

The Arroostook Times.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. 45.

Houlton, Maine, July 7, 1905.

No. 28.

Church Directory

First Unitarian Church.

CORNER KELLERAN AND MILITARY STS.
Pastor REV. LEVERETT R. DANIELS.
Residence 43 School Street.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
Morning Worship and Sermon 10.30 A. M.
Sunday School 11.45 A. M.
Young Peoples Religious Union 7.00 P. M.
Four O'Clock Vesper Service the Second
Sunday of each Winter Month.
ALL WELCOME.

Free Baptist Church.

CORNER KELLERAN AND MILITARY STS.
Pastor REV. F. CLARKE HARTLEY.
Residence 36 Highland Avenue.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
Preaching 10.30 A. M. 7 P. M.
Bible School and Pastors Class 11.45 A. M.
Christian Endeavor Service 6.00 P. M.
Regular Prayer and Praise Service Tuesday,
7.30 P. M.

First Baptist Church.

COURT ST.
REV. J. A. FORD M. A. Pastor.
Morning Worship and Sermon 10.30 A. M.
Bible School 12.00 A. M.
Junior Endeavor 3.00 P. M.
Christian Endeavor 6.15 P. M.
Sung Service and Sermon 7.00 P. M.
Prayer Meeting Tuesday 7.30 P. M.

The Church of the Good Shepherd.

SUNDAY SERVICES.
Morning Service 10.30 A. M.
Evening Service 7.00 P. M.
Sunday School 9.45 A. M.
FRIDAYS.
Lithany 7.30 P. M.
Sittings free. All Welcome.
J. C. KOON, Rector.

Congregational Church.

COURT ST.
Pastor REV. DANIEL E. PUTNAM.
Residence, 10 Kelleran Street.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
Preaching Service 10.30 A. M.
Sunday School 11.45 A. M.
Praise Service with brief Address 7.00 P. M.
TUESDAY.
Prayer Meeting 7.30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

CORNER MILITARY AND SCHOOL STS.
Pastor, REV. G. E. EDGETT.
Residence, 28 School St.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
Morning Worship and Sermon 10.30 A. M.
Sunday School 12.00 A. M.
Bible League 6.00 P. M.
Sung Service and Sermon 7.00 P. M.
TUESDAY. Prayer Meeting 7.30 P. M.
FRIDAY. Class Meeting 7.30 P. M.
All Welcome.

First Presbyterian Church.

CORNER HIGH AND MILITARY STS.
Pastor, REV. KENNETH MCKAY.
Manse, Next door to Church on High Street.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
Sunday School 9.30 A. M.
Morning Worship 10.30 A. M.
Junior O. E. Service 2.30 P. M.
Services in Church on Foxcroft Road 2.30 P. M.
O. E. Service 6.30 P. M.
Evening Worship 7.00 P. M.
TUESDAY. Prayer Meeting 7.30 P. M.

To Mothers.

The following "Soliloquy" carries with it a lesson by which mothers may profit:
SOLILOQUY
Now I lay me down to sleep—
I don't want to sleep, I want to think.
I don't want to sleep, I want to think.
I only want to sleep, I want to think.
Under the dark an' be a bear—
Taint 'bout the spanking that I care.
'T'bout only let me 'plain an' tell
Just how it was an accident.
An' then I never told my heart
An' never saw it 'till it fell.
I had a whole lot worse 'n her;
I'm sorry, an' I said I were.
I s'pose if I'd just cried a lot,
An' sobbed all up like sister does,
An' sobbed sadder than I wuz,
An' sobbed 'bout the 'naughty spot,'
She'd said, "He shan't be whipped, he shan't."
And kissed me—but, somehow, I can't.
But I don't think it's fair a bit,
That when she talks an' talks at you
An' you wait patient till she's through,
An' start to tell your side of it,
She says: "Now that'll do, my son,
I've heard enough," 'fore you've begun.
'T'bout I should die before I wake—
Maybe I ain't got any soul;
Maybe there's only just a hole
Where 't ought to be—there's such an ache
Down there somewhere! She seemed to think
That I just loved to spill that ink!
—Century

It is stated that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$100,000,000 to libraries, and that this amount has been distributed as follows, \$68,517,472 in the United States, \$17,713,750 in Scotland and the rest in England, Holland, Canada, Ireland and Cuba. Such a record was never made by man before; it will probably never be duplicated and so Mr. Andrew Carnegie is a unique figure in all time.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

This certifies that I have this day for a valuable consideration given my son Lester F. Bates the remaining years of his minority, and I hereby give notice that I will not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his commencing after this date.
Dyer Brook, June 27, 1905.
MELZER J. BATES.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Frank Osgood and Harry Cummings were two young fellows who had been friends from earliest childhood, and schoolmates together up to the age of fourteen, in Bristol, England. Their fathers were merchants, and the families were very well off as regards this world's goods. The two young men, having secured as good common school education as was possible, both entered the counting rooms of their respective parents, and were still boom companions until they chanced to make the acquaintance of Miss Mary Marr, a girl in their own sphere of society, and about the same age as the young friends.

Still for some months after their introduction to Miss Marr, there was no unpleasantness between them, but by and by the simple acquaintance seemed to ripen into one of intimacy between the three, and all at once it flashed upon both Harry and Frank that they were both in love with Miss Marr, and as both could not marry her, a source of rivalry was inevitable.

Yet so well founded was their long and consistent friendship that there was no exhibition of feeling upon the subject between them, and to all outward appearances they were still the best of friends when together. But when absent from each other a spirit of antagonism very naturally suggested itself, until by degrees it did not fail to be manifest in public.

The young lady had not shown any preference between them, and if she had a choice she thus far kept it quite to herself. She treated them so nearly alike, and regarded both with such undisguised good will and friendship, that the most acute observer could detect no partiality.

Frank Osgood and Harry Cummings each imagined himself the favored one, and put just such interpretations upon her words and smiles as he pleased.

Thus matters remained for a considerable time without having progressed to such a stage as would warrant either in seeking to formally make known his pretensions, or to ask of Miss Marr her own avowal of affection.

But in the meantime the slight change in the feelings of Harry and Frank toward each other grew to be something quite serious, and they mutually wondered how they could ever have been good friends in times past.

They no longer spoke to each other. If they met they would turn their faces away without the least recognition, and this Damon and Pythias appeared as though they only lacked the means and opportunity in order to destroy each other. Their friends and acquaintances observed the change, and soon learning of the intimacy of the young men at the house of Miss Marr, they were not long in drawing the very natural deduction that jealousy was at the bottom of this discord between the two long-tried young friends.

Of course, there was nothing which other parties could do in the premises, however much this state of affairs might be regretted.

Miss Marr was a very sweet and accomplished girl of eighteen, and no one wondered that the gentlemen found so much pleasure in her society. She saw how bitter a feeling she had been the cause of creating between Harry and Frank, and, in her very delicate and sensitive nature, she deeply regretted it, and said to herself:

"When I come to let them know which of them I prefer, then the bitter hate which now exists between them will all be transferred to the heart of one."

This was very true. The bitterness between the former friends seemed to increase daily, until finally meeting by themselves, they deliberately proposed to each other to seek some quiet spot and to settle their pretensions to the hand of Miss Marr with pistols.

This was but a few years since, when resort to the duel in England was scarcely heard of. But so much in earnest were these rivals that they agreed to this plan, selected the spot for the purpose, and made, very secretly, the necessary arrangements. When

by some mistake all was discovered, they were brought before the local court and put under heavy bonds to respect the laws and to behave themselves properly. This ended the proposed duel, though they had been quite in earnest.

The families of Osgood and Cummings lived in outlying cottage houses in the suburbs of Bristol, and not far separated from each other, all the other members of these families being on the best of terms.

One morning the neighborhood became very much excited over the fact that Frank Osgood was missing. The window of his room was open and very near the ground, by which means certain tracks indicated that he had left his father's house. He had taken nothing away with him except the clothes he usually wore, so far as could be discovered, and after a whole day's search for him the matter of his sudden disappearance began to look quite serious.

Beneath the window by which young Osgood seemed to have made his escape during the night there were footprints in considerable numbers, as though there had been more than one person present at the time.

While these tracks continued in the yard on the soft ground, they could be traced, and an impression had been carefully taken of them by the police.

In the morning every effort was made to discover a solution of the mystery, but all to no purpose.

Harry Cummings found the coast clear, so to speak, and in a few days ventured to tell Miss Marr how tenderly he loved her, and how long he had done so. To his great delight he found that his affection was reciprocated.

The excitement of the sudden disappearance of Frank Osgood in no way abated.

Suddenly it was remembered how bitter an enmity had lately sprung up between him and young Cummings. The officers of the law even referred to the proposed duel which had been prevented by the interference of the authorities, and it was more than hinted that possibly Harry Cummings might throw some light upon the matter.

In his absence from home one day, a detective called at his house with a search warrant, much to the consternation of the family. This officer had with him a measure representing the footprints under the missing man's windows, and he found that Harry's shoes just fitted the impression, which seemed to him to be such conclusive evidence of his having been present beneath the window that he sought the office of the district attorney at once.

Strange whispers were heard about the neighborhood. Harry Cummings was kept under close surveillance by the local police. All his incoming and outgoing were carefully observed, but nothing suspicious could be found against him except the fatal accuracy with which his shoes fitted those marks under the missing man's window, and also the fact that he was so bitter an enemy of Frank Osgood. The sentiment of jealousy supplied a motive, and altogether a rather suspicious case began to grow up against young Cummings.

Though on examination it appeared that Frank had left no money in his room, it was also remembered that he usually carried a pocketbook with him containing the most, if not all, of his available cash. He was in the receipt of a regular salary from his father, and, as his habits were economical, he must have had a considerable sum in his pocketbook. But still there was no reason to suspect that a robbery had taken place.

In their researches, the detectives learned another fact, which, as a link in the chain, looked very important to them, and very suspicious. There was no latchkey to the door of the Cummings house and anyone desiring entrance after a certain hour, when the front door was always locked, would be compelled to ring and summon one of the servants. It was remembered by the maid, whose duty it was to answer the doorbell that on Tuesday night when Frank Osgood had disappeared, her young master, Harry, had come

home very late, long after she had retired, and she was obliged to get up and put on a wrapper to open the door for him. She did not notice her young master's appearance on the occasion, as she was half asleep at the time. Such was the girl's simple evidence.

Harry Cummings was now arrested and thrown into prison. Evidence sufficient was thought to exist to implicate him, and the cry once raised, public opinion gradually set against him. The proposed duel, the known bitterness existing between him and the missing man, the footprints exactly fitting those of his own shoes, his absence from home on that special night at an unusual hour, all seemed to point to complicity in his former friend's disappearance, nearly as strongly as circumstantial evidence could do.

Of course, the accused procured the best possible legal assistance, and found no difficulty in convincing his counsel of his innocence of the charge brought against him, but at the same time the legal gentleman was compelled to admit that there was considerable ground for a case against his client. Harry explained to his lawyer that he had taken a long walk that evening into the country, and in an abstract frame of mind and had gone farther than he knew of, and that when he turned to come home he was himself surprised at the distance he had walked. This was the cause of his not getting home that Tuesday night until just after midnight.

"What were you thinking about to absorb you so?" asked his lawyer.

"Miss Marr," said Harry, frankly. "I was making up my mind to propose to her, and was weighing the proper course to pursue in case I found her indifferent, or if there should be any obstacles raised. It may seem a slight matter to you," he continued to his legal adviser, "but it was all absorbing to me, and I neither saw nor heard what was going on about me."

"You did not meet anyone?"

"No; it was quite dark, and besides I had. I should not have noticed them."

"That's a pity."

"Why?"

"Because, if we could prove you to have been elsewhere on that evening, we are all right."

"Oh, an alibi?"

"Exactly."

The bitterness of feeling between Frank Osgood and himself he freely admitted, though he said:

"It is all gone now, since Miss Marr and myself understand each other."

The matter of the footprints, Harry thought a simple absurdity. It was quite possible that the shoes of both were of the same size, and possibly the same make.

"Young Osgood was a great favorite," said his counsel, "and had not an enemy in the world, as far as known, except yourself. And as there is no evidence of robbery, what possible motive could lead anyone to put him out of the way? That is what the other side will argue," he said to his client. "You were the one enemy."

