland, Me.

N. B.—Agent for Knox County for the PLYMOUTH LAF BOARD, "it is the best." 4w11

Dress & Cloak Making.

Mrs. E. J. Dennis and Miss H. E. Young

ANNOUNCE that they can be found at a corner of Main and Lime Rock Sts. Orders for Dress and Cloak Making solicited. Children's Work a specialty. 4w11*

Avoidupois Supper!

There will be an AVOIDUPOIS SUPPER in the VESTRY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, Thursday Ev'g, April 12.

The proceeds to go toward the Pastor's salary.

EXPLANATION.
Tickets will be given to each as they pass in,—one set for ladies and another for gentlemen. The lady holding a given number, will find the gentleman who has the same number; she will take him to the scales in the vestry and have him weighed. The gentleman will then step to the ticket office and pay for his and the lady's supper, at the rate of one-third of a cent per lb. of his weight.

If any do not wish to take tickets and be weighed, they can have

Supper, for 25 cts. Oyster Stew, for 20 cts. Ice Cream, 15 cents.

There will be a FANCY TABLE.

ALSO—TOM THUMB AND LADY

Will be on exhibition in the Small Vestry.

SUPPER will be served during the evening, beginning at six o'clock.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims of the City Council of the City of Rockland, will be in session on the Saturday preceding the second Monday of each month, for the purpose of examining Claims against the City. All bills must be approved by the party contracting them, and should be left City Treasurer's Office previous to the date mentioned above.

O. J. CONANT, Committee on Accounts & Claims.

S. A. FISH, Committee on Accounts & Claims.

E. B. HASTINGS, Committee on Accounts & Claims.

THE OLIVER CHILLED

Is warranted to be the best Plow ever used.

THE

IXL. SIDEHILL PLOW

Turns a flat furrow on level ground.

SEEDS AND PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

H. Y. VINAL,

178 Main Street.

Opposite Courier-Gazette Office.

Closing Out!

Don't Forget!

Our Whole Stock of DRY GOODS must be

Closed Immediately!

CONSISTING OF

Black Silks,

Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Dress

Goods, Linen Damasks,

Shawls, Sheetings,

Shirtings,

LANCASTER QUILTS,

Linsey Woolsey,

Nottingham Lace,

Under Wear,

And a thousand articles not mentioned.

3w12*

C. F. KITTREDGE,

ROCKLAND.

Get as Near as You can for We

are Saying Something that

You Want to Hear.

THAT is if you intend to do any painting this season we offer you the BEST, the most DURABLE, the most economical, the only Pure

Linseed Oil Paints

\$1.60 IN Gal. Cans

on the market, and pronounced so by every painter and every party that has used them, and can produce testimonials from all these parties, bearing us out in these statements.

Masury's Liquid Paints

\$1.55 In 10, 15 and 20 gal. Kegs.

In the four years we have represented these Paints in this vicinity, we have sold more gallons of them than there has been sold of all other Liquid Paints taken together.

We have this year made an arrangement by which we can place these goods on the market at a price LOWER than ever.

\$1.50 In Barrels and Half Bbls.

and shall sell them at the prices named. Remember, we are selling you the BEST PAINTS on the market at a price lower than any Liquid Paints were ever offered in any place before.

Call and see latest tints and colors, or send us for sample sheets and we mail them to any address free of charge. Do so before you have your painting done and save money.

COBB, WIGHT & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MASURY'S LIQUID PAINTS.

246 Main Street.

FULLER & COBB

PRICE LIST

—FOR—

This Week.

Brussels Carpets \$1.35 to \$1.75, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Best Tapestry Carpets, 95c. to \$1.00, worth \$1.10

Tapestry Carpets 75c. to 85c., former price \$1.00.

Tapestry Carpets

WON.

Henry A. Berr in Our Continent.

At last I have thee safe,
Thou wilt no longer chafe
Against the chain,
Thou canst not, though thou would,
Be ought but true and good
Ever again.

Yes, now thou art my wife,
The sun to win, the strife
To keep are over,
The weakness of the flesh,
The spirit's waywardness
Will vex no more.

No more will anger harm
Or jealousy alarm,
Now thou art mine,
Thy art or lovers all,
Heating that grim recoil,
The chase resign.

They do not greatly care
If thou be foul or fair,
Single or wed,
To me they yield their claim
On body, soul and name—
Now thou art dead.

ALCOHOLISM.

How to Help the Man Who Swears Off.

A large audience assembled at Franklin Institute Hall, Philadelphia, recently, to hear the last lecture of the New Century course for women. Suggestions contributed by Dr. Joseph Parrish of New Jersey, Dr. R. P. Harris of the Franklin Home, Dr. Joseph Klapp of the Washington Home, Dr. D. T. Crothers of the Hospital for Inebriates in Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Charles Mohr, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Homeopathic State Society, and many others were read.

Mr. C. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Franklin Home, made an earnest appeal to women for patience with the men whose weakness has tried them so sorely, and who suffer so deeply themselves in their efforts to reform. Very interesting addresses followed from Mr. S. P. Godwin, founder of the home, and the Rev. Charles G. Ames. All agreed that the safest of all ways to stop drinking is to stop short of all stimulation whatever, hot drinks, cold drinks, biters, and all the list.

The Philadelphia Ledger sets down some of the advice given for the benefit of those to whom such a break would be an impossibility. For such let the home-mother always have on hand something hot or tonic, or refreshing, to tide over for the hour the agonizing demand of the body for stimulation. Hot drinks—coffee, sometimes tea, cocoa, either ground or in the forms of shells or cracked cocoa. This is nutritious as well as satisfying. Hot broth, beef tea, or beef essence can be bought, but are far better made at home; hot milk, ginger tea, cayenne pepper tea, and an article called tabasco, which is better than ordinary cayenne. Aerated drinks—lemon soda, zoeodine and ginger ale can be kept in the house, and are harmless, the tang being given by fixed air; the home-made beers, on the contrary, are treacherous, the life depending directly on fermentation. Refreshing drinks are cold milk, buttermilk, drinks from lemon and other acid fruits, acid phosphate, and what is just as effective and much cheaper, dilute phosphoric acid. A few drops in water, sweetened, makes a pleasant drink, and ten cents' worth will last for months. Outmeal water, just a handful in a pitcher of water. This is both refreshing and strengthening, especially in Summer.

In the Baldwin locomotive shops, where about 5,000 men are employed, this is kept on hand in large quantities, and, strange to say, even drinking men grow fond of it. They say that when they drink it they don't seem to want their beer. Juicy fruits—apples, oranges, melons, etc. The surest way to bring up children not to care for alcohol is to accustom them early to liking all sorts of fruit.

The lecturer spoke in the strongest terms of the misery caused by physicians by the reckless prescribing of alcoholic stimulants to patients without a word of inquiry as to the habits or the inherited tendencies of the individual.

BRAINS VERSUS BRIBES.

Mr. George William Curtis gave an address in New York last night in which he insisted upon the leadership of educated men. He referred to all the great reforms in history as having been the work of the educated leaders and not of the uneducated masses. It was men like Luther, Melancthon and Erasmus who laid the foundation of the pioneer revolution of modern times—Protestantism. It was Adams, Hancock, Jefferson and Washington who marched in the vanguard of the American colonists in their campaign for independence. It was Rousseau and Mirabeau who overthrew the old despotism in France. It was Garrison, Whittier and John Brown who led the crusade against slavery. Referring to Ireland, Mr. Curtis remarked that her titular saint was a scholar, and her wisest and best leaders were to be found "not among ignorant criminals and cruel assassins, but among educated leaders like Grattan and O'Connell." The deduction is plain. If our Government is to be reformed it must be done by educated men. The political maxims and principles which have ruled for many years must give way before those that are more honest. The practical politicians of to-day laugh at gentlemen in politics. "Set a thief to catch a thief," "Beat the devil with his own weapons," "Take men as they are," "Despise Sunday-school statesmanship and stick to that of the grog-shop and the gutter"—these are the mottoes of the men who now crowd public offices, from the alderman to the United States Senator. Mr. Curtis' concluding remark is worthy of meditation. "Take away," he said, "from this country at this moment the educated power in politics—the power which is contented as romantic and sentimental—and you would take from the army its general, from the ship its compass, from national action its mainspring." There is nothing new in this statement. Every one of intelligence recognizes its truth, but, nevertheless, so long as money and patronage can compete successfully with education and brains in securing public offices, this truth will bear repetition.

How to Spend Sunday Afternoon.

It may be safely said that a person whose brain is wearied with intellectual work during the week, or whose nervous system is exposed to the strain of business or professional life, ought to sleep, within an hour or two after his Sunday's dinner, if he can. It is surprising how much like a seven-day clock the brain will work, if the habit of a "Sunday nap" be once formed. Nature will take advantage of it as regularly and gratefully as she does of the nightly sleep, and do her best to make up lost time. People, on the other hand, whose week of toil is chiefly physical, may well give their mind activity, while their body is resting. Two sermons and three or four hours of solid reading are a real rest to some on Sunday, while to others such a course amounts to positive Sabbath breaking. Sunday is a day of rest—not a day of work, religious or otherwise—it is a day for repose—not for exhaustion. But what the dogmatists on one side and the illiberal liberal on the other are apt to overlook is the fact that all men do not rest alike any more than they labor alike, and what will help to save one may aid in killing another. After the Sunday dinner, then, one should seek rest, innocent recreations, helpful happiness, sleep, or read, or go and help instruct and interest a mission school, or visit the sick and suffering, according to your needs and your gifts. We Americans haven't yet fully learned the art of domestic enjoyment, any more than the last of service to others. More men ought to relieve their wives of the sole care of young children on Sundays, by taking them out to walk or ride, and inviting the mother to go as company, or leaving her at home to enjoy, unmolested, a much-needed season of quiet. In suitable weather a portion of the day may be profitably spent out of doors. There is nothing in the example or teachings of Christ—nothing in the nature of His religion, of God's requirements, or of man's needs—which declares that the Sabbath can only be kept holy in doors. It is to be honored and hallowed, but its highest observance is a ministrations to man's highest needs. We hope and believe that the day will never come when Sunday will be secularized or turned into a gay holiday in America, as it is in Europe; but the progress made toward a rational Christian enjoyment of the day, within the past fifty years, shows that the superiority of man to the institution, as proclaimed by the Savior, is coming to be apprehended.

THE TELEPHONE.

New York Communicates with Chicago.

All being ready, Chicago was called and responded promptly. "The wire was in excellent condition, and one after another of those present was invited to come forward and try the instrument. Conversation was carried on actively for a long time, and with less difficulty than one experiences in talking from one business office to another in this city. Without giving any notice, Mr. Livermore stepped to the instrument and said, "Hello, Waite," when the reply came instantly, "Hello, Livermore," showing that Professor Waite had not only heard, but recognized, Mr. Livermore's voice. A gentleman came in who said he had received a telegram from his brother in Chicago, making an appointment to talk over the wire, and requested permission to do so. This was given, and the two brothers chatted familiarly and pleasantly for some time. Notwithstanding the great length of the line, over 1050 miles, there was no trouble from induction, and the test was a complete success in every way. Two things were established beyond dispute—the advantages of the Molecular telephone in obviating the trouble caused by induction, and the superior quality of the wire used by the Postal Telegraph Company, owing to its great conductivity and consequent low resistance.

THE USUAL YANKEE.

Detroit Free Press.

Many years ago a Pittsburgh iron firm purchased a lot of condemned bombshells for old iron. The shells were not loaded, but in order to melt them it was necessary that they should be broken up. This was attempted with sledge hammers, but the laborers made but little progress and it was finally given up as a bad job. One day a long, slim Yankee came along and said:

"I understand you have a job for a man here."

"Yes," was the reply; "we want that pile of bombs out there broken."

"How much will you pay?"

"We will give you a five apiece (six and a quarter cents) if you will agree to break them all."

"I'll take the contract," answered the Yankee. The day was a cold one and the thermometer down to zero. The man immediately went to work, but disdained to take the large sledge hammer which was offered him. The Yankee laid every bomb out on the ground with the hole up. He procured a bucket, filled them all with water; then he came into the house, made out his bill and said he would call around in the morning for the money. Every one was much mystified, but in the morning their astonishment was great. The water had frozen during the night and in the morning a pile of scrap iron was found, as the freezing water had broken every bomb into at least a dozen pieces.

In England there is a Land's End and also a Grave's End. The family of Graves is very ancient. One of its members, Dr. Graves, the discoverer of the celebrated Heart Regulator bearing his name, is entitled to imperishable fame. His remedy is one in fact as well as name, as we have reason to know personally.—Lesley's Journal.

Ancient Law Makers.

About the beginning of the Fifth Century, the Salians, after their settlement in Gaul, under their King, Pharamond, they framed a body of laws which have since been known as Salic but at that time those law-makers knew nothing of the wonderful discovery which works harmoniously with nature's laws, and which is a positive boon to those suffering from Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia. We refer to that common sense remedy, Salicylica. 4w10

AMERICAN HUMOR.

The Crow Indians have become civilized enough to bale up rocks with their hay.—Detroit Free Press.

The poor man with an idea of poverty is no worse off than a rich man with a poverty of ideas.—Boston Transcript.

Enthusiastic professor of physics, discussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms—"Now if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and should not move, you would say I was a clod! But I move, I leap, I run; then what do you call me?" Voice from the rear—"A clod-hopper!" Class is dismissed.—Vassar Miscellany.

The latest mathematical question runs as follows: "Two girls meet three other girls and all kissed. How many kisses were exchanged? In the hurry and bustle of newspaper life we haven't time to make the computation—we only remark that the whole business was a melancholy waste.—Hartford Post.

Collegiate distinctions: When a freshman doesn't hear plainly the professor's question, he says in a subdued tone, "Pardon me, professor, but I didn't understand you." The sophomore says, "Will you please repeat your question?" The junior says "What, sir?" The senior says, "Huh?"—Bowdoin Orient.

A Virginia calf was found in the hay loft the other day, and the owner proves that the wind must have blown it up there because "there was no ladder to climb up." The general opinion in the neighborhood, though, is that the owner expected the assessor round that day.—Boston Post.

A poor debtor: "He has paid the debt of nature," said the minister to a man who inquired after one of his parishioners. "Are you sure of that?" asked the man. "Oh, yes; for I was at the funeral." Well, I'm glad to hear that he paid it, for he had been owing me seven dollars for a barrel of flour so long that I had begun to think he wouldn't pay anything. Nature was mighty lucky, that's all I've got to say.—The Drummer.

I don't recollect doing anything that I was just a little ashamed of but somebody remembered it, and was sure, once in a while, to put me in mind of it.—Josh Billings.

At a fashionable wedding in New York the other day, the ceremony was performed under a floral umbrella. This was probably a little suggestion of the bride's mother, who wanted the groom to understand by the emblem that he ought to put up something for a rainy day.—Hartford Evening Times.

George Eliot wants to know what furniture can give such finish to a room as a tender woman's face. We will tell you, George—a grand piano, an ebonyed screen on which is embroidered an old gold stork eating a sky blue Chinaman, and a fine old table covered with an epicurean feast.—Puck.

"I heard your old mudder was dead?" said Sam Johnson to Gabe Snodgrass, a colored citizen of Austin. "Yes so. She died last week." "Was she sick long?" "No; she just took sick one day and died de nex'." "Only sick one day! De Lor; why dat was hardly wuff while.—Texas Siftings.

O'Donovan Rossa has not yet been interviewed concerning the accident to Her Majesty, but he is probably ready to say he hired a man to put soft Windsor soap on the Queen's back stairs to make her fall. His patriotic purpose is to free Ireland by resorting to crime.—New Orleans Picayune.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

The mother of Oscar Wilde has a long poem on Ireland in the Boston Pilot. Her conclusion is that the Irish people, driven frantic, "will take their stand in a mightier land, beyond the broad Atlantic."

At Montevideo a military conspiracy has come to light through a conspiring officer talking by telephone to a Colonel of artillery when he thought he was talking to a brother conspirator. The object was to overturn the present President.

That April is to be, in all probability, a dull month in planetary phenomena appears from the summing up of the Providence Journal, which says: Scarcely an incident of note enlivens its monotonous routine. An invisible eclipse of the moon, an invisible occultation of Betta Capricorni, an invisible conjunction of Mercury and Neptune, an invisible conjunction of Venus and Lambda Aquarii complete the unsatisfactory aspects of the planets.

The Italian iron-clad Lepanto which was formally launched at Leghorn a fortnight ago is probably the most powerful war vessel afloat, surpassing even the Duilio and Dandolo in strength and stanchness. Her length is 122 metres, and her breadth 22 1-4 metres. Her displacement is 14,500 tons. Engines with eighteen thousand horse power will give her a speed of seventeen knots an hour. Her armament will consist of four one-hundred ton guns. How many schools, factories and libraries does this useless monster represent? This building of enormous men-of-war when millions are suffering from poverty, is like a person who complains that he is too poor to buy bread, but who runs in debt for champagne.

BEWARE OF SWINDLERS.

We have exposed during the last year, many swindlers who advertise under the name of medicine, vile compounds which only increase human suffering. To all who need a pure medicine and blood purifier, we can honestly recommend Sulphur Bitters. 2w11

Archimedes invented the slang phrase, "Give us a rest," when he offered to move the world with his lever.

FREE OF COST.

All persons wishing to test the merits of a great remedy, one that will positively cure Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs—are requested to call at W. H. Kirtledge's Drug Store and get a Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, free of cost, which will show you what a regular dollar size bottle will do. 2w11

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

THE ART DISEASE
IS YOUR HEART SOUND?

Many people think themselves sick and doctor for kidney or liver trouble, or dyspepsia, while the truth were known, the real cause is at the heart. The renowned Dr. Clendinning, startlingly says "one-third of my subjects show signs of heart disease." The heart weighs about nine ounces, and yet man's twenty-eight pounds of blood passes through it once in a minute and a half, resting not day or night! Surely this subject should have careful attention. Dr. Graves' celebrated physician has prepared a specific for all heart troubles and kindred disorders. Its known as Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and can be obtained at your druggists, \$1. per bottle, six bottles for \$5. by express. Send stamp for Dr. Graves' thorough and exhaustive treatise. (1) F. E. Ingalls, Sole American Agent, Concord, N. H.

HEART TROUBLES:

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.
ANNUAL SALES, 50,000 TONS.

This old and reliable fertilizer, which has been on the market for eighteen years, is unsurpassed for use on Farm, Garden, Lawn, or Flower Bed. It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, and a full description, are sent free of charge. There is no local agent in your vicinity, address GLIDDEN & CURTIS, Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass. G. W. DRAKE, Agent, Main St., Rockland, Me.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier ON EARTH.

This Great German Medicine is composed of Yellow Dock, Mandarilla, Gentian, Dandelion, Juniper, Bile, etc., combined with the Extract of Sulphur, which makes it the Greatest Blood Purifier known. Don't ever take BLUE PILLS or arsenic, they are deadly. Your Kid Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS. It is the best medicine ever made. Is Your Tongue Coated? with a yellow sticky substance? Is your Sulphur Bitters! It is the best medicine ever made. Is Your Tongue Coated? with a yellow sticky substance? Is your Sulphur Bitters! It is the best medicine ever made.

CONSUMPTION!

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer who will send me TWO DOLLAR POSTAGE. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York. 1dw9

Tea Clubs! We are offering an inducement for you to form clubs for the sale of our TEAS and COFFEES. beautiful China Gold Band Tea Sets, more Decorated Tea Sets, Stone China Tea and Dinner Sets, Majolica Ware, Watches, etc. Send your address for "Club Book," containing a complete list of our PREMIUMS and "Directions for forming Tea Clubs." 4w10

CELESTIAL TEA CO.
303 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

A Common-sense Remedy.
SALICYLICA.
No more Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.
Immediate Relief Warranted.
Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single cure, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

SECRET.
THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISON. OUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.

SALICYLICA is known as a common sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects.

It has been come by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid, and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent. cures in three days.

REMEMBER
that **SALICYLICA** is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly. Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded.

Thousands of testimonials sent on application.
\$1 a Box. 6 Boxes for \$5.
Sent free by mail on receipt of money.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes for something recommended as "just as good!" Insist on the genuine with the name of **WASHBURN & CO.** on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other, or send to us.

Washburn & Co., Proprietors,
257 Broadway, cor. Reade St., New York. 139

DR. J. B. HUGHES,
Private Medical Rooms.
CONFIDENTIAL.

Ladies or Gentlemen requiring medical advice or treatment arising from any private cause, would do well to banish all diffidences and make an early application to DR. HUGHES.

The Doctor's long, successful practice in this city, together with the marvelous cures, are unquestionable guarantees of his skill and ability. Persons who can not personally consult the Doctor can do so by writing in a plain manner a description of their disease, and appropriate remedies will be forwarded immediately. All correspondence strictly confidential, and will be returned if desired.

No. 300 CUMBERLAND ST.,
PORTLAND, ME. dd19

THE CHAMPION ROAD MACHINE.
THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST.
WHERE MUCH WORK IS TO BE DONE.
Address for circular, G. W. TAFT,
R4w9 Abington, Conn.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS
is called to the shares of THE GREAT PLAINS LIVE STOCK COMPANY as a means for the safe and profitable investment of sums of \$10 up. The capital is 100,000 shares of \$10 each, full-paid and non-assessable. Company chartered by general laws of Colorado. Interest at the rate of 20 to 50 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. The very best reference for character and qualifications of managers, with full particulars, sent on application to

THE GREAT PLAINS LIVE STOCK CO., DENVER, CO.

THE SUN EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
THE SMN'S first aim is to be truthful and useful; its second to write an entertaining history of the times in which we live. It prints, on an average, more than a million copies a week. Its circulation now exceeds that of any other paper. Subscription: DAILY (4 pages), by mail, 55c a month, or \$5.20 a year; SUNDAY (8 pages), \$1.20 per year; Weekly (8 pages), \$1 per year. 1dw9

L. V. GILGLESBY, Publisher, New York City.

KING OF ALL REMEDIES.
Messrs. MAURICE BAKER & Co., Portland, Me.
"We have used your 'Great American Specific' in our bones and on our fishing vessels with grand results, and for Throat and Lung Trouble, Croup, Toothache and sore Hands caused by poisonous fish bones, it works like a charm."—Capt. J. P. Putnam, Inspector of Fish, Portland. WHIPPLE & CO., Agents, Portland, Me. ASK DRUGGISTS FOR IT. R4w9

DIVORCES.—No publicity; residents of any State. Despatch, Non-Support. Advice and application for writ. W. H. LEE, A. T. 339 Broadway, N. Y. R4w9

FARMS ON JAMES RIVER, VA., IN A northern settlement. Illustrated circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va. R4w9

THE THOROUGHbred Morgan Stallion RAINBOW
Will Stand for the Season at Knox Cottage Stables. Price \$10.00.

