

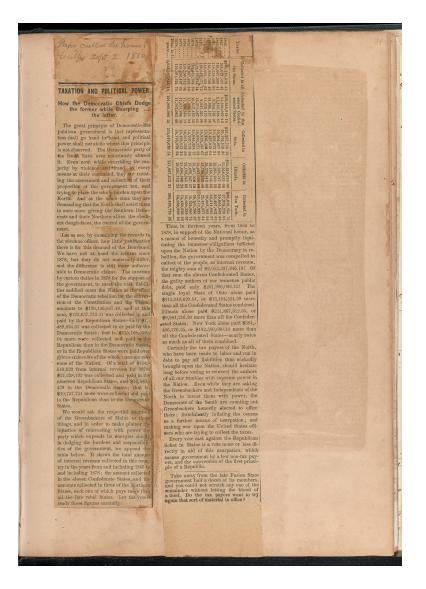
Contributed by Maine Historical Society and Maine State Museum Date: 1867-

Description: John Martin's Scrap Book no. 3, pages 84-107

[left column] 84
Paper called the honest
truth Sept 2, 1880
Taxation And Political Power.
How the Democratic Chiefs Dodge
the former while Usurping
the latter.

The great principle of Democratic-Republican government is that representation shall go hand in hand, and political power shall not abide where this principle is not observed. The Democratic party of the South have ever notoriously abused it. Even now, while overriding the majority by violence and fraud, by every means at their command, they are resisting the assessment and collection of their proportions of the government tax, and trying to place the whole burden upon the North. And at the same time they are demanding that the North shall assist them in once more giving the Southern Democrats and their Northern allies, the obedient dough-faces, the control of the government.

Let us see, by examining the records in the revenue office, how little justification there is for this demand of the Bourbons. We have not at hand the returns since 1878, but they do not materially differ, and the difference is still more unfavorable to Democratic claims. The taxation by custom duties in 1878 for the support of the government, to meet the vast liabilities saddled upon the Nation as the effect of the Democratic rebellion for the subversive of the Constitution and the Union, amounts to \$130,146,847.18, and of this sum, \$122,657,753.11 was collected in and paid by the Republican States--\$7,-489,094.07 was collected in or paid by the Democratic States; that is, \$115,168,659.-04 more were collected and paid in the Republican than in the Democratic States, or in the Republican States were paid over fifteen-sixteenths of the whole customs revenue of the Nation. Of a total of \$104,-



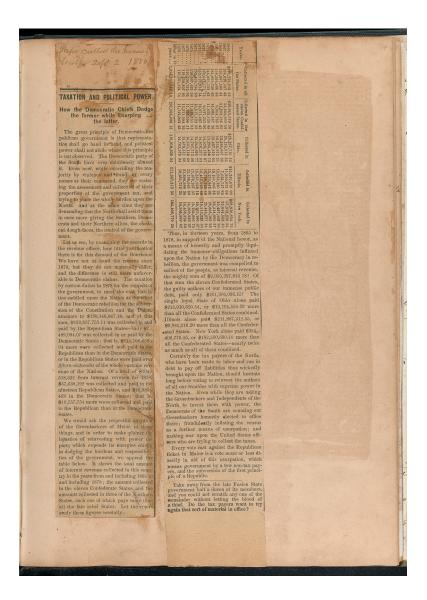
518,632 from internal revenue for 1878 \$57,638,192 was collected and paid in the nineteen Republican States, and \$46,880,-439 in the Democratic States; that is, \$10,757.7534 more were collected and paid in the Republican than in the Democratic States.

We would ask the respectful attention of the Greenbackers of Maine to these things, and in order to make plainer the injustice of reinvesting with power the party which expends its energies chiefly in dodging the burdens and responsibilities of the government, we append the table below. It shows the total amount of internal revenue collected in this country in the years from and including 1866 to and including 1878; the amount collected in the eleven Confederate States, and the amounts collected in three of the Northern States, each one of which pays more than all the late rebel States. Let the voters study these figures carefully:

[printed sideways] [first three columns]
Years. Collected in all Collected in the