Over three months had elapsed since the disappearance of young Osgood, and the trial of Harry Cummings was about to take place, but close confinement in prison and depressed spirits had together so worked upon his health that he was seriously ill of slow fever, too ill as the doctors testified, to be brought up for trial. This was unfortunate in one respect. It gave those who believed in his guilt a fresh item of gossip, and they declared that his illness was assumed in order to stave off the conviction which would follow his trial.

At last, after a considerable delay the trial came on. The principle evidence relied upon by the prosecution was that which has already been mentioned, and through the ingenious manipulation of the district attorney, a very strong case, based upon circumstantial evidence, was clearly made out against Harry Cummings.

Now it was that all the womanly tenderness of Mary Marr, all the sincerity of her affection, and all her confidence in her lover, shone out in beautiful relief as compared to the severe ordeal through which he was called to pass. She was by his side in court, she visited him in prison, she ministered at his

sick bed, and she loved Harry all the better because he was the victim of such misfortune.

The case had been nearly closed. It was the morning upon which Harry's counsel was to make his closing argument. The court house was crowded to suffocation. There was little doubt in the minds of the public that Harry Cummings would be brought in guilty. Some trifling matters, which we need not now refer to, had been brought to light which were thought to still further implicate the prisoner. The court was opened with more than usual solemnity.

The counsel for the defense rose and delivered a very strong argument against the weakness of circumstantial evidence. It was a philippic that commanded profound attention, and even the judges listened to it with earnestness and surprise, it was so well expressed, and so indisputable in its deductions. "And now, may it please the court and gentlemen of the jury in reply to all the evidence introduced against my client, in reply to the fallacy generally of circumstantial evidence, I shall give you but one proof." He walked quietly to a side door and opened it.

Frank Osgood walked into the court, well and hearty, bowing low to the judge and jury!

The surprise of all can hardly be described.

It was impossible for the officers to preserve a proper state of decorum under such exciting circumstances, and cheers arose in the room from the crowd so genuine, so spontaneous, as to defy all attempt to control them, while some of the women fainted, partly from intensity of feeling, and partly from excitement, caused by the noise, which was for some moments perfectly deafening. Frank Osgood was very generally known to those present, and was, of course, instantly recognized.

Walking up to the prisoner, Harry Cummings, the long-missing man gave him his hand cordially, which created another burst of applause, and it was absolutely necessary to clear the court room before further legal proceedings could take place, owing to the reigning excitement among the spectators.

All was soon explained.

The night before his disappearance, Frank had made an avowal of his love to Mary Marr, and had been firmly but delicately refused. This so mollified and embittered him at first that he became almost crazed. He did not go to bed that night, but, jumping out of the low window, wandered he knew not whither. Finally coming to the shore, he saw a ship just letting go her moorings to drop down to sea with the morning tide. She was bound for South America.

Hardly knowing what he did, Frank went on board and sailed on her.

Sea life soon restored him to his normal condition. Absence cured him also of his unrequited love, and he sought the earliest means of returning to England. It was before the cable had been laid, and so he brought the news of his own safety in person.

Frank Osgood and Harry Cummings became once more the best of friends, both with happy families about their domestic hearths.—New York Weekly.

The Simple Life for Women.

Carmen Sylva, the queen of Roumania, writing in the National Review on the vocation of woman, makes an eloquent plea for the simple life—a plea which is possibly all the more earnest because it comes from one who knows something of life at the other extreme.

To Carmen Sylva, woman's true vocation, alike in the natural and in the spiritual world, seems to be simply motherhood. But it has come to pass of late that women would strive to manifest their mental powers in other kinds of work, and by another sort of intellectual culture than that which formerly proved all-sufficient for their own happiness and for the training of their children. The present is, as we know, an epoch of transition and change in which men are finding out, among other things, that they have been accustomed to look upon women too much as their property, treating them as mere playthings, and denying them just

participation in their own counsels and decisions, above all failing to accord to the wife and mother that recognition which is her due as the soul and center of family life, the guiding and true guardian of the home, to which the husband and father as the bread-winner brings active material support. Later on these difficulties will doubtless disappear, when women—having acquired their so-called rights, and having insisted on earning their own living for a time—will have gained experience by their own mistakes, and then, by a series of mutual concessions, the situation will simplify itself enough to allow that the man's work shall once more suffice for the maintenance of the family while to the wife leisure will be left for the intellectual training of her children, and she will no longer be reduced to occupying herself merely with their physical welfare—although, after all, rightly to manage one's household is in itself no small merit, and involves endless trouble. It is rather the desire of knowledge than the actual sum of knowledge a woman possesses that will fit her to give her children the spiritual sustenance for which they look to her.

College Commencement Benefactions.

The present year, it is evident, is not to be behind other years in the extent and variety of the practical contributions to educational progress. During this, the commencement season, dispatches almost every day have told of numerous donations from the friends of education. These the Boston Transcript has summed up. "The cheering announcement a tract of 336 acres of land, almost contiguous to the university property, more than doubling the amount of land now held; of an addition to the annual income of \$100,000, and of a recitation hall to cost about \$300,000. Yale University, it appears, is the recipient of a new thirty-acre park, worth \$500,000, and of a unique gift of \$10,000 from a former graduate of Harvard for the purpose of cementing the good feeling between the two universities, the felicitous method chosen being that of inviting lecturers from Harvard to Yale, President Elliot first. John D. Rockefeller has also given \$1,000,000 to Yale and \$10,000,000 for general educational purposes.

The Manure Spreader.

The advantages of the manure spreader on the farm are many. It saves time, labor and manure, the latter by making it go farther, which is but another form of saving. It is estimated that two loads of manure put on with a spreader are worth three spread by hand. A thin coat of manure evenly applied will give better results than a much thicker application put on in chunks. It is suspected that each little particle of manure contains certain bacteria that are beneficial to the growth of vegetation. A small particle of manure will deposit bacteria thoroughly over the field so that each growing plant may receive a share results in an even stand that aggregates a much larger crop than where the growth is bunched.

In using a manure spreader care is necessary to prevent over-lapping or kipping. The spreader should be filled evenly full, but not piled up in the center. It is a matter of precaution to stop the team when throwing the machinery in gear because the strain of starting is considerable and it pays to be careful. The machine requires care to keep it properly adjusted and it requires a good deal of oil to prevent unnecessary wear and to make it run easy. The time required to unload is usually from three to five minutes, according to the thickness of spreading and the spread of the team. In comparing this with the time required to spread a load of manure by hand it is usually said that the spreader is a great labor saver as well as time saver. It has been estimated by practical farmers that the average cost of loading, hauling to the field and unloading on a medium sized farm is about 12 cents per load. Results are so much better where the spreader is used that it would be cheaper even if it cost more than hand labor. In summing up the many advantages it is hard to understand why so many farmers get along year after year without a spreader.

The Aroostook Times

Established April 13, 1880.

ALL THE HOME NEWS.

Published every Friday morning from Times Block, Court Street, Houlton, Maine.

L. M. FELCH & C. E. DUNN,
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A. B. TOLAND, Local Editor.

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The Lighting and Power Question.

"Will the town authorize the Directors of the Houlton Water Co., to make a contract with the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Co., to furnish electricity to said Water Co., to be sold and distributed for lighting and power purposes?" is a question of more than ordinary importance, and every citizen should seek for all the information available on the subject. The selectmen and directors of the Water Co., have been giving the subject careful consideration for some time, and under the contract which they propose to make, should the town vote in the affirmative, feel quite confident it will be a good thing for the town. We propose to give, in round numbers, the probable cost, and income provided the deal is made.

The contract calls for an annual minimum expenditure of \$7,000 for current. It will cost from \$25,000 to \$35,000 for poles, transformers, dynamo, wire, etc., to properly distribute the current. The interest on this at 5 per cent. is \$1,750. The cost of properly taking care of the plant will be \$1,500. To this must be added \$500 for repairs and \$1,000 for a sinking fund. This makes a total of \$11,750 per year. But this will grow less each year, as every \$1,000 paid will save \$50 in interest; and in thirty-five years the town would practically own its lighting system. The income will be approximately, for lighting streets \$1,500; for pumping \$2,100. The two companies now operating are receiving about \$12,000 outside of what they receive for lighting the streets. If this is all turned over to the Water Co., it would make a total of \$15,600.

We have looked the proposed contract over carefully, and it seems to be a very safe contract for the Water Co. Every possible contingency seems to be provided for. It has received the closest scrutiny of the best legal talent of the town, and, humanly speaking, it seems to be a safe contract to make.

Some questions have been discussed on the street relative to the proposed enterprise. One is, "What will be the probable cost to consumers?" This is a difficult question to answer, and various views have been expressed. Some think the price should be 8 or 10 cents at first and as experience shows it to be possible to gradually lower the rate until just enough to actually pay the cost is obtained. Another view is to start it at 6 cents, or as near actual cost as possible, as a low rate would attract more patrons. The decision on this matter can safely be left with the selectmen and directors of the Water Co.

There has been some misrepresenting of the plans of the selectmen. One was that a rate of 8 cents was to be charged in order that the streets might be lighted and the water pumped without cost to the town. This would be unfair and unwise, and the selectmen state that they have no intention of pursuing such a course.

The discussion of this matter is one of great importance to the village and we trust that every citizen will take interest enough in the matter to be present July 8, and do what seems to be the wisest thing to do for the future development of our town.

A New Telephone System.

The question of allowing another telephone company to set poles in our streets seems to give some people, not residents of the town, great anxiety, and, during the year, nearly every man and woman of this town has been approached by people from outside who are very solicitous about the beauty and welfare of our village. We are very glad other people take such an interest in us, yet we claim the right of deciding this question for ourselves. The company now asking the right of doing business in our town is called "The Independent Telephone Co." It is composed of residents of this and adjoining towns, and the stock is owned by merchants and farmers in our immediate vicinity. The company was formed because of a need which there was for farmers and business men in the county to be connected with the business centers, particularly Houlton. It was impossible for them to receive this service in most places, and in the few instances where lines were established the rate charged was so high as to make it prohibitive. A mill man had to pay \$36 per year for a phone, while a farmer in another section was informed that he could have a phone at the same rate if he would build his line down to the main line about a mile and keep it in repair.

The Independent now has from 50 to 75 miles poled and wired in good shape. It is also furnishing first class instruments to its patrons. These instruments are claimed to be superior to those used in this vicinity. It has from 400 to 500 farmer subscribers within a radius of 15 miles of the village of Houlton. Eight out of ten of the farmers along the roads where the poles are now set are subscribers and many of them are stockholders. Think what an advantage this will be to both the dwellers in the country and the town. The farmer will no longer have to drive his horse to death to get the doctor to the bedside of his patient. The merchant or the potato buyer can call for what he wants and make his trade without the discomfort of a long cold ride. In fact this service is demanded for the proper handling of the interests of this town and vicinity.

This Company is making contracts with the farmers at \$9 per year per phone for five year contracts and is willing to bind itself never to exceed from \$12 for residences, to \$15 for stores and offices per year. The Company is willing to come into Houlton under any restrictions placed upon other companies. Many of the people in this town would have phones if the rates were lower, and we will never have lower rates until there is honest competition. What motive can people have who come here from far away and are so solicitous about the beauty of our town? It cannot be that they are striving to stifle honest competition!

At the meeting held in this town June 19, it was clearly shown that the local feeling is in favor of this movement to allow the Independent to have equal rights with other companies. A petition of citizens representing two-thirds of the taxable property of this

town was presented at that meeting in favor of this movement. Not a citizen objected to its coming into the town except the paid attorneys of the company now doing business here. The farmers, our friends, upon whom we depend for our prosperity, are asking this favor at our hands, and we cannot afford to deny them so reasonable a request. There is no doubt that nine tenths of the people of Houlton are in favor of granting this request.

American Bridge Building Abroad.

An interesting illustration of American export bridge work is the construction and erection of nearly all the bridges on the Uganda railway in Central Africa. The design and construction of the railroad were directed by British engineers and officials. British firms were invited to bid on the bridge work, and if they had been able to furnish it about as rapidly and cheaply as Americans, they would doubtless have been favored in the award of contract. The excellent shop equipment, the ability to secure large quantities of material very quickly and fabricate it immediately, and the ability to erect it at a guaranteed speed notably greater than could be promised abroad, together with a marked advantage in price over foreign bids, secured the contract to the American Bridge company, by whom it was successfully handled with its regular staff, employing usual methods and plant.