RAINBOW is 8 years old, weighs 1600 lbs., raised in Vermont; was sired by the celebrated horse "Stranger," and "Stranger" was sired by the celebrated horse "Black Diamond." "Rainbow's" mother was sired by the famous horse "Whalebone." "Rainbow" is a thoroughbred Morgan, and of the finest blood horses ever raised in the state of Vermont.

All persons desirous of improving his Stock of horses can now have the opportunity Apply to

Charles Burrill or Thomas Burns,
dd3w9 Supt. Warren Powder Mills, Warren, Me.

DAKOTA.
THE thoroughbred Holstein Bull "Dakota," will stand at Hill side Farm Stables, for this season only. Price of service \$100. Thoroughbred Cotswold Sheep for sale by CHARLES BURRILL.

Please apply for the above to Thomas Burns, Supt. Warren Powder Mills, Warren, Me. dd3w9

AGENTS WANTED for the great work just completed "THE SPY OF THE REBELLION," by ALICE FENNER. This is a true and thrilling account of the secret service of the Rebellion. The most exciting war book ever published, no work ever approached it in interest. This new work is now for the first time offered to the people, and all who take the best chance to make money for years will at once send for territory and agency for the Spy. Address Spy 4w11 D. L. GUERREY, Pub., 61 Corhill, Boston, Mass.

CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLEN SICKNESS life-long study. I want a remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed to do so, and now record my Time, Service and a Free Bottle of my infallible medicine, Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 181 Pearl St., New York. 1dw9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

F. R. SWEETSER,
Teacher of Piano and Organ,
Will receive pupils at his music room over the FREE PRESS OFFICE, Post Office Square.
Terms:—\$1 per lesson of one hour. 21f

E. L. ESTABROOK, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Ulmer Building, Cor. Main and Sea Sts.
529 Calls answered day or night, from the Office.

JAMES FERNALD,
—(DEALER IN)—
COAL, WOOD, HAY,
Cement, Sand, Hair, etc.
OFFICE—378 Main, Foot of Pleasant St.
YARD—Snow's Wharf, Water St., Rockland

A. B. CROCKETT'S
Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable,
Lindsey Street, Rockland, Me.
Every style of Single and Double Team to let on instant notice. The best facilities for boarding and transient horses. 132

TRUE P. PIERCE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office—Custom House Block,
MAIN STREET, - ROCKLAND, ME.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Apr831

A. J. ERSKINE
Fire, Life and Accident
INSURANCE AGENCY,
228 Main Street, - Rockland, Me.
Losses adjusted and paid at this office. Agent for the well-known Travelers' Accident Insurance Company of Hartford. 132

DR. STACY,
WOULD say to the citizens of Rockland and vicinity, that he has opened an Office at
225 MAIN STREET,
(over Tibbets's Market).
Where he may be consulted (free of charge,) upon any and all diseases. Dr. S. has been very successful in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M. Thursday, Friday and Saturdays of each week. 20

DR. F. E. HITCHCOCK,
Rockland, Maine.
Office 241 Main Street.
Residence with John S. Case, on Beach St., where night calls will be answered.

J. P. COWLES, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
CAMDEN - - - MAINE.

H. C. Levensaler, M. D.,
THOMASTON, MAINE.
Devotes his attention to the PRACTICE of MEDICINE and SURGERY.
Residence and Office, Levensaler Block Main street.

R. B. MILLER,
(From Boston Dental College.)
WISHES to announce to the citizens of Rockland and vicinity, that he has opened an office for the practice of
DENTISTRY,
at 254 MAIN STREET, formerly occupied by Dr. C. H. EVANS.
Nitrous Oxide Gas and Ether administered when desired.

A. M. AUSTIN,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
241 MAIN ST. ROCKLAND, ME.

T. E. TIBBETTS,
DENTIST.
Teeth extracted without pain by Nitrous Oxide Gas.
Corner Main and Winter Streets. 29

THOMAS S. RICH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 118 South Market St., Boston.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
SILAS PIERCE & CO., AND ISAAC RICH & CO., BOSTON. 132

PROF. NELSON,
THE BARBER,
Can now be found in his Elegant Room in
JONES' NEW BLOCK,
Two handsome new Chairs, new Razors, new everything. Call and get a first-class shave, hair cut. 3

J. G. POTTLE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 256 Main St., : Rockland.

ALBERT BERRY'S
LIVERY and BOARDING
STABLE,
Limerock - - Street.
HACKS and COACHES furnished at short notice. 11

WM. P. Hurley,
BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Government Bonds.
Buy and Sell all First-Class Securities.
AGENT for the Purchase, Sale and Lending of Real Estate, and Negotiation of Mortgages in Rockland and vicinity. Houses for sale or to let.
ULMER BLOCK, - - - ROCKLAND.
dw201a

Marine Department.

Sch. Luella Snow clears today for Mexico.
Sch. Ariosto discharged a cargo of corn last week.

Sch. Nautilus arrived light from Portland Friday.
Schs. Nile and America discharged loads of coal last week.

Sch. J. P. Ames discharged a load of Kilm wood last week.
Sch. E. G. Willard sailed from New York the 6th, for Portland.

Sch. Charley Hanley arrived at Boston on the 6th, from Weehawken.
Sch. St. Elmo arrived Friday with 220 tons of coal from New York.

Sch. Gertrude E. Smith sailed from Philadelphia the 6th, for Cardenas.

Sch. Oregon is on the North Marine Railway receiving new plank.

Schs. Laconia and Martha Weeks are discharging loads of coal from N. Y.

Sch. Charlie & Willie sailed Friday from Vinalhaven to Philadelphia with stone.

Sch. Express arrived at Portland Saturday, from New York, with iron to Rolling Mills.

Sch. Annie Whiting, Gray, sailed yesterday for Norfolk, Va., with lime from A. F. Crockett & Co.

Sch. Jennie R. Morse towed into Rockport yesterday from Bath. She loads ice for Mohawk City.

Capt. Henry Bradbury is to take command of the Alomak. The sch. is preparing for sea at the North-end.

Sch. Bedabedec sailed from Thomaston last week with lime for Norfolk and Portsmouth. Capt. Pinkham is in command.

Sch. Amy Wixon of No. Haven was in the harbor yesterday. She was in here for barrels and is bound south for mackerel.

Sch. Geo. Washington, of Portland, came off the Railway at Vineyardhaven on the 5th, and proceeded on her fishing trip.

Sch. J. J. Moore, 421 tons, built at Kennebunk in 1878, has been sold to Capt. Daniel Arnold, of Middletown, Ct., at \$17,000.

Sch. Mary Webster arrived at Charleston 1st inst, 7 days from Port Antonio, Ja., beating the quickest time ever made before by 1-1/2 days.

Bark Surprise, Averill, reported last week as having put into St. Thomas in distress, was a mistake, as she touched there for provisions and water only.

Sch. Daniel Pierson loaded hay and ice at Belfast last week for Brunswick, Ga. She sails to-day from St. George, having put in there for a crew.

Sch. D. Clarkson, from Philadelphia for Boston, while anchored at Vineyard Haven 6th inst, was run into by sch. Ella Pressey of this port, from (Rondout for Portland,) had boat stove and spanker boom broken.

Four of the largest ships ever built in this state are to be constructed at Bath the coming season. Chapman & Flint will build a ship of 2,800 tons; Goss & Sawyer one of 2,700 and one of 2,490 tons; Hitchcock & Blair one of 2,400 tons.

Sch. Lanie Cobb, from Satilla River, Ga., for Bridgeport, Ct., put into New York 4th inst., and reports in a heavy gale on the 25th ult, off Hatteras, stove forward house, sprung jibboom, lost boat and damaged after rail.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the month of March is 29, of which 17 were wrecked, 4 abandoned, 4 missing, 2 foundered, 1 capsized and 1 sunk by collision. The list comprises 1 steamer, 3 ships, 10 barks, 4 brigs and 11 schs.

The Commercial Bulletin says in answer to a correspondent: The fastest time made by a sailing vessel of any nation was by the clipper ship Flying Cloud, built at East Boston by Donald McKay. She once made 374 knots (133 miles) in 24 hours and 25 minutes, which is faster than the time of a good many steamers sailing between New York and Liverpool.

The department of state has received information from the consul at Demerara that vessels arriving there from any port in the United States, or from any port in the West Indies or South America at which there is resident a British consular officer, are required to produce a bill of health, signed or counter-signed and certified by such consular officer.

Capt. Condon, of sch. Fred A. Carle of Belfast, reported by us last week as having sprung leak at Cardenas, writing from that port under date of March 28, says: "We had almost completed our cargo of sugar and should have sailed the next day, but when we went into the hold we found the water one foot deep and a half. We sounded the pumps and there was 6 feet of water. We then got our anchor and ran the schooner on the flats. We immediately commenced to discharge the cargo, and have nearly finished unloading. The water is all out of the vessel and she does not leak any. I do not think she has leaked any since we began to discharge. She must have grounded on her anchor. I think I shall get a diver and see if we can find any place where the anchor went in. The vessel had not leaked any up to time of the accident, and therefore it must be a big hole to fill the schooner half full in one night."

New York.—Our correspondent writes under date of April 7:

No change in freights at this port during the past week. Tonnage is very plentiful, while orders, especially for coasting vessels are extremely low....Coal to Boston \$1.10 to \$1.20; Portsmouth, \$1.20; Portland, 90c. and discharge; Dover, \$1.25 to 1.30; and discharge; Saco, \$1.05 to 1.10; and discharge; Rockland, \$1.25....The arrivals were—Schs. Fred Gray, Lucy Ames, Caroline Knight, Race Horse, George, James Boyce, Jr., May Day, Elbridge Gerry, Mabel Hall, L. T. Whitmore, J. S. Ingraham, Ivy Belle, John S. Case, Cephas Starrett and big Edith Hall....The characters—schs. Yankee Maid, small lot pig iron, hence to Boston, \$1.75 per ton; S. J. Gilmore, cement, Rondout to North and South End, Boston, 24c. per bbl.—J. S. Case, hence to Barre and back with fruit, \$1.100 and port charges—Billow, cement, Rondout to Boston and Cambridgeport, 22c. and 25c. per bbl. respectively—Lucy Ames, cement, Wilbur to Commercial Point, Boston, 22c. per bbl.—Helen, cement, Rondout to Portsmouth and Portland, 24c. and 22c. per bbl. respectively—E. Lameyer, kalm, hence to Wood's Hole, \$1.50—Milford, hence to Barre in ballast and back with fruit, two trips, \$12.000 and port charges per trip—Commerce, ice, from Wisconsin to Barre and back to New York with fruit, \$850 and port charges—Sardinian, cement, Rondout to Boston, two deliveries through

bridges, 24c. per bbl....R. B. Smith, cement, Rondout to Dover, N. A., 30c. per bbl.—Mary B. Smith, cement, Rondout to Portsmouth, 24c. per bbl.—Nile, coal, hence to Rockland, \$1.25 per ton. LAWRENCE.

Port of Rockland—Foreign Arrivals

Ar 3d, Br sch Ariel, Dickson, Quaco, NB., wood, to Sam'l Pillsbury.

Ar 4th, schs Joe Kinney, Milanson, Meteghan, NS, wood to Cobb Lime Co; Billow, Parker, St George, NB, do, do.

Ar 5, sch Prussian General, Ganey, Quaco, NB, wood to Sam'l Pillsbury; Emma, McDonough, Musquash, NB, wood to Kirkpatrick.

Ar 7, Wm. Lancaster, Randall, Weymouth, NS, wood to Cobb Lime Co.

Ar 9, Lizzie C Lowe, Quaco, NB, wood to Joseph Abbott.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New Orleans—Ar 31, sch Ada L White, White, Carriens.

Philadelphia—Ar 4, sch Almada Willey, Brunswick.

Sld from Delaware Breakwater 3d, Cathie C Berry, from Pensacola for New Haven.

Cld 4th, brig Martha A Berry, Lawrence, Brunswick, Ga.

Baltimore—Ar 3d, sch James R Talbot, Cardenas.

Boston—Ar 5, sch Laura T Chester, Kent, Camden.

Cld 5th, sch Joseph Young, Rockport to load for Morehead City.

Ar 5th, sch Jennie S Hall, Hall, St Martins; Lizzie Wilson, Brunswick, Ga; L E Messer, Gregory, New York.

ALEXANDRIA—Sld 2d, sch John Bird, Sagua, Charleston—Ar 5th, sch Joe Carleton, Thurston, Rockport.

Georgetown—Cld 4th, sch Mary E Van-Clear, Small, Wilmington, N.C.

Providence—Fanny and Edith, Warren, Rockland.

New York—Ar 6th, sch John S Case, May Day, E Gerry and Ivy Belle.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at Cardenas 28th ult, bark Edward Cushing, Boston. Cld 28th, brig R W Messer, Delaware Breakwater.

Sld from Hong Kong, Feb 28, bark J G Pendleton, Colcord, San Francisco.

Ar at Matanzas 30th ult, schs M Luella Wood, Spaulding, Philadelphia; Moses Webster, Rhoades, Richmond.

Sld from Callao 8th ult, bark Almira Robinson, Snow, Iquique.

Ar Kingston, Ja, 29th ult, bark Henry Knight, Pendleton, une.

Ar 9, sch Watchman, Douglass, St. George, N B, wood, Perry Bros.

SPOKEN.

April 3, lat 33 40, lon 74, sch Eva C Yates from Philadelphia for Sagua.

March 10, lat 12 21 N, lon 121 W, ship J. H. Walker, Wallace, from San Francisco 2; 23 for Liverpool.

ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL.

A trial of considerable interest came before Judge Hicks Saturday in the case of Capt. E. Wood Pendleton against Hiram E. Haskell and Jennie A. Haskell, husband and wife, parties being all of this city, for alleged attempted blackmail. The facts of the case are as follows:

Haskell and wife, who formerly resided in Rockport, were tenants of Mr. Pendleton. On the 16th of last month, Haskell sent word to his landlord, that he wanted to pay the rent and requested him to come up to his rooms, which were in the house owned and also occupied by Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Pendleton did as requested and was presented by Mrs. Haskell with a bill of fifteen dollars for "insults and kissing including rent for one month," making in all twenty dollars as rent was five dollars per month, and Mrs. Haskell testified that by "including" she meant "excluding." Mrs. Haskell testified that these alleged acts of Mr. Pendleton occurred at different times, three in number, at his house, at his tenement house on Main street and at her tenement. Mr. Pendleton denies the accusations in toto and last Friday caused their arrest on charge of conspiracy for the purpose of unlawful extortion of money.

Mrs. Haskell is only twenty years of age and of handsome face. Her husband is also young and has been at work in A. F. Ames' shipyard.

The case was a very peculiar one and it was quite evident from the testimony that the young woman was the ruling spirit in the family circle and conducted affairs according to her own style and manner.

Mr. Pendleton testified that at their request he went to their rooms at the time mentioned, and after making out his bill for the month's rent, was presented by Mrs. Haskell with the following bill:—"E. W. PENDLETON, DR. For insults and kissing, \$15, including one month's rent. (Signed) JENNIE A. HASKELL."

He testified that he declared that he would pay no such bill and would put them as far as the law allowed, and left the room. On one other occasion he entered the room at their request and was threatened by Haskell with a knife if he did not pay the bill. E. Mont Perry and Capt. Robert Crockett testified that they called on Mrs. Haskell last week, and that she at that time claimed the fifteen dollars. Mrs. Haskell then testified that Mr. Pendleton had treated her as stated, and that she did not mind it the first and second times, but made up her mind that if he continued, she would make him pay for it. For this purpose, and at the advice of a friend named Mrs. Wood, she made a little memorandum of occurrences of an osculatory nature, and made out her bill as given above.

The bill presented to Mr. Pendleton was destroyed the night it was presented for payment but a duplicate was preserved which was shown at the trial. Mrs. Haskell testified also that by the word "including" in the bill she meant "excluding," so that the three kisses were valued at six and two-thirds dollars each. The presentation of the bill to Mr. Pendleton on the 16th of March was, according to the wife's testimony, a surprise to the husband, who claimed that he knew nothing of the affair whatever until the bill was shown. In reply to the question, why she did not tell her husband, she said that she meant to surprise him. Haskell testified in corroboration of his wife's statements and both denied that Mr. Pendleton was threatened in any way whatever, and that if he had not arrested them they would have said nothing about the affair, and all would have been lovely. Lawyer J. H. Hanly appeared for the respondents and although the case and defendants were entire strangers to him, conducted the defense with marked ability. Judge Hicks after a very fair and exhaustive resume of the case found probable cause to charge and bound the parties over under \$100 bonds to appear at the September term of the Supreme Judicial Court. The parties being poor and without influential friends, it seemed as if it would be necessary to commit them to jail, and considerable sympathy was excited from the fact that the prisoners were the parents of a little girl who in case of their going to jail would be left with no one to care for her. The requisite bail however was furnished and they were discharged. The court-room was crowded during the trial.

PERSONAL POINTS

Concerning People More or Less Known to Rockland People.

Nathaniel Jones is in Boston.

Miss Fannie Newbert is visiting in Lynn.

Mrs. Fred Clark is visiting friends in Lynn.

Mrs. Edith Hale of Medway, Me., is visiting in the city.

Walter Wentworth of Bowdoin College is at home for a week of vacation.

M. M. Hodgdon of East Northport is visiting in this city for a few days.

A. S. Alexander has resigned his position as treasurer of the K. & L. Railroad.

Mrs. Nathaniel Jones has returned from a five weeks' visit in Cambridge, Mass.

Gov. Robie writes that he will be present at the union camp-fire soon to be given by Edwin Libby Post.

Mrs. Robert E. Gregory started for New York last night to join her husband, captain of the Edith Hall.

A. D. Blackington, C. E., arrived home Saturday from Pennsylvania, and has resumed charge of the operations on the breakwater.

Charles Harvey Holman, editor of the Roxbury (Mass.) Advocate, is on a trip south, for his health, under advice of a physician. He describes what he sees in letters to his paper.

Rev. C. A. Southard was in Boston all last week in attendance on the New England M. E. Conference. He reports large attendance and an interesting and profitable series of meetings.

Mrs. A. A. Atherton, and Mrs. J. E. Doherty, her head milliner, are now visiting the openings at Boston and New York for the purpose of securing the best styles in new spring millinery.

Miss Emily Barrett has returned from New York, where she has been taking lessons in painting for the past five months. Miss Annie Frye who has been visiting her for the past month also returned.

J. T. McClannin the veteran actor, though billed with the Madison Square Co., did not appear in this city, the part being taken by Leslie Allen, who originally played it when J. piece had its great run in New York. Our people would have been pleased to see Mr. McClannin again.

Miss Constance Heine, the blind pianist whose playing was heard so much admired in this city last spring is now in Indianapolis, Ind., where her parents reside, and is to have a benefit concert there. She will soon come to Boston. Miss Heine is much improved in health. She is a niece of Dr. Baynes of this city.

Brown's Photographic Monthly of New York says the following good words of a Rockland boy:

Harry Pearsons, was here but two or three days when we went him to work with the State Senate reporters, Rogers and Ruso, who were reporting Investigating Committees, and doing other work between the sessions of the Committee.

He worked part of the time with Professor Felix Adler, taking dictations of literary and philosophical matter, in every case meeting with success. He was kept so busy that he was unable to complete his course of instruction in the College, and has now taken a permanent situation with the Malleable Iron Co., of Troy, N. Y. We wish we had as many good stenographers as he is as we have positions waiting for them.

And right here we would say that it is not writing one hundred and twenty words a minute that gives a stenographer success, but it is his gumption, education, business tact and other things in conjunction with shorthand that makes him successful. Mr. Pearsons is a gentle gentleman and would meet with success where a thousand other men would fail. His work is intelligibly done. He is conscientious and prompt in its performance, and these qualities always bring their reward.

Unity of Action, concord, sympathy and goodfellowship are admirable traits in human character; but they will not heal our physical infirmities. Catarrh, for example, stubbornly resists their effects or influence. In fact this malady withstands all of its would-be destroyers, except Ely's Cream Balm. "Solitary and alone" this Balm stands as the only recognized and infallible specific for Catarrh. "For fifteen years," says J. B. Chase, St. Denis Hotel, New York, "I have been greatly annoyed with a disgusting catarrh. My sense of smell, not to mention other troubles, became much impaired. A thorough use of Ely's Cream Balm has cured me of these troubles. It is not a liquid or snuff, and is easily applied. Only 50 cents a package."

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

2x12

DRESSES AND FINISHED DYE
WITHOUT RIPPING
17 Temple Place,
Boston, U. S. A.
PRICE LIST SENT
SW7 FREE.

SEEDS Fresh and Reliable.
A full oz. Pkt. sent free to any address, 10c.
6 full oz. Pkts. sent free to any address, 25c.
12 full oz. Pkts. sent free to any address, 50c.
Cash to accompany the order.
Send NAME on postal for my catalogue.
H. Y. VINAL, ROCKLAND, ME.

AGENTS WANTED!
-TO SELL-
Fruit Trees & Other Nursery Stock
In the New England States. Good wages and steady employment given to successful men. For terms, etc., address, stating age, previous occupation and names of references.
M. V. B. CHASE, Augusta, Me.

WANTED!
Energetic and intelligent men, to solicit orders, this coming season for Nursery Stock, consisting of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and all the small fruits, Rose Bushes, Shrubbery, Ornamental Trees, &c., Experience not essential. Good inducements to men of mature age and good business ability. Apply by letter and state age and name references.
S. T. CANNON, Augusta, Maine.

Agents ompetent Agents!
President Garfield's Works.
2 VOLS., 1600 pages. Congressional speeches, political addresses, legal arguments, literary occasions, embracing every great effort of his life, compiling an invaluable compendium of the political history of the most important era through which the government has ever passed. For happiness of expression, purity of diction, clear analysis and sound conclusion, Garfield has no peer. Exclusive territory given.
W. H. THOMPSON & CO., 32 Hawley St., Boston.

RIVERSIDE SAMBO.
4129 American Berkshire Record.
Winner of FIRST PRIZE at Maine State Fair 1882 over a large class; also FIRST PRIZE at Cumberland Co. Fair same year.

Will serve Sows this Season.
Animals at Owners' risk.
For terms and other information apply to
SPEAR BROS.,
No. 329 Main and No. Park Sts., ROCKLAND.

A few Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale.
11

MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.
I will sell my Millinery and Fancy Goods Business, located in
SOUTH HOPE,
At a Bargain. Rent very reasonable. Obligated to sell on account of not being able to do the work. A very good chance for a Milliner and Dressmaker. For full particulars, address
NELLIE E. ROBBINS,
4w11 SOUTH HOPE, ME.

