

CITY MEETING.

FAREWELL SESSION OF OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION.

ROLLS OF ACCOUNTS PASSED AND ELECTION RETURNS TABULATED — HATCHET BURIED AND FAREWELLS SAID.

The outgoing board of aldermen held its last regular session of the year Monday evening. It was the shortest meeting of the year. The business of the meeting was confined to the passage of the regular rolls of accounts. This was followed by the tabulation of the election returns of the day. After adjournment there was a pleasant exchange of farewells between the outgoing aldermen in which all acrimonies of the year were forgotten and the hatchet was buried.

Rolls of accounts were passed as follows:

ROLL OF ACCOUNTS NO. 1.

Police,	George M Campbell,	\$ 49.00
	John A Stuart,	38.00
Poor,	Arthur B Mitchell,	229.18
Electric lights,	B H & U R Power Co,	232.41
Library,	E E Springer,	10.00
	Mrs H H Emerson,	14.00
	Mary A Hodgkins,	14.50
	Whitcomb, Haynes & Co,	2.84
Fire dept.,	John H Brown,	52.00
	Geo W Hamilton,	52.00
	Herman J Scammon,	36.25
	Herbert A Ash,	22.50
	J P Eldridge,	4.50
	O M Clement,	25.00
	F B Aiken,	4.00
	C L Morang,	1.25
	Walter Cushman,	4.00
	Whitcomb, Haynes & Co,	10.87
	C W Grindal,	44.45
	Martin E Jellison,	4.00
	Austin H Joy,	1.14
S of schs,	Henry W Conley,	41.74
Schools,	Annie G Cumber,	5.00
	Howard L Salisbury,	5.00
	Samuel E Estey,	5.50
	Frank A Stockbridge,	8.00
	Edward Haney,	52.00
	Annie Garland,	5.00
	Clyde T Gupitill,	5.00
	Roger Lunt,	7.00
	V R Gupitill,	15.00
	B T Salisbury,	12.75
	W S Moore,	30.00
	Joseph Boumeau,	4.50
	Whitcomb, Haynes & Co,	84.75
	Mrs H P Carter,	25.00
	Capt H B Holt,	5.50
	Myra F Cottle,	5.25
	Sterling B Westcott,	7.00
	Mrs Nellie Fortier,	1.50
High sch,	" "	50
	C W Grindal,	32.50
	Frank A Stockbridge,	21.00
T bks sup,	Whitcomb, Haynes & Co,	75
	Samuel E Estey,	55
	Charles O Wornell,	2.85
	Phonographic Ins Co,	2.39
	Ginn & Co,	2.52
	E L Knott Apparatus Co,	6.07
Sch house,	Samuel E Estey,	25
	Albert N Cushman,	1.20
	Wesley M Moore,	75
	Whitcomb, Haynes & Co,	17.97
Cont'gnt,	John P Eldridge,	35.14
	A C Hagerthy,	150.00
	Harry S Jones,	50.00
	John A Stuart,	50.00
	Owen H Trowory,	50.00
	H Fremont Macdocks,	50.00
	Howard B Moor,	50.00
	John A Stuart,	2.00
	Thomas E Hale,	126.87
	S K Whiting,	5.91
	J S Donovan,	25.75
	E J Walsh,	30.00
	John E Doyle,	24.00
	John Silvy,	24.00
	Frank S Lord,	20.00
	Arthur B Mitchell,	2.50
	Alpheus W Nason,	9.50
	D L Fields,	20.00
	E G Moore,	26.35
	W E Whiting,	55.75
	C W Grindal,	16.00
	F H Osgood,	2.00
	Andrew Meader,	15.00
	F J Dunleavy,	4.22
	J P Eldridge,	34.92
	Albert N Cushman,	21.35
	F B Aiken,	4.50
	John H Donovan,	50
	Hancock Co Pub Co,	174.37
	Austin H Joy,	2.59
	Morrison-Joy Co,	13.37
	J A McGown,	75.00
	John W Moore,	20.00
		\$2,479.27

STREET COMMISSIONER'S ROLL.

Highways,	\$228.09
Sidewalks,	32.63
	260.72

TEACHERS' SALARY ROLL.

Common schools,	\$656.00
High school,	305.54
	963.54

Grand total,

\$3,708.53

The board then proceeded to the tabulation of election returns, the result of which is given in the election report.

BUCKSPORT.

F. S. Blodgett is in Boston on business.

The E. M. C. S. girls' basketball team won from the Y. W. C. A. girls of Bangor Friday evening; score, 24-5.