The Uganda railway is a single track line, 584 miles long, running from Mombassa on the Indian ocean to Port Florence on Lake Victoria. It was built by the British government. The twenty-seven American-built viaducts on the railway vary in length from 160 to 880 feet, and have a combined length and weight of 3,000 feet and 8,000 tons.—Our Day.

Vote on Burleigh Land Bill.

TOWN OR PL.	YES.	NO.
Amity,		25
Ashland,	3	4
Bancroft,		12
Benedicta,		2
Blaine,	18	10
Bridgewater,	2	24
Caribou,	4	118
Cary,		24
Castle Hill,	3	28
Caswell,	2	4
Chapman,	1	20
Connor,	27	6
Crystal,	6	6
Cyr,	3	25
Dyer Brook,	4	51
"E,"		81
Eagle Lake,	21	30
Easton,	1	15
Fort Fairfield,	9	7
Fort Kent,	10	4
Frenchville,	1	30
Garfield,	1	15
Glenwood,	1	17
Hamlin,		12
Hammond,		27
Haynesville,	8	1
Hersey,		72
Hill,	10	143
Hodgdon,		4
Houlton,	16	40
Island Falls,	12	107
Limestone,	3	43
Linneus,		15
Littleton,		5
Ludlow,		23
Macwahoc,	5	23
Madawaska,		17
Mapleton,	5	25
Mars Hill,	3	39
Masardis,	2	19
Merrill,		5
Monticello,	2	642
Moro,	7	2
Nashville,	3	1
New Limerick,	4	19
New Sweden,	3	5
Oakfield,	1	64
Orient,	2	12
Oxbow,	1	1
Perham,	2	5
Portage Lake,	5	13
Presque Isle,	30	12
Reed,		1
St. Agatha,		23
St. Francis,	23	5
St. John,	5	58
Sherman,	2	26
Silver Ridge,	6	4
Smyrna,	2	6
Stockholm,	18	48
Van Buren,	18	12
Wade,		16
Wallagrass,	44	14
Washburn,		381
Westfield,	3	1,463
Westmanland,	10	
Weston,		
Woodland,		

SAMUEL C. GREENLAW,
LEWIS E. JACKMAN,
CHARLES E. DUNN,
Co. Comrs. of Aroostook Co.
Attest: MICHAEL M. CLARK, Clerk.

Blaine.

Wanted, a warm day;
Mrs. Dr. Syphers of South Portland arrived here Monday to spend the summer with her daughter Mrs. Lydia A. Hersom.
Rev. C. S. Pitcher of Corinna is visiting friends in town. We are all

Give the Negro Justice.

At every national election the negro question becomes an issue of more or less importance. One set of voters declares he is worthless, shiftless and is making no material progress. The other side makes a show of defending him and ends by doing absolutely nothing. Nearly 8,000,000 of the 9,000,000 colored people of this country are in the South, where over 1,900,000 males of voting age are disfranchised on account of color, and because they almost solidly vote the Republican ticket in presidential and congressional elections. Their progress has been phenomenal. They own and operate, according to the census of 1900, about thirteen per cent of all the farms in this country. Their material progress in the short period of thirty-nine years has been something wonderful. The number of farms in the United States operated by colored people was shown to be 746,717 in June, 1900. The percentage in the South is much larger than in the other sections where there are fewer colored people, ranging from 18 per cent in Texas to 58 per cent in Mississippi.

This showing made by a people just set free from slavery thirty-nine years ago, without a dollar or a foot of land, ought to be sufficient to put to shame those who abuse and seek to deny them all of their constitutional rights.

When the Civil War closed and emancipation became effective, the colored men, women and children started out for themselves with nothing and owning nothing. They were heirs to neither lands, nor money to buy lands. They had to create ownership and heirship. They have done both. The material progress made in their thirty-nine years industrial record forms one of the brightest chapters in American history and helps to raise our country in the admiration of the civilized world.

These facts clearly indicate that the negro is making great material progress and that it is time he was reckoned with as an American citizen, rather than as the tool of political parties. Looking at it from an unprejudiced standpoint, I say give the negro justice. That is all he or any other right-minded man in the United States wants. If he is deprived of his just rights he can not be expected to make the progress he otherwise would.—Our Day.

At Last.

The Sturgis Commission has made a definite move at last. Four deputy commissioners, all old hands in the rum seizing business, have been appointed for Lewiston and two of the four are men who live in other counties. They started in Saturday night, seizing 1,000 gallons of liquor and making three arrests.—Bedford Record.

The space which has been given in the Democratic papers to condemnation of the Sturgis Commission for its inactivity has been wasted. Now these editors probably wish they had not said so much.—Portland Express.

The Star interviewed Governor Cobb in regard to the work of the Sturgis Commission in Lewiston. The Governor stated that he had absolutely nothing to say. It will be remembered that when the Star interviewed Governor Cobb a few days ago in regard to the Sturgis commission the Governor remarked that he preferred to wait and see how certain matters would wash out. Washing day evidently took place sooner than most people expected and the line on which the rum sellers were hung out to dry was stretched on St. John's day over in Lewiston. A great many people in Rockland are very much surprised over the happenings in Lewiston as there has been a pretty prevalent opinion here that the Sturgis commission would content itself with securing certain statistics in regard to the violation of the liquor law, prepare an elaborate report, draw the salary attached to office and retire gracefully. But you can't always say so.—Bath Times.

The Sturgis Commission.

Lewiston is the first town to be made an example of by the Sturgis Commission with which some of the papers have been making light of late. As we expected, the commission did not send any advertising cards ahead to cover the billboards with flaming announcements of its coming. It simply came. Three seizures were the first notification Lewiston had, and now four deputy commissioners are attending to the duties the Democratic sheriff has been neglecting.—Bath Times.

The "American Boy" by Mrs. Unruh at Methodist Church Sunday Evening.

Mrs. Unruh announced at the first that she was very proud of her home State of Oregon. She spoke of the W. C. T. U. defined sometimes as "Organized Motherlove" and said she liked this term.

While it is sometimes thought women are out of their places in working publicly, yet who should be interested in boys if not their mothers?

She proved the need of woman's interest in this since lawmaking is often entrusted to unworthy men and spoke of her anxiety when in Washington she had watched the passage of an important bill those having it in charge being incapable for the time of right action.

Mrs. Unruh said it had been the custom for ministers to appeal to the women, and women were better because of this counsel that had been freely given to them all these years, but she thought now for a time it would be well to appeal to the fathers, for though children trust the mother's heart they rely upon the father's head. She paid a high compliment to the mothers, saying we revered our grandmothers noble women as they were, we cherish our mothers in memory or in the home, but a more splendid army of women never lived than those of the present generation.

She claimed that the same standard of purity that is demanded of a woman should also be required of a man when he stands at the marriage altar and throughout his life, then the two work side by side and may train their children as the mother alone can not do.

10,000,000 boys in our country at the critical time between the age of 14 and 20. These are to be the future lawmakers and representatives of all occupations.

As the tendency is for American boys to go westward and southward we should be interested in the welfare of all sections of our country desiring national as well as local prohibition.

Mrs. Unruh related very few anecdotes to illustrate the sorrow which inevitably follows intemperance but she made her audience see with her the great need of workers and the dangers surrounding the American boy.

We shall not soon forget the questions as she asked it "Do you see life through your own eyes or your boys' eyes?" The appeal to boys to be true to their mothers was very touching.

Because her only boy has been removed from her care and from earth's temptations she has increased love and sympathy for other boys and her message in this direction goes straight home to the hearts of her hearers.

It was one of the best addresses ever given in this town. At the close she invited those who were not identified with the W. C. T. U. to become members active or honorary. Pledges were circulated and several signed them. The American girls were represented at this meeting as two selections were given by the Y's. A solo was rendered by Mr. Guy McGinley.

Water Revenue vs. Whiskey Revenue.

It is said that recently the Mayor of Fulton Ky., made a speech in which he said that when whiskey was voted out of Fulton it cut off about \$5,000 of city revenue and he feared the city would be thrown into debt, but that he had found that the water revenue had increased over \$4,000 since the saloons closed. Wonder why that happened? Did the people drink more water? We guess not. Why the increase then? We suppose they washed more. When they got sobered up they cleaned up. And then they bought more clothes, and it took more water to wash them. That is certainly a fine ad. for prohibition. Fulton, besides being rid of the open saloon, is \$4,000 worth cleaner than when she had whiskey, and the city is running just the same.—Baptist Journal and Expositor.

An old colored man who addressed a temperance meeting at Weldon, N. C., said: "When I see a man going home with a gallon of whiskey and a half-pound of meat, dat's temperance lecture nuff for me, and I see it every day; I knows dat every ting in his house is on the same scale—gallon of misery to every half-pound of comfort."—The Happy Home.

BLOOD WINE FOR BAD LIVERS is almost a specific, because it stimulates it to do its natural work, thus throwing off all poisonous secretions which, if retained, gets into the blood and urine, causing rheumatism, gout, kidney and bladder trouble, frequently turning to Bright's disease. Doc. a bottle. All druggists.

LOCAL NEWS.

Town meeting at 2 o'clock tomorrow. Mrs. S. C. Boulter of Limestone is visiting her sister Mrs. Jas. K. Kidder. Mr. and Mrs. William Boutwell of Boston are the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. McLeod.

Jas. K. Plummer has returned from a ten day's outing at the Rangle lakes. H. M. Briggs is visiting the "up country" towns this week on business. Miss Lucy Whenman who is attending Colby College, arrived home this week.

Miss Elvira Carpenter of this town, is in Caribou, assisting her brother Frank in the Caribou restaurant.

Mr. John Cooper of Smyrna Mills, is in town this week on business concerning the Independent Telephone Co. Miss Estelle Neuhaus of Philadelphia will arrive in town next week to spend the summer with her parents.

Albert Lyons, a student at Colby, arrived in town this week for the summer vacation.

FOUND. Thursday morning a pair of glasses. Any person proving property and paying for this ad may secure same. Call at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cleveland and daughters Madeline and Marion have returned from a visit to Calais and Camden; Master Leigh remaining for a longer visit in Camden.

S. C. C. Ward of Augusta State Deputy of the Lodge of Maccabees is in town for a short time. Mr. Ward is accompanied by his wife.

Quite a large delegation attended the W. C. T. U. convention held at Mars Hill last week. Among the members was Mrs. Julia Ward and Mrs. Silas Taber of this town.

Master George Felch while bathing recently, sustained quite a severe injury to his foot by stepping on a broken bottle. It was necessary to take seven stitches in the wound.

Miss Elaine Wilson of this town is at present attending the Students' Convention at Silver Bay, N. Y. While away Miss Wilson will take a trip down the Hudson visiting many places of interest.

The Bennett Moulton Co., at the Opera House this week is playing to packed houses and are giving excellent satisfaction. The company is one of unusual merit, each and every member being an artist, and doing their work in an artistic manner.

There will be a vesper service at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. L. R. Daniels of the Unitarian church will deliver the address. An excellent musical program has been arranged. All are invited to attend.

Tomorrow—Saturday July 8—is the day when the citizens of Houlton are to decide whether or not they will enter into a contract with the Maine & New Brunswick Electrical Company to furnish lighting and power for the town of Houlton. This is an important question and should receive the attention of all the voters. The meeting is to be held at the town hall and all voters should be present.

Remember the town meeting at the Town Hall at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Some important questions are to be disposed of among the most important of which is the one regarding lighting and power for Houlton, the same to be furnished from Aroostook Falls under a contract with the Maine & New Brunswick Electrical Co., after investigating the question thoroughly you will doubtless vote for the measure as it is to be a money saving investment for the town.

The Independent Telephone Co., is at present receiving its share of attention from prospective purchasers of telephones. The Independent Co. furnishes phones at a reasonable rate and guarantee not to exceed certain figures, the maximum rate being much lower than the present minimum rate. Competition is the life of trade in the telephone business as well as in any other, and if as good service can be obtained from the Independent for less than half the present rate, surely the I. T. C. should have a show.

An alarm of fire was rung in Tuesday morning at about 1.30 from Box 45 at the corner of Court and Park streets. This sort of amusement is becoming too common and the parties who are guilty will undoubtedly be dealt with severely when sufficient evidence is brought in against them. In the last instance the identity of the party is quite well known by the authorities and although this offence may be overlooked, future offences will be thoroughly investigated.