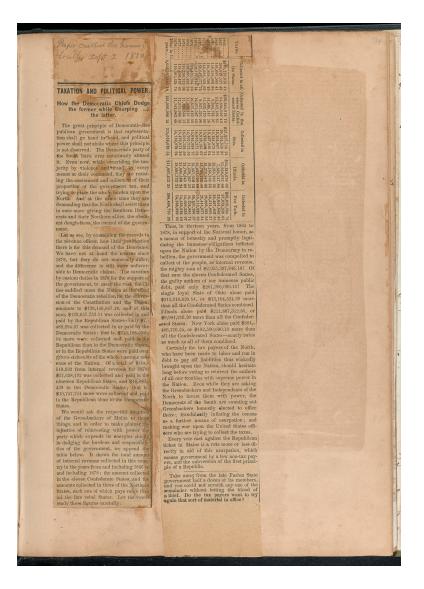
icars. Concetted in an	Conceica in the
	eleven Confed-
the States.	erated States.
1866\$309,226,813 42	\$20,645,919 16
1867 266,027,537 43	34,604,660 48
1868 191,087,589 41	31,332,186 85
1869 158,356,460 86	9,864.765 97
1870 184,899,756 49	14,605,147 26
1871 143,098,153 63	11,633,429 85
1872 130,642,177 72	9,927,231 96
1873 113,729,14 14	12,271,587 43
1874 102,409,784 90	10,517422 55
1875 110,007,493 58	11,919,151 92
1876 116,700,732 03	11,120,556 11
1877 118,630,407 83	12,321,994 16
1878 <u>110,581,624 74</u>	11,142,042 45
Total in 13	

years 2,055,397,846 18 201,906,096 15



Collected in	Collected in	Collected in
Ohio.	Illinois.	New York.
\$25,257,710 12	\$15,249,678 00	\$68,810,834 76
20,134,516 35	11,956,633 08	57,973,220 95
12,364,867 99	7,624,747 89	39,644,583 49
16,135,972 31	13,055,230 23	35,497,463 68
19,437,515 04	18,186,366 35	36,514,889 37
15,295,450 73	15,270,842 03	28,665,183 96
14,928,135 07	15,798,722 40	23,446,577 34
14,870,277 83	16,452,020 60	19,312,323 60
15,044,834 77	15,357,938 15	15,285,280 87
14,707,712 50	17,678,267 57	15,224,856 74
16,591,136 59	23,708,545 60	14,609,335 07
15,479,511 30	21,896,588 24	14,458,326 50
14,762,979 94	19,651,732 21	14,963,899 92
215,010,620 54	211,887,312 35	384,406,776 25

Thus, in thirteen years, from 1865 to 1878, in support of the National honor, as a means of honestly and promptly liquidating the immense obligations inflicted upon the Nation by the Democracy in rebellion, the government was compelled to collect of the people, an internal revenue, the mighty sum of \$2,055,397,846.18! Of that sum the eleven Confederated States, the guilty authors of our immense public debt, paid only \$201,906.096.15! The single loyal state of Ohio alone paid \$215,010,620.34, or \$13,104,534.39 more than all the Confederated States combined. Illinois alone paid \$211,887,312.35, or \$9,981,216,20 more than all the Confederate States. New York alone paid \$384,-406,776.25, or \$182,300,680.10 more than



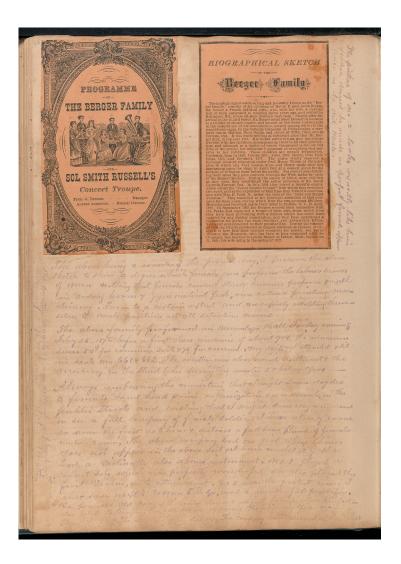
all the Confederated States—nearly twice as much as all of them combined.

Certainly the tax payers of the North, who have been made to labor and run in debt to pay off liabilities thus wickedly brought upon the Nation, should hesitate long before voting to reinvest the authors of all our troubles with supreme power in the Nation. Even while they are asking the Greenbackers and Independents of the North to invest them with power, the Democrats of the South are counting out Greenbackers honestly elected to office there; fraudulently inflating the census as a further means of usurpation; and making war upon the United States officers who are trying to collect the taxes.

Every vote cast against the Republican ticket in Maine is a vote more or less directly in aid of this usurpation, which means government by a few non-tax payers, and the subversion of the first principle of a Republic.