MISS ELLA J. FRISBIE,
A pupil of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and of the Conservatory of Portland, will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction upon the Piano Forte. **TERMS—\$8 for Twenty Lessons.** Apply at SMITH'S MUSIC STORE, or No. 7, MASONIC ST., Rockland. 5m8

SMITH'S Music & Variety Store.
Customers desirous of purchasing a first-class
PIANO FORTE
Will find it to their advantage to call at SMITH'S and examine the new
CHICKERING UPRIGHT

Three union strings, grand metallic action, and full iron plate. In point of workmanship, durability, tone and action, they are unequalled.
We have also in stock the excellent
Bourne & Son's Square and Upright,
Hallett & Davis' Square Grand,
Wessner (N. Y. make) Upright,
Emerson and New England Piano Fortes,
Mason & Hamlin, George Woods',
New England and Ithaca (N. Y. make) Organs.

We are prepared to give customers the Lowest Prices, and make favorable terms of payment. Instruments warranted.
Rent of Instruments payable in advance.
ALBERT SMITH,
Rockland, March 29, 1883.

VESSEL FOR SALE.
SCHOONER EASTERN BELLE, Sound, Tight and Strong. Well adapted for under deck cargo. Carries 165 tons of coal. Well found in everything, ready for business. Will be sold at a Bargain.
E. D. GARDNER, Bucksport, Me.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
HAVING made good and suitable provision for the support of my wife, LOTTIE E. AREY, I hereby warn and forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no bills contracted by or for her, after this date.
Vinalhaven, April 2, 1883.
AUGUSTUS E. AREY. 3w11*

NOTICE.
THIS is to caution all not to trust my wife MARY MARTELL, on my account as I shall pay no bills she may contract.
ALBERT MARTELL.

FOR SALE.
THE TWO-STORY HOUSE situated at corner of Pleasant and Union streets, formerly owned by Robert Benner. Large lot of land, and many fine fruit trees. The house is well-built and fitted, heated by a furnace, and everything first-class. A Bargain. Apply to
J. H. FLINT.

WE REIGN SUPREME!
Larger and Better than Ever Before!
24th ANNUAL Tour
FARWELL HALL, - ROCKLAND,
Tuesday Ev'g, Apr. 10,

THE FAMOUS
Whitmore & Clark's
MINSTRELS
...AND...
BRASS BAND.

6 - END MEN! - 6

HANK WHITE,
JOHNNY ADAMS,
THE HENNESSYS,
THE DELMANNINGS.

GEO. M. CLARK—His return to Burnt Cork.
HARRY WHITTIER,
The Renowned Euphonium Soloist.
SEVEN VOCALISTS,
PROF. LINDSEY'S ORCHESTRA,
of 8 pieces, and Leader of Brass Band of 15 pieces.

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE STATE OF MAINE,

Passed by the Sixty-first Legislature, A. D. 1883.

Chapter 99.

AN ACT to amend section thirty-five of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, relating to the erection of school houses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Section thirty-five of chapter eleven of the revised statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one is hereby amended by inserting after the word "by" in the second line of said section the words, 'a town or' so as amended, to read as follows:

'Section 35. A plan for the erection or reconstruction of a school-house voted by a town or a district, shall first be approved by the superintending school committee.'

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved January 27, 1883.]

Chapter 100.

AN ACT to protect officers in the service of process, civil and criminal.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. If any person shall wilfully obstruct any officer, or other person duly authorized, in the service of any lawful process or order in any civil case, or in any criminal case the punishment of which may be imprisonment in the common jail and fine, or either, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year and by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Section 2. If any person shall wilfully obstruct any officer, or other person duly authorized, in the service of any criminal process for any offence punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both. [Approved January 30, 1883.]

Chapter 101.

AN ACT to amend section thirty-two of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, relating to the location of school houses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Section thirty-two of chapter eleven of the revised statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one is hereby amended, by adding after the word "thereon," in the last line, the words 'in towns which have abolished the school districts therein, the location for the erection or removal of school houses and necessary buildings and for necessary play grounds, shall be designated by vote of said town at any town meeting called for that purpose,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Section 32. At any district meeting called for the purpose of removing a school house or locating one to be erected, if more than one-third of the voters present and voting object thereto, the clerk shall make a record of the fact; and the municipal officers, on written application of any three or more of said voters, or any committee of the district, made within thirty days thereafter, shall as soon as may be, appoint a time and place in the district to hear the parties, and give such notice as is required for a district meeting; and after such hearing, they may decide where the school house shall be placed; and shall, within ten days, give a certificate of their determination to the clerk of the district, who shall forthwith enter it on his records, and the district shall proceed to erect, or remove the school house as if determined by a sufficient majority of the voters present at said meeting; but no such officer residing in the district shall have any voice in such determination; and when a majority of them reside therein, or do not agree, the superintending school committee shall do all the duties herein required of the municipal officers; and if the district refuses or neglects for sixty days to carry into effect such determination, the municipal officers or superintending school committee at the expense of the district, shall, if need be, purchase lot for said house and cause it to be erected or removed thereon. In towns which have abolished the school districts therein, the location for the erection or removal of school houses and necessary buildings and for necessary play grounds shall be designated by vote of said town at any town meeting called for that purpose.'

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved January 30, 1883.]

Chapter 102.

AN ACT fixing a time when amendments to the Constitution shall take effect.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Unless otherwise provided in the resolve submitting it, every constitutional amendment shall take effect and become part of the constitution, on the first Wednesday of January following its adoption by the people.

Section 2. Within thirty days after it shall appear that a constitutional amendment has been adopted, the governor shall make proclamation thereof and the secretary of state shall forthwith cause such proclamation to be published in the state paper, and it shall also be prefixed to the next volume of acts and resolves. [Approved February 1, 1883.]

Chapter 103.

AN ACT in addition to section four of chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes, relating to railroads.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section four of chapter fifty-one of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: 'Provisions in charters of railroad corporations, whether heretofore or hereafter granted, limiting the time within which such railroad shall be completed, shall not be construed to affect the portion of the railroad completed within the time limited; and all charters under which railroads have been constructed for a portion of the line authorized thereby, are hereby confirmed and made valid as to such portion.'

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved February 3, 1883.]

AN ACT to amend section three of chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, relating to the appointment of Port Wardens.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The third section of chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act providing for the appointment of port wardens," is hereby amended by striking out, in the third line of said section, the words "and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled by the aforesaid appointing powers until the next annual meeting," and inserting in place thereof the following words: 'and all vacancies, whether created by removal or caused by death, resignation, inability or any other cause, shall be filled by the aforesaid appointing powers.' So that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Section 3. Said boards of trade, by their managers, and said municipal officers, by themselves, shall have the power, and they are hereby required to remove for cause, forthwith, upon complaint of any person aggrieved, and after hearing the party or parties complained of, any port warden or port wardens by them appointed, and all vacancies whether created by removal or caused by death, resignation, inability or any other cause, shall be filled by the aforesaid appointing powers.' [Approved February 3, 1883.]

Chapter 105.

AN ACT to amend chapter seventy-three, section twenty-six, of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the Registry of Deeds.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. That chapter seventy-three, section twenty-six, of the revised statutes be amended, by inserting after the word "all" in the second line the following words, viz: 'or if any deed is recorded in the wrong county or registry district and lost,' so that the section amended shall read as follows:

'Section 26. If a deed conveying lands in more than one county is lost before recorded in all, or if any deed is recorded in the wrong county or registry district and lost, a certified copy from a registry where it has been recorded, may be recorded in any other county, and have the same effect as a record of the original.'

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 106.

AN ACT to condense and amend section one of chapter ninety-two of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section one of chapter ninety-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, is hereby condensed and amended by inserting therein, the words, 'and for the erection and maintenance of monuments and for the benefit of public cemeteries and lots therein, so that the same section, condensed and amended, shall be as follows:

'Section 1. Any city or town may receive money by donation or legacy, in trust, for benevolent, religious or educational purposes, and for the erection and maintenance of monuments and for the benefit of public cemeteries and lots therein; provided that the city or town shall lawfully consent.'

[Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 107.

AN ACT to amend section one of chapter twenty-two of the Revised Statutes, relating to division fences.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section one of chapter twenty-two of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding after the word "walls," in the second line, the words 'iron or wire,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Section 1. All fences four feet high and in good repair, consisting of rail, timber, boards, stone, iron or wire; and brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches, and hedges, or other things which, in the judgment of the fence viewers having jurisdiction thereof are equivalent thereto, shall be accounted legal and sufficient fences; provided, however, that all barbed wire fences hereafter built shall not be accounted legal and sufficient fences unless they are protected by an upper rail or board of wood.'

[Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 108.

AN ACT to amend section one, chapter twenty-four, of the Revised Statutes, relating to pauper settlements.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Chapter twenty-four, section one, specification one, of the revised statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: 'and no derivative settlement shall be acquired or changed by a marriage so procured, but the children of such marriage and their descendants shall have the settlement they would have had if no such marriage had taken place. And the same rule shall be applied in all controversies touching the settlement of paupers between the town by whose officers a marriage is thus procured and any other town, whether the person whose marriage is thus procured is a pauper at the time of the marriage or becomes so subsequently.' So that said specification, amended, shall be as follows:

'A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any in the state; if he has not, her own settlement is not affected by her marriage. When it appears in a suit between towns involving the settlement of a pauper, that a marriage was procured to change it by the agency or collusion of officers of either town or any person having charge of such pauper under authority of either town, the settlement is not affected by such marriage; and no derivative settlement shall be acquired or changed by a marriage so procured, but the children of such marriage and their descendants shall have the settlement they would have had if no such marriage had taken place. And the same rule shall be applied in all controversies touching the settlement of paupers between the town by whose officers a marriage is thus procured, and any other town, whether the person whose marriage is thus procured is a pauper at the time of the marriage or becomes so subsequently.'

[Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 109.

AN ACT to amend section sixteen of chapter five of the Revised Statutes relating to lands reserved for public uses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Section sixteen of chapter five of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out the word "assessors" in the twelfth and fifteenth lines and inserting in each of said lines the word 'treasurer,' by adding after the words "by the treasurer" in the fifteenth line the words 'of state;' by striking out the word "and" in the seventeenth line and by adding at the end of said section the words 'and that the treasurer of such plantation has given bond as required by law,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Section 16. The interest shall be added to the principal of such fund, until the inhabitants of such township or tract are incorporated into a town, or organized as a plantation, and establish in such plantation one or more school districts according to law. When any such township is incorporated as a town, said funds belonging to it shall be paid over by the treasurer of state to the treasurer of the township, to be added to the funds of that corporation, and shall be held and managed as other school funds of that town are required by law to be held and managed. If such township or tract is organized as a plantation, the interest of said fund shall be paid annually by the treasurer of state to the treasurer of such plantation, to be applied for the support of schools according to the number of scholars in each district. The interest to be paid shall be cast up to the first day of January in each year, and he shall be paid to such treasurer by the treasurer of state on producing satisfactory evidence that such plantation is organized, and school districts established therein according to law; that assessors are duly sworn and qualified and that the treasurer of the township has given bond as required by law.'

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 110.

AN ACT inference to lien on choses in action and the enforcement thereof.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section thirty-nine of chapter ninety-one of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out the word "article," after the word "any," in the first line of said section, and inserting therein the words 'stock or certificate thereof, bond, note, account or other chose in action, or any other personal property,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'SECT. 39. Any person having a lien on any stock or certificate thereof, bond, note, account, or other chose in action, or any other personal property in his possession, may enforce it by a sale thereof, as hereinafter provided.' [Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 111.

AN ACT to prevent the fraudulent removal or concealment of mortgaged personal property.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Whoever with the fraudulent intent to place

mortgaged personal property beyond the control of the mortgagee, removes or conceals, or aids or abets in removing or concealing the same, and any mortgagor of such property who assents to such removal or concealment, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

[Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 112.

AN ACT to restore the salary of the Judge of the Superior Court in Kennebec county.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The salary of the judge of the superior court of the county of Kennebec shall be two thousand dollars a year, payable quarterly.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 113.

AN ACT in relation to the salary of the Judge of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. So much of section one of chapter one hundred and fifty of the public laws of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine as relates to the compensation of the judge of the superior court for the county of Cumberland is hereby repealed and the compensation of said judge shall be restored and be the same hereafter as it was previous to the passage of the statute aforesaid.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 8, 1883.]

Chapter 114.

AN ACT providing for a change of time for holding the April session of the county commissioners for the County of Waldo.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The April session of the county commissioners for the county of Waldo, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesdays of April in each year instead of on the third Tuesdays of said month, as now provided by section six of chapter seventy-eight of the revised statutes.

[Approved February 9, 1883.]

Chapter 115.

AN ACT to amend section one of chapter one hundred and twenty-six of the Revised Statutes, in relation to mortgag-d property.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section one of chapter one hundred and twenty-six of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the words "in said section" the words "conveys, mortgages or pledges," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 1. Whoever, designedly and by any false pretense or privy or false token, and with intent to defraud, obtains from another any money, goods or other property, or his signature to any written instrument, the false making of which is forgery, or whoever knowingly and with intent to defraud, sells, conveys, mortgages or pledges to another any personal property on which there is an existing mortgage or to which he has no title, without notice to the purchaser of such mortgage or of such want of title, shall be deemed guilty of cheating by false pretenses and be punished by imprisonment not more than seven years by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

[Approved February 9, 1883.]

Chapter 116.

AN ACT in relation to Corporations.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. All corporations organized under the provisions of section eighteen of chapter forty-eight of the revised statutes, and acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, or under the provisions of chapter sixty-five of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, shall have an amount of their capital stock, which shall not be less than one thousand dollars nor more than two million dollars.

SECT. 2. In case the stockholders of any such company already organized as aforesaid, or thereafter so organized, find that the amount of its capital stock is insufficient for the purposes for which said corporation is organized, or that the number of directors is inconvenient for the transaction of its business, the stockholders may, by a vote representing a majority of the stock issued, increase the amount of the capital stock of said corporation to any amount not exceeding two million dollars, and may change the number of their directors in like manner, and said corporation shall give notice of such change to the secretary of state within ten days after said vote.

SECT. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 117.

AN ACT to enable cities, towns, cemetery corporations and trust companies to receive title to private cemeteries and to hold funds for repair of same.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Any city, town, cemetery corporation or trust company may accept any conveyance of land not exceeding half of one acre, to be forever held, kept and used for a private or family burying ground for the grantors and such of their heirs and relations by blood or marriage as the conveyance shall designate. Such lot and all erections thereon, including the erection and maintenance of the same, and fixtures thereto which shall be suitable for its use or adornment as a burying ground, shall be forever inalienable and indivisible, and exempt from liability for debt. Such city, town, corporation or company may also accept and forever hold any donation or

legacy for insuring proper care and attention to any burial lot or ground and the avenues thereof and the monuments thereon. Having accepted such donation or legacy, said trustee shall be legally bound to perform the duties appertaining to the trust as lawfully specified in the writing creating the trust, or in default of such specification, as required by law, and as in cases of public charity.

SECT. 2. Every trust fund authorized by this act shall be safely invested in United States, state, county, city or town securities; and the annual income only shall be expended in performance of the requirements of the trust.

SECT. 3. A copy of the record of the vote of the trustee accepting a conveyance of lands under this act shall be indorsed on the conveyance and there certified by the clerk of the grantee, and recorded in the registry of deeds with the conveyance.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 118.

AN ACT amendatory to section one hundred and sixty-seven of chapter six of the Revised Statutes relating to collection of taxes in incorporated places on real estate of resident owners.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section one hundred and sixty-seven of chapter six of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding after the last word of said section, the following words: "but notice of said real estate within a village corporation, for unpaid taxes of said corporation may be given by posting notices thereof in the same manner and at the same places that warrants for corporation meetings are therein required to be posted;" so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 167. For all taxes legally assessed on real estate belonging to resident proprietors and on equitable interests assessed under section three of this chapter, a lien shall be created which shall continue in force until the payment thereof. If any such tax remains unpaid for the term of nine months from the date of the assessment, the collector may give notice thereof, and of his intention to sell so much of such real estate or interest as is necessary for the payment of said tax and all charges, by posting notices thereof in the same manner and at the same places that warrants for town meetings are therein required to be posted, six weeks before the day of sale, designating the name of the owner. If known, the right lot and range, the number of acres as near as may be, the amount of tax due and unpaid, and such other short description as is necessary to render it certain and plain; and shall lodge with the town clerk a copy of such notice, with his certificate thereon that he has given notice of the intended sale as required by law. Such copy and certificate thereon shall be recorded by said clerk, and the record so made shall be open to the inspection of all persons interested. It shall be the duty of the clerk to furnish to any person desiring it, an attested copy of such record, on receiving payment or tender of payment of a reasonable sum therefor; but notices of sales of real estate within any village corporation for unpaid taxes of said corporation may be given by posting notices thereof in the same manner and at the same places that warrants for corporation meetings are therein required to be posted."

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 119.

AN ACT to repeal section two of chapter fifty-eight of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, in relation to a bounty on bears.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section two of chapter fifty-eight of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, in relation to a bounty on bears is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 120.

AN ACT relating to the taking of Herring and canning Sardines.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No person shall catch, take, preserve, sell or offer for sale, within the state, any herring for canning purposes, less than eight inches long, measured from one extreme to the other, between the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of April next following.

SECT. 2. No person shall pack, or can any sardines, of any description, between the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of April next following.

SECT. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars for every one hundred cans so packed or canned, and for every one hundred sardines taken contrary to the provisions of section one, to be recovered in an action of debt to be brought by any person complaining of the same, one-half to the complainant and the other half to the town in which said offense is committed.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 121.

AN ACT to provide for greater security against fire in buildings used for public purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Every church, theatre, hall, or other building or structure intended to be used temporarily or permanently for any public purpose, and every school house or school room, public or private, shall have all inner doors, intended to be used for egress therefrom, constructed of substantial material of the kind mentioned in the preceding section shall be kept open when such buildings or structures are used by the public, unless such doors open out-

wards; except that fly doors opening both ways may be kept closed.

SECT. 3. Every public house where guests are lodged, and every shop, mill, factory and other building in which any trade, manufacture or business is carried on, which requires the presence of workmen or other persons in any part thereof above the first story, and all halls and other rooms used for public assembly or for public amusement, shall at all times be provided with suitable and sufficient fire escapes, such as stairs or ladders from each story or gallery above the level of the ground, easily accessible to all inmates in case of fire or of an alarm of fire; the sufficiency thereof to be determined as provided in the following section.

SECT. 4. In towns or parts of towns where there is no organized fire department, it shall be the duty of the municipal officers annually to make careful inspection of the precautions and safeguards provided in compliance with the foregoing requirements, and to pass upon their sufficiency as respects to arrangement and number, and upon their state of repair; and to direct and order such alterations, additions and repairs as they may adjudge necessary. In towns, cities and villages which have an organized fire department, the duties aforesaid shall be discharged by the board of fire engineers.

SECT. 5. Such municipal officers or fire engineers shall give written notice to the occupant of such building, room, hall or other place hereinbefore specified, also to the owner thereof, if known, of the determination as to the sufficiency of said precautions and safeguards, specifying in said notice, any alteration, addition or repair which they deem necessary and require. Sixty days shall be allowed after such notice and order, for compliance with the same.

SECT. 6. Any owner or occupant who neglects or refuses within the time so allowed to comply with such order, forfeits fifty dollars, and an additional sum of five dollars a day for every day's continuance of such neglect or refusal, and the building or part of building so occupied shall be deemed to be a common nuisance, without any other proof thereof than proof of its use; and the keeper shall be subject to the penalties provided in case of other nuisances. And said officers may forbid the use of such building for any public purpose until their order has been complied with. And if the owner or occupant of said building lets or uses the same in violation of such order, said owner or occupant forfeits not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

SECT. 7. Whenever the municipal officers or engineers, upon inspection, find that proper safeguards and precautions for escape in case of fire, or of alarm, have been provided, it shall be their duty to give to the occupant of such building a certificate under their hands of such fact; and such certificate shall be valid only for one year from its date. It shall be the duty of such officers to return to the clerk's office of their town or city, monthly, a list of such certificates by them issued, which the clerk shall record in a book kept for that purpose.

SECT. 8. Every person receiving such certificate shall pay to such officers the sum of two dollars therefor, and shall keep such certificate posted in the building affected thereby. Such annual certificate, so posted, is to be taken as prima facie evidence of the inspection of such building, and of its compliance with the foregoing provisions.

SECT. 9. Every occupant of such building who neglects or refuses to procure such certificate, or to have the same posted as aforesaid, forfeits ten dollars for each and every week he so neglects and refuses.

SECT. 10. Every municipal officer or fire engineer who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties imposed upon him by this act, forfeits the sum of fifty dollars.

SECT. 11. All fines and forfeitures imposed by this act shall be recovered by and for the town or city where the building is located, by an action on the case, or by indictment.

SECT. 12. Chapter seventy of the public laws of the year eight hundred and seventy-eight, and chapter fifty of the public laws of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, are hereby repealed.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 122.

AN ACT to establish the manner of calling meetings of village corporations.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The meetings of any village corporation may be notified by the persons to whom the warrant is directed by his posting up attested copies thereof, in two or more public and conspicuous places within the limits of the corporation seven days before the meeting, instead of as now provided by the act creating said corporation, provided that such corporation shall first at a legal meeting, designate at what and how many places such notices shall be posted.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 123.

AN ACT regulating the compensation of Clerk of the Judicial Courts in the county of Piscataquis.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The clerk of the judicial courts of Piscataquis county shall be paid an annual salary of seven hundred dollars to be paid from the fees of his office only in quarterly payments; said sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of all duties required of him by the constitution as performed by him as clerk of the county commissioners, or by clerk pro tem, appointed by him under section seven of chapter seventy-eight of the revised statutes. He shall render an account of all

fees of office as required by law, be responsible for the same whether received or not, and pay the amount over the sum of seven hundred dollars to the treasurer of the county, for the use thereof.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 124.

AN ACT additional to chapter seventy-four of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, relating to insolvency.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
Be it enacted, &c., that the state as entitled to priority under section thirty-six of this act shall not be held to include debts to the state in behalf of the state prison.

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 125.

AN ACT to amend section one of chapter sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, in relation to the Registry of Deeds.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
Section one of chapter sixty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one is hereby amended by inserting after the word "commonwealth" in the fourth line, "or said commonwealth of Massachusetts of the lands of said commonwealth of Massachusetts in Maine," so that said section, as amended shall read as follows:

"SECT. 1. A copy from the records now in the land office, or filed from the state, of the land of the state, or of a deed from the state and the commonwealth of Massachusetts of the undivided lands of the state and said commonwealth, or of said commonwealth of Massachusetts of the lands of said commonwealth of Massachusetts in Maine, certified by the land agent or other legal custodian of such records, as a true copy of such record, may be filed and recorded in the registry of deeds, in the county where the land lies, and shall have the same effect as if the deed itself had been recorded, and certified copies thereof, from such registry shall be evidence when the original would be."

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 126.

AN ACT relating to taxes on personal property.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
Specification one of section fourteen of chapter six of the revised statutes, as amended by chapter twenty-eight of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, is hereby amended so to be as follows:

"First. All personal property employed in trade, in the erection of buildings or vessels, or in the mechanics, shall be taxed in the town where so employed on the first day of April in each year; provided, the owner, his servant, sub-contractor or agent, so employing them occupies any store, shop, warehouse, landing-place or ship-yard therein for the purpose of such employment."