Mrs. John H. Montgomery has returned from Bangor, where she was called by the illness and death of her father, Judge J. W. Black.

The evangelistic services of two weeks closed Sunday evening with a union service in the Methodist church. The singing of the Misses Allen and Burlette have added much to the interest of these services.

March 1. J.

TRENTON.

Mrs. Lennie Woodworth and son Harold, of Bar Harbor, are visiting her father, B. F. Jordan.

Mrs. Harry Newton has returned to her home in Jackson. Her brother, Arthur F. Jordan, returned with her for a visit.

March 1. MAY.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

If sheep are allowed to get very thirsty and then given all they will drink the chill will often cause digestive troubles.

Sugar beets, mangels and rutabagas are a valuable feed for brood sows. They afford succulence and keep the digestive tract in good condition.

Do not constantly dope the horses. Feed them right and exercise them daily and they will not need medicine.

When you want to give the sheep a bit of variety in diet you can't hit on anything better than wheat bran.

Breeding of horses must be done intelligently because there is no place in the market for a misfit.

Wet bedding will give a pig a cough. There is no profit in coughing pigs.

ADVANTAGES OF TWO LITTERS A YEAR

I have fed fall pigs for spring and spring pigs for fall markets for the past six years and find that fall pigs are a close second to spring pigs. I have made spring pigs gain one and one-eighth per day from birth and never failed to make fall pigs average a pound per day for the same time. But I average from two to three



Prior to about the year 1570 the Poland-Chinas averaged larger than now. They were inclined to coarseness or sponginess of bone, had much heavier, drooping ears and were spotted with about even proportions of black and white. Since then the tendency each year has been to breed them with more black, until now those in highest esteem have identically the color and markings as long characteristic of the Berkshires—viz., solid black, with white feet, white tip of tail, a little white on or about the face and jaw and occasionally a splash of white elsewhere. The illustration shows a fine Poland-China male.

more pigs per litter with fall pigs, thus making up the difference for the summer gains per litter.

I have my spring pigs to come not later than March 1 and let them follow the sow for not over eight weeks, having taught the pigs to eat in the meantime. I pen the sow in a close pen and have but once failed to have her ready to breed in from three to five days by feeding her all she will eat. Thus by Aug. 20 I have the second litter, and generally a large one. I provide a shady place to farrow. By pushing the sow and pigs for eight weeks the sow is ready to breed again, thus having early pigs spring and fall. My fall pigs now will average over 100 pounds. My motto is to push them until a 200 pound average is reached, then sell. My time to sell is when only a few are ready to sell—namely, March and September.

For bedding in the winter I want nothing but corn fodder, and the coarser and bigger the better, for the hogs will have a chance to work it down fine at their leisure and will have employment while in the bed. Coarse bedding lies up loose, and I have the first time to see steam rising from it after the pigs come out on a cold day. I feed my fall pigs after they get to weigh 80 to 100 pounds about all the corn they will clean up and yet be ready to eat a little more, twice a day always at the same time, and for twelve pigs I feed at noon eight quarts of shorts and one quart tankage. But don't feed a host of lice and vermin. Each time I bed my hogs I clean out the house and sprinkle the floor and sides with disinfectant, and the hogs at all times have access to a rubbing post, which keeps them free from lice, mange, etc.

Navel Ill in Lambs.

Navel ill is a fairly common trouble among lambs and is very hard to remedy. It is caused by the same germ that brings on navel ill in colts and occurs where the ewes are kept in filthy sheds. It follows the contact of the umbilical cord with the fifth and sixth ribs and is characterized by a swelling and intense soreness of the cord. The application of iodine, if made promptly, will sometimes prove effective in destroying the germs that cause the infection. Prevention, however, is always better than to rely on this cure. Clean quarters, the use of disinfectants and liberal applications of whitewash are good preventive measures.

For Growing Sheep.

The following ration for growing sheep is suggested by the United States department of agriculture: One-third pound of corn, one-third pound of cottonseed meal, one-third pound of wheat bran, two pounds of prairie hay and two pounds of silage or roots. Growing sheep to be kept in condition should have about two pounds of silage or roots or similar food in their rations.

THE FIRST CANNON

They Were In Use Long Before Hand Firearms Appeared.

CRUDE GUNS OF EARLY DAYS

Curious Weapons From Which Have Been Evolved the Modern Deadly Engines of War—Uncle Sam's Famous Collection in the National Museum.