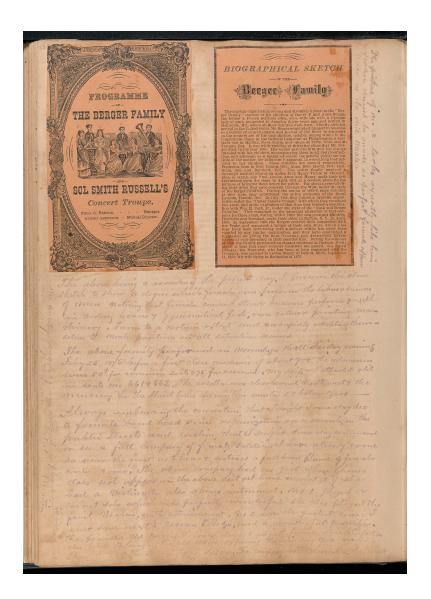
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Take away from the last Fusion State government half a dozen of its members, and you could not scratch any one of the remainder without letting the blood of a thief. Do the tax payers want to try again that sort of material in office?



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85
[left column]
Programme
of
The Berger Family
[printed illustration]
and
Sol Smith Russell's
Concert Troupe.
Fred G. Berger, - - - Manager.
Albert Anderson - Musical Director.
[right column]
Biographical Sketch
of the
Berger Family
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The musical organization as long and favorably known as the "Berger Family." consists of six children of Henry F and Anna Burger, the former a French political exile, who, with his wife a German lady of rank, emigrated to America thirty years ago and settled in Baltimore, Md., where all their children were born. Shortly after his arrival in the United States, Mr. Berger established himself in business as builder of church organs, and several of the finest instruments in the country are of his manufacture, notably among which is the magnificent organ in the Catholic Cathedral at Philadelphia, a very large one in at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and others at Tiffin, Ohio, and at Toronto, Ont. It was while residing at this latter place that Mr. Berger died in the year 1865. His widow survives him, and has always traveled with her children, accompanying them is all their journeyings and although as a matter of course the general public see but little of the mother, her influence is apparent in everything that pertains to her children. These children are named respectively, Frederick, born in 1849, Louisa, 1851; Anna. 1853; Henry, 1854; Henrietta, 1855, and Bernhart, 1857. The entire family received a thorough musical education under Prof. Henry Thiele, of Philadelphia in which city Fred, Louisa, Anna and Henry made their first appearance upon the stage, in April 1862, at a concert given for the purpose of bringing them before the public. For almost a year following their *debut* they gave concerts through the West, under the style of the Berger Children. During the season of 1863-4, mere children as they were, they constituted the entire orchestra of the Royal Lyceum, Toronto, Ont. In July, 1864, they joined a juvenile organization called the "Carter Zouave Troupe," which whom they remained two years, and at the expiration of that time they formed a combination with Wm. H. Peak, Jr. under the style of the "Peak and Berger Families." They remained as the principal attraction of that company for three years, during which time the two youngest children, Henrietta and Bernhart, made their debut in Buffalo, N. Y., in April,



1868. In September, 1869 the Bergers severed their connection with the Peaks and organized a troupe of their own since which time they have been performing with a success which has never been equaled by any similar organization, and they have established a reputation for giving the most Original And Attractive Entertainment ever presented in their peculiar line. During the summer of 1870 the Family purchased an elegant residence at Jackson, Mich., and it is here that their summer vacations are passed. Sol Smith Russell, the Humorist, who has been so long connected with the Company, was married to Louisa Berger, at Detroit, Mich., September 11, 1869; his wife dying in the spring of 1872.

[sideways at right]
The picture of No 2 looks exactly like him & when dressed he made a perfect female appear ance as he did male.

The above being a wonder of the present day, I preserve the above sketch to show a degree which females can perform the labor & sciences of men noticing that females conduct Stores business perform & excel in riding horses & gymnastical feats, run cotton & printing machinery. Farm to a certain extent and an rapidly adapting themselves to male positions in all situations named

The above family performed in Norombega Hall Friday evening Febry 25, 1876 before a first class audience of about 900. the admission was 50¢ for common seats & 75 for reserved. My wife & I attended & sit in seats no 661 & 662. The weather was clear wind northwest & the mercury for the third time during this winter 20 below zero ————

Always embracing the conviction that I might some day see a female band head some organization on a march in the public streets and wishing that I might some day command or see a full company of females soldiers I have already come so near the first as to hear & witness a full brass Band of females under cover. The above company had one girl whose likness does not appear in the above and I have marked at 9 she had a Violin cello also a brass instrument, no 1 played a cornet solo which was perfectly wonderful She also played the first Violin, with astonishment. no 2 was the greatest comic I ever saw next to Orcean E. Dodge, and a wonderful personifier He personated Old Man Turner dressed in female attire to perfection also John B Gough, the old man appearing the building of a new Shool house & The School boys essay. The company were dressed in [?] most [?] attire and [?] better than [rest unreadable]

[Sideways at left]

The position marked 7 was a Tromboon played with the most wonderful skill & ease.