[Approved February 14, 1883.]

Chapter 127.

AN ACT to provide for an annual examination of the accounts of the Treasurer of State.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
The governor and council shall annually appoint a committee, not less than three, of the members of the state, who shall carefully examine the accounts of the state treasurer as embodied in his annual report, and certify in writing the result of such examination; and said certificate shall be appended to his report. They shall also examine all canceled bonds and coupons and destroy the same by burning in the presence of the treasurer, giving him a certificate of such destruction. They shall make a sworn report of their doings as such committee to the governor and council; and said report shall be entered on the records of the governor and council, and filed in the office of the secretary of state. The compensation of said committee shall be fixed by the governor and council and paid from the contingent fund of the governor and council; and said committee may consist wholly or in part, of members of said council.

[Approved February 15, 1883.]

Chapter 128.

AN ACT authorizing the Land Agent to execute in behalf of the State, release deeds in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
The land agent is hereby authorized and empowered to give release deeds in behalf of the state, in cases where conditional deeds have been given and the records in the land office show that the conditions have been fully complied with.

[Approved February 15, 1883.]

Chapter 129.

AN ACT to facilitate the preparation and issue of the annual report of the State Superintendent of Schools.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
SECT. 1. Section eight of chapter one hundred and twenty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three entitled "An Act in aid of Free High Schools," as amended by chapter two hundred and twenty-nine of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, is further amended by substituting for the word "December," in the third line thereof, the word "June," so that said section shall read as follows:

"SECT. 8. The superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of any free high school or schools shall annually, before the first day of June, make returns under oath to the superintendent of common schools, on blanks prepared and sent out by him, of the amount appropriated, and also the amount expended by each town or school district for instruction in such free high school during the current year, and also the amount appropriated and the amount

expended for common school purposes by each town or school district, including such free high school or schools; the number of weeks which such school or schools have been taught; the wages paid each teacher; the number of pupils registered; the average attendance; the number of pupils in each branch of study pursued and the amount received for tuition. If the superintendent of common schools shall be satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with, he shall certify to the governor and council the sum which each town or district is entitled to receive from the state under this chapter. If any town or district is dissatisfied with the decision of the superintendent of common schools, such town or district may appeal to the governor and council. The governor and council shall issue a certificate to the treasurer of the town or agent of the district for such amount as they may adjudge such town or district is entitled to receive from the state treasury. Any person or persons connected with the management of such free high schools, either as teacher, school agent, school committee or supervisor, who shall in any way aid or abet in defrauding the state in the payment in support of said schools of more than is contemplated by the spirit and tenor of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one year."

SECT. 2. Section ninety-two of chapter eleven of the revised statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECT. 92. The treasurer shall immediately after the first day of July, apportion to the towns all state school funds for the year according to the list of children furnished by the superintendent of common schools, as provided in section seventy-four. The number of scholars belonging to a town from the first day of July to the first day of January, the authorities thereof have failed to make the returns required by law, shall be reckoned by taking the number used as the basis of the last apportionment and deducting all scholars set off to other towns or incorporated into a new town within a year, and one-tenth of the remainder, and the residue shall be the basis of a new apportionment. Immediately after making the apportionment, the treasurer shall notify each town of its proportion, which shall not be paid to any town until its returns are made to the superintendent of common schools."

[Approved February 17, 1882.]

Chapter 130.

AN ACT relating to fines and penalties recovered for violation of the fish and game laws.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
SECT. 1. All fines and penalties hereafter recovered for the violation of chapters fifty and seventy-five of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and all acts amendatory thereof, and of all laws now in force in this state for the protection of fish and game, shall be paid one-half to the complainant and one-half to any game and fish protective society or other sportsmen's association, which shall have been organized under the laws of Maine, and which may be located in the county where the said fines and penalties are recovered; provided, the said society or association shall exist in the county where said fines and penalties are recovered, the fish commissioners shall designate which society the money shall be paid to, or they may cause the same to be divided between them. If there is no such society or association in the county where said fines and penalties are recovered, then such fines and penalties shall be paid to the state fish commissioners, who shall appropriate the same as they may deem proper.

SECT. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 17, 1883.]

Chapter 131.

AN ACT to amend section twelve of chapter eighty-three of the Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the duties of trial justices.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
That the words "is unable to" in the first line thereof, be stricken out and the word "falls" inserted in lieu thereof, and that all the words after the word "if" in the seventh line thereof, to and including the word "continuance" in the ninth line thereof, be stricken out and the words "said trial justice, who so appointed such time and place, or before whom such writ is returnable, falls to attend at the time and place fixed in such continuance, such action then and there," be inserted in lieu thereof, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 12. When a trial justice fails to attend at the time and place appointed by him for the trial of any suit already entered, or at which any writ is returnable before him, any other trial justice who might legally try the same, or any justice of the peace and quorum, residing in the same or adjoining town, may attend and continue the action one, to a day certain, not exceeding thirty days, and note the fact on the writ, and in his own docket; and if said trial justice, who so appointed such time and place, or before whom such writ is returnable, falls to attend at the time and place fixed in such continuance, then and there may be entered before, and tried by some other trial justice of

the same town, or if none such resides therein, then before some trial justice of the same county, who may render judgment and issue execution as if the action had been originally returnable before him."

[Approved February 17, 1883.]

Chapter 132.

AN ACT to amend section four of chapter two hundred and thirty-five of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, relating to remodeling the Board of Agriculture.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
Section four of chapter two hundred and thirty-five of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act to remodel the Board of Agriculture," is hereby amended by striking out, in the sixteenth line, after the word "report", the clause, "in size not exceeding two hundred pages"; and also in the seventeenth line of said section by striking out the word "nine," and inserting in the place thereof the word "five"; and also in the same line the word "one," and inserting in the place thereof the word "five"; and also in the eighteenth line of said section by striking out the words "those in paper covers," and inserting in the place thereof the word "each," so that the said section, as amended, shall read:

"SECT. 4. The board shall appoint a secretary as its chief executive officer for a term of three years and until his successor shall be appointed, and may prescribe his duties, a part of which shall be to acquaint himself, by personal observation, investigation and correspondence, with the methods and wants of practical husbandry, the means of fertilization, the adaptation of various products to the soil, and climate of Maine; also with the progress of scientific practical agriculture elsewhere, with a view to the more complete development of the natural resources of the state. He shall annually, on or before the third Wednesday in January, present to the governor and council a report of the doings of the board and the results of his own labors and investigations, together with such communications, suggestions, and recommendations as may be useful. Ten thousand copies of such report shall be printed, five thousand bound in paper covers, five thousand in cloth; one-half of each for the use of the legislature, and the remainder, after reserving a suitable number for foreign exchanges, for distribution, under the direction of the board, among the agricultural associations and the people of the state."

[Approved February 17, 1883.]

Chapter 133.

AN ACT to amend section two, chapter fifty-eight, of the Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in relation to the election of members of the Board of Agriculture.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
Section two, chapter fifty-eight of the revised statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby amended by striking out, in the sixth line, the words "second Wednesday of December," and inserting in place thereof the words "third day of January," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 2. If there is more than one such society in any county, the executive officers of the oldest shall designate a time and place for a convention of five delegates, chosen at a regular meeting, from each society; and the secretary of such oldest society shall give written notice thereof to the secretary of each other society. The convention shall be held prior to the third Wednesday of January next, a president and secretary, and by ballot, a member of the board of agriculture for that county. If no election is thus made, the secretary shall immediately send to the governor and council the names of two or more persons having the highest number of votes, and they shall elect one of them. The written certificate of the secretary of the society or convention electing a member, shall be his credentials in the board. [Approved Feb. 17, 1883.]

Chapter 134.

AN ACT to repeal chapter one hundred and four of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, relating to the taking of togue or trout in the Great Tunk Pond.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
Chapter one hundred and four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, relating to the taking of togue or trout in Great Tunk pond, is hereby repealed.

[Approved February 17, 1883.]

Chapter 135.

AN ACT to amend section three of chapter two hundred and forty-four of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act to tax express corporations, companies or persons carrying on express business in this state."

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
Section three of chapter two hundred and forty-four of the public laws, approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "except, however, that real estate owned by such corporations, companies or persons shall be taxed in the municipality where the same is situated, as non-resident real estate; but the amount of taxes assessed upon such portion of real estate owned and actually used by them in the transaction of their business shall be deducted by the governor and council from the tax herein provided; and that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 3. The tax assessed upon corporations, companies and persons as aforesaid, shall be for the year commencing April one, in the year of our one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, continuing thereafter until the first day of May in the

usually afterwards, and shall be in lieu of all local taxation, except, however, that real estate owned by such corporations, companies or persons shall be taxed in the municipality where the same is situated as non-resident real estate; but the amount of taxes assessed upon such portion of real estate owned and actually used by them in the transaction of their business shall be deducted by the governor and council from the tax herein provided for.

[Approved February 29, 1883.]

Chapter 136.

AN ACT to amend chapter fifty-five, section one, of the Revised Statutes, in relation to Libraries, Charitable Societies and Public Cemeteries.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The first section of chapter fifty-five of the revised statutes, as amended by chapter seventy-one of the public laws of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is hereby further amended by inserting the words "as a relief or benefit association for mutual assistance," also the words "as a monument or memorial association," also the words "educational, social, military, agricultural, moral, religious," so as to read as follows, to wit:

"SECT. 1. When seven or more persons desire to be incorporated as the proprietors of a social, military, literary, scientific, or a county law library; as a masonic lodge or chapter of any order or degree; as a lodge of the independent order of odd fellows; as a division of the sons of temperance; as a tent of Rechabites; as a grange of patrons of husbandry; as a council of the sovereigns of industry; as a relief or benefit association for mutual assistance; as a monument or memorial association; or as a society to promote in any way the cause of temperance; or for any literary, scientific, musical, charitable, educational, social, military, agricultural, moral, religious or benevolent purpose whatsoever; they may apply in writing to any justice of the peace in the county, and he may issue his warrant, directed to one of said applicants, requiring him to call a meeting of the applicants, at such time and place as the justice appoints."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 21, 1883.]

Chapter 137.

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of titles to lands among the Penobscot Indians, and for the preservation of evidence of such titles.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Three suitable persons shall be appointed commissioners by the governor and council, whose duty it shall be to examine the titles of the several occupants or claimants of lots or parcels of land among the Penobscot Indians, and to determine, as between members of said tribe, who is the rightful and equitable owner of each of said lots or parcels.

SECT. 2. Said commissioners shall sit at such time and places as shall best facilitate their labors, having regard for the convenience of those members of the tribe whose rights are to be considered by them, and within one year from the date of their appointment shall make to the governor and council a final report of their doings, containing a description of each lot, the ownership of which has been determined by them, and the names of the parties respectively entitled thereto, which report shall be deposited in the land office of the state for preservation. They shall also present an account of the time occupied and expense incurred in the performance of their duties to the governor and council, who shall audit said account and allow them reasonable compensation thereon.

SECT. 3. When the boundaries of lots are in dispute, or cannot be found, and the commissioners are unable to determine the same by existing surveys or data, they may employ a competent surveyor to assist them in establishing said boundaries, whose account for services shall be audited by the governor and council and fair compensation allowed.

SECT. 4. Said commissioners shall give all parties interested a reasonable opportunity to be heard; shall have power to send for persons and papers; summon, swear and examine witnesses; take testimony under oath or otherwise; and their award, or that of a majority of them, as to the rightful and equitable ownership of such lots or parcels of land shall be final and conclusive as to all members of said tribe.

SECT. 5. Said commissioners shall immediately, upon the completion of their labors, furnish the agent of said Penobscot Indians a copy of their determination as to description and ownership of lots, and said agent shall thereupon issue to the individuals named therein a certificate in substance as follows:

Whereas, and commissioners appointed by the governor and council of the state, under authority of the legislature, have determined that a member of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, is the owner of the following described lot or parcel of land, viz:

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I, agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, do hereby assign, set out and confirm to said the aforesaid described lot of land. To have and to hold to him, his heirs and assigns, during the pleasure of the legislature.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal as agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, this day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

(Agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians.)

SECT. 6. Said agent shall record the return of the commissioners made to him, and also the aforesaid certificates, when issued, in duplicate books

suitable for the purpose, prepared with proper indexes, one of which shall be kept by said agent and his successors for ready reference, and the other shall be deposited in the register of deeds of Penobscot county, to be kept as other records are there kept. For issuing the certificates aforesaid, making up the records as herein provided, and for such services as he may be called upon to render, said commissioner shall be reimbursed in the performance of his duties, and said agent shall receive such compensation as the governor and council may allow.

SECT. 7. Any Indian holding lands under the foregoing certificate, or by virtue of any assignment under the laws relating to the apportionment of the lands of said Penobscot tribe, may sell and convey the same to any member of the same tribe, with the approval of the agent; provided that no Indian shall hereafter be permitted to purchase lands upon the reservation of said tribe beyond his fair proportion of such reservation.

SECT. 8. Conveyances made by virtue of section seven of this act shall be by release deed, duly executed and acknowledged, and shall have the approval of the agent written thereon; and said deed and approval shall be recorded by the agent without fee, in a book kept by him for that purpose, and by the register of deeds of Penobscot county, in a like book kept in the registry of deeds in said county, upon payment of twenty-five cents for each deed so recorded. And until recorded as herein provided, no deed made as aforesaid shall be operative to pass any title whatever.

SECT. 9. It shall also be the duty of the agent of said tribe to enter upon his record, a memorandum of the death of any Indian owning lands, the date of such death, a description of the lot or lots owned by the deceased, and the names of those, so far as ascertainable, who are entitled to such lands by inheritance.

SECT. 10. Deeds made by any Indian of the Penobscot tribe as in section eight, may be deposited with the agent of said tribe, to be delivered by him to the grantee named therein, after the death of the grantor, if the fact that such deed is so deposited to be so delivered, shall appear by the deed itself; and when delivered by said agent, it shall have the effect to pass all the title the grantor had in the premises described therein at the time of his death.

SECT. 11. Assignments hereafter made of unassigned lands of the tribe, shall be to members who never have had assigned to them their proportion of the tribe's lands, or to whom no such assigned portion has ever come by way of inheritance, or who do not already hold by assignment, purchase or otherwise, their fair share of said lands; and shall be accompanied by a certificate from the agent, to be recorded as in section eight of this act, which shall be in form substantially as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that I, agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, have caused to be surveyed and set off to a portion of the Indians belonging to said tribe on the islands in Penobscot bay, as contemplated by the acts of the legislature, bounded and described as follows:

To have and to hold to him, his heirs and assigns, as contemplated by said acts during the will of the legislature.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal as agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, this day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

SECT. 12. Any member of said tribe who has abandoned, or may abandon, and who has joined, or may join, any other tribe, shall forfeit all lands assigned to him, and the same may be assigned anew, as provided in section eleven of this act.

SECT. 13. The provisions of this act are to be applied to house-lots on the point of Oldtown Island, as well as to lands allotted for agricultural purposes, and the certificates herein prescribed shall be effectual to confer title to either class.

SECT. 14. Copies of deeds or certificates recorded as provided in this act, duly attested by the register of deeds or by the agent of said tribe, shall be admissible in evidence in all actions or controversies relating to title to lands between members of said tribe.

SECT. 15. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 16. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 21, 1883.]

Chapter 138.

AN ACT for the protection of lobsters.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. There shall be a close time for lobsters from the fifteenth day of August to the fifteenth day of November in each year, during which close time, no lobster shall be fished for, taken, caught, killed, bought, sold, exposed for sale or in possession in cars, ponds or otherwise, and a penalty of fifty dollars for the offence and one dollar for each and every lobster so taken, caught, killed, bought, sold, exposed for sale or in possession as aforesaid.

SECT. 2. It shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, buy, sell, expose for sale or possess for canning purposes, or otherwise, between the first day of April and the first day of August, of each year, any female lobster, in spawn or with eggs attached, or any young lobster less than nine inches in length measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers; and when caught they shall be liberated alive, at the risk and cost of the party taking said lobsters, under a penalty of one dollar for each and every lobster so caught, bought, sold, exposed for sale, in possession or not so liberated.

SECT. 3. The penalties imposed by this act may be recovered in the manner provided by section

twenty-six of chapter seventy-five of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

[Approved February 21, 1883.]

AN ACT to amend chapter fifty-five, section six, of the Revised Statutes, relating to tolls for grinding grain.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The salary of judge of probate for the county of Aroostook shall be four hundred dollars, instead of the sum now fixed by law.

SECT. 2. The salary of the register of probate for the county of Aroostook shall be five hundred dollars, instead of the sum now fixed by law.

SECT. 3. The salary of the county attorney for the county of Aroostook shall be three hundred dollars, instead of the sum now fixed by law.

SECT. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 21, 1883.]

Chapter 140.

AN ACT to increase the salaries of the judge and register of probate and of the county attorney for the county of Aroostook.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The salary of judge of probate for the county of Aroostook shall be four hundred dollars, instead of the sum now fixed by law.

SECT. 2. The salary of the register of probate for the county of Aroostook shall be five hundred dollars, instead of the sum now fixed by law.

SECT. 3. The salary of the county attorney for the county of Aroostook shall be three hundred dollars, instead of the sum now fixed by law.

SECT. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 21, 1883.]

Chapter 141.

AN ACT to confer upon sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables, the powers of game wardens and their deputies.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables, are hereby vested with all the powers conferred by law upon game wardens and their deputies, and shall be allowed for their services the same fees as are now prescribed for sheriffs and their deputies.

[Approved February 24, 1883.]

Chapter 142.

AN ACT to amend chapter fifty of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, relating to the protection of moose, caribou or deer.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section three of chapter fifty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight is hereby amended by inserting the word "hunted" before word "killed," so that, as amended, said section shall read as follows:

"SECT. 3. No person shall hunt, kill or destroy with dogs, any moose within this state under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every moose so hunted, killed or destroyed; and no person shall, between the first day of January and the first day of October, in any manner, hunt, kill or destroy any moose under the same penalty."

SECT. 2. Section four of said chapter fifty is hereby amended by inserting the word "hunted" before the word "killed," so that, as amended, said section shall read as follows:

"SECT. 4. No person shall hunt, kill or destroy with dogs, any deer or caribou within this state under a penalty of fifty dollars for every such deer or caribou so hunted, killed or destroyed; and no person shall, between the first day of January and the first day of October, in any manner, hunt, kill or destroy any deer or caribou, under the same penalty as above provided. Any person may lawfully kill any dog found hunting moose, deer or caribou."

[Approved February 24, 1883.]

AN ACT amending section six, chapter one hundred and twenty, of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, relative to profile paper.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section six, chapter one hundred and twenty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, shall be amended so that in the fifth and sixth lines, instead of the words "a vertical scale of ten to one compared to the horizontal scale," there shall be the words "the relative scales of profile paper in common use," so that the first sentence of section six, chapter one hundred and twenty, shall read: "Every corporation organized under this act, before commencing the construction of its road, shall present to the board of railroad commissioners a petition for approval of location, accompanied with a map of the proposed route on an appropriate scale, and with a profile of the line on the relative scales of profile paper in common use, and with a report and estimate prepared by a skilful engineer, from actual survey."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 24, 1883.]

Chapter 144.

AN ACT for the protection of salmon, landlocked salmon and trout.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No person shall fish for, take, catch, kill or destroy any fish in any waters, except tide waters, with any net, seine, weir or trap, under a penalty of fifty dollars for the offence and ten dollars for each salmon or landlocked salmon so taken, caught, killed or destroyed.

SECT. 2. No person shall kill or destroy any landlocked salmon less than nine inches in length or any trout less than five inches in length, under a penalty of five dollars for the offence and fifty cents for each and every landlocked salmon or trout so killed or destroyed. Any person having in possession any landlocked salmon or trout of less than the above

dimensions shall be deemed to have killed or destroyed them in violation of the provisions of this section.

SECT. 3. No person shall take, catch, kill or have in possession at any one time, for the purpose of transportation, more than fifty pounds in weight of landlocked salmon or trout or of both together, nor shall any such be transported except in the possession of the owner thereof, under penalty of fifty dollars for the offence, and five dollars for each and every pound of landlocked salmon or trout or both together so taken, caught, killed, in possession or being transported in excess of fifty pounds in weight; and all such fish transported in violation of the provisions of this section shall be liable to seizure on complaint and shall be decreed by the court, forfeited to the use of the party prosecuting. Any person having in possession more than fifty pounds in weight of the fish aforesaid, shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section.

SECT. 4. All penalties imposed by any of the sections of this act may be recovered in the manner provided by section twenty-six, chapter seventy-five of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

Chapter 143.
AN ACT to amend section fourteen of chapter fifty of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, relating to insectivorous birds.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
Section fourteen of chapter fifty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words, viz.: "under a penalty of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars for each of said birds killed, and the possession by any person of such dead birds, shall be prima facie evidence that such person killed such bird," so that as amended, said section will read as follows:

SECT. 14. No person shall kill, or have in his possession, except alive, any of the birds commonly known as larks, robins, swallows, sparrows or orioles, or other insectivorous birds, crows and hawks excepted, under a penalty of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, for each of said birds killed, and the possession by any person of such dead birds, shall be prima facie evidence that such person killed such bird."

[Approved February 26, 1883.]

Chapter 146.
AN ACT providing that a party in possession of real property may petition to compel supposed claimant of such property to bring action to try his title.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
SECT. 1. Any person in possession of real property, claiming an estate of freehold therein, or an unexpired term of not less than ten years, may file a petition in the supreme judicial court setting forth the estate, shares of inheritance for life, or for years, describing the premises, averring that he is credibly informed and believes that some person or persons named in the petition makes some claim adverse to his estate, and praying that such person or persons may be summoned to show cause why they should not bring an action to try their alleged title. A person who is in the enjoyment of an easement shall be held to be in possession of real property within the meaning and for the purposes of this section.

SECT. 2. Upon such petition, the court shall order notice to be given to the supposed claimants, returnable at a court to be holden in the county where the property, or some portion of it, lies; and if upon return of the order of notice, duly executed, the lands are claimed by a defendant, or if, on the lawful order of the court to bring an action and try their title, the court shall enter a decree that they be forever debarred and estopped from having or claiming any right or title, adverse to the petitioner, in the premises described. If the petitioner prefers, the petition may be inserted like a declaration in a writ, and served by copy, like a writ of original summons. If the persons so summoned appear and disclaim all right and title adverse to the petitioner, they shall recover their costs. If they claim title, they shall, by answer, show cause why they should not be required to bring an action and try such title; and the court shall make such decree respecting the bringing and prosecuting of such action as may seem equitable and just.

[Approved February 26, 1883.]