Specimens of military and other forms of firearms from England, France, Russia, Japan, Germany and many other countries, are to be seen in the small arms exhibition of the United States national museum. The exhibit includes some 1,400 individual pieces and comprises probably the best general collection in the United States, considering that there are represented examples of military rifles, pistols and revolvers, sporting shotguns and rifles, target rifles and pistols, and numerous odd and unusual pieces relating to the development of firearms.

Although the discovery of gunpowder is attributed by some to China, there is no positive evidence that the Chinese ever made use of it. At an early period they produced certain kinds of fireworks, accounts of which came through Persia, Egypt and the Moorish countries in southern Europe, but gunpowder for use in firearms, it is believed originated in Italy, Spain or Germany. While cannon of a sort were built in the early part of the fourteenth century, hand firearms were slow to be adopted on account of their unreliability, and it was not until about 1381 that they are known to have appeared in Germany, while Europe in general did not take them up until the middle of the fifteenth century, when they became known as hand cannon.

The earliest form of hand gun was a crude affair, fired by the application of a burning match to the touchhole. The first improvement was the mounting of the match on a springless lock or cock, which later, upon the addition of a spring, became known as the match-lock. Examples of this early weapon from India, China, Afghanistan, Japan, Formosa, Arabia, Morocco and Mexico are in the museum collection.

The next development was the wheel-lock gun, about 1515 or 1517, fired by a spark struck on pyrites by a roughened wheel revolved by a spring. Specimens of this type of gun and pistol from Greece, Germany and England are also included in the museum exhibit.

A form of flintlock, called the snap-haunce, followed in 1540. This substituted in place of the wheel a lock, which held in its jaws a piece of pyrites and when released hit the cover of the pan, striking a spark, which ignited the charge of powder. A pair of pistols of this type from Constantinople illustrate the principle well. Further improvements in the snap-haunce resulted in the flintlock gun, in which a piece of flint replaced the pyrites. Examples of this style are more common, and some sixty are included in the museum collection, representing nearly every country and well illustrating the various changes and improvements made.

One of the most interesting and valuable arms in the collections is the John Cookson flintlock breech loading magazine gun, made in 1588, which has a magazine in the stock capable of holding ten rounds of loose powder and bullets.

One movement of the lever feeds the ammunition into the barrel, cocks the hammer and primes the pan. In spite of the English name of the maker, this odd piece is believed to be of Spanish origin on account of its general type and the style of its decoration. It was probably brought to Maryland by the early English colonists. At least it was found in Baltimore and confiscated in 1863 and held by the government until 1867, when it was thrown away. In 1888 it was purchased for a small sum and put in its present perfect condition by a gunsmith of Baltimore, from whom it was secured by an American collector and presented to the museum.

From a military viewpoint, the design of this gun evidences great advances of its time, for, with the magazine charging apparatus, ten shots could be fired in a little more time than is required for a modern magazine gun. Altogether, the antiquity, design, workmanship and beauty of this gun make it a most valuable and remarkable relic.

The collection also contains several pikeblows, and the percussion cap gun, which followed the flint lock, and the Prussia needle gun, and the French Chassepot which appeared somewhat later.

The development of the gun and ammunition in the United States is well illustrated by a series of historical cases showing the types used in the succeeding wars from the French and Indian to the war with Spain, thus connecting closely history and invention.

While many foreign guns are represented they are not all of the latest patent or of the type now in use. In the case of our military rifle, however, the latest developments are shown, and it is interesting to note that the Springfield rifle, generally known as the 1903 model, though it has been improved upon since, is to be found in three separate series—the target, game and military—showing that it is suitable, with different sorts of ammunition, to many uses.

Some of the museum specimens are the donations of individuals, others are from American manufacturers, the war and navy departments, and the patent office.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Avenge

By SARAH BAXTER

There lived in Paris during the last decade of the eighteenth century two friends, Alphonse Dubois and Gaston Damourier. Damourier was six years younger than his friend and a bachelor. Dubois was forty-five and the father of a girl twenty years old.

Damourier, who was passing through middle age, cast longing eyes on Louise Dubois, who was in the prime of youth. He devoted himself to her, and she, flattered by the attentions of an older man, accepted them.

Possibly she might have become his wife had not Cupid stepped in and brought about a passion between her and a young man of twenty-three, Armand La Fevre.

The evil may lie dormant in a man for years, then under a strain break out in all his virulence. Damourier gave no sign of the ranking within him. He had not proposed to Louise, though he was about to do so. He had not intimated to her father that he was a suitor for his daughter's hand. On the appearance of La Fevre he stepped back, and when Louise announced her engagement to her younger lover he offered his impressive congratulations. But he resolved that she should be his wife.