LOCAL NEWS.

Children's Day will be observed at the Eastern Star Cottage, Crescent Park, the last Thursday in July.

Miss Francis Marsh left here last Saturday for Orono, where she will pass the summer.

W. H. Guion who sustained quite severe injuries by being thrown from a carriage, is improving rapidly and expects to resume his duties in a short time.

Warren Gellerson, son of Frank Gellerson, is suffering from a severe attack of what is supposed to be appendicitis. At last report he was thought to be improving.

Mr. Ralph Good and John Tidd, students of Ricker Classical Institute, are attending the students' convention at Northfield.

Herman B. Betts, a student of Colby College and a resident of this town, is attending the students' convention at Northfield.

In reporting the account of the gold medal contest held last week during the W. C. T. U. convention at Mars Hill the name of the winner was given as Miss Bolalange of Limestone; the name should have been Miss Hattie Boulter of Limestone.

The young son of Theodore Iott residing on Spring street, was the victim of a shooting accident on Wednesday of this week. His younger brother was handling a 22 calibre revolver which was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the left breast of the elder lad and coming out near the shoulder blade. The wound is of a painful nature but barring complications, no danger is feared.

A party of engineers, representing the interests of Houlton in connection with the proposed contract with the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Co., were at the Aroostook Falls Tuesday. They made a very careful and thorough preliminary inspection and were highly pleased with the result of their observations, which verified all the claims of the Company as regards the magnitude of the power. —Star Herald.

Will you or will you not authorize the directors of the Houlton Water Co. to make a contract with the Maine & New Brunswick Electrical Co., to furnish electricity for power and lighting purposes? That is the question to be decided tomorrow, Saturday, at the Town Hall, and all should attend. An affirmative vote means money saved and the best of service.

A suggestion which we would respectfully make to the management of the B. & A. regarding excursion trains and in many instances regular trains, is that the employees be instructed to keep the water tanks in the various cars filled with water so that their patrons may not be obliged to suffer the pangs of thirst on a day like the Fourth of July when the temperature was unusually high. On the return trip to Houlton it was impossible to secure a taste of water and many of the excursionists suffered in consequence.

About 150 excursionists including the Houlton Band were made quite nervous Tuesday evening at Fort Fairfield when upon arriving at the station it was discovered that the Houlton train had gone, having pulled out about three minutes before the crowd arrived. The Caribou train was still at the station and some of the party prevailed upon the officials at the Fort to have the Houlton train held at Fort Fairfield Junction, and allow the Houltonians to go out on the Caribou train. Superintendent McMann who was on the Houlton train, very courteously assented to the scheme and all was made right.

Miss Anna Curran very narrowly escaped an extremely serious accident while visiting at the Lawlis cottage, Crescent Park, on the night of July 3rd. The usual Fourth of July fire cracker demonstration was in progress and Miss Curran was reclining on a couch on the upper balcony. One of the young men thoughtlessly threw a large cannon ker on the balcony. The cracker struck the side of the building and rebounding fell upon the young lady's face where it was exploded. Quite a serious abrasion was made in close proximity to her eye; her cheek and ear were peppered with powder embedded in the flesh, but fortunately her eye was unharmed. She was immediately brought to Dr. Nevins who succeeded in removing the powder particles and it is hoped that no ill results will follow.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Perrigo Co. have changed their business to a cash basis, and will give granite prices hereafter.

Miss Ida Ward of Oldtown is visiting Miss Annie Palmer on Kelloran St.

Mrs. Chas. Phillips who has been ill for the past few days is improving slowly.

Mrs. C. H. Fogg returned recently from Caribou where she has been the guest of Mrs. Louise Spaulding.

Mr. Chas. Kinsman of Augusta is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Don A. H. Powers.

Mr. P. C. Newbegin was called to Defiance, Ohio, this week by the death of his mother.

Miss Clare Brown returned this week from Rockland where she has been visiting friends.

H. C. Oberster of the Baker-Vawter Co. of New York, was in town a few days this week.

Don't forget the Frank A. Robbins circus which will exhibit here Saturday July 15.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Foss arrived Wednesday from Portland where they have been visiting friends.

Miss Marion Cook of Fredericton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Small, North St.

Mrs. L. Waterall, with several other ladies gave a "chicken stew dinner" on Mrs. Lovejoy's lawn the Fourth of July.

Kimball and Horton Frisbie the young sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Frisbie of Portland are visiting Mrs. Letitia White for the summer.

Miss Ethel Jenks returned this week from Turner Centre, Me., where she has been engaged as teacher in Leavitt Institute.

Miss Pauline Weiler returned home last week from Providence, R. I., where she has been attending school at the convent of the Sacred Heart.

Mr. David Dresser's mill is closed for the summer. Mr. Dresser has gone to Princeton to cut the hay on his two large farms. Randolph Stockford accompanied him in his automobile.

Among the names of those from Houlton attending the W. C. T. U. at Mars Hill, an account of which will be found on page two, the name of the Treasurer of our local Union, Mrs. Mary Bumpus was omitted.

On Wednesday July 12, there will be a grand Orangemen celebration at Monticello. Excursions will be run over the B. & A. Music will be furnished by the Hodgdon band.

Aroostook county will furnish a large delegation to Ringling Bros. circus at Bangor tomorrow—Saturday. Unusually low rates have been made from this town \$2 for the round trip from Houlton. This is the largest circus traveling at the present time and will be a source of pleasure to all.

The three beautiful, imported, hand-made wax dolls that Fox Bros., the clothiers, have had on exhibition at their store, and were offered to the three persons presenting the largest amount of sale checks, July 5th, were won by Mrs. Robert E. Henderson, Littleton, Mrs. Daniel Stewart, New Limerick and Mrs. Abraham L. Bragg, New Limerick.

Rev. M. J. Maloney, C. S. S. R., of St. Peter's church, St. John, N. B., one of the Mission band who have been holding a Mission at Woodstock, visited his brother M. A. Maloney and family, Tuesday of this week. As this was his first visit to his brother's home it was much enjoyed by all members of the family.

The Mill school and Quint School of Hodgdon, held a picnic at the old camp ground last week. Miss Emma Jordan and Miss Ethelyn Adams the teachers of the schools, arranged an attractive program including a ball game between the schools, swings, etc. The children were chaperoned by Mrs. Leander Porter, Mrs. Fred Daggett, Mrs. Chas. Roix, Mrs. Edwin L. Vail, Mrs. Roy Ingraham and Mrs. Sadie Day. A very pleasant and entertaining time is reported by all.

Mr. Jas. Palmer has recently secured the agency for a very popular book dealing with the Russo-Japanese war. The author is J. Martin Miller the celebrated war correspondent who made his mark as a correspondent during the Philippine war and who has been constantly on the scene of action during the present war with Russia and Japan. The book has an introduction by Gen. Nelson A. Miles and is highly spoken of by all critics. Mr. Palmer has the exclusive agency for this territory and the work sells on its merits.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. John Walls of St. Stephen, N. B., arrived here this Friday, and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Taber for a few days.

Mrs. J. R. Douglas of Amherst, Nova Scotia, is in town for a few days visiting friends.

Miss Jessie Hamm of St. Stephen, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Burleigh.

Mr. Wm. Fanjoy, of Cary, has a cow which he thinks will come up to many of the prize animals we hear of in the paper. This cow is half Durham and half Jersey. She gives 45 lbs. of milk per day.

The Fourth of July at Fort Fairfield was a success beyond all anticipations. The town was filled with pleasure seekers and all were certainly satisfied.

Houlton furnished a good contingent—about 350 being taken over the B. & A. from this town, and all other towns did their part to make the fourth at Fort Fairfield glorious in the fullest sense of the word. E. J. Morrill the chief attraction for a great many people did his high wire work marvelously, seeming as much at home upon the slender wire thread as ordinary mortals are upon a turnpike road.

During his act in carrying a man larger than himself across the wire upon his back many heads were turned away, fearing that an accident would happen but Mr. Morrill knew his ability as did the man who accompanied him and he was greeted by the cheers of the multitude when he arrived safely on the opposite side and deposited his burden. The horse-racing was of unusual interest to all and many exciting finishes occurred. Taken all in all the management deserves much praise for the able manner in which all arrangements were carried out. Watch for Houlton next year.

Houlton was quite well represented at the W. C. T. U. convention at Mars Hill last week the following ladies attended: Mrs. Frances McLeod, Mrs. Jennie Dunn, Mrs. Julia Ward, Mrs. Silas Tabor, Mrs. V. H. Downes, Miss Belle Downes, Mrs. William Tingley, Mrs. C. E. Dunn. In reporting in part the W. C. T. U. convention no reference was made to the address of welcome given by Mr. Pierce which expressed appreciation of the various departments of this organization, and the response by Mrs. Seams was much enjoyed by those present. The medal contest was declared by all a grand success. In giving the list of officers of the County W. C. T. U. for the coming year one name was omitted which we give in this issue: County President,

Mrs. Jennie E. Seams, Cary Vice President.

Mrs. L. R. Sprague, Sprague's Mill Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Adelaide S. Johnston, Ft. Fairfield Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Clara A. F. Gatchell, Caribou Treasurer.

Miss Belle B. Downes, Houlton.

The County membership numbers 520. One thousand dollars has been been received and expended the past year. All the county superintendents were present but three. 28 subscriptions were received at their convention for the Union Signal.

Report of the Cary Library. JULY 1905.

Books loaned: History, Biography 17 Travel, description, etc., 18 History, 13 Literature: Senior fiction 548 Junior fiction 361 Essays 15 Poetry 9 Fine Arts 6 Useful Arts 2 Science 11 Philology 1 Sociology 15 Religion 1

Total 1,234 Fines collected \$5.37

Notices sent 16. Gifts received: Southland Magazine, Mrs. E. T. Whitley

88 volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, from the United States War Department, Wash. D. C.

A ladder of swords, Parker, Mrs. P. P. Burleigh, Houlton.

The Flower of Youth, Gilson, Mrs. A. Cushing, Houlton.

Hurrell Froude, Miss M. A. Ryan, Houlton.

Dumas' Marie Antoinette Romances, 12 volumes, and Jane Austen's novels from Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Obsolete American Securities, R. M. Smythe, New York City

Caytain Marryat's novels, 20 volumes, and The London Tatler, M. B. Eaton.

4 volumes York County Deeds, 1642-1699, and Maine Wills, 1642-1760, Maine State Library.

New Bedford Textile School Bulletin. In the six months ending June 30, 1905, the Library has loaned 8379 books to 1099 different people.

Books on Japan in the Library: Asakawa, K., The Russo-Japanese conflict, 952 As. 1

Bramhall, Mae St. John, The wee ones of Japan, 915 2 B 72

Dickson, W., Japan, 952 D 56

Griffith, W. E., The Mikado's Empire, 952 G 87

Book 1, History of Japan, 660 B. C., 1872, A. D.

Book 2, Personal Experiences, observations and studies in Japan, 1870-75, including history to 1903.

Hearn, Lafcadio.

Stories and sketches of Japan.

1. In ghostly Japan, 915 2 H 35 i.

2. Exotics and retrospectives, 915 2 H 35 e.

3. Shadowings, 915 2 H 35 j.

4. A Japanese miscellany, 915 2 H 35 j.

La Farge, John.

An Artist's letters from Japan, 915 2 L 13

Palmer, Frederic.

With Kuroki in Manchuria, 952 P 27

Taylor, Bayard.

A visit to India, China and Japan in the year 1853, 915 2 BT 1

Books on Russia.

Beveridge A. J., The Russian advance, 914 7 B 46

Champney, E. W., Three Vassar girls in Russia and Turkey, C 35

Hare, A. J. C., Studies in Russia, 914 7 H 22

Hordynski, J., The Polish Revolution of 1828

Munto, Hector H., Rise of the Russian Empire, 947 M 92

Palmer, Francis H. E., Russian life in town and country, 914 7 P 18

Rambaud, Alfred, Russia, 947 R 14

Taylor, Bayard, Travels in Greece and Russia, 1858, 914 7 T 21

Waliszewski, K., The romance of an Empress, Catherine II of Russia, B. C 28

Peter the Great B. P 44

Murder at Fort Kent.