Chapter 147.
AN ACT to establish the salary of the Judge of Probate of the County of Penobscot.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
The judge of probate of the county of Penobscot, shall receive the annual salary of eight hundred dollars, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-three, to be paid in the manner provided by law for such salaries in other counties, instead of the sum allowed by chapter one hundred and fifty of the public laws of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

[Approved February 26, 1883.]

Chapter 148.
AN ACT to repeal chapter fifty-six of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and the first and second sections of chapter forty-eight of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, relating to the public debt.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
SECT. 1. Chapter fifty-six of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled, "An Act to amend chapter forty-eight of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, relating to

the public debt," and the first and second sections of chapter forty-eight of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An Act renewing a portion of the public debt, discontinuing the sinking fund of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and abolishing the office of commissioner of the sinking fund," are hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 26, 1883.]

Chapter 149.
AN ACT to apportion the state for representatives to Congress.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
SECT. 1. The counties of York and Cumberland shall compose the first district, and be entitled to one representative. The counties of Oxford, Franklin, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, Knox and Lincoln shall compose the second district, and be entitled to one representative. The counties of Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Hancock shall compose the third district, and be entitled to one representative. The counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis, Arrostook and Washington shall compose the fourth district, and be entitled to one representative.

SECT. 2. The election of representatives to congress shall take place and be on the second Monday of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and thereafter biennially.

SECT. 3. The representatives chosen in the several districts shall, at the time of their election, be residents therein. The foregoing division of the state into representative districts, shall be, and continue in force until an apportionment shall be made for representatives to congress, after taking the eleventh census.

SECT. 4. In case any vacancy among the representatives to congress requires an election prior to the second Monday of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, or at any other time, then such vacancy shall be filled by the proper district under this apportionment.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 26, 1883.]

Chapter 150.
AN ACT relative to the taxation of Horse Railroad Companies.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Horse railroad corporations and associations are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act relating to the taxation of railroads," approved March seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, except that the tax shall be ascertained as follows: when the gross average receipts per mile shall not exceed one thousand dollars, the tax shall be equal to one-tenth of one per cent on the gross transportation receipts; and for each one thousand dollars additional average gross receipts per mile, or fractional part thereof, the rate shall be increased one-tenth of one per cent.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 26, 1883.]

Chapter 151.
AN ACT additional to chapter ninety-two of the Revised Statutes, concerning mills and mill-dams.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

In order to create ponds for the purpose of cutting and harvesting ice for the market, any person or corporation may erect and maintain, on their own land, a dam or dams, on streams not navigable or floatable, but emptying into tide waters, navigable in the winter, and flow the lands above during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April; but they shall draw off the water to its natural state by the twentieth day of May in each year; and if any such lands are inured by such flowing, the owners thereof shall have the same remedies in all respects as in case of lands damaged by the erection and maintenance of mill purposes, provided, however, that no right shall be granted by this act to flow any mill-dam or any mill privilege, improved or unimproved.

[Approved February 28, 1883.]

Chapter 152.
AN ACT to amend section one hundred and twenty-seven of chapter eighty-two of the Revised Statutes, relating to alias or pluries executions.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section one hundred and twenty-seven of chapter eighty-two of the revised statutes, is hereby amended, by striking out the word "three" in the second line of said section, and inserting the word "ten," so that said section, as amended, shall read:

SECT. 127. An alias or pluries execution may be issued within ten years after the date of the return of the preceding execution, and not afterwards.

[Approved February 28, 1883.]

Chapter 153.
AN ACT to establish the salary of the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Somerset County.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

That so much of section five of chapter one hundred and fifty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as relates to the salary of the clerk of the supreme judicial court for Somerset county, is hereby repealed, and the salary of said clerk is hereby established at and restored to what it was before the passage of said section of said act.

[Approved February 28, 1883.]

Chapter 154.
AN ACT to prevent deception in sales of butter and cheese.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Whoever by himself or his agents, shall sell, expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article substance or compound,

made in imitation or semblance of butter, or as a substitute for butter, and not made exclusively and wholly of milk or cream, or containing any fats, oils or grease not produced from milk or cream, shall have the words, adulterated butter, or if such substitute is the compound known as oleomargarine, then the word, oleomargarine, stamped, labeled or marked, in printed letters of plain roman type not less than one inch in length so that said word cannot be easily defaced, upon the top and side of every tub, firkin, box or package containing any of said articles, substance or compound.

And in case of retail sales of any of said articles, substance or compound not in the original packages, the seller, by himself or his agent, shall attach to each package so sold at retail, and deliver with said package to the purchaser, a label or wrapper bearing in a conspicuous place upon the outside of said package the words, adulterated butter, or the word, oleomargarine, as herein provided, in printed letters of plain roman type not less than one-half inch in length.

SECT. 2. Whoever, by himself or his agents, shall sell, expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, substance or compound, made in imitation or semblance of cheese, or as a substitute for cheese, and not made exclusively and wholly of milk or cream, or containing any fats, oils or grease not produced from milk or cream, shall have the words, imitation cheese, stamped, labeled or marked, in printed letters of plain roman type not less than one inch in length, so that said words cannot be easily defaced, upon the side of every cheese-cloth or band around the same, and upon the top and side of every tub, firkin, box or package containing any of said articles, substance or compound. And in case of retail sales of any of said article, substance or compound not in the original packages, the seller, by himself or his agents, shall attach to each package so sold at retail, and deliver with said package to the purchaser, a label or wrapper bearing in a conspicuous place upon the outside of said package the words, imitation cheese, in printed letters of plain roman type not less than one-half inch in length.

SECT. 3. Whoever sells, exposes for sale or has in his possession, with intent to sell, any article, substance or compound made in imitation or semblance of butter, or as a substitute for butter, except as provided in section one; whoever sells, exposes for sale, or has in his possession, with intent to sell, any article substance or compound made in imitation or semblance of cheese, or as a substitute for cheese, except as provided in section two; and whoever shall deface, erase, cancel or remove any mark, stamp, brand, label or wrapper provided for by this act, or change the contents of any box, tub, article or package marked, stamped or labeled as aforesaid, with intent to deceive as to the contents of said box, tub, article or package, shall for every such offense, forfeit and pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and for a second and each subsequent offense a fine of two hundred dollars, to be recovered, by indictment, with costs in any court of this state, of competent jurisdiction.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of every inspector of milk, sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable to institute complaint for violating the provisions of this act whenever he has reasonable cause for suspicion, and on the information of any person who shall lay before him satisfactory evidence on which to sustain the same. It shall be the duty of said inspector or constable to take specimens of suspected butter or cheese and cause the same to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested. The expense of such analysis or test, not exceeding twenty dollars in any case, shall be included in the costs of prosecution, and taxed and allowed to the officer paying the same.

SECT. 5. For the purposes of this act, the terms butter and cheese shall be understood to mean the products usually known by these names, and which are manufactured exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with salt and rennet, and with or without coloring matter.

[Approved February 28, 1883.]

Chapter 155.
AN ACT to repeal chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four and section seventeen of chapter fifty of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, relating to taxidermists and all acts authorizing their appointment.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four and section seventeen of chapter fifty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts authorizing the appointment of taxidermists, are hereby repealed.

[Approved February 28, 1883.]

Chapter 156.
AN ACT giving further authority to Notaries Public to take acknowledgments and administer oaths.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Notaries public, in addition to the powers which they now have, may take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments and administer oaths in all cases where a justice of the peace could.

SECT. 2. Any and all such acts hitherto performed by any notary public are hereby made as valid as if the same had been performed by a justice of the peace.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 28, 1883.]

Chapter 157.

AN ACT making Sunday a close time for game and birds of all kinds.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Sunday is hereby made a close time, on which day it shall not be lawful for any person to hunt, kill or destroy game or birds of any kind, under the penalties imposed for the hunting, killing or destroying the same, during any close time now established by law.

SECT. 2. This act shall not be construed to repeal or diminish the penalties already imposed for any violation of the Sunday laws.

[Approved February 28, 1883.]

Chapter 158.

AN ACT relating to seizure of fish and game under the fish and game laws.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Any person whose fish or game has been seized for violation of any fish or game law, shall have such fish or game so seized returned to him on giving to the officer a bond with sufficient sureties, resisd out of this state, in double the amount of the fine for such violation; conditioned, that if the final judgment for such alleged violation shall be guilty, he will, within thirty days thereafter pay such fine and costs. If such person neglects or refuses to give such bond and make the fish or game so seized, he shall have no action against the officer for such seizure or loss thereof.

[Approved March 2, 1883.]

Chapter 159.

AN ACT establishing the salary of the Judge of Probate for the county of Androscoggin.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The Judge of probate for the county of Androscoggin shall receive an annual salary from the treasury of said county of four hundred dollars, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, beginning on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, instead of the salary now provided by law.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

[Approved March 2, 1883.]

Chapter 160.

AN ACT in addition to chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, in relation to corporations.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the public laws of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, is hereby amended by adding to the first section thereof, the following words:

"Upon proof to said court that there are no existing liabilities against said corporation, and no existing assets of said corporation requiring distribution among the stockholders, said court may dissolve said corporation without the appointment of trustees or receivers." [Approved March 2, 1883.]

Chapter 161.

AN ACT to repeal so much of sections three and four, chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as relates to the salary of the Judge and Register of the Probate Court of the County of Somerset, and to establish the same.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

So much of sections three and four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as relates to the salaries of the judge and register of the probate court of the county of Somerset, is hereby repealed, and the salaries of said judge and register are hereby restored to and established at what they were before the passage of said act.

[Approved March 2, 1883.]

Chapter 162.

AN ACT to fix the compensation of certain employees of the Government.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The compensation of the night watchmen at the state house, not exceeding two in number, shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 2, 1883.]

Chapter 163.

AN ACT in relation to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of the city of Portland.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section four of chapter two hundred and four of the public law of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty," where it occurs in the third line, and the words, "and on conviction, award such sentence as is by law provided for such offenses," and inserting in their stead, the words "thirty," and the words "of the offenses described in section four of chapter one hundred and thirty-two of the revised statutes, when they are not of a high and aggravated nature, and, on conviction, may punish by fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months. And of the offenses described in section four of chapter one hundred and forty-one of the revised statutes, and, on conviction, may punish by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 4. The said court may take cognizance of simple larcenies, when the property alleged to be stolen shall not exceed in value, thirty dollars; of offenses described in section four of chapter one hundred and thirty-two of the revised statutes, when they are not of a high and aggravated nature, and, on conviction, may punish by fine not exceeding

twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months. And of offenses described in section four of chapter one hundred and forty-one of the revised statutes, and, on conviction, may punish by imprisonment in the county or city house of correction, not exceeding six months. And the exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the by-laws of said city, and in prosecutions on such, by law, they need not be recited in the complaint, nor in allegations therein be more particular than in prosecutions on a public statute."

[Approved March 2, 1883.]

Chapter 164.

AN ACT to amend section seventeen of chapter fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of constables at meetings of county and local agricultural societies.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section seventeen of chapter fifty-eight of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "inhabitants of the county," so that the section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 17. The officers of any such society may appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons to act as constables at cattle shows, and exhibitions, and they shall have and exercise all the powers of constables in relation to the preservation of the public peace, and enforcing the rules and regulations of said society, held in the towns where such shows and exhibitions are held from six o'clock at noon of the day preceding the commencement of such shows and exhibitions and until twelve o'clock at noon of the day succeeding the termination thereof and no longer." [Approved March 6, 1883.]

Chapter 165.

AN ACT to authorize county commissioners to cause repairs upon county roads and bridges, in unincorporated townships and tracts of land, in cases of sudden injury.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. County commissioners, in cases of sudden injury to county roads and bridges in the unincorporated townships and tracts of land in their counties, may cause them to be repaired forthwith, or as soon as they may deem necessary, and may appoint an agent or agents, not members of their own board, to superintend the expenditure for such repairs, who shall give bonds as required in section fifty-one of chapter six of the revised statutes, if the county commissioners require it, the whole expense whereof shall be added to their next assessment on said lands for repairs, authorized by section fifty-three of said chapter six of the revised statutes, and acts additional thereto and amendatory thereof, which said assessments shall create a lien upon said lands for the whole amount thereof, as effectually as is now provided in relation to repairs on county roads.

SECT. 2. That portion of said assessment which is for repairs of sudden injuries, as herein provided, shall be set down, in the assessment, in distinct items, in a separate column or columns, and shall not be dischargeable under the provisions of section fifty-four of chapter six of the revised statutes, shall be enforced, as is provided in relation to such assessments for repairs, when owners fail to make repairs.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 6, 1883.]

Chapter 166.

AN ACT amendatory of and additional to chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes, in relation to railroads.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section sixty-seven of chapter fifty-one of the revised statutes, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "road," in the first line thereof, the words, "or right of redeeming the franchise of a railroad, and its road from a mortgage thereof," so that the first clause of said section shall read as follows:

"SECT. 67. When the franchise of a railroad and its road, or the right of redeeming the franchise of a railroad and its road from a mortgage thereof, wholly or partly constructed, are sold by a decree of court, by a power of sale in a mortgage thereof, or on execution, the purchasers have all the rights, powers and obligations of the corporation, under its charter, and may form a new corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided."

SECT. 2. Any corporation, formed under the provisions of chapter fifty-one of the revised statutes, and acts additional thereto, by the purchase of railroad bonds, are empowered to acquire by purchase the right of redemption, under the mortgage securing such bonds.

SECT. 3. The provisions of chapter fifty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall apply to cases in which no interest has been paid for more than three years, as well as to cases in which the principal has been overdue for more than three years, as therein provided.

SECT. 4. Whenever the principal of any scrip or bonds issued by a railroad corporation shall have been due and payable more than three years, or no interest has been paid thereon for more than three years, a corporation formed by the holders of such scrip or bonds, or if no such corporation has been formed, the holders of not less than a majority of such scrip or bonds, may commence a suit in equity for the purpose of foreclosing such mortgage; and the court may decree a foreclosure of such mortgage, unless the arrears are paid within such time as the court may order.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 6, 1883.]

Chapter 167.

AN ACT relating to the laying out of ways across railroads.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No way shall be laid out through or across any land or right of way of any railroad corporation, used for station purposes, unless after notice and hearing the railroad commissioners adjudicate that public convenience and necessity requires it.

SECT. 2. When any way is laid out across a railroad, the railroad commissioners, upon application of the parties owning or operating such railroad, shall be excused from transcribing the same in the manner and conditions of crossing such railroad, subject to the same rights of appeal provided by chapter forty-three of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

SECT. 3. All adjudications of the railroad commissioners relating to ways shall be recorded in the office in which the location of the way is by law to be recorded.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 168.

AN ACT to exempt corporations, which have ceased to transact business, from publishing semi-annual statements and filing annual returns.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The attorney general, upon application by any corporation, and satisfactory proof that such corporation has ceased to transact business, shall file a certificate of the fact with the secretary of state, and upon being paid reasonable compensation for his services, shall give a duplicate thereof to the corporation; and thereupon such corporation shall be excused from publishing semi-annual statements, and filing annual returns with the secretary of state, as now required by law, so long as its franchises remain unexpired.

[Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 169.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and fifty-eight of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section one, part ten, is hereby amended by striking out of the sixth line the words, "of a debtor or debtors, residing in or," and by inserting in the seventh line, after the word "state," the words "of a debtor or debtors," so that the same shall read as follows:

"Tenth. In suits for the re-delivery of goods or chattels, taken and detained from the owner, and secreted or withheld, so that the same cannot be recovered, and in bills in equity, by a creditor or creditors, to reach and apply in payment of a debt, any property, right, title or interest, legal or equitable, found within this state, of a debtor or debtors, which cannot be come at to be attached on a writ, or taken on execution in a suit at law, against such debtor or debtors, and which is not exempt by law from such attachment and seizure, and any property or interest conveyed to or for the benefit of creditors."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 170.

AN ACT to amend sections thirty-five and thirty-six of chapter sixty-three of the Revised Statutes, relating to the publication of notices in probate proceedings.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. That section thirty-five of chapter sixty-three of the revised statutes be amended by inserting the words "published or published word," "printed" in the third line, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 35. In all laws relating to probate courts and proceedings, the words "public notice," denote notice published three weeks successively in a newspaper printed or published in the county, or, if none, in the state paper; the words, "personal notice," denote service by a copy given in hand or left at the place of last and usual abode, seven days at least before the time of hearing; and the words, "due notice," denote public or personal notice, at the discretion of the judge."

SECT. 2. That section thirty-six of chapter sixty-three of the revised statutes be amended by inserting the words "or published" after the word "printed" in the second line, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 36. Any notice to be published in a newspaper shall be published in such paper printed or published in the county as the party required to publish it, selects, unless the judge deems such paper unsuitable from want of circulation or other substantial reason."

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 171.

AN ACT relating to Immigration.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Whenever the governor of the state shall have knowledge that, under the provisions of an act of congress approved August three, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, officers are necessary in any town or city to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports of this state and to provide for the support and relief of immigrants who shall fall into distress, he shall designate for such duty, the board of assessors of the poor and their successors in such town or city, or any member or members of such board.

Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 172.

AN ACT to amend section three of chapter twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to bowling alleys and billiard rooms.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section three of chapter twenty-nine of the revised statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby amended by inserting the words "pocket bagatelle," after the word "alley," in the first line of said section, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 3. No person shall keep a bowling alley, pool, bagatelle, or billiard room, without a license, under a penalty of ten dollars for each day such alley or room shall be so kept, to be recovered upon complaint before a judge of a municipal or police court or trial justice, or by indictment, to the use of the person prosecuting." [Approved Mar. 7, 1883.]

Chapter 175.

AN ACT to amend section fifty-five, chapter forty-nine of the Revised Statutes, relating to foreign insurance companies.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The section fifty-five, chapter forty-nine of the revised statutes, as amended in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, section two hundred and seven, shall be amended by striking out the word "the," in the third line of said section, and inserting the words "such and every," so that said section shall, as amended, read as follows:

"SECT. 55. Every foreign insurance company doing business in this state, shall annually cause to be published three weeks successively, in some daily published paper, printed in such and every county where said company has a duly authorized agent, or takes policies, a condensed statement of its condition conformable to its last annual report to the commissioner; and any such insurance company which shall neglect or refuse to publish such statement, shall forfeit not less than fifty dollars." [Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 174.

AN ACT to amend the second section of chapter fifty-three of the Public Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, relating to corporations.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The second section of chapter fifty-three of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, is hereby amended by inserting next before the word "company," in the second line of said section, the word "or trust," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 2. The capital stock of such new corporation shall be equal to the amount of unpaid bonds and overdue coupons secured by such mortgage, taken at their face at the time of the organization of the new corporation, and the amount required to redeem any prior mortgage, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. All stock issued under the provisions of this act shall be taken and considered as paid in full, and shall not be liable to further assessment; and no person taking or holding the same, shall, by reason thereof, be liable for the debts of such corporation."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 175.

AN ACT to amend chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes relating to the abolishment of sheriffs' juries in road cases.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section one of chapter eighteen of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "present their petitions for redress," and insert instead thereof the words "file their notices of appeal," and by striking out the word "petition," in the sixth line, and inserting instead thereof the words "notice of appeal," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 5. Their return made at their next regular session after the hearing, is to be placed on file, and to remain in the custody of their clerk for inspection, without record. The case is then to be continued to their next regular term, when, or before then, all persons aggrieved by their estimate of damages, shall file their notices of appeal. If no such notice of appeal is then presented or pending, the proceedings shall be closed, recorded and become effectual; and all claims for damages not allowed by them be forever barred; and all damages awarded under the first seventeen sections shall be paid out of the county treasury."

SECT. 2. The sixth section of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the word "petition," in the first line, and inserting instead thereof the words "notice of appeal."

SECT. 3. The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sections of said chapter are hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. Any person aggrieved by the estimate of damages of the county commissioners, by the laying out or discontinuing of a way, may appeal therefrom, at any time before the third day of the regular term next after the term at which the return of the commissioners is made, to the next term of the supreme judicial court, which shall be first held in the county where the land is situated, more than thirty days from and after the expiration of the time within which such appeal may be taken as above provided, excluding the day of the commencement of the session of said court, which court shall determine the same by a committee of reference if the parties so agree, or by a verdict of its jury, and shall render judgment and is-

sue execution for the damages recovered with costs to the party prevailing in the appeal. The appellant shall file notice of his appeal with the county commissioners within the time above limited, and at the first term of the court shall file a complaint setting forth substantially the facts of the case, upon which the case shall be tried as other cases. The clerk shall certify the final judgment of the court or the county commissioners, who shall enter the same of record. The party prevailing shall recover costs to be taxed and allowed by the court, except that the costs shall not be recovered by the party claiming damages, but by the other party, if upon appeal taken as provided in this chapter, by either party, said claimant shall fail to recover and have adjudged to him a greater sum as damages than was allowed to him by the commissioners. [Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 176.

AN ACT in relation to the settlement of persons living in incorporated places.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Whenever any person, having a pauper settlement in a town, has lived or shall have lived five years in any unincorporated place or places in the state, such person, and the whole family, shall be exempt from him, shall be deemed to have lost their settlement in such town.

[Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 177.

AN ACT establishing the salaries of the Judge of Probate and Register of Probate in the county of Piscataquis.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. From and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the salary of the judge of probate of the county of Piscataquis shall be three hundred dollars per annum, instead of the sum now allowed by law.

SECT. 2. From and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the salary of the register of probate of the county of Piscataquis shall be three hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, instead of the sum now allowed by law.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved March 7, 1883.]

Chapter 178.

AN ACT to regulate the taking of shell fish or clams.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Any town may, at any town meeting, fix the times in which clams may be taken within the limits of such town and may fix the prices for which the municipal officers shall grant permits therefor; and unless so regulated by vote, residents of the town may take clams without any written permit. But without any such permit, any inhabitant within his own town or transient person therein may take clams for the consumption of himself or family. This act however shall not apply to hotel keepers taking clams for the use of their hotels nor shall it interfere with any provision of law relating to the taking of shell fish for bait, by fishermen.

SECT. 2. Any person who takes clams in violation of this act shall be punishable for each offense by a fine of not more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment not more than thirty days, or both. [Approved March 9, 1883.]

Chapter 179.

AN ACT relative to foreclosure of mortgages.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The third specification of section three of chapter ninety of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out from the fifth line thereof the words "written consent and certificate," and inserting instead thereof the words "certificate or consent with the affidavit of the mortgagee, or person claiming under him, to the fact and time of entry indorsed thereon;" so that the same specification, as amended, shall be as follows:

"Third. He may enter peaceably and openly, if not opposed, in the presence of two witnesses, and take possession of the premises; and a certificate of the fact and time of such entry shall be made, signed and sworn to by such witnesses before a justice of the peace; and such certificate, or consent with the affidavit of the mortgagee or his assignee to the fact and time of entry indorsed thereon, shall be recorded in each registry of deeds in which the mortgage is or by law ought to be recorded, within thirty days next after the entry is made." [Approved March 9, 1883.]

Chapter 180.