France was then entering upon the throes of revolution. Dubois and Damourier became advocates of reform, though they deprecated the reign of terror.

Robespierre got the upper hand as leader of the Radicals and by his order the guillotine was working full time in the Place de la Revolution. The nobles were hunted down, put through the mockery of a trial before some citizen butcher or baker or sewer cleaner and hustled off to execution. Soon it became only necessary to send a person to death to inform on him as an enemy to France. The names of the accused and the informer were entered in a book for the purpose kept by an official of the revolution.

One morning La Fevre was with his fiancée. Shocked at the terrible massacre that was daily perpetrated, Louise, in an agony of fear, was trembling in her lover's arms. The tramp of men was heard without and an officer appeared at the head of a file of soldiers.

"Are you Citizen La Fevre?" asked the officer.

"I am."

"Citizen La Fevre, you are accused of being an enemy of France. Come." Louise clung to her lover, and the guard was obliged to tear him away from her. With a shriek she fell back in a swoon.

M. Dubois exerted himself at the risk of his own life to save La Fevre. Damourier went to Louise and assured her that he would leave no stone unturned to restore her lover to her. But notwithstanding her father's efforts and Damourier's offers the young man was sent to the guillotine.

A year passed during which Damourier was profuse in his sympathies for Louise and was again becoming so attentive to her as to excite comment among her friends when one day Mme. La Fevre called upon her and told her that in examining her dead son's papers she had found one that had been sent to him anonymously, warning him to beware of Damourier. She handed it to Louise to read.

Love in the girl was converted by this information into a fierce revenge. Nevertheless she concealed her feelings. Her first act would be to confirm her suspicion that Damourier had been responsible for the death of her lover. Quietly she began to make inquiries as to how during the reign of terror one would secure the conviction of another as an enemy of France. The information she received led her to form a plan.

She asked her father for 5,000 francs with which to erect a monument to her lover. The money was given her, and with it, veiled, so as not to be known, she went to the office of the official who kept the records of those who perished as enemies of France and asked for a private interview. When the interview was finished the keeper of the records had her 5,000 francs and she had the key to the room containing the records.

From that time she treated Damourier with great consideration. She reminded him how sympathetic he had been with her in the loss of her lover. She questioned him continuously as to what means he had taken to save La Fevre. And when encouraged by her gratitude he offered if she would be his wife to do what he could to eradicate the scar she had received she said that no one but an ingrate could refuse.

When Damourier asked Louise to name a day for their marriage she said that she was preparing a monument for her dead lover, and as soon as that had been accomplished she would accede to his request.

Louise invited her father, Damourier and a few intimate friends to go to the cemetery where La Fevre's body was buried to witness the setting up of the monument she had prepared. When they arrived at the grave there was no monument.

"Where is it, Louise?" asked her father.

Louise produced a paper and read aloud:

Page 26. Records of executed enemies of France. Armand La Fevre. Informer. Gaston Damourier.

Then Louise fell forward in the arms of her father.

LAKEWOOD.

Ralph Sargent recently lost one of his team horses.

Aby Garfield is home from Waltham, where he has been employed.

Charles L. Shand and wife, of Bar Harbor, spent the week with Martin A. Garland and wife.

George Dunham is preparing to move his barn nearer the house, which will be a big improvement over its present location.

The mule colt "Billy" is developing fast, and soon will be some mule. His owner, Charles A. Garland, makes a pet of him, and claims his intelligence is far ahead of the ordinary colt. He has already learned to use his heels. Alfred H. Garland, who is nursing a lame stomach, has no doubt of this.

NORTH ELLSWORTH.

Mrs. Inez Smith is spending a few weeks in Machias and Indian River.

Frank Moore is at home from Green Lake, where he has been employed.

A letter from Mrs. Frank Moore announces her arrival in Honolulu Feb. 10, after a stormy voyage. Mrs. Moore is visiting her son, Charles D. Rex, who is located there as a civil engineer.

MOUTH OF THE RIVER.

Capt. Richard Garland and his sister, Mrs. Gertrude Williams, of Boston, are here, called by the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Eunice Fullerton Williams.

PROSPECT HARBOR.

Miss Susie Over left this morning for Portland for treatment.

Miss Dorris Colwell has been called to her home in Steuben by the illness of her mother.

Charles Blance, who has been quite ill, is out again.