On Sunday Dr. S. W. Boone, who was on a professional trip to Haystack with Dr. McNamara, received word that a murder had been committed at Fort Kent, and that his services were needed there. In response to the call in company with Dr. McNamara he proceeded to Ashland, where they procured a team and drove through arriving at Fort Kent, Monday morning, and where they also found County Attorney Powers and Coroner Densmore. The facts of the case as reported to the Star-Herald by Dr. Boone are that some time Friday morning two men, Joe Voison and John Boulanger, who live about eight miles from Fort Kent, got into an altercation. According to the testimony Voison struck Boulanger, after which the men engaged in a struggle during which Voison, was thrown down falling heavily upon a piece of timber in the gutter. In addition to this he was kicked severely by Boulanger and when finally separated it was found that Voison was dead. An autopsy was held, which disclosed the fact that death was caused by a rupture of the spleen. A preliminary hearing was had and Boulanger was bound over to the Supreme Court in September.—Star-Herald.

J. C. Rockwell in the Sunny South Co.

With an attraction like the one which will appear at the Opera House next Monday, July 10th it is a pleasure to express our feelings for we are in receipt of assurances that this company is one deserving all and more than we have room to mention. The company is a large one and is composed of people who have a reputation. They are all artists and Mr. Rockwell has invested money to make it what it is, and with the talent that he has with money it is a sure thing that it must be a success which has been proven with the Sunny South. He carries his own band and orchestra and each and every one is an artist.

Ricker Grads Visit Boston. Members of the class of 1905 of Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, Me., arrived in Boston yesterday, about twenty-five in all, and spent the day "taking in the sights."

Houlton is the capital of the great farming district of the Pine Tree State, and its young men and maidens were intensely interested yesterday in the historic spots in and about Boston.

The party is in charge of Principal J. O. Wellman and his wife. They will remain at the Revere House for three or four days. A theatre party was the feature of last evening's entertainment.

In the party are: Grace Archibald, Houlton; Elvia Chase, Littleton; Jocelyn Cone, Hodgdon; Marcia, Olive and Forrest Farnham, Cushing; Earle Gibson, Washburn; Martha Haggerty, Stenon Hussey, Blaine; Helen Kirkpatrick, Houlton; Leigh Mahany, Easton; Lizze McGary, Houlton; Walter Morgan, Crystal; Essie Sawyer, Linneus; Rula Shaw, Smyrna; Gertrude Weeks, Masardis, Thurman Westcott, Patten; Noah V. Barker, Caribou, and Mildred Ross, Littleton. —Boston Post.

White Settlement.

Crops are growing finely now; hay will be a good crop; potatoes have missed somewhat.

The schools closed last Friday. A successful term of school was taught by Miss Almada Weston in Dist. No. 1.

The agents of two telephone companies were here last week getting subscribers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moore made a visit to Orient last week.

Percy Parks is having a well drilled at his home.

Mrs. E. V. Taylor of Spring Hill, N. B., a trained nurse, is visiting with her daughter Mrs. J. Etha. Anyone wanting an experienced nurse can get one by writing her, Houlton R. I. D. No. 2.

A fine time was enjoyed by about twenty-five persons from Houlton, and this place who had a picnic July 4th, in a grove on the farm of John W. C. Grant.

Mrs. Charles Brown of Colorado, is visiting friends in this place. She was called here on account of the illness of her mother Mrs. Abraham Green, who died about two weeks ago.

Death of Secretary Hay.

In the death of Secretary-of-State John Hay, the United States suffers a loss which at the moment seems irretrievable; the world loses one of its ablest, broadest diplomats. He was a man of the occasion. It fell to his lot as secretary of state to meet and deal with more momentous questions than have ever before confronted this country in the same length of time. His disposition of them have secured for this country recognition among all other powers as a nation of justice, of honor and of courage—a nation to be reckoned with, nay, more, to be looked to for leadership in the settlement of international problems.

Among the unusually large number of questions affecting the foreign policies of this government which characterized Sec. Hay's tenure in the state department, were the complications arising out of the Boxer troubles in China; the release of Miss Stone, the missionary, from her captors in Turkey; the Moroccan affair when the secretary issued his famous ultimatum, "Perdicaris alive or Raisulu dead;" the asphalt controversy in Venezuela; the San Domingo affair; the secession of Panama from the United States of Colombia; and negotiation of the Athman canal treaties; "the open door" in China and the developments incident to the Russo-Japanese war.

President Roosevelt says:

"His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the people of this country a national bereavement and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice."

"For well nigh forty years he has served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust; and finally he crowned his life work by serving as secretary of state with such far-sightedness of the future and such loyalty to lofty ideals as to confer lasting benefit, not only upon our own country, but upon all the nations of the earth."

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.

CIRCUS DAY

AT
Houlton

One Day Only

UNDER THEIR HUGE HAPPY DAYS WATERPROOF PAVILIONS.

The FRANK A. ROBBINS
NEW GREATEST ALL FEATURE SHOWS.

Acres of Animals, Acts, Antics and Attractions. Room for Ten Thousand to Enjoy a Thousand Revels.

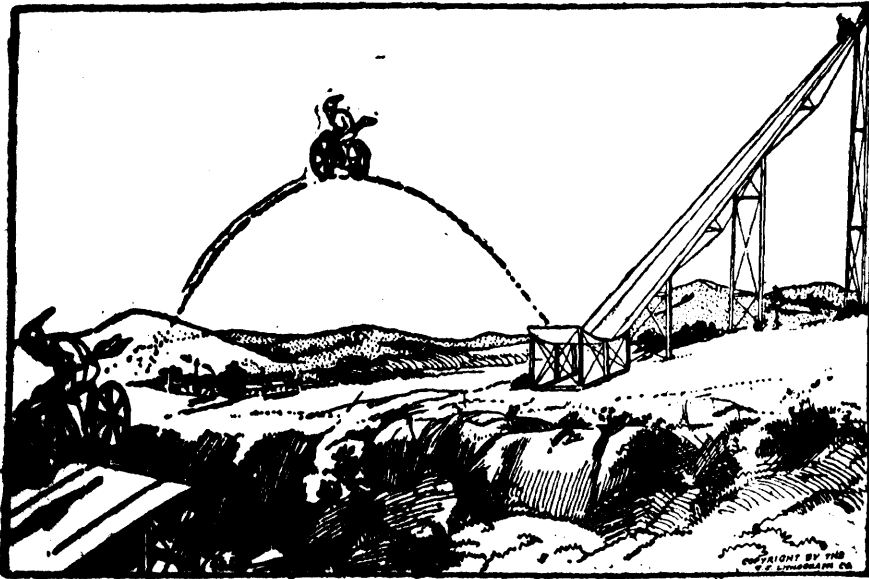
THE TRIBUNAL OF NATIONS.

A SUPER-SPLENDID PAGEANT REFLEX OF HEROIC HISTORY Introducing Upon Sumptuous Triumphant Floats and Noblesse, Living Counterparts of the Greatest Warriors and Rulers of the Past and Present, Martial and Regally Accoutered and Arrayed in Splendidly Accurate Facsimiles of the Arms and Regalia of Their Eras.

THE PARAGON OF RADIANT, ROMANTIC REALISM.

THE VERY CREAM OF EARTH'S GREAT CIRCUSES

THE WORLD'S MOST WONDROUS BAREBACK EQUESTRIAN, Saddle Sensationalists—Manege Marvels—Revolutions and Revelations in Dressing, Delicate Riding—The Handsomest of Horses—The Greatest of Artists.



A HOST OF CLOWNS THAT CATER TO A NATION.

Whose Inimitable Burlesques of Popular Games, Prominent People's Fads and Fashions and Follies Make Folks Fall Off their Seats.

Most Surprising Beasts of Many Species.

In Cate, Cunning and Curious Antics to Charm the Children.

The Animal Stars of All Arenas. A Monster Motley Assemblage of Wondrous Wags, Worth Their Weight in Gold to a Weary World.

THE COMING OF ALPHA AND OMEGA.

BARE-DEVIL RIVALRY ABOVE A YAWNING DEATH TRAP.

Flying Above a Deadly Gap of Fifty Feet.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL MID-AIR FIGHT FOR FAME Which Makes the World Gas and Tremble, Which Submerges Applause in Awe-Struck Admiration, Is Wonderful Beyond the Power of Words. Prodigious Beyond Photograph or Pencil. An Event of Spectacular Sensation.

REPRODUCTION OF A TRIUMPHAL FETE IN TOKIO.

Introducing the Great and Only Royal Mikado Troupe of Gymnasts. The First Schools of Athletic Art. Brought from the Capitals of Kings. Composing the Champions of Every Country. The Agile Eminence of The Far East and West.

The Aerial Sensations Recognized From Every Whorl. Brilliant, Dazzling, Breathtaking Myriads of Prodiges, The Coliseum Race Course Surrounding Our Great Circus Rings and Olympian Elevated Stage Unites.

THE GREAT HIPPODROMES OF HISTORY.

THE HIGH-CLASS CIRCUITS OF OUR CENTURY.

In Spectacular Rivalry. A Furor of Fleet, Flashing, Flying Finishes, which Thousands Watch with Breathless Interest, and which Horsemen Pronounce Incomparably Fine.

ALL THE MOST MARVELOUSLY EDUCATED TITANIC AND TINIEST WILD AND DOMESTIC WILD BEASTS.

AN ACTING ANIMAL MILLENNIUM.

"JUMBO JERUSALEM." The Colossus of all the Camel Species—Taller Than the Palm Trees of the Desert.

A GIANT FREE MORNING MARDI GRAS-PARADE.

JULY 15

Two Performances at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.

WARRANT.

To A. BRECHER MONSON, one of the constables of the town of Houlton,

GREETING:

In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town of Houlton, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to assemble at the town hall in said town, on Saturday the Eighth day of July, A. D., 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act upon the foregoing articles, to-wit:—

ART. 1. To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.

ART. 2. To see what sum of money, in addition to the amount raised at the March 1905 annual meeting, the town will raise for roads, bridges and sidewalks, and how the same shall be raised.

ART. 3. To see if the town will authorize the Selectmen to purchase a strip of land one rod wide, on the easterly side of the approach, on the southerly end of the bridge that crosses the Meduxnekeag river on Highland Avenue, for the purpose of protecting said approach and road purposes, and what sum of money the town will raise therefor and how the same shall be raised.

ART. 4. If see if the town will sell or convey to the Catholic Society of Houlton and at what price, a strip of land for cemetery purposes, off from the east side of the Monson farm, so-called, and will authorize the Selectmen, for and in behalf of the town, to make and execute deed of the same.

ART. 5. To see if the town as the owner of the Three Hundred and Ninety-Nine Four Hundredths of the capital stock of the Houlton Water Company will authorize the Directors of said Water Company to make a contract with the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Limited, for a term of fifteen years with right of renewal, to furnish electricity to said Water Company, to be used, sold and distributed by said Water Company for lighting, heating and power purposes, in the town of Houlton.

ART. 6. To see if the town will appropriate Fifteen Hundred dollars to pay for a school lot, containing two acres, purchased by the School Committee on the corner of Maple and Bowdoin streets, so-called, and how the same shall be raised.

Given under our hands, at Houlton, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1905.

THOMAS P. PUTNAM } Selectmen
HJALMAR EDLAD } of Houlton
FRANK A. PRABODY }

A true copy
Attest: A. B. MONSON, Constable of Houlton.

Just
Two

things a required to make a real bargain. A satisfied buyer and a satisfied seller.

There will be no doubt of your satisfaction if you come here for your

Piano.

And will be a satisfaction which will grow as you put the instrument to the service

test. Come and see how much satisfaction may be had here at a moderate cost.

HAGERMAN
& ASTLE,

66 Main Street, Houlton

Lewiston Made Dry.

Got Eleven Jigger Loads.
(Lewiston Daily Sun.)

As a climax to the St. John's day celebration Lewiston rummellers were given a grand shaking up Saturday night and those who thought they had been "seeing thing" for the past few days and had decided that there was nothing more to be feared from the Sturgis commission, than from an "old scare crow," have taken a reef in their thinking machines, have opened their eyes and are wide awake to the fact that the Sturgis commission has had representatives at work in the city for several days, and that those same "representatives", or deputy commoners, got very bust at just 9.15 Saturday night.