AN ACT to amend section twenty-nine of chapter seventy-four of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An Act in relation to the Insolvent Laws of Maine."

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section twenty-nine of chapter seventy-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight are hereby amended by striking out the following words from the first part of said section, viz.: "Upon the application, in writing, of one or more creditors representing one-fourth part of the amount of debts proved," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 29. The judge shall require the assignee to give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum as he shall direct, and with such sureties as he shall approve." [Approved March 9, 1883.]

Chapter 181.

AN ACT amending of chapter seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes, relating to courts and travel of County Commissioners of Cumberland County.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section six of chapter seventy-eight of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Cumberland," in the seventh line, the words "terms of record," and by adding after the word "June," in the eighth line, the words "and regular sessions on the first Tuesday of each month;" so that the seventh and eighth lines of said section six, as amended, shall read as follows:

"In the county of Cumberland, terms of record, on the first Tuesdays of January and June; and regular sessions on the first Tuesday of each month."

SECT. 2. Section nineteen of chapter seventy-eight aforesaid is hereby amended by inserting after the word "clerk," in the eighth line, the words "except in Cumberland county," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 19. Each shall keep an accurate account of his time and travel, specifying the kind of service performed each day or part of a day, and the places from and to which he travels each day, and he shall not be allowed for services not so specified. His account shall be audited and examined by the county attorney and clerk, to the truth of which he shall be sworn before one of them; and they shall certify the amount allowed, and no more than their sum shall be paid. The clerk, except in Cumberland county, shall cause a copy of such account to be published in the newspaper printed in the county, if any, and return such printed copy to the secretary of state by the first day of January in each year." [Approved March 9, 1883.]

Chapter 182.

AN ACT to amend section nine of chapter five of the Revised Statutes, relating to lands reserved for public uses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. That section nine of chapter five of the revised statutes be amended by striking out the words "or organized into public plantations," in the sixth line of said section, so that said section shall read as follows:

"SECT. 9. In every township there shall be reserved upon thousand acres of land, and at the same rate in all towns less than a township, for the exclusive benefit of such town or tract as the legislature directs, to average in quality and situation and value as to timber, with the other lands therein. In townships or tracts sold and not incorporated, the lands reserved for public uses may be selected and located by the land agent and the proprietors by a written agreement describing them by metes and bounds, signed by them and recorded in the land office. The plan or outline of the lands so selected shall be entered on the plan of the township or tract in the land office, which shall be a sufficient location thereof."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved March 9, 1883.]

Chapter 183.

AN ACT for the prevention of cruelty.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Every person who cruelly over-drives, over-loads, over-works, torments, tortures, maims, wounds, deprives of necessary sustenance, cruelly beats, mutilates or kills any horse or other animal, or causes or procures the same to be done, or have charge or custody of any such animal, or the owner or otherwise, unnecessarily fails to provide such animal with proper food, drink and shelter, or protection from the weather; every person, owning or having the charge or custody of any animal, who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit the same to be subjected to or suffer any unnecessary torture or cruelty; and every owner, driver, possessor or person having the custody of an old, maimed, disabled or diseased horse or other animal, who cruelly works the same when unfit for labor, or cruelly abandons the same; and every person who shall carry or cause to be carried, in or upon any vehicle or otherwise, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel or inhuman manner, shall, for every such offense, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECT. 2. Any person who shall keep or use any live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, and any person who shall shoot at any bird as aforesaid, or be present as a party, umpire or judge at any such shooting of live pigeon, fowl or bird, and any person who shall rent any building, shed, room, yard, field or premises, or shall knowingly suffer, or permit the use of any building, shed, room, yard, field or premises, for the purpose of shooting any pigeon, fowl or bird as aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the shooting of wild game in its wild state.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with, or interested in the management, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any placeto

be so kept or used, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding two months, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECT. 4. Whoever owns, possesses, keeps, or trains any bird or animal with the intent that such bird or animal shall be engaged in an exhibition of fighting, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECT. 5. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, police officer, officer of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or any other person authorized to make arrests, may enter any building or enclosure where he has reason to believe that any bird or creature is kept for training to be engaged in fighting; and any person resisting or interfering with such officer shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as allowing any officer to enter a dwelling-house without a warrant.

SECT. 6. All railroad companies within the limits of this state shall give all cars containing cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, continuous passage in preference to any other freight; and all cars when loaded with cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, at any station, shall have precedence over other freight.

A greater number of animals shall not be loaded in any car than can stand comfortably therein. Animals of one kind only shall be loaded in the same apartment. Young animals shall not be loaded in the same apartment with older and larger animals, except in case of animals with their own sucklings, which shall, in all cases be transported in the same apartment and separate from other animals. Calves shall have free access to their dams, and shall not be separated during the months of December, January, February and March, cars used for the transportation of animals shall be sufficiently boarded up on the sides and ends as to afford proper protection to such animals in case of storms or severe cold weather.

SECT. 7. Animals coming into the state on the same or connecting roads or other transportation lines, which have been loaded ten hours or more, shall be unloaded, comfortably yarded, and in cold inclement weather, covered, sheltered, and shall be furnished with a sufficient quantity of proper food and good water within ten hours thereafter, provided they shall so long remain in the state, and shall remain so yarded or sheltered, fed and watered a reasonable time. And all animals in transit within this state shall be so unloaded, yarded, or sheltered, fed and watered every twenty hours, unless delayed by accident or other unavoidable circumstances. Animals arriving at their destination within the limits of this state, or their embarkation on steamers between the hours of three o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, shall be so unloaded, yarded or sheltered, fed and watered within six hours thereafter and before embarkation. And animals arriving between the hours of six o'clock in the afternoon and three o'clock in the forenoon, shall be so unloaded, yarded or sheltered, fed and watered before nine o'clock in the afternoon, and before embarkation, if remaining in the state.

The railroad company or transportation line having animals in charge within this state at the expiration of the limit of time specified in this act for unloading, feeding, watering, or sheltering, shall be liable for the penalties herein specified for such neglect.

SECT. 8. Any railroad company or other transportation line violating any of the provisions of sections six and seven of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every such offense. The provisions of sections six and seven of this act do not apply to animals being transported in cars or other conveyances where they can and do have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest.

SECT. 9. Any railroad company or other transportation line may hold a lien on all animals in transit for payment of all penalties paid in consequence of the direction or orders of the owner or other person having such animals in charge, and for all extra expenses or damages incurred in the care and protection of animals according to the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals for the purposes herein named.

SECT. 10. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, constable, officer of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or any person authorized to make arrests, may take possession of any animals detained in violation of the provisions of this act, and may unload the same, comfortably yarded or sheltered, fed, watered and care for them, and may hold a lien on said animals for a reasonable sum for such care, and shall not be liable for any damages or detention of such animals.

SECT. 11. In all cases where a lien is given under the provisions of this act, the persons or corporations having such lien, may sell such animal or animals at public auction, in the town or city where such animal, or animals, was found or is detained, after giving the party claiming or owning the same three days' notice in writing, or in case such party cannot be found, then by publishing notice of the time and place of sale three successive days in any daily, or once in any weekly newspaper printed in

the county where such animal, or animals, was found or detained, and from the proceeds of such sale, may deduct all costs, charges and expenses, and a reasonable compensation for trouble in the matter, and hold the balance, if any, for and pay over the same, on demand, to the party or parties owning the said animal, or animals, or to the legal representatives of said party or parties.

SECT. 12. Any officer or agent of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals may lawfully destroy or cause to be destroyed forthwith, any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, appearing in the judgment of two reputable persons called by him to view the same in his presence to be diseased or injured past recovery for any useful purpose.

SECT. 13. Any officer or agent of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals may take possession of any old, maimed, disabled, diseased or injured horse or other animal not properly cared for, and may have the same valued by two reputable persons called by him to view such horse or animal, whereupon he may destroy or cause to be destroyed such horse or animal; and the price so fixed upon shall be the measure of the value of such animal. If any horse or other animal is attached to any vehicle or other property when taken possession of as provided in this act, such vehicle or property shall be properly stored and cared for at the expense of the owner. If the owner of such horse or animal does not appear within twenty-four hours after verbal or written notice is given to him to claim and properly care for the same, and pay all reasonable charges, such horse or animal shall be considered as abandoned.

SECT. 14. Any officer or agent of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals may lawfully interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal in his presence, and any person who shall interfere with or obstruct any such officer or agent in the discharge of his duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECT. 15. Any person may take charge of any animal whose owner has been cruelly abandoned, or is cruelly failing to properly take care and provide for it, and may furnish the same with proper shelter, nourishment and care at the owner's expense, and shall have a lien on such animal for the same.

SECT. 16. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act which shall come to their notice or knowledge, and all fines collected for such violation shall be paid over to the treasurer of the county or town, where the offense for which the fine is imposed was committed, and in case a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals should be formed in such city or town, then such fines shall inure and be paid over to such society in aid of the benevolent objects for which it shall have been formed; otherwise to any such society in the county, if any, where such offense was committed.

SECT. 17. Upon application from the mayor and aldermen of any city, the selectmen of any town, or the president and three directors of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the governor and council shall issue a badge and commission to any officer or agent of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in this state to arrest any person charged with violating any of the provisions of this act, same as any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable can now do.

SECT. 18. The municipal and police courts and trial justices in this state shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all offenses described in this act.

SECT. 19. In this act, and in every law of this state passed relating to or affecting animals, the masculine shall include the feminine, and the singular shall include the plural, the word animal shall be held to include every living creature, the words tortoise, tortoise or cruelty shall be held to include every act, omission or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted, and the words owner or person shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals.

SECT. 20. Sections twenty-eight to thirty-five inclusive of chapter one hundred and twenty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, chapter thirty-six of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five amendatory thereto, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. [Approved March 9, 1883.]

Chapter 184.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and twenty of the Public Laws of this State, relating to the formation of railroad corporations.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Any railroad corporation which has been or may hereafter be organized under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, with a narrow gauge, may change its gauge to the standard gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, subject to the approval of the railroad commissioners.

[Approved Mar. 10, 1883.]

Chapter 185.

AN ACT for the protection of Moose, Caribou and Deer.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No person shall kill, destroy or have in possession from the first day of October to the first day of January, in each year, more than one moose, two caribou, or three deer, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every moose, and forty dollars for every caribou or deer killed, destroyed, or in possession, in excess of said number; and, in case of

conviction, all such moose, caribou or deer, or the carcasses or parts thereof, shall be decreed by the court forfeited to the use of the party prosecuting. Any person having in possession more than the aforesaid number of moose, caribou or deer, or the carcasses or parts thereof, shall be deemed to have killed or destroyed them in violation of this act.

SECT. 2. Any person owning or having in possession dogs, for the purpose of hunting moose, caribou or deer, or that are used for such hunting, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECT. 3. The penalties prescribed in this act may be recovered in the manner provided by section twenty-five of chapter fifty, of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 186.

AN ACT relating to Meridian Lines.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section twelve of chapter forty-three of the revised statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as amended by chapter twenty-five of the public laws of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, is hereby further amended by striking out the word "shall" before the word "error" in the second line of section twelve, in said chapter twenty-five, of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and inserting instead thereof, the words, "may, if they see fit;" so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 12. The county commissioners, at the expense of their county, may, if they see fit, erect and forever maintain, in their several counties, at any place or places of public convenience required, a true meridian line, to be perpetuated by stone pillars, with brass or copper points firmly fixed on the tops thereof, indicating the true range of such meridian, and shall protect the same and provide a book of records to be kept by the clerk of the courts, or by a person appointed by them nearer to such structure, and accessible to all persons wishing to refer thereto. [Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 187.

AN ACT to amend item fifth of section twenty-four of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, relating to the powers and obligations of school districts, as amended by chapter twenty-four of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Item fifth of section twenty-four of chapter eleven of the revised statutes, as amended by chapter twenty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, is hereby amended by adding to said item the following words, "but in towns or cities that have abolished the district system, the school committee or supervisor shall determine the time of the commencement and durations of the schools in said towns or cities;" so that said item, as amended, shall read as follows:

Fifth. To instruct the superintending school committee or supervisor at what time the schools shall commence and the schools shall commence and continue as voted by the district, unless, in the opinion of the superintending school committee or supervisor, it would be detrimental to the best interests of the district on account of any contagious disease, or other good reason; but in towns or cities that have abolished the district system, the school committee, or supervisor shall determine the time of the commencement and duration of the schools in said towns or cities. [Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 188.

AN ACT to amend section one and three of chapter eleven of the Revised Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five relating to the powers and obligations of the Siders' Home at Togus.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section one of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "SECT. 1. All persons who now are or may hereafter become inmates of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, at Togus, in the county of Kennebec, or subject to the rules and regulations thereof, or shall receive transfers therefrom, shall have their pauper settlements in the respective towns in which they had a legal settlement when their connection with said National Home commenced, so long as such connection shall continue therewith."

SECT. 2. Section three of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECT. 3. If any town shall furnish relief to any such person, or his family, who shall become a pauper after his connection with said National Home shall have terminated, the town shall be liable to the state shall reimburse such town for the relief furnished, to such an amount as the governor and council shall adjudge to have been necessarily expended therefor. [Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 189.

AN ACT to amend chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, in relation to actions by or against executors and administrators.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Chapter eighty-seven of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting at the end of section eighteen, the following, to wit:

"SECT. 19. If the supreme judicial court, upon a bill in equity filed by a creditor whose claim has not been prosecuted within the time limited by the preceding sections, is of opinion that justice and equity require it, and that such creditor is not chargeable with culpable neglect in not prosecuting his claim within the time so limited, it may give him judgment for the amount of his claim against the estate of the deceased person; but such judgment shall

not affect any payment or distribution made before the filing of such bill.

SECT. 2. By striking out the figures nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, after the word section, and inserting in place thereof the figures twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 190.

AN ACT to amend section six of chapter one hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, relative to the swearing of witnesses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

That section six of chapter one hundred and thirty-four of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting in the third line thereof, between the words "thereof" and "shall," the following words: "stating the cases in which they testified," so that said section as amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 6. The attorney general, county attorney, or foreman of the grand jury shall swear or affirm, in the presence of the jury, all witnesses who are to testify before them, and a list thereof, stating the cases in which they testified, shall be returned into court by the foreman before the jury is discharged, and shall be filed and entered on record by the clerk.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 191.

AN ACT to amend section seven of chapter one hundred and twenty of the Revised Statutes, relating to larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section seven of chapter one hundred and twenty of the revised statutes, is hereby amended so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 7. If an officer, agent, clerk or servant of a person, copartnership, or corporation, not an apprentice, not less than sixteen years of age, embezzle, or fraudulently convert to his own use, or takes and secretes, with intent to do so, without the consent of his employer or master, any property of another in his possession, or under his care, by virtue of his employment, or if a public officer, collector of taxes, or an assistant clerk or servant of a public officer or tax collector, embezzles or fraudulently convert to his own use, or loans, or permits any person to have or use for his own benefit, without the authority of law, any money in his possession, or under his care, by virtue of his office or employment by such officers, he shall be deemed guilty of larceny and be punished accordingly, and whoever knowingly receives from a public officer, collector of taxes, or his clerk, servant or agent, with intent to convert the same to his own use, without authority of law, any money in the possession or under the control of such officer, by virtue of his office, shall be guilty of larceny and punished accordingly. But the foregoing provisions in relation to public officers, collector of taxes, their clerk, servants or agents, shall not apply to deposits by such officer in any bank, nor to any advances made toward the salary of such officer, nor to any person indebted to the state, or whom the state is indebted, if the sums advanced do not exceed the sum due him."

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 192.

AN ACT to repeal chapter one hundred and ninety of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, entitled "An Act to amend section six of chapter one hundred and twenty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six."

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Chapter one hundred and ninety of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, entitled "An Act to amend section six of chapter one hundred and twenty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six," to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, is hereby repealed.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 193.

AN ACT to provide for the granting of Conditional Pardons.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. In any case in which the governor is authorized by the constitution to grant a pardon, he may, by and with the advice of the council, and upon the petition of the person convicted, grant it upon such conditions, with such restrictions and under such limitations as he deems proper, and he may issue his warrant to all proper officers to carry such pardon into effect; which warrant shall be obeyed and executed instead of the sentence originally awarded.

SECT. 2. When a convict is pardoned on conditions to be observed and performed by him, and such conditions are violated by him, the warden of the state prison, or keeper of the jail, where the convict was confined, shall forthwith cause him to be arrested and detained until the case can be examined by the governor and council; and the officer making the arrest shall forthwith give notice thereof, in writing, to the governor and council.

SECT. 3. The governor and council shall, upon receiving such notice, examine the case of such convict, and if it appears by his own admission, or by evidence, that he has violated the conditions of his pardon, the governor, with the advice of the council, shall order the convict to be remanded and confined for the unexpired term of the sentence. In computing the period of his confinement, the time between the conditional pardon and the subsequent arrest shall not be taken to be part of the term of his sentence. If it appears to the governor and council that he has not broken the conditions of his conditional pardon, he shall be discharged.

SECT. 4. When a convict is pardoned, or his punishment is commuted, the officer to whom the warrant for that purpose is issued, shall, as soon as may

be after executing the same, make return thereof, under his hand, with his doings thereon, to the office of the secretary of state; and he shall also file in the clerk's office of the court in which the offender was convicted, an attested copy of the warrant and return, a brief abstract whereof the clerk shall submit to the record of the conviction and sentence.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 194.

AN ACT relating to support of persons having no pauper settlement in the state, and removing from unincorporated places into towns.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. When persons residing in any unincorporated place in the state, and having no pauper settlement in the state, remove from such unincorporated place to any town in which such persons have never resided before such removal, and there need relief, and the same is furnished to them by such town, the state shall reimburse the town for such relief so furnished, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as provided in section twenty-two of chapter twenty-four of the revised statutes, and act amendatory of and additional to said section, in relation to supplies furnished to persons having no settlement in the state, found in places not incorporated.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 195.

AN ACT to repeal section eight of chapter forty-eight of the Revised Statutes, relating to manufacturing, mining and quarrying corporations.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section eighth of chapter forty-eight of the revised statutes, relating to manufacturing, mining and quarrying corporations, is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 196.

AN ACT to provide for the addition of one member to the board of Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and to make such member from the graduates of said college.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. That one additional member shall be added to the present board of trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, who shall be a graduate of said college, and not less than twenty-five years of age, and a resident of this state, and shall hold his office for a term of three years, so that said board of trustees shall hereafter consist of nine members, including the secretary of the Maine board of agriculture.

SECT. 2. That the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint such member of said board of trustees to fill such vacancy upon nomination of the alumni association of said college, made at any regular meeting of said association, held for that purpose, and made known to the governor and council by the secretary of said association, under seal.

SECT. 3. Said alumni association shall make such appointment, and the secretary shall make the appointment known to the governor and council within six months after any vacancy may occur in such position, or after the approval of this bill by the governor, and in case such appointment shall not be made by said association within said six months, or said appointment shall not be made known to the governor and council within said six months, as hereinbefore provided, then the governor and council shall appoint some person who is a graduate of said college, and who has been a resident of this state, one, to fill said vacancy.

[Approved Mar. 10, 1883.]

Chapter 197.

AN ACT in addition to chapter fourteen, Revised Statutes, relating to contagious diseases in cattle.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The commissioners shall receive reasonable compensation for services rendered in the discharge of their duties to be audited and allowed by the governor and council.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 198.

AN ACT to authorize a lien on preserved corn or other grain or fruit.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Whoever furnishes corn or other grain or fruit, for canning or preservation otherwise, shall have a lien on such preserved article, and all with which it may have been mingled, for its value, when delivered, including the cans and other vessels containing the same, and the cases, for thirty days after the same has been delivered, and until it has been shipped on board a vessel or car, and may be enforced by attachment within that time.

SECT. 2. The provisions of section thirty-six of chapter ninety-one of the revised statutes, shall apply to this act.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 199.

AN ACT to amend section one of chapter one hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes, relating to duties payable by public officers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and fourteen of the revised statutes, is amended by striking out the word "or" between the words "justice and notary" and inserting the words "coroner or inspector of fish" between the words "public and" and "shall" so that the said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 1. No person appointed to the office of justice of the peace, justice of the peace and quorum, trial justice, notary public, coroner, or inspector

or of fish, shall enter upon the discharge of any official duties until he has paid five dollars to the treasurer of state, or of the county for which he is appointed."

SECT. 2. Section three of chapter one hundred and fourteen of the revised statutes is hereby repealed.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 200.

AN ACT to amend section fifty-three of chapter six of the Revised Statutes relating to taxes on lands in places not incorporated.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The roads which county commissioners are to inspect, and for the repair of which they are to make estimates and assessments, as provided in section fifty-three of chapter six of the revised statutes, and all acts additional to said section fifty-three and amendatory thereof shall embrace, in addition to county roads, such other roads in the unincorporated townships and tracts of land therein named, as were originally located as town roads.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 201.

AN ACT requiring County Commissioners to make and complete ledger indexes in the several registers of deeds.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The county commissioners in the several counties are hereby directed to make all new and additional volumes of index as may be necessary in the registers of deeds, after the form known as ledger index, so that the same surnames shall be recorded together in each volume of index, and they are hereby directed to change all volumes of index already so changed now in the several registers of deeds, to said form, within one year after the approval of this act; provided, however, that the county commissioners of the county of Lincoln shall not be obliged to change such indexes for any volumes of records completed before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 10, 1883.]

Chapter 202.

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and eighteen of the Public Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, relating to Savings Banks.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and eighteen of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven is hereby amended by inserting after the word "necessary," in the third line, the words "a vice president and," and by striking out the word "and," in the third line, and inserting the word "also," so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 2. The officers of every such corporation shall consist of a president, treasurer, and when in the opinion of the trustees necessary, a vice president and an assistant treasurer; also not less than five trustees, not more than three of whom shall be directors in any national bank, nor more than two of whom shall be directors in the same national bank, who shall elect from their number, or otherwise, such other officers as they may see fit."

SECT. 2. Section five of said chapter is hereby amended by inserting after the word "necessary," in the fourth line, the words "a vice president and," so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

"SECT. 5. The trustees, immediately after their election and qualification, shall elect one of their number for president who shall also be president of the corporation. The treasurer, and when deemed necessary, a vice president and an assistant treasurer, to hold their offices during the pleasure of the trustees. The treasurer, and in his absence the assistant treasurer, if there is one, shall be ex-officio clerk of the corporation and of the trustees. The treasurer and assistant treasurer shall give bonds to the corporation for the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices, in such sums as the trustees may decide to be necessary for the safety of the funds, and such bonds hereafter given shall continue and be valid from year to year, so long as they may be elected and hold said offices, subject to renewal whenever ordered by the trustees or bank examiner. Said bonds shall be recorded upon the books of the institutions, and the bank examiner shall, annually, examine the same and inquire into and certify to the sufficiency thereof, and when he shall deem any such bond insufficient, he shall order a new bond to be given within a time by him specified. They shall receive a compensation to be fixed by the trustees. The trustees may receive such compensation for their services in making examinations and returns required by their by-laws and the laws of the state, as may be fixed by the corporation at any legal meeting thereof."