The library association presented the four-act drama, "The Wayfarers," Thursday and Friday evenings. The parts were well taken. The Scotch collier, Lassie, who took the part of one of the "wayfarers," was an important factor in the production, and received her share of the praise. The orchestra consisted of piano, Miss Over; violin, Justus Ray; cornet, Irving Bunker. There were good song specialties between acts by Justus Ray, Lawrence Pike and Norman Shaw.

How to Locate a Noise.

It sometimes happens that an abnormal noise is heard from the mechanism of a motorcar or other machine and that it is difficult to find just what part of it is responsible. In such cases any skilled mechanic proceed as follows, and there is no better way: They take a flat piece of metal, a flat file, for example, and place one end of it between their teeth; the other end they apply to the parts of the machine that may be suspected, of course while it is in motion. By stopping the ears the abnormal sound can be distinguished from other noises, and with a little experience the exact point from which it comes can be discovered.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Stationary Youth.

Rich Father—My daughter is too young to get married. She is only eighteen. Impetuous Lover—I know, sir, but I have waited patiently for years, and she doesn't seem to get any older.

BORN.

GINN—At Orland, Feb. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Colon A. Ginn, a son.
VARNUM—At Bucksport, Feb. 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Varnum, a daughter. [Pauline Evangeline.]
WILBUR—At Bar Harbor, Feb. 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wilbur, a daughter. [Beryl Louise.]

MARRIED.

BLAKE-JOHNSON—At Bucksport, Feb. 27, by Rev. A. B. McAllister, Miss Doris M. Blake to Leslie B. Johnson, both of Orland.
DAVIDSON-GRINDLE—At Bluehill, Feb. 26, by Rev. Charles Hargrove, Miss Celia Belle Davidson to Maynard Charles Grindle, both of Bluehill.

LOWELL-HANNON—At Bucksport, Feb. 26, by Rev. A. B. McAllister, Mrs. Mary E. Lowell, of Bucksport, to Dell A. Hannon, of Verona.
MILNE-COUSINS—At Ellsworth, Feb. 27, by Capt. J. W. Tickle, Miss Mary Milne, of West Sullivan, to Howard L. Cousins, of Bar Harbor.

WALKER-MARTIN—At Ellsworth, Feb. 27, by Rev. T. S. Ross, Miss Zelma Walker to Charles M. Martin, both of Lamoine.

DIED.

ALLEN—At North Sedgwick, Feb. 26, Mrs. Mary E. Allen, aged 86 years, 4 months, 19 days.
CAMPELL—At Bar Harbor, Feb. 21, Alexander S. Campbell, aged 90 years, 4 months, 13 days.
CONDON—At South Brookville, Feb. 24, Miss Mabel H. Condon, aged 37 years, 2 months, 13 days.

DICKER—At Ball's Cove, Feb. 25, Cyrus W. Dicker, aged 64 years, 4 months, 10 days.
DODGE—At North Brookville, Feb. 24, George Michael Dodge, aged 81 years, 10 months, 11 days.

GRAY—At Brookville, Feb. 23, Flora, wife of Capt. Alvaro Gray, aged 67 years, 11 months, 13 days.
GROVER—At Marlboro, Feb. 28, Mrs. Warren Grover, formerly of Amherst, aged 81 years.

HARRIMAN—At Orland, Feb. 27, Alphonse P. Harriman, aged 82 years, 1 month, 24 days.
PERKINS—At Bucksport, Feb. 27, Mrs. Mary S. Perkins, aged 67 years.

SUMNER—At Amherst, Feb. 22, Lucian Sumner, aged 47 years, 5 months, 11 days.

Advertisements.

A Food and Nerve Tonic is frequently required by old age. We always recommend

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion containing Hypophosphites as an ideal combination for this purpose.

E. G. Moore.

"OLD STANBY"

Since 1873, this "good old standby" of a bank has safeguarded millions of dollars for your relatives and friends. Put your trust—and your funds—in it now.

Hancock Co. Savings Bank Ellsworth

ELLSWORTH MARKETS.

An advance in the price of corn 10 cents a bag is the feature of the local market this week. Other prices remain practically unchanged.

Following are retail prices:

COUNTRY PRODUCE.	
Creamery butter, lb.	20 90
Dairy butter, lb.	20 85
Fresh eggs, doz.	26 50
Fowl, lb.	18 25
Chickens, lb.	22 25
Hay, loose, ton.	\$12.00 \$15.00

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, bu.....	50
Beets, lb.....	02
Carrots, lb.....	02
Cabbage, lb.....	04
Onions, lb.....	05 10
Squash.....	04
Turnips.....	02
Parsnips, lb.....	05
Cranberries, qt.....	10
Celery, bunch.....	20