Like a thunder bolt from a clear sky four deputies in the employ of the Sturgis commission, swept down on Lewiston rummellers, raided several saloons, arrested three bartenders, and seized 12 jigger loads of all kinds of liquor which was removed to the W. R. Lynn Shoe Co.'s building situated in the rear of the Auburn postoffice, which has been secured as a storehouse by the deputy commissioners. This building is said to be owned by N. F. Woodbury a well known temperance worker in Auburn.—Commercial.

"The United States gave a pledge to the civilized world when it under-took the war with Spain, that there should be no acquisition of territory. And yet we took the Philippines. Japan made a similar promise regarding Manchuria. Will she keep faith better than the United States?" asks an exchange. But it should remember that instead of demanding an indemnity of Spain we gave her twenty million dollars to square the account between what she owed us and what the Philippines were worth, and she made a good trade out of it too. If Japan will be as liberal with Russia as the United States was with Spain, it probably will not take Russia long to come to terms with her.

Among the many praises for President Roosevelt for his action in asking Russia to consider peace proposals, the following is from the London Post: "No President since Lincoln has so impressed himself on the imagination and respect of Europe and Asia. His success implies acknowledgement of the moral position America holds in international politics."

The expression "moral position" is eminently proper. The United States has always dealt justly with all nations, and has no particular territorial interest in the east more than to have a fair chance with all the other nations, and there is no chance for a suspicion that what the president did had any motive other than the good of all concerned. The United States was just and liberal with Spain, and also with China after the Boxer troubles, and all nations have confidence that whatever it does will be right.—Ex.

Married.

In Houlton, June 28, by Rev. G. E. Edgett, Chester Hay of Houlton, and Estella Kezer of N. B.

For Sale.

A very desirable lot on Heywood St., to be sold at a bargain. E. Malory, 44 Court St., or Frisbie Block.

Train Arrangement and
Special Rates
Woodstock
Carnival

July 14 and 15

For the above tickets, will be on sale from all Atlantic Division stations in New Brunswick, and from Vancouver and Woodstock County stations in Maine for all trains July 13 and 14, and the morning train of July 15, at single first class fare on the round trip, good for return up to and including Monday, July 18. In addition, special low rate of \$1.15 will be named from Fredericton and intermediate stations on Cabot's Branch to Woodstock, July 14, on special low rate of \$1.25 from St. Stephen to Woodstock, July 14, on the morning train of July 15, and on the afternoon train of July 15, from St. Stephen to Woodstock, July 15. Special rate of \$1.00 from Edmundston and points on the Edmundston Branch, and rate of \$1.25 from Presque Isle Branch, and rate of \$1.50 from Grand Falls Branch, will also carry any regular business fare from points south of Amherst, on July 13, to Woodstock, July 14, and will run through to Fredericton, and will carry excursionists returning to Presque Isle, Edmundston and intermediate stations. An extra train will be run in connection with No. 57 from Perth to Presque Isle and Edmundston, also on same date Gibson Branch train No. 41, for Fredericton will be held until 7 p. m. to accommodate excursionists. On Friday, July 14, extra train will be run between Houlton and Woodstock to leave Houlton 7 p. m., each ending running through to Woodstock, returning will leave Woodstock 8:30 p. m., each evening. This special train arrangement with the low rates named should insure a large attendance at the Carnival, especially as this is the last event of the Carnival County this year. It has been decided that the Fall Fair will not be held at Woodstock this season.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of George Thomas, Debtor.

To the creditors of George Thomas, of said County of Aroostook, and District of Maine, a bankrupt, Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1905, the said George Thomas was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Edwin L. Vail, in Houlton, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the books, receipts and vouchers of the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

EDWIN L. VAIL,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

Dated at Houlton, July 5, 1905.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur J. Nease, of said County of Aroostook, has made application to the State Board of Tax Examiners for examination for admission to the bar at the next session of the Board to be held at Portland, on the first Tuesday of August, 1905.

JOHN V. MAHONEY,
Secretary of the Board.

DISTRICT OF AROOSTOOK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Houlton, Me., July 7, 1905. Notice is hereby given that there was seized in the District, on several dates between March 1st and July 1st, 1905, for violation of the revenue laws, the following described merchandise: 23 bottles and cases of gin, 1 bottle of wine, 52 bottles, cases and 12 gallon jug of whiskey, 23 bottles ale, 1 black horse, 1 truck, wagon, 2 harness, 1 buckboard, 70 lbs. wool. Any person claiming said property is hereby notified to appear and file his claim within seven days and give the required bond or the same will be disposed of according to law. The liquors subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, 70 lbs. wool to be sold at the Custom House, Houlton, the other property to be sold at the Custom House, Van Buren, at public auction, on Friday, July 14, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. T. H. PHILLIPS, Collector.

Notice.

Houlton, Me., July 7, 1905.
To the Selectmen of Houlton:
I, the undersigned, hereby apply for license to reside and repair my two houses on the west side of Putnam street, situated in the village of Houlton.

(Signed) AUGUSTINE J. KEATON.
On the foregoing application, ordered, that a hearing will be had on same at the Selectmen's office in Houlton, on Monday, the 21st day of July, 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and that said application and this order of notice thereon be published three times in succession prior to said hearing in the Aroostook Times, that all interested may then be heard.

Houlton, Me., July 7, 1905.
THOMAS E. PUTNAM, Selectmen
HJALMAR EDLAD, do.
FRANK A. PRABODY, do.

George Lee of Millinocket was brought before Trial Justice Norton Thursday for making a great disturbance on the train Wednesday from Fort Fairfield Junction to Houlton. It cost him \$16.18.

Bates Shaw of Woodstock was bound over for the Grand Jury for assaulting Constable Al Howard.

The Outlook for the Crop is Far
From being Roseate.

Riverhead, N. Y., June 14.—The outlook for the potato as it advances does not look as bright as reported two or three weeks ago. In this section there is a great number of pieces that haven't come up well, especially those that were planted with Maine seed. They come up spindling and appear to go backward instead of forward. In some places the earl leaf blight has made its appearance. I think the outlook for the coming crop will be far below that of last year notwithstanding the larger acreage planted this year.

A SIGN OF CONVALESCENCE.

Why a Doctor Was Sure His Fair Patient Was Better.

"You are feeling better today, Mrs. M.," said the trained nurse after she had finished making her patient comfortable for the day.

"Yes, Miss S., I really feel as if I were going to get well," said the invalid, lying back on her pillows with comfortable fatigue. Then, after a pause, "I know I must be looking like a fright!"

"The nurse smiled to herself. She knew the signs of convalescence in her feminine patients so well.

"May I have a hand glass?" was Mrs. M.'s next remark. It was the first time she had asked for a mirror since her illness, and she looked at herself critically. "Yes, there is no doubt about it," she said plaintively. "I look hideous!"

"I think you are very pretty," remarked Miss S.

"Oh, do you honestly? You are not joking?" exclaimed her charge, with animation. And then a moment after: "Miss S., may I have Marie in to crimp my hair? I should so like to look nice for Dr. B.," meaning the eminent specialist who had been attending her, together with the family physician. "You see," she continued, "he never has seen me looking decent. I didn't care how I looked when I was feeling so ill. I know he thinks I'm an ugly woman."

So the maid was called and the hair arranged to milady's satisfaction.

"And now, Marie," directed her mistress, "get me out one of my best Valenciennes dressing jackets—one with blue ribbons, or, no, don't you think, Miss S., that the pink ribbons give one a little more color?" The pink was decided on, and then Mrs. M. ordered the pillow slips changed, and a pair which were beautifully embroidered replaced them.

Shortly afterward the doctors were announced, and the great specialist came into the room with his confrere. He looked surprised and then gave a quizzical look at the nurse.

"I am going to bid you goodbye, Mrs. M.," he said after a few formal questions.

"What do you mean, doctor?" queried the invalid.

"He laughed. "When ribbons and cushions come into the sickroom," he answered, "my work is over. It is a good sign that my services are no longer required."—New York Tribune.

Two Compliments.

A lecturer used to tell of two compliments he had received, each of which was, as he said, a "gem" in its way. One day a friend met him on the street and said cheerfully: "I see that you lectured last night. Sorry I wasn't able to be there. Hope to hear your lecture when it passes into literature." This was different from the tribute paid him by a young man who, with a grave face and businesslike air, stepped up to the lecturer one night as he left the platform, shook his hand solemnly and remarked, with the air of one making a dry statement of facts, "I merely wished to say that you are my favorite writer and speaker," after which he bowed and abruptly disappeared.

A Rival to the Fish.

"Talk about mosquitoes," said an American, "why, when we were in latitude 30 degrees and longitude 75 degrees a host of mosquitoes settled on our rigging, and when they left us there wasn't a stitch of canvas left on the boat."

"Waal," said his friend, "that's strange, because when I was sailing in latitude 29 degrees and longitude 74 degrees a swarm of mosquitoes settled on our rigging, and every one of them had a pair of canvas breeches on. Same mosquitoes, no doubt!"—London Globe.

His Friends.

Amateur Writer—My friends say this story of mine will prove a great success, and they have promised to buy it when it comes out in book form.

Editor—How many friends told you that?

Amateur Writer—Oh, a dozen or more.

Editor—Go and make 100,000 more such friends, get their written agreements to buy the book, then come back and I'll talk business with you.—Success Magazine.

Could Take His Place.

There is a delicious story of a very vain officer who was helping to garrison Edinburgh castle when the Boer war was in its early days.

"You are ordered off for active service immediately!" exclaimed a strippling, rushing into the officer's establishment.

The pompous man, alert with excitement, was on his feet in an instant.

"Good heavens!" he burst out. "The Roberts been killed already?"

Temperance-

Jerusalem stained her streets with the blood of her prophets, and afterward sought to palliate her grief by rearing tombs to their memory. Are we not doing the same today? As Americans, we stand before God and the world of mankind, guilty of just such a crime.

We are sanctioning by law the making of drunkards and criminals, widows and orphans, paupers and vagabonds, and attempt to atone for it by building houses of refuge, asylums and prisons for the unfortunate victims. We poison our neighbors by law, and then seek to apply an antidote, but the mischief done cannot be atoned for; the scar we have inflicted cannot be purged out. The deed is done, and the blood is found on our political skirts, and the Lord will hold us to account.

Isn't it wondrously strange that a nation claiming Christian civilization should ally itself with a business so damnable in every sphere of its operations, so threatening to her own well-being and so destructive of the property of her subjects?

Has not every civilization in the past history of the world witnessed the development of some evil which grew and fastened itself upon it, until there was no vital energy left in it?

If such has been the fall of others with out exception, why should we escape? Has his Satanic Majesty ever conceived an evil more likely to prove disastrous to the nation and her people than the government licensed saloon which now perplexes ours? Never! There is nothing else so generally destructive and deadly. It blights and blasts everything that it touches, and its touch is as broad as the race of mankind. As American patriots let us break the force of the evil while there is force in the ballot to do it.—Our Day.

Alcohol a Source of Power.

Every year brings fresh evidence of the value of fuel alcohol for mechanical purposes; it likewise becomes most apparent how many sources of supply of this generator of power are now not utilized simply because of the excessive revenue tax imposed on all alcohol whether to be used for commercial purposes or otherwise. Other countries allow of a commercial alcohol being produced with but a merely nominal tax imposed, it being required that some other ingredient shall be incorporated with it to prevent it from being used as a beverage or part of a beverage.

The state of Maine should be especially interested in having this restriction removed, since the benefits her agriculture would derive would be enormous, both in the extension of market for her potatoes and likewise in the cheap and effective power supply that would be brought within reach of farmers and every other industry that requires a concentrated and effective fuel.

Let alcohol for beverages be taxed to the limit or to death but let us strive for a commercial article adapted for fuel with little or no tax.—Maine Farmer.

Inspection of Food.

Bulletin of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Maine Experiment Station is now mailing its first bulletin (No. 116) on food inspection. It contains the text of the pure food law enacted by the Legislature of 1902 and also gives the standards of purity adopted for Maine. The food definitions and standards are those recommended by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and fixed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the importation of food materials. The definitions and standards here adopted include meats and meat products, grains and meals, sugars and related substances, vinegars, condiments and cocoa products.

The Director of the Station invites dealers and consumers to send by prepaid express original and unbroken packages of food materials on sale in Maine of whose purity they are for any reason suspicious. The sample should be accompanied by a full description of the goods, including the name and address of the dealer and sender. As prompt free analysis will be made of such samples as circumstances will allow.