SECT. 3. Said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the whole of section ten and inserting the following, so that, when amended, said section shall read as follows:

"SECT. 10. Savings banks and institutions for savings are restricted to and hereafter may invest their deposits in the public funds of any of the New England states, including the bonds of the counties, cities and towns of the same; in the public funds of the United States and District of Columbia; in the stock of any bank or banking association incorporated under authority of this state, or of the United States; in the municipalities of any of the ten thousand inhabitants, or more, of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, and in the public funds of

the above named states, and in the bonds counties in the same states, having twenty thousand population, when not issued in aid of railroads; provided, that no investment shall be made in the bonds of the several cities and counties of the states above named, with the exception of the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, when the municipal indebtedness of such city or county exceeds five per cent of its valuation; in the first mortgage bonds of any completed railroads of the states above named, including New Jersey, Kansas and Nebraska, and in the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific, and in the railroad bonds of this state; in the stock of any dividend paying railroad in New England; in the stocks of any railroad company in this state which is unimpaired by mortgage; in the stock and bonds of any other corporations incorporated under the authority of this state which earn and are paying regular dividends of not less than five per cent per annum; and may invest by loan on first mortgages of real estate situated in this state and state of New Hampshire not exceeding sixty per cent of its value; and may loan to any county, city or town thereof; and on notes with a pledge as collateral of any of the aforesaid securities, including savings bank bonds, and bonds of savings bank in the state, and the stock of any of said railroad companies, not over twenty-five per cent of the market value of such stock; and may loan to corporations, having real estate and doing business in this state; and may also invest in the pledge of any real estate, or any other property as, in the judgment of the trustees, it will be safe for the interest of the bank to accept. Savings bank may also be allowed to invest in the car trust securities issued by any railroad which is not impaired by mortgage, or in the stock of any railroad and any car trust securities guaranteed by a car trust railroad equipment company; provided, that the car trust company or equipment company has paid two dividends on its capital stock. All investments shall be charged and entered on the books of the bank at their cost to the bank, or at par when a premium is paid.

SECT. 4. Section twelve of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the words "seventy-five per cent," in the sixth line, and inserting "fifty per cent," so that, when amended, said section shall read as follows:

SECT. 12. No savings bank or institution for savings shall hold, by way of investment, or as security for loans, or both, more than five per cent of the capital stock of any corporation, nor invest more than ten per cent of its deposits, and not to exceed sixty thousand dollars, in the capital stock of any corporation, nor have more than fifty per cent of its deposits in mortgages and real estate. The provisions of sections ten, eleven and twelve, shall not apply to real estate or other assets acquired by the foreclosure of a mortgage thereon, or upon judgment for debts, or in settlements to secure debts.

SECT. 5. Section fifteen of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the words "one per cent," in the fourteenth line, and inserting "three-fourths of one per cent," so that said section when amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 15. Every savings bank and institution for savings, incorporated under the laws of this state, shall, semi-annually, on the last Saturday of April and October in each year, make a return, signed and sworn to by its treasurer, of the average amount of its deposits for the six months next preceding each of said days, deducting an amount equal to the amount of United States bonds, and the value of real estate owned by said bank or institution. Said return shall be made to the treasurer of the state on or before the second Monday of May and November of each year, and for wilfully making a false or untrue return, the treasurer shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars. The treasurer shall pay to the treasurer of the state a tax on account of its deposits of three-fourths of one per cent per annum on the amount of its deposits as in said returns. One-half of said tax to be assessed on the average amount on deposit for the six months ending and including the last Saturday in April, and the other half on the average on deposit for the six months ending and including the last Saturday in October. One-half of the sum so paid to be appropriated for the use of schools, as provided in chapter eleven, section ninety-one of the revised statutes, and one-half to the use of the state. The taxes imposed by this section shall be paid semi-annually, on the first days after the first Monday in June and December.

SECT. 6. Section nineteen of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the words "assets" in the twelfth and fourteenth lines and inserting the word "deposits," and by inserting after the word "profits" in the fourteenth line, the words "not otherwise divided," so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

SECT. 19. The trustees shall, after passing to the reserve fund one-fourth of one per cent of the average amount of deposits for the six months previous to declaring a dividend, not subject to be divided, declare dividends, not to exceed two and one-half per cent, semi-annually, except as hereinafter provided, at such time as may be thought by their directors, among depositors of three months standing at least, before dividend day. The corporation may by its by-laws include deposits of less standing. The reserve fund shall be kept constantly on hand to secure against losses and contingencies, until the said reserved fund amounts to five per cent of its deposits. All losses shall be passed to the debit of said account. And when said reserve fund amounts to five per cent of the average amount of deposits for

the six months previous to declaring a dividend of any kind, all net profits, not otherwise divided, thereafter made by said banks, shall be divided every three years ratably among the depositors of one, two and three full years' standing, as extra dividends. No dividends or interest shall be declared, credited or paid, except by the authority of a vote of the board of trustees, duly entered upon their records, whereon shall be recorded the year and days upon such vote.

Trustees of savings banks and savings institutions are prohibited from making any semi-annual dividend of a rate per cent which will make the aggregate of said dividend greater than the actual earnings of the bank or institution on hand.

SECT. 7. Section twenty-four of said chapter is hereby amended by inserting after the word "purpose," in the fourth line, the following words: "and shall also, at least once in each year, cause to be entered on a book for the purpose, the net sum of each individual deposit at a fixed date, and ascertain the aggregate of all such deposits, and whether it agrees with the other books of said bank," so that, when amended, said section shall read as follows:

SECT. 24. The treasurer of every savings bank shall, on Saturday of each week, make and declare a trial balance, which shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and the sum of each deposit at a fixed date, and ascertain the aggregate of all such deposits, and whether it agrees with the other books of said bank; and said books shall be kept, at least once in each year, for the inspection of the trustees, corporators and examiner of banks.

SECT. 8. Section thirty-three of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the word "once," in the fifth line, and inserting the word "twice," so that, when amended, said section shall read as follows:

SECT. 23. Savings institutions and trust and loan associations shall be under the charge of the bank examiner for the purpose of examination. He shall visit every savings bank, institution for savings, and trust and loan association, incorporated by authority of this state, twice in every year, and as much oftener as he may deem expedient. At such visits he shall have free access to the vaults, books and papers, and shall thoroughly inspect and examine all the affairs of each of said corporations, and make such inquiries as may be necessary to ascertain its condition, ability to fulfill all its engagements, and whether it has complied with the provisions of law. He shall preserve in a permanent form, a record of his proceedings, including a statement of the condition of each of said corporations, a copy of which statement shall be published by such corporation immediately after the examination of the same. In the place where such corporation is established, or if there be no newspaper in such place, then in a newspaper published in the nearest place thereto.

SECT. 9. Section thirty-six of said chapter, as amended in chapter one hundred and ninety, laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, is hereby amended so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 36. Whenever any savings bank, institution for savings, or trust and loan association shall be solvent by reason of loss on, or by depreciation in the value of, any of its assets, without the fault of the trustees thereof, the supreme judicial court, in term time, or any justice thereof, in vacation, shall, upon petition, and writ of a majority of the trustees, and the bank examiner, setting forth such facts, appoint a time for the examination of the affairs of such corporation, and cause notice thereof to be given to all parties interested, in such manner as he may deem proper, and if upon an examination of its assets and liabilities, and from other evidence he shall be satisfied of the facts set forth in said petition, and that the corporation has not exceeded its powers, nor failed to comply with any of the rules, restrictions and conditions provided by law, he may, if he shall deem it for the interest of the depositors and the public, by proper decree, reduce the deposit account of each depositor, so as to divide such loss pro rata among the depositors, thereby rendering the corporation solvent, so that its further proceedings would not be hazardous to the public, or those having or placing funds in its custody, and the depositors shall not be authorized to draw from such corporation, a larger sum than thus fixed by the court, or the holder of such security has provided, however, that it shall be the duty of the treasurer of such corporation, to keep an accurate account of all sums received for such assets of the corporation held by it at the time of filing such petition; and if a larger sum shall be realized therefrom than he has estimated as aforesaid by the court, he shall, at such time or times as the court may prescribe, render to the court a true account thereof, and thereupon the court, after due notice thereof to all parties interested, shall declare a pro rata dividend of such excess among the depositors at the time of filing the petition. Such pro rata dividend may be declared by the court, whenever the court shall deem it for the interest of the depositors and the public, whether all, or only a portion, of such security has provided, reduced to money; and any such dividend may at any time, in the discretion of the court, be declared to be a final one. No deposit shall be paid or received by such corporation after the filing of the petition until the decree of the court reducing the deposits as herein provided. If the petition is denied, it shall be the duty of the bank examiner to proceed for the winding up of the affairs of the corporation as provided in section one hundred and twenty-one.

SECT. 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECT. 11. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved March 12, 1883.]

Chapter 203.

AN ACT to amend section two of chapter fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes, relating to the intermarriage of white persons with Negroes, Mulattoes and Indians.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section two of chapter fifty-nine of the revised statutes, is hereby amended by striking out in the first and second lines the words following: "No white person shall intermarry with a negro, Indian, or mulatto, and," so that said section, as amended, shall read: "No insane person or idiot shall be capable of contracting marriage." [Ap. March 12, 1883.]

Chapter 204.

AN ACT concerning offences against the public health.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section one, chapter one hundred and twenty-eight of the revised statutes, is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "dollars," in the seventh line, and adding the following: "and whoever kills or causes to be killed, for the purpose of sale, any calf less than four weeks old, or knowingly sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell for food, the meat of any calf killed when less than four weeks old, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail or house of correction not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, and all such meat exposed for sale, or kept with intent to make sale thereof, may be seized and destroyed by any board of health, or any sheriff, or deputy sheriff, constable or police officer," so that said section will read as follows:

SECT. 1. Whoever sells any diseased, corrupted or unwholesome provision, for food or drink, knowing it to be such, or who sells any food or drink, or fraudulently adulterates for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirits or other liquors intended for drink, so as to render them injurious to health, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail or house of correction not exceeding one thousand dollars; and whoever kills, or causes to be killed, for the purpose of sale, any calf less than four weeks old, or knowingly sells, or has in possession, with intent to sell for food, the meat of any calf killed when less than four weeks old, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail or house of correction, not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, and all such meat exposed for sale, or kept with intent to make sale thereof, may be seized and destroyed by any board of health, or any sheriff, or deputy sheriff, constable or police officer.

SECT. 2. When complaint is made on oath to any court or justice, authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that there is reasonable cause for such belief, may issue a search warrant to search for the meat of calves killed when less than four weeks old, such meat being kept or concealed with intent to sell or offer the same for sale for purposes of food.

[Approved March 12, 1883.]

Chapter 205.

AN ACT to restore the death penalty for murder in the first degree.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Where murder is committed with express malice aforethought, or in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate a crime punishable by death, imprisonment for life, or for an unlimited term of years, it shall be deemed murder of the first degree, and shall be punishable by death.

SECT. 2. When any person is convicted of a crime punishable with death and sentenced therefor, the time for the execution of such sentence shall be fixed by the court, which time shall be not less than twelve months nor more than fifteen months from the day on which sentence is passed, and the convict shall, at the same time be sentenced to confinement in the state prison until such punishment is inflicted.

SECT. 3. The governor shall seasonably issue his warrant under the great seal of the state, directed to the sheriff of the county wherein the state prison is situated, or one of his deputies commanding him to carry such sentence into execution at the time fixed by the court, unless the governor, with advice of council, shall pardon or reprieve the convict, or commute his sentence.

SECT. 4. Chapter one hundred and fourteen of the public acts of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, sections eight and nine of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the revised statutes, chapter ninety of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as amended by chapter one hundred and seventy-eight of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, and chapter two hundred and seven of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, and all other acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are repealed.

SECT. 5. Sections seven, ten and eleven of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the revised statutes are revived.

SECT. 6. Section twelve of chapter one hundred and thirty-four of the revised statutes is amended by inserting after the word "ten," in line eleven, the words "nor the state prison of five," also by substituting for the word "he," in line twelve, the words "such person," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 12. When a person indicted for an offense

punishable with death is put upon his trial, the clerk, under the direction of the court, shall place the names of all the traverse jurors summoned and in attendance, in a box, upon separate tickets, and the names, after being mixed, shall be drawn from the box by the clerk, one at a time, for the purpose of constituting a jury of trial. All peremptory challenges, except as herein provided, and all other challenges and objections to the juror drawn shall be made and determined and the juror sworn or set aside before another name is drawn, and so on until the panel is completed. The person indicted shall not challenge, peremptorily, more than twenty, nor the state more than five of the jurors while the panel is being formed; but such person may, before the trial commences, challenge, peremptorily, two of the jurors from the panel. The supreme judicial court may, by general rules, prescribe the mode of exercising the latter right of challenge, and said section, as amended, is revived.

SECT. 7. Chapter two hundred and thirty-seven of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four is amended by substituting the word 'county' for 'state,' in line eleven, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: The clerk shall, without charge, furnish to any person indicted for a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, a copy of the indictment. If he is indicted for a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life, he shall furnish a copy of the indictment to the jury, and the jurors returning verdicts to obtain witnesses, to be summoned and paid at the expense of the state; but in all cases where the punishment of the crime charged in the indictment may be simply for fine or costs, witnesses shall be summoned and paid at the expense of the state only at the discretion of the court. Competent counsel shall be assigned by the court in capital cases, when it appears that the accused has not sufficient means to employ counsel, and reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars in all at any one trial, shall be allowed by the court, to be paid out of the county treasury.

SECT. 8. If a motion for new trial in a capital case is denied by the justice before whom the same is heard, the respondent may appeal from said decision to the next law term for such district; and the concurrence of but three justices shall be necessary to grant such motion.

SECT. 9. If a person convicted under section one is, at the time when motion for sentence is made, found, to the satisfaction of the court, to be insane, the court may cause such person to be removed to the insane hospital for such a term and under such limitations as it may direct.

SECT. 10. If it appears to the satisfaction of the governor and council that a convict under sentence of death has become insane, the execution of said sentence may be resuspended for such stated periods, until they are satisfied that the convict is no longer insane.

SECT. 11. The governor, with the advice of council, may, at any time, cause the execution of a sentence of death, for stated periods, so long as he may deem it necessary to afford him an opportunity of exercising his right of pardon and of investigating and considering the facts of the case for that purpose. [Approved March 13, 1883.]

Chapter 206.

AN ACT to fix the salary of the County Attorney for Knox County.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. From and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the salary of the county attorney for the county of Knox, shall be five hundred dollars a year.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved March 13, 1883.]

Chapter 207.

AN ACT to amend section four of chapter sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, relating to the liabilities of married women.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section four of chapter sixty-one of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'purpose,' in the fourth line thereof, the words 'neither is he liable for her torts committed after April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in which he takes no part'; also by striking out the word 'both,' in the same line, and inserting instead thereof the words 'and such debts as he incurs after the word 'debts.' In the seventh line thereof the words 'and for damages for such torts,' so that the same section, amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 4. A husband married since April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, is not liable for the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, nor for those contracted afterward in her own name, for any lawful purpose; neither is he liable for her torts committed after April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in which he takes no part; but she is liable in all such cases; a suit may be maintained against her, or against her and her husband together; and her property may be attached and taken in satisfaction for such debts and for damages for such torts, as if she were sole; but she cannot be arrested. [Approved March 13, 1883.]

Chapter 208.

AN ACT to amend section fourteen of chapter sixty-five of the Revised Statutes, relating to distribution of estates.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section fourteen of chapter sixty-five of the revised statutes, is amended by adding after the word 'devisee,' in the first line, the words, 'or any one

claiming under such heir or devisee,' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 14. If the share of any such heir or devisee, or any one claiming under such heir or devisee, is under attachment, the judge, on like application from the claimant in the suit, or the attaching officer, shall require the money, not exceeding the amount of the attachment, to be paid to the officer, who shall be answerable therefor in his official capacity, subject to the rights of the parties, as if originally attached. [Approved March 13, 1883.]

Chapter 209.

AN ACT to amend chapter ninety-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, relating to fees of inspectors of lime and lime casks, and their deputies.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Chapter ninety-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, is amended by striking out the words 'one eighth' where it appears in said act, and inserting the words 'one-half,' in lieu thereof, so that said chapter, as amended, will read as follows:

SECT. 1. The fees of inspectors of lime and lime casks, and their deputies, shall be one-half of one mill for each cask inspected and branded, and each inspector shall receive from the owner of each mill of one mill for each cask inspected and branded by the deputy.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved March 13, 1883.]

Chapter 210.

AN ACT to establish the line between the counties of Somerset and Piscataquis.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The division line between the counties of Somerset and Piscataquis, is hereby established as follows:—beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Wellington, thence running northerly, following the west lines of the towns of Wellington, Kingsbury, Blanchard and Shirley, and townships number three in the fifth range, and number two in the sixth range, to the Kennebec river; thence up and by the southerly bank of said river to Moosehead lake; thence northerly by the westerly margin of said lake to the easterly line of township W; thence northerly along the easterly line of township W and Seboomook townships, to the northeast corner of said Seboomook township; thence easterly along its northerly line until it strikes the division line between said fifteenth and sixteenth ranges of townships west from the east line of the state; thence north on the division line between said fifteenth and sixteenth ranges to the southerly line of the county of Aroostook. [Approved March 13, 1883.]

Chapter 211.

AN ACT to amend section one of chapter sixty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, relating to the compensation of jurors for board of trial.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section one of chapter sixty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, is amended by adding the following words to said section: And in all cases containing the words 'and for such twenty-five cents per week, in addition to the sum above provided.' [Approved March 13, 1883.]

Chapter 212.

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty of the Revised Statutes, relating to Divorce.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section two of chapter sixty of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words 'when the judge deems it reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic harmony and consistent with the peace and morality of society,' and inserting instead thereof the words 'for causes of adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, utter desertion, continued for three consecutive years next prior to the filing of the libel, gross and confirmed habits of intoxication, cruel and abusive treatment, or on the libel of the wife, where the husband, being of sufficient ability, grossly or wantonly and cruelly refuses or neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her.' Said section is further amended by striking out the word 'if' in the fifth line and inserting instead thereof the word 'provided,' and also by striking out the words 'and when such divorce is granted, may marry again,' in the last two lines, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows, viz.:

SECT. 2. A divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be decreed by the supreme judicial court in the county where either party resides at the commencement of proceedings, for causes of adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, utter desertion, continued for three consecutive years next prior to the filing of the libel, gross and confirmed habits of intoxication, cruel and abusive treatment, or on the libel of the wife, where the husband, being of sufficient ability, grossly or wantonly and cruelly refuses or neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her; provided the parties were married in this state, or cohabited here after marriage; or on the libelant resided here, when the cause of divorce accrued, and lived here in the year, or the year prior to the commencement of proceedings. Either party may be a witness.

SECT. 2. Section three, twelve and thirteen of said chapter are hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. All causes of divorce shall, in the first instance, be decrees nisi, to become absolute after the expiration of six months from the entry thereof, on the application of either party to the clerk of the court and on such application, the clerk shall enter

a final decree; unless the court has for cause, on application of any party interested, otherwise ordered.

SECT. 4. After a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, the party on whose petition the divorce was granted shall not marry again within six months after the entry of the final decree, except on a license granted by the court. The party against whom the divorce was granted, shall not marry within two years from the entry of said decree, except on license granted by the court.

SECT. 5. Within thirty days after the entry of any such court having jurisdiction of the clerk thereof shall make returns to the clerk of the state of the applications and decrees in term, in cases of divorce, with the names of the parties and the causes for which the divorce was granted. And the secretary of state shall the same in a book kept for that purpose.

SECT. 6. The provisions of this bill shall apply to any libel now pending. [Approved March 13, 1883.]

Chapter 213.

AN ACT providing for the taxation of Telephone Companies.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Every telephone corporation, or person doing business to maintain the same, shall annually pay into the state treasury two and one-half per cent on the value of telephone line owned by said corporation, or person within the limits of this state, is subject to the same, including telegraph, batteries, instruments, telephonic apparatus, furniture, and any circumstances or conditions which affect the value of the property.

SECT. 2. Every such corporation, company or person shall, on or before the first day of April, return to the secretary of state, oath of its superintendent, the amount and value of all the property enumerated in section one, owned by the said corporation, company or person, shall be assessed thereon, on the first day of April annually, and the governor and council shall determine said values and assess thereon on or before the first day of May.

The secretary of state shall thereupon cause an assessment to be made and returned to the clerk of the state, and shall notify the several parties assessed thereof. The assessment shall be paid into the treasury on or before the first day of September annually, and shall be in full of all state or municipal taxation on any property of said corporation, company or person.

SECT. 3. Any corporation, company or person neglecting to make the returns required by this act, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars per day for each day's neglect so to do, to be recovered by the state, and the same shall be paid to the clerk of the state. The governor and council shall proceed to make said assessment, such valuation as they think just with such exceptions as they may be able to obtain, and such assessment shall be final. And any corporation, company or person failing to pay the tax required by this act, shall be liable to the state, and the state treasurer may forthwith commence an action in debt, in the name of the state, for the recovery of the same with interest.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved March 14, 1883.]

Chapter 214.

AN ACT amendatory of chapter ninety-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled, 'An Act to the insolvent laws of Maine,' and to amend thereto certain amendatory thereof.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. In all cases of proceedings for execution, where a debt arises on a bill of exchange, promissory note, if the debtor shall be ignorant of the holder of any such bill of exchange or promissory note, he shall be required to state the name of the acceptor, and of the person to whom it is payable, and any other particulars with knowledge respecting the same; and the insolvent such particulars shall be deemed a sufficient declaration by the debtor in respect to such debt.

SECT. 2. If a creditor named in the debtor's schedule of debts cannot be found or shall refuse to accept the proceedings due him under proceedings for composition, he shall be allowed for the debtor to deposit in court the sum of such percentage in money, and such deposit made shall be taken and deemed to be a security for the creditor. And such creditor, within the space of six months after said deposit, shall fail to proclaim and accept said percentage, the court shall order the same to be repaid to said insolvent, and notice to said insolvent, make such distribution of said debt as the justice of the court shall direct. No dividend shall be granted to a debtor or under proceedings for composition, unless the judge is satisfied the debtor has either paid or secured the person named in his composition agreement, to a creditor whose claims appear in the schedule annexed to his affidavit.

SECT. 2. No dividend shall be paid or ordered without the approval of the court to be entered of record in the register's office, of the sum of such dividend, to all creditors named in the schedule of debts, of all dividends declared, and shall receive the same fees for other notices.