This bulletin (116) will be sent free to all residents of Maine who apply to the Agricultural Experiment Station Orono, Me. In writing please mention this paper.



ABSTRACT CRIMINAL DOCKET

Supreme Judicial Court
April Term, at Houlton, 1905.

1 State	vs.	Louis Brissett
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
2 State	vs.	Lewis Brissett
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Continued
3 State	vs.	Ezekiel LeVasseur
H. T. Powers	Keeping Drinking House	Wm. P. Allen
4 State	vs.	Ezekiel LeVasseur
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Wm. P. Allen
5 State	vs.	Ezekiel LeVasseur
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Wm. P. Allen
6 State	vs.	Louis Brissett
H. T. Powers	Continued	
7 State	vs.	Ezekiel LeVasseur
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Continued
8 State	vs.	Joseph Pinette
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Continued
9 State	vs.	Joseph Pinette
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
10 State	vs.	Walter Bolstridge, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Killing Moose	Madigan & Madigan
11 State	vs.	Ira G. Hersey
H. T. Powers	Not pros.	
12 State	vs.	Charles Calvin Bragdon, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Killing Moose	Madigan & Madigan
13 State	vs.	Ira G. Hersey
H. T. Powers	Not pros.	
14 State	vs.	Henry Freeman
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
15 State	vs.	Henry Freeman
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Continued
16 State	vs.	John Culverton, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Continued	
17 State	vs.	Chas. P. Allen
H. T. Powers	A. & B.	
18 State	vs.	George C. Gray, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Ira G. Hersey
19 State	vs.	George C. Gray, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Ira G. Hersey
20 State	vs.	Ira G. Hersey
H. T. Powers	Continued	
21 State	vs.	Thomas Boulanger otherwise called Thomas Baker, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	W. P. Allen
22 State	vs.	Thomas Belanger
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
23 State	vs.	Xavier Beaulier
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
24 State	vs.	Geo. H. Smith
H. T. Powers	Continued	
25 State	vs.	Madigan & Madigan
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Edgar W. Blanchard
26 State	vs.	Ira G. Hersey
H. T. Powers	Continued	
27 State	vs.	Edgar W. Blanchard
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
28 State	vs.	Ira G. Hersey
H. T. Powers	Continued	
29 State	vs.	Arthur Bouchard
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Madigan & Madigan
30 State	vs.	T. V. Doherty
H. T. Powers	Continued	
31 State	vs.	Madigan & Madigan
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
32 State	vs.	Arthur Bouchard
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Madigan & Madigan
33 State	vs.	T. V. Doherty
H. T. Powers	Continued	
34 State	vs.	Albert Byers
H. T. Powers	B. E. & L.	Continued
35 State	vs.	Charles R. Byers
H. T. Powers	B. E. & L.	Continued
36 State	vs.	Hugh Campbell
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Continued
37 State	vs.	Hugh Campbell
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
38 State	vs.	John T. Dilling
H. T. Powers	Pract. med. without Regist.	
39 State	vs.	John Dunlop
H. T. Powers	Indictment filed. \$20.22 costs. Paid.	
40 State	vs.	Shaw & Lewin
H. T. Powers	Killing Moose	
41 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Not pros. Costs allowed \$51.06. Paid \$150.00.	
42 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
43 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
44 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
45 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
46 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
47 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
48 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
49 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
50 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
51 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
52 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
53 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
54 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
55 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
56 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
57 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
58 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
59 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
60 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
61 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
62 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
63 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
64 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
65 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
66 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
67 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
68 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
69 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
70 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
71 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
72 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
73 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
74 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
75 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
76 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
77 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
78 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
79 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
80 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
81 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
82 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
83 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
84 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
85 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
86 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
87 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
88 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
89 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
90 State	vs.	Daniel Dunn
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued

45 State	vs.	Eddie Manning
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
46 State	vs.	Willie B. Markee
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Madigan & Madigan
47 State	vs.	William Nickerson
H. T. Powers	B. E. & L.	Continued
48 State	vs.	George Oullette
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Continued
49 State	vs.	George Oullette
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Continued
50 State	vs.	William Palmer
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
51 State	vs.	Arthur W. Perry
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	C. F. Daggett
52 State	vs.	Arthur W. Perry
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	C. F. Daggett
53 State	vs.	Arthur W. Perry
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	C. F. Daggett
54 State	vs.	Arthur W. Perry
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	C. F. Daggett
55 State	vs.	Arthur W. Perry
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	C. F. Daggett
56 State	vs.	Addison F. Powers
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Louis C. Stearns
57 State	vs.	Addison F. Powers
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Louis C. Stearns
58 State	vs.	George A. Savage
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Ira G. Hersey
59 State	vs.	James N. Shaw
H. T. Powers	Forgery	Continued
60 State	vs.	Willard Parker Smith
H. T. Powers	Killing Moose	Shaw & Lewin
61 State	vs.	John Solnier
H. T. Powers	B. E. & L.	G. A. Perrigo
62 State	vs.	Louis Soucie
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Ira G. Hersey
63 State	vs.	Henry Soucie
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Ira G. Hersey
64 State	vs.	Henry Soucie
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Ira G. Hersey
65 State	vs.	Celesta Thibodeau
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
66 State	vs.	Celesta Thibodeau
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Continued
67 State	vs.	Samuel Thompkins
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
68 State	vs.	Samuel Thompkins
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Continued
69 State	vs.	Frank Viollette
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Continued
70 State	vs.	John Watson, Jr.
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	Ira G. Hersey
71 State	vs.	John Watson, Jr.
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	Ira G. Hersey
72 State	vs.	John Watson, Jr.
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	Ira G. Hersey
73 State	vs.	John Watson, Jr.
H. T. Powers	Embezzle	Ira G. Hersey
74 State	vs.	Henry Whitehead
H. T. Powers	Assault	George E. Whitehead
75 State	vs.	Archie Williams
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	L. S. Strickland
76 State	vs.	Bert G. Wright
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	Im G. Hersey
77 State	vs.	Joseph Hunter
H. T. Powers	Contempt	Dismissed
78 State	vs.	Angus Pipes
H. T. Powers	Contempt	Dismissed
79 State	vs.	Fred Pipes
H. T. Powers	Contempt	Dismissed
80 State	vs.	Edward Fields
H. T. Powers	Contempt	Dismissed
81 State	vs.	George L. Ingraham, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Ira G. Hersey
82 State	vs.	Fletcher Rogers, Apt.
H. T. Powers	A. & B.	Ira G. Hersey
83 State	vs.	Charles F. Weyer, Apt.
H. T. Powers	A. & B.	
84 State	vs.	Angus Wilson, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Keeping Liquor	Ira G. Hersey
85 State	vs.	Angus Wilson, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Ira G. Hersey
86 State	vs.	Samuel Hunt
H. T. Powers	Killing Deer	H. M. Briggs
87 State	vs.	Samuel Hunt
H. T. Powers	Nol pros.	and Andrew Howe, Apts.
88 State	vs.	John Collins
H. T. Powers	Assault with intent to kill	Powers & Archibald
89 State	vs.	Wallace H. Danford
H. T. Powers	Adultery	

90 State	vs.	Ernest Langlais
H. T. Powers	Larceny	R. W. Shaw
91 State	vs.	Howard D. Dee
H. T. Powers	Obstruct highway	Powers & Archibald
92 State	vs.	Angus Wilson
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	Ira G. Hersey
93 State	vs.	Gilbert H. Ward
H. T. Powers	Allow. rebate	Powers & Archibald
94 State	vs.	Edward Bishop, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Intoxication	
95 State	vs.	Harry L. Drew, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Chas. Carroll
96 State	vs.	Harry L. Drew, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	Chas. Carroll
97 State	vs.	Fred Iott, Apt.
H. T. Powers	A. & B.	
98 State	vs.	Clarence Knapps, Apt.
H. T. Powers	A. & B.	Ira G. Hersey
99 State	vs.	R. J. Nelson, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Keeping Liquor	
100 State	vs.	G. Prescott Webber, Apt.
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
101 State	vs.	George Wise, Apt.
H. T. Powers	A. & B.	Ira G. Hersey
102 State	vs.	Johnnie Jimmo
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
103 State	vs.	Idace Maroux
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
104 State	vs.	James Pinette
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
105 State	vs.	Joseph Pinette
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
106 State	vs.	Fred Bell
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
107 State	vs.	Fred Bell
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
108 State	vs.	William Bennett
H. T. Powers	Complaint	otherwise called Will Bennett
109 State	vs.	John Berry
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
110 State	vs.	William Bishop otherwise called Willie Bishop
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
111 State	vs.	Antoine Boulanger otherwise called Anthony Boulanger otherwise called T. V. Doherty
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
112 State	vs.	Louis Boulanger, Edward C. Michaud otherwise called Hadley Michaud, Thomas Michaud, Ed-ward Boulanger, Levite Boulanger and Thomas Martin
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
113 State	vs.	William H. Bragdon
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
114 State	vs.	James Crandlemire
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
115 State	vs.	James Crandlemire
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
116 State	vs.	James Crandlemire
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
117 State	vs.	Samuel Craig
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
118 State	vs.	John Cote
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
119 State	vs.	Nettie Cumming
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
120 State	vs.	Harry L. Drew
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
121 State	vs.	Joseph Dubay
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
122 State	vs.	Joseph Dubay
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
123 State	vs.	Xavier Dugald
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
124 State	vs.	Xavier Dugald
H. T. Powers	Complaint	
125 State	vs.	William Dunning
H. T. Powers	Complaint	

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.)

126 State	vs.	Thomas Ferrie
H. T. Powers	A. & B.	Shaw & Lewin
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to five (5) months in Co. jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$46.82.		
127 State	vs.	William Fleming
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
128 State	vs.	William Fleming
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
129 State	vs.	Frank Foster
H. T. Powers	Larceny	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to four (4) years in State Prison. Warrant State Prison. Mitimus. Costs al. \$72.72.		
130 State	vs.	Frank Foster
H. T. Powers	Larceny	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to four (4) years in State Prison. Warrant State Prison. Mitimus. Costs al. \$4.80.		
131 State	vs.	John J. Foy
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to thirty (30) days in Co. jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$12.92.		
132 State	vs.	John J. Foy
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Recog. in the sum of \$500 for appearance from term to term. Continued. Costs al. \$5.40.		
133 State	vs.	Thomas Foy
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Trial. B. F. Webb foreman of Jury. Verdict not guilty. Costs al. \$66.09.		
134 State	vs.	Thomas Foy
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Trial. Frank Gould foreman of Jury. Verdict guilty. Mitimus. Sentenced to two (2) months in Co. jail. Costs al. \$21.34.		
135 State	vs.	Harry Hollins
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 30 days in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
136 State	vs.	Harry Hollins
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 6 months in County jail to take effect at expiration of sentence in No. 135. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
137 State	vs.	Herbert Ireland
H. T. Powers	Liquors	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and \$15.00 costs. Paid costs al. \$12.32.		
138 State	vs.	Herbert Ireland
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Nol pros. Costs al. \$3.55.		
139 State	vs.	Johnnie Jimmo
H. T. Powers	Contempt	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00. Paid. Costs al. \$7.17.		
140 State	vs.	Joseph LaChance otherwise called Joe Lucky
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 30 days in County jail and to pay a fine of \$50 and \$20 costs, and in default of payment 30 days additional in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
141 State	vs.	Joseph LaChance otherwise called Joe Lucky
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 30 days in County jail, and to pay a fine of \$50 and \$20 costs, and in default of payment 30 days additional in County jail, to take effect at the expiration of sentence in No. 140. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
142 State	vs.	Joseph LaChance otherwise called Joe Lucky
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquors	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentence 30 days in County jail. Sentence to take effect at the expiration of sentence in No. 141. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
143 State	vs.	Joseph LaChance otherwise called Joe Lucky
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 30 days in County jail. Sentence to take effect at the expiration of sentence in No. 142. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
144 State	vs.	Joseph LaChance otherwise called Joe Lucky
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Recog. in the sum of \$500 for appearance from term to term. Continued. Costs al. \$3.40.		
145 State	vs.	Ernest Langley
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
146 State	vs.	Ernest Langley
H. T. Powers	Larceny	
Capias. Trial. Frank Gould foreman of Jury. Verdict not guilty. Costs al. \$178.62.		
147 State	vs.	Eloi Le Vasseur
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
148 State	vs.	George McKenney
H. T. Powers	A. & B.	
Capias. (Satisfaction for injury filed by Maud Tompkins. Costs paid \$23.75. Proceedings stayed. Resp. discharged. Costs al. \$24.03.		
149 State	vs.	Elden Lint
H. T. Powers	B. E. & L.	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 30 days in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$21.98.		
150 State	vs.	Henry McPherson, Hector McPherson and Thomas Stewart
H. T. Powers	B. E. & L.	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Nol pros. Costs al. \$25.90.		
151 State	vs.	Henry McPherson, Hector McPherson and Thomas Stewart
H. T. Powers	B. E. & L.	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Trial William H. Lewis foreman of Jury. Verdict Henry McPherson and Thomas Stewart guilty of larceny. Hector McPherson not guilty. Henry McPherson sentenced to two (2) months in County jail. Thomas Stewart sentenced to two (2) months in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$204.70.		
152 State	vs.	John McNulty
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$28.07.		
153 State	vs.	John McNulty
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
154 State	vs.	Jene Mahaffey
H. T. Powers	Larceny	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to two (2) months in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$25.33.		
155 State	vs.	Manville
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
156 State	vs.	Manville
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
157 State	vs.	Frank Manville
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
158 State	vs.	Frank Manville
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
159 State	vs.	Didace Marcoux
H. T. Powers	Contempt	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00. Paid. Costs al. \$7.17.		
160 State	vs.	Frank Marguis
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
161 State	vs.	Albert Michaud
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
162 State	vs.	Albert Michaud
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		