SECT. 3. When it appears to the satisfaction of the judge that the insolvent has the means with which and not delivered to the messengers assignees any part of his property or estate which is not exempt under the provisions of said act, or judge of said court may, upon application at a hearing, order delivery of such property.

ac8. Every person who fraudulently and
intent to deceive, affixes any trade-mark re-

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.
[Approved March 14, 1883.]

directed, to now cause against the issuing of the

ter one hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes, relating to the State Reform School.
Be it enacted, &c., as follows:
SECT. 1. Section eleven of chapter one hundred

and forty-two of the revised statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

'SECT. 11. The trustees, under direction of the governor and council, shall establish and maintain a mechanical school, and cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in mechanical trades and in the branches of useful knowledge, adapted to their age and capacity; in agriculture and horticulture, according to their age, strength, disposition and capacity; and otherwise, as will best secure their reformation, amendment and future benefit. The trustees, in binding out the inmates, shall have scrupulous regard to the character of those to whom they are bound, that they may secure the benefit of good example, wholesome instruction, and other means of improvement in virtue and knowledge, and the opportunity of becoming intelligent, moral and useful citizens to the state. The trustees shall establish rules and regulations for the direction of the officers, agents and servants of the school, and for the government, instruction and discipline of the inmates; they shall specify the punishments that may be inflicted upon the boys in the school, and any officer, agent or servant, who inflicts punishment not authorized, shall be discharged and dismissed. Such rules and regulations shall be submitted to and approved by the governor and council, and shall not be altered without their consent.'

'SECT. 2. Section twelve of said chapter is hereby amended by inserting in the seventh line, after the word 'employments,' the words, "He, the superintendent, shall see that no punishment is inflicted upon the boys in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted upon the boys, stating the offense, the punishment, and by whom inflicted; which record shall be open to public inspection, and shall certify to the trustees at their regular meetings at the school, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them."

'SECT. 3. Said chapter is hereby further amended by adding therein the two following sections:

'SECT. 16. The inmates of the school shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their age, their character and conduct, and the offense for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall be employed each day, so far as practicable, out door exercise and be employed in some out door labor. Each boy shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement shall not be allowed except for grave offenses specified by the rules of the trustees, and the apartment in which it is inflicted, shall be suitable warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities equal to the amount of each.

Punishment of withholding or short allowance of food shall not be inflicted.'

'SECT. 17. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, who shall visit the state reform school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of the inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain in the school, a box for the receipt of letters, to which the inmates at all times shall have free access to deposit letters, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers of the school. They shall hear complaints of ill-treatment from the inmates, and shall make such suggestions to the superintendent as they think the good of the school requires, and yearly, severally report to the governor and council concerning the school, its condition and needs.' [Ap. March 15, 1883.]

Chapter 251.

AN ACT fixing a time when other acts and resolves shall take effect.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

'SECT. 1. Except as provided in the following section, all acts and resolves passed by the sixty-first legislature, and approved prior to the approval of this act, shall take effect on the fifteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.'

'SECT. 2. This act shall not apply to acts of incorporation, nor to acts and resolves which by their own terms take effect at times other than the day last named.'

'SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved. [Approved March 15, 1883.]

RESOLVES.

RESOLVE to enable the State Superintendent of Common Schools, to hold teachers' meetings, as provided in item four of section seventy-one, chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes.

Resolved, That the sum of six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and the like sum for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, the same to be taken from any school money belonging to the state, to enable the state superintendent of common school to defray the expenses of holding teachers' meetings in the several counties of this state, one meeting or more to be held in each county in the state, which sums shall be expended under the direction of the state superintendent, all bills for which shall be audited by the governor and council; provided, however, that no bills shall be paid from said sums except for advertising such

meetings and paying actual traveling expenses of speakers and lecturers not residing in the counties in which such meetings are held.

[Approved Feb. 17, 1883.]

RESOLVES providing for an amendment of the Constitution, forever prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting their sale except for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts.

Resolved, Two-thirds of both houses of the legislature concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the state be proposed, viz.:

'The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and keeping for sale of cider may be permitted under such regulations as the legislature may provide. The legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.'

Resolved, That the aldermen of cities, selectmen of towns, and assessors of plantations, in the state, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of their respective cities, towns and plantations, in the manner prescribed by law, at the September election next ensuing after the passage and approval of these resolves, to give in their votes on the question whether the amendment to the constitution proposed in the foregoing resolve shall be adopted, and the question so submitted shall be: 'Shall the constitution be amended so as to prohibit forever the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as provided by the said amendment?' And the inhabitants of said cities, towns and plantations shall vote by ballot on said question—those in favor of the amendment expressing it by the word 'yes' upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment by the word 'no' upon their ballots; and the ballots shall be received, sorted, counted, and declared at a meeting in open ward, town and plantation meeting, and lists of the votes so received shall be made and returned to the secretary of state in the same manner as votes for governor. And the governor and council shall open, count, sort, and declare the votes, and report to the next legislature, and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes is in favor of said amendment, the governor shall, by his proclamation, declare such amendment to be adopted, and the constitution shall be amended accordingly, to take effect on the first Wednesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Resolved, That the secretary of state shall prepare and furnish to the several cities, towns and plantations ballots and blank returns, in conformity to the foregoing resolves, accompanied with a copy thereof; and that the aldermen of the several cities, the selectmen of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, in the state, shall provide at each polling place a separate box to receive the ballots of the electors in relation to the proposed amendment. [Approved Feb. 21, 1883.]

RESOLVE to apportion one hundred and fifty-one Representatives among the several counties, cities, towns, plantations and classes; in the State of Maine.

Resolved, That for the sixty-second legislature, and the succeeding legislatures, to and including that of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the county of Androscoggin shall choose eleven representatives, to be apportioned as follows, to-wit:

Lewiston, four; Auburn, two; Turner and Livermore, one; East Livermore, Leeds and Greene, one; Lisbon and Webster, one; Minot and Durham, one; Poland and Wales, one.

The county of Aroostook shall choose ten representatives, to be apportioned as follows, viz.:

Linneus, number eleven range one, Amity, Orient, Weston, Bancroft, Haynesville, Oakfield, Glenwood, Reed, Barker, number three, number four range three, and all other unorganized townships in ranges two and one; Houlton and Hodgdon, one; Presque Isle, Washburn, Mapleton, Chapman and Westfield, one; Monticello, Bridgewater, Blaine, Littleton, New Liverick, Ludlow, letter B range two, and letter C range two, letter D range one, letter E range two, one; Fort Fairfield, Easton and Mars Hill, one; Caribou, Woodland, Perham and New Sweden, one; Saint Francis, all unincorporated places above Saint Francis, Saint John, Fort Kent, New Canada, Wallagrass, Grand Isle, Grand Isle, Sheridan, Castle Hill, Wade, Nashville, all townships west of range seven, numbers thirteen, fourteen range five, numbers fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen range six, and numbers nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen range five, one; Sherman, Benedicta, Silver Ridge, number one range five, Molunkus, Macawhac, Island Falls, Dry Brook, Merrill, Snyrna, Masardis, Ashtand, number eleven range six, Oxford, numbers seven, eight, nine range five, Moreau, Hiram, Crystal, numbers one, two, three, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven range four, numbers six, seven, eight, nine, ten, range three, and number ten range six, one.

The county of Cumberland shall choose three representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Portland, five; Cape Elizabeth, one; Westbrook one; Deering, one; Brunswick, one; Gorham, one; Bridgton, one; Westbrook, one; Pownall and Fort, one; Harrison, Otisfield and Casco, one; Baldwin and Standish, one; Gray and New Gloucester, one; Falmouth and Cumberland, one; Raymond, Naples and Sebago, one; Yarmouth and North Yarmouth, one; Scarborough for the years eight hundred and eighty-five and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-seven and eighty-eight, one hundred and eighty-nine, one; Harpswell for the years eight hundred and eighty-seven and eighty-eight, one hundred and eighty-nine, one; Harpswell shall choose one in the years eight hundred and eighty-six and eighty-seven, one hundred and eighty-eight, one; by reason of the amendment of the constitution, annual and regular sessions of the legislature shall be held in those years; at Scarborough shall choose one in eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, if for the same reason, such session shall be held in that year.

The county of Franklin shall choose four representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Jay, Chesterville, Wilton and Carthage, one; Falmouth and New Sharon, one; Ayon, Strong, Hills, Wells, Temple, Fort Gould plantation, Washburn plantation, number six plantation, letter B plantation, one; Industry, New Vineyard, Freeman, Salem, Kingfield, Enstis, Madrid, Rangeley, Rangeley plantation, Dallas plantation, Greenvale plantation, Coplin plantation, one; all territory in Franklin county not included in any other district, one.

The county of Hancock shall choose nine representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Ellsworth, one; Bucksport and Verona, one; Oland, Castine and Brooksville, one; Blenheim, Sully and Dedham, one; Mount Desert, Eden, Tremont and Cranberry Isles, one; Deer Isle, Swans Island and all other islands in said county not included in any other district, one; all other territory in Hancock county not included in any other district, one; Penikese, Sedgwick, Brookline and Long Island, one.

The county of Kennebec shall choose thirteen representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Augusta, two; Waterville, one; Hallowell, one; Winthrop, Belgrade and Rome, one; Readfield, Fayette, Vienna, and Mount Vernon, one; Litchfield, Monmouth, and Wayne, one; West Waterville, Sidney, and Manchester, one; Waterville, West Gardiner, Grand Farmingdale, one; Clinton, Benton, and Winslow, one; China, Albion, Chelsea, and Unity plantation, one; Vassalborough and Windsor, one.

The county of Knox shall choose eight representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Gardner, one; Rockland, two; Thomaston, Matineus Island plantation, and Muscle Ridge plantation, one; Saint George, Cushing, and Friendship, one; South Thomaston, Vinalhaven, North Haven, and Hiram, one; Washington, Appleton, and Hope, one; Warren and Union, one.

The county of Lincoln shall choose six representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Bristol and Damariscotta, one; Boothbay and Northport, one; Dresden, Wiscasset, Edgcomb, and Westport, one; Alton, Newry, and Newry plantation, one; Somerville, one; Jefferson, Whitefield, and Bremen, one; Waldborough, Monhegan and Muscongus, one.

The county of Oxford shall choose seven representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Norway, Oxford, and Hebron, one; Paris, Buckfield, and Milton, one; Hiram, Fryeburg, Stow, and Lovell, one; Porter, Brownfield, Denmark, Waterford, and Sweden, one; Hartford, Sumner, Canton, Woodstock, and Greenwood, one; Peru, Dixfield, Franklin plantation, Mexico, Roxbury, Byron, Andover, and Rumford, one; Newry, Grafton, Upton, Lincoln plantation, Bethel, Gilead, Mason, Albany, Stoneham, Hanover, Riley, number five range one, and all territory not included in either of the above classes, one.

The county of Penobscot shall choose sixteen representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Bangor, three; Dexter and Garland, one; Exeter, Corinna and Newport, one; Plymouth, Etna, Diamond and Newburg, one; Corinth, Charleston and Bradford, one; Stetson, Levant, Carmel, and Kenduskeag, one; Hampden and Orrington, one; Brewer and Veazie, one; Orono, Glenburn, and Hermon, one; Oldtown, Alton, and Edinboro, one; Etna, Holden, Clifton, Bradley, Milford, Greenfield and Greenbush, one; Lagrange, Argyle, Edinboro, Howland, Maxfield, Mattamiscott, Passadumkeag, Lincoln and Enfield, one; number one plantation, number two Grand Falls plantation, Lowell, Burlington, number three south of Lee, Lakeville plantation, Carroll, Springfield, Lee, Prentiss and Webster plantation, one; Chester, Winn, Mattawamkeag, Kingman, Drew plantation, Medway, Woodville plantation, Staceyville plantation, Fatten, Mount Cham, and all other territory in Penobscot county not included in any other class, one.

The county of Piscataquis shall choose three representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Atkinson, Brownville, Mendon, Milo, Orneville, Sebec, Williamsburg, Barnard, Bowerbank, number four range eight, numbers four, five, six and seven range nine, one; Foxcroft, Dover, Parkman and Sangerville, one; Abbot, Blanchard, Greenville, Guilford, Willimantic, Kingsbury, Monson, Shirley,

Wellington, and all other territory not included in any other class, one.

The county of Sagadahoc shall choose four representatives, to be apportioned as follows: Bowdoinham, Topsham and West Bath, one; Bath, one; Woolwich, Arrowsic, Georgetown and Philipsburg, one.

The county of Somerset shall choose eight representatives, to be apportioned as follows: Fairfield, Smithfield and Mercer, one; Norridgewock, Madison and Solon, one; Cambridge, Harmony, Hartland, Riplee and St. Albans, one; Pittsfield, Palmyra and Detroit, one; Skowhegan, one; Hannan, Cornville, one; Athens and Brighton, one; Mayfield, Bingham, Moscow, Concord, Embden, Lexington, Dead River, Moose River, West Forks, Flagstaff, The Forks, and all other plantations, one; Starks, Anson and New Portland, one.

The county of Waldo shall choose seven representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Belfast, one; Stockton, Prospect and Searsport, one; Frankfort, Waterport and Monroe, one; Burnham, Troy, Unity, Thorndike and Jackson, one; Lincolnville, Hieshough, Northport and Belmont, one; Liberty, Montville, Seamsmont and Palermo, one; Freedom, Knox, Brooks, Waldo, Morrill and Swanville, one.

The county of Washington shall choose ten representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Eastport, one; Canale, one; East Machias, Alexander, Marshfield, Whitteville, Crawford, Wesley, numbers eighteen and nineteen east division, one; Dennyville, Meddybemps, Lubec, Charlotte and Edmunds, one; Pembroke, Perry and Robbinston, one; Cherryfield, Steuben, Millbridge, Debois, Beedington and Devereaux, one; Machias, Columbia Falls, Columbia, Northfield and number eighteen middle division, one; Whiting, Machiasport, Marston, Trescott, Cutler, Cooper and number fourteen east division, one; Jonesport, Addison, Harrington, Oneahorough and Centerville, one; Danforth, Afrinceton, Baileyville, Baring, Topsfield, Walte, number seven range two, number nine range four; Roddyville, Brookton, Talmadge, number twenty-one, north division plantations, and all territory not otherwise classed, one.

The county of York shall choose fifteen representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Biddeford 2, Saco, one; Kittery, one; Newfield, Chapleigh and Acton, one; Hallowell and Buxton, one; Biddeford, one; Kennebunkport, one; Eliot, for the years eighteen hundred and eighty-five, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine and eighteen hundred and ninety, one; South Berwick, for the years eighteen hundred and eighty-three, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, eighteen hundred and ninety-one and eighteen hundred and ninety-two, one; Waterboro and Limerick, one; Sanford and Lebanon, one; Lyman, Limington and Old Orchard, one; Cornish and Parsonsfield, one; Berwick and North Berwick, one; York, for the years eighteen hundred and eighty-five, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, eighteen hundred and ninety, one; Wells, for the years eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, one; Alfred and Kennebunk, one. [Approved March 9, 1883.]

RESOLVE to apportion the state for senators to the next Legislature.

Resolved, That for the sixty-second legislature and the succeeding legislatures to and including the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the state be and is hereby divided into sixteen districts for the choice of senators, and each district shall be entitled to elect the number of senators herein provided, for the term of eight years, in the manner prescribed by the constitution, to wit:

The county of York shall form the first district, and be entitled to elect three senators.

The county of Cumberland shall form the second district, and be entitled to elect four senators.

The county of Oxford shall form the third district, and be entitled to elect two senators.

The county of Androscoggin shall form the fourth district, and be entitled to elect two senators.

The county of Franklin shall form the fifth district, and be entitled to elect one senator.

The county of Sagadahoc shall form the sixth district, and be entitled to elect one senator.

The county of Kennebec shall form the seventh district, and be entitled to elect two senators.

The county of Somerset shall form the eighth district, and be entitled to elect one senator.

The county of Piscataquis shall form the ninth district, and be entitled to elect one senator.

The county of Penobscot shall form the tenth district, and be entitled to elect three senators.

The county of Lincoln shall form the eleventh district, and be entitled to elect one senator.

The county of Knox shall form the twelfth district, and be entitled to elect two senators.

The county of Waldo shall form the thirteenth district, and be entitled to elect two senators.

The county of Hancock shall form the fourteenth district, and be entitled to elect two senators.

The county of Washington shall form the fifteenth district, and be entitled to elect two senators.

The county of Arrostook shall form the sixteenth district, and be entitled to elect two senators.

[Approved March 9, 1883.]

RESOLVES in relation to the publication of the Revised Statutes.

Resolved, That as soon as may be after the close of the present session of the legislature, the governor and council may contract with the responsible person or persons, making the lowest bid, for the publication of the revised statutes of the state, with the constitution thereof, the constitution of the United States, the repealing act, the reference index tables of the revising commissioner, and such additional matter as may be necessary, in style not inferior in size of page and width of margin, printing, paper and binding, to that of the last edition of the public statutes of Massachusetts, but with the same size of type as that of the revised statutes of Maine of eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and the person or persons with whom such contract is made shall be thereby required to supply the state with twenty-five hundred copies of the statutes so published. The governor and council shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids; and they may make any contract upon such terms and conditions as they deem necessary for the interests of the state, and the time for completion of the contract and the retail price at which the statutes so published shall be sold, shall be limited and specified in the same contract.

Resolved, That the secretary of state shall secure the copyright of said new revision for the use of the state; and no edition of the same shall be published by any person other than the contractor, before the expiration of five years from the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Resolved, That two thousand copies of the revised statutes belonging to the state shall, when printed, be deposited by the publisher thereof, in the office of the secretary of state, who shall distribute the same as follows, namely: one copy to the governor and to each member of the executive council; one copy to the following public officers, for the use of the respective offices they fill, and the counties wherein they reside, one copy each, namely, the attorney general, the reporter of decisions, the treasurer of state, the secretary of state, the land agent, the adjutant general, the bank examiner, the superintendent of schools, the superintendent of public buildings, the railroad commissioner, the insurance commissioner, the fish commissioners, the liquor commissioner, the superintendent of the state reform school, the superintendent of the insane hospital, the warden of state prison, each of the justices of courts, the county attorneys, sheriffs, judges of probate, registers of probate, registers of deeds, the county commissioners, and the treasurers in each county; and to the several clerks of the cities, towns and plantations, one copy each, for the use of said cities, towns and plantations; to each college and theological institution one copy, one copy to the Maine Historical Society, one copy to the Maine General Hospital, one copy to the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, one copy to the secretary of the Board of Agriculture, one copy to the law library of each county in the state, one copy to the judge of the United States for the first circuit and to the judge of the United States for the district of Maine, one copy to the clerk and United States attorney for said district and the clerk of said circuit court; to the president and vice president of the United States, one copy each; to the secretary of state for the United States, four copies; to the secretary of state of each state and the secretary of each territory in the union, one copy each; to the library of congress, two copies, to the librarian of the state library, ten copies for the use of the library; and the remainder of said two thousand copies shall be deposited in the secretary of state's office, to be distributed, from time to time, as the legislature may direct; and the several persons in this state, furnished with the revised statutes as aforesaid, excepting the governor, councillors, judges of the supreme judicial and superior courts, members and officers of the legislature, shall be responsible for the same and deliver it to his successor in office, to be continually kept for the use of the office.

[Approved March 14, 1883.]

RESOLVE fixing the salary of the Bank Examiner. Resolved, That the salary of the bank examiner shall be eighteen hundred dollars, annually, instead of the sum now allowed by law, and that sum shall be in full for all services and expenses.

[Approved March 14, 1883.]

RESOLVE in favor of the publication of the early records of the State in the registry of deeds for York county.

Resolved, That if the Maine Historical Society shall cause to be copied the earliest records in the registry of deeds for York county, and have the same duly attested by the register of deeds for said county, and printed in form similar to the first volume of Suffolk deeds, lately published in the city of Boston, each volume to consist of not less than six hundred pages, with a full index to the same, the governor and council shall purchase for the state two hundred copies of each volume so published, not exceeding four in all, at a price not exceeding five dollars a volume, and not more than one half of the actual cost of the same, and that one copy of each volume be placed in each registry of deeds in the state. [Approved March 15, 1883.]

RESOLVES in relation to the completion of the fourth revision of the general and public laws, and appointing a commissioner therefor.

Resolved, That Charles W. Goddard of Portland be appointed a commissioner to complete the revision of the general and public laws of the State by the incorporation of the public laws of the present session, correcting the head notes and marginal annotations of all the sections affected by the legislation of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and preparing head notes and marginal notes and references for the new sections; adding references to all appropriate cases reported in the seventy-third volume of Maine Reports and subsequent volumes, and in the one hundred and fourth volume of the United States Reports and subsequent volumes; also a copious and complete general index, and reference indexes and reference index tables of all new sections, including all tables contained in the present draft of the fourth revision, by the reports of the commissioner, with suitable correction of the indexes and tables, affected by the legislation of eighteen hundred and eighty-three; and carefully to superintend the printing of said revision, or report the same in print, with additions that may be made under the provisions of these resolves.

Resolved, That the foregoing work be performed by said commissioner under the supervision of T. H. Wentworth, William M. Rust, Weston Thompson, A. M. Spear, J. E. Moore, H. M. Beacro, G. A. Emery, John B. Donovan, O. G. Hall, and H. M. Heath, members of the present committee of the legislature on the revision of the statutes, who are hereby constituted a commission to sit during the recess of the legislature for the purpose, and to continue the work of said committee of the legislature for the completion of their work and the perfection of the revision.

Resolved, That the governor and council are hereby authorized to audit and cause to be paid, the services and expenses of said Goddard and said commissioners, and of such clerks as it may be necessary for said Goddard to employ.

Resolved, That if said Goddard declines said duty, or becomes unable to perform it, the governor and council shall appoint some other suitable person to fill the vacancy, and do the duties herein prescribed for said Goddard. [Approved March 15, 1883.]

RESOLVE to amend the first of the resolves of the sixty-first Legislature in relation to the publication of the Revised Statutes.

Resolved, That the first of the resolves passed by the sixty-first legislature entitled "resolves in relation to the publication of the revised statutes," is hereby amended by striking out from the first and second lines of said first resolves the words "after the close of the present session of the legislature," so that said first resolve, as amended, shall read as follows, viz:

Resolved, That as soon as may be, the governor and council may contract with the responsible person or persons making the lowest bid, for the publication of the revised statutes of the state, with the constitution thereof, the constitution of the United States, the repealing act, the reference index tables of the revising commissioner, and such additional matter as may be necessary, in style not inferior in size of page and width of margin, printing, paper and binding, to that of the last edition of the public statutes of Massachusetts, but with the same size of type as that of the revised statutes of Maine of eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and the person or persons with whom such contract is made shall be thereby required to supply the state with twenty-five hundred copies of the statutes so published. The governor and council shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids; and they may make said contract upon such terms and conditions as they deem necessary for the interests of the state; and the time for completion of the contract and the retail price at which the statutes so published shall be sold, shall be limited and specified in the same contract.

[Approved March 15, 1883.]