163 State	vs.	Albert Michaud
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
164 State	vs.	Bonaparte Nadeau otherwise called Boney Nadeau
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Demurrer. Demurrer overruled. "Law" on Excep. by Deft. Recog. with Thomas Dubay and Eustace Dwyer surties in the sum of \$500. Sentenced to 3 months in County jail to take effect at the expiration of sentence in No. 165. Execution of sentence stayed to await final decision. Continued. Costs al. \$29.90.		
165 State	vs.	Bonaparte Nadeau otherwise called Boney Nadeau
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Demurrer. Demurrer overruled. "Law" on Excep. by Deft. Recog. with Thomas Dubay and Eustace Dwyer surties in the sum of \$500. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and 30 days in County jail. Execution of sentence stayed to await final decision. Continued. Costs al. \$3.40.		
166 State	vs.	Robert J. Nelson
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
167 State	vs.	Robert J. Nelson
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to County jail one day. Mitimus. Charles O. Hackert, Russell Brown, Fred L. Graham, witnesses D. Costs al. \$22.55.		
168 State	vs.	Felix Obey
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 90 days in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
169 State	vs.	Felix Obey
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Recog. in the sum of \$500 for appearance from term to term. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
170 State	vs.	Michael O'Brien otherwise called Mike O'Brien
H. T. Powers	Assault Officer	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to two (2) months in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$43.40.		
171 State	vs.	Joseph Pinette
H. T. Powers	Contempt	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00. Paid. Costs al. \$7.17.		
172 State	vs.	James Pinette
H. T. Powers	Contempt	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Nol pros. Costs al. \$7.17.		
173 State	vs.	Gilbert Raymond
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and \$10 costs. Mitimus. Costs al. \$22.11.		
174 State	vs.	John P. St. John otherwise called Jack St. John
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Recog. in the sum of \$500 for appearance from term to term. Continued. Costs al. \$3.40.		
175 State	vs.	John P. St. John otherwise called Jack St. John
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Trial Daniel W. Watson foreman of Jury. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 30 days in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$77.69.		
176 State	vs.	Clevis St. Pierre otherwise called Clevis St. Peter
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
177 State	vs.	Clevis St. Pierre otherwise called Clevis St. Peter
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
178 State	vs.	Clevis St. Pierre otherwise called Clevis St. Peter
H. T. Powers	Selling Liquor	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
179 State	vs.	George Savage
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 90 days in County jail to take effect at the expiration of sentence in No. 180. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
180 State	vs.	George Savage
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 3 months in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
181 State	vs.	Peter Simca
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to 90 days in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$3.80.		
182 State	vs.	Peter Simon
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Recog. in the sum of \$500 for appearance from term to term. Continued. Costs al. \$3.40.		
183 State	vs.	Storzie Simon
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
184 State	vs.	Storzie Simon
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
185 State	vs.	Frank W. Titcomb
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Recognized with Walter Titcomb and Clarence H. Pierce surties. Recognized in the sum of \$500 for appearance from term to term. Continued. Costs al. \$4.12.		
186 State	vs.	Herbert Tompkins otherwise called Herb Tompkins
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Recognized in the sum of \$500 for appearance from term to term. Continued. Costs al. \$3.40.		
187 State	vs.	Herbert Tompkins otherwise called Herb Tompkins
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea guilty. Sentenced to four (4) months in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$19.80.		
188 State	vs.	Samuel Tompkins otherwise called Sam Tompkins
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
189 State	vs.	Samuel Tompkins otherwise called Sam Tompkins
H. T. Powers	Common Seller	
Capias. Continued. Costs al. \$3.15.		
190 State	vs.	Charles Varney
H. T. Powers	Malignous Mischief	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Plea retracted. Plea guilty. Sentenced to ten (10) days in County jail. Mitimus. Costs al. \$12.81.		
191 State	vs.	G. Prescott Webber
H. T. Powers	Nuisance	
Capias. Arraigned. Plea not guilty. Nol pros. Costs al. \$14.05.		

Costs allowed in addition to costs in the foregoing actions.

George Dorsey	\$ 13.56
Tom Boulanger	11.50
Edward Bishop	10.80
Isaac Cochran	14.73
John Dalton	17.13
Tom Gabriel	28.25
Colley M. Harne	17.39
Ernest Langley	12.63
Joseph Legasse	27.87
James McGuire	9.15
Eddie Manning	8.66
Officers on Subpoenas	130.19
Intox. Liquors	51.13
Witnesses before Grand Jury	1280.14

Houlton, June 14, 1905,

A true Abstract, Attest,

MICHAEL M. CLARK,

Clerk.

Grange News.

A Cow to Every Acre

The story of the success of the Pines Dairy and how it all came about, which has been told in these columns, has again started on its rounds and no wonder, for really it is richly worth repeating. The proprietor retells the story of the farm as follows: The Pines Dairy has been conducted as a dairy since 1887. At that time the farm consisted of thirty-five acres of clay-loam, intervalle land and fifty acres of hillside, upland pastures.

For many years great effort has been made to keep back the encroachments of the forest on this pasture. After much thought, the decision was made to solve the pasture problem by abandoning the pasture.

This step called for a radical change in the management of the intervalle. Previous to this time this land had been well fertilized with barn manure and unleached ashes, but was ploughed once in ten years. A rough plan of the farm was drawn, and it was divided into five sections on this map. A five year rotation was then outlined, consisting of corn or potatoes, grain, grass and clover two years, pasture. The section longest in grass was plowed for the first crop in the rotation. The next section was taken for a pasture. It was at once found that great pains would have to be taken to make the farm manure go over the seven acres about double the amount usually plowed. By the use of a manure spreader this was readily accomplished. We acted upon supposition that five cords of manure per acre applied once in five years, were fully equal to ten cords of manure applied once in ten years and with the increased tillage given the land, the fining of the manure and more thoroughly incorporation it with the soil quite a material gain was made.

Our cows were fed a fair amount of grain, winter and summer. Here we unexpectedly found a great saving.

While using the hillside pasture, the summer manure nearly all went to foster and encourage the forest growth or was washed into the brooks and low places. With a pasture in a portion of the field, supplemented by soiling crops and grains, this manure was all saved, and added materially to the amount and value of one year's supply of fertility.

It will be at once seen that our cows are at all times either on land that is to be plowed the following year, or in the barn where with plenty of absorbent material and a tight basement, all manurial value is saved. After two years of this work we found the productive capacity of the farm so much increased that a silo was built and all surplus fodder corn, and corn stover placed in it. By the saving in food value over drying land the affording of succulence, the silo became at once another great aid toward increasing our farm resources.

The work went on till the year 1897, and that year we were able to carry including the pasture, a mature animal to each acre of the farm. At the start we were carrying but one animal to three acres, with the pasture thrown in. We purchased no coarse fodders nor hired any pasturing, except possibly to provide for one or two dry cows for a short period, neither had any coarse fodder been purchased since the abandoning of the pasture. An opportunity presenting itself, we then doubled the acreage of the farm, extending the same rotation over the new section and trying to work 'up' a large acreage to the same capacity. In this we are succeeding fairly well and today, instead of a barn 36x48, we have one 36x83, well filled with first quality hay, and two silos with a capacity of one hundred tons. We are farming fewer acres now than when we started.

This has been done without large outlay for grain or fertilizers, but through better tillage, more complete saving of the farm manures, and their more frequent application and thorough fining and mixed with the soil. These are not all nor the best of the good results. Our boys have become interested; have been kept busy with congenial work, and instead of turning their attention to a life of service for others, have been content to work for themselves, to live under the parental roof and enjoy the developing of the soil and appreciate the results that spring from it. So far, I have said nothing about disposing of the product, a very important matter.

Our first plan was selling butter to private customers. This worked very well for a time, but finally it was found that the extra labor required could ill be afforded from the regular duties of the farm.

This plan was followed till 1896, at which time an opportunity to establish a milk route presented itself, and since then we have sold milk to a first class retail trade. We started with the idea that we would sell good, clean milk from healthy, clean, well fed cows, that we would have everything about the business first-class. This idea has been followed all along, and has brought good results. Believing that all customers deserved a clean, healthy product, we never asked an extravagant price, but have kept the rates within the reach of all.—Turf, Farm and Home.

Wood Ashes for Fruit Trees.

I have found from my experience that wood ashes is the best fertilizer we can put around our fruit trees says Mr. Jacob Faith in Western Fruit Grower. Ashes should be placed closer to the bodies of the trees than other fertilizers. Coal ashes are of little value, except on wet land, and trees should not be planted on wet land. I have trees over thirty years old, about which I have placed ashes for many years, and 90 per cent. of them are in perfect condition, while other trees not so treated have long since died. The tree which had been treated also bore from one-fourth to one-half more marketable fruit than the untreated trees.

The quantity of ashes to be placed about a tree depends on the size of the tree and the strength of the ashes. One peck of strong unleached ashes about a newly set tree is enough; double the quantity if ashes are leached. I placed one to three bushels about trees five years old or more. I think wood ashes are better fertilizers than barnyard manure, as the former causes a sound growth, while the manure is apt to force a rapid growth, liable to winter kill. Nearly every one has noticed how much better trees grow where a bush heap has been burned than on nearby soil; the same is true of grains. Trees and vines most benefited by the application of wood ashes are, in the order named, peach, pear, apple, cherry, plum, grape, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry.

A New Metal and Its Use.

A few weeks ago electrical engineers got wind of a new incandescent lamp hailing from Germany. Now, as a rule, no one even raises an eyebrow at such an announcement, for reputed improvements on incandescent lamps are an old story, but the newcomer was unusual in that the light-giving filament was a plain metallic wire drawn from tantalum, an element of which most people had not even heard the name.

Tantalum is an element which has been known for more than half a century as a constituent of various rather uncommon minerals, but nobody knew it for anything more than a black powder which could be obtained without great difficulty but was of no use after one had it. It has turned out, however that when melted in vacuo, to overcome its unpleasant trick of absorbing nitrogen when hot, this black powder becomes a little ingot or real metal, which possesses very remarkable properties. Metallic tantalum is a bluish-white substance, a little darker in color than platinum, and about three-quarters as heavy for the same bulk. It is, for a metal, an unusually bad conductor of electricity; and has an extremely high melting point, both of these properties being invaluable for the purpose intended. Besides this, it can be hammered into fine wire quite easily.

Its melting point is so high that it can be pushed to vivid incandescence that makes an ordinary lamp look yellow. By this same token, the light is produced at a high efficiency, so that for the same energy used the tantalum filament gives nearly double the light of a carbon filament. The former, by the way, increases its electrical resistance as it gets hotter, while the latter has its highest resistance when cold. The result is a very curious difference of appearance when a tantalum and a carbon lamp are turned on together. The latter takes a perceptible time to reach full brilliancy, while the former jumps to whiteness more quickly than the eye can follow it.