John Martin

## BANGOR, MAINE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All About Baugor

BY JOHN MARTIN.

o the Editor of the Northern Bords DEAR SIR: Having just passed through the annual election of Mayor and other important municipal officers, allow me time attention of the certain of the

At this point let me suggest, that we take up some points of interest and follow them through. In regard to streets, the city was composed of the Hampden road, Obliown road, Levant road—road to Carmel, Lumbert's road, and road to Drammond's mill, together with Stetanson and the street of the street of the people, such as a toll bridge across the people, such as a toll bridge across the people, such as a toll bridge across the Penobecot, a Quiney market in Kondas-leag stream, a park on the upper side of Stetan's Square, and the arrightening Gesteon's Square, and the arrightening Gesteon's Square, and the dark which is a street of the stree At this point let me suggest, that we grade the streets. At the same time :

city market was commenced, where now sits the custom-bousey. The building a granite wall for a foundation, it was in-tended to receive the earth front [lammond street, and State street hills, thereby stilling two blash with one stone, cutting down one and filling the other. Then, as now, eart and west sides of the Kendus-keng had their bones of contention, and the west side and Hammond street exit the west side had Hammond street out had to a grade Main street was intended to be graded and straightened and was but itilitie more than half done, while State street and Tambert's hill received to the very small proportion of the general proportion of the grade propor

Now we will suppose that a company of men, or the city incorporate, had pur-chased a shore-line, say fifty feet wide, commencing on the present south end of

the Whig & Courier office, and run north to Central bridge, built a log bottom and a granite top for a foundation, placed our present Norombega market on top of it; where is the man who would on top of it; where is the man who would not be willing to admit that it could from that day to this be sold at a premi-um, and during this time we might have enjoyed one of the finest markets in the

only of one of the finest markets in the country.

Now let us return to our grading. No country.

Now let us return to our grading. No clay form on heavy expenditures for the purpose, without any future policy, as Bangor. Our lightway appropriations have run up to fearful turee policy, as Bangor. Our dightway appropriations have run up to fearful tween the engineers and the start Commissioner. To demonstrate this let us examine Main street; we will commence at the conner of Main and Union. If we should strike a level from De. Strick-land's first filtor east, it would run over land to the street of a height; but finated of this the commissioners and engineers have been forty-two years grading and tergrading this one locality; that the street of the street of a height; but finated of this the commissioners and engineers have been forty-two years grading and tergrading this one locality is side the damages, to faill the first order that was ever passed upon it, viz. to grade Main street. Never, during the whole period, has a building of any note been crected on this street but the owners have been compelled to petition the city government to give them a grade.

Tass down as sitted as little further and we have

covernment to give them a grade.

Pass down stere a little forther and we come to Lewis' corner. Here when Mr. Lewis built, he built on what we supposed to be the grade. Afterward J. C. White built his block (Mason's Hall), He built on the grade, the floor of one block being many feet below the other, both white parties and the state of the

and side walks. We will now, for the time being, leave Main attreet and pass to Harlow street, commencing at Cumberland and running south-east to East Market Square. This street was originally composed of fine clay loam, with a sight for one of the handsomest grades the city affords, and was lined on both sides with the homes anasonaes states are conjugated as a conjugate and conjuga across Harlow sirect and cross lots to Kenduskeag stream, even through a common wooden sower. This would have put the soil into a condition to grade, and the soil into a condition to grade on the soil into a condition to grade, and the castery is a condition to grade the castery is and the castery is and the castery is and the castery is a condition to the castery is and the castery is a condition to the castery is a castery in the castery in the castery is a castery in the castery in the castery in the castery is a castery in the castery i

inches of small pebbles and two inches of fine gravel. No one would have any question about the beauty and comfort of a street made in this manner at fifty per cent. of its former cost. Now we see it a street made in this manner at fifty per cent. of its former cost. Now use set in the present form, where aven hundred differ, the layer and from school, padding the layer and from school, padding the layer and the school of the tumple, which is no offiny detrimental to their health, but a missace in the tumple, which is no foliny detrimental to their health, but a missace in our very midst, and with all this labor, which has been expended as a wind-upon the school of the layer and the school of the layer and the layer and the school of the layer and the

rode placed at the changes of the grade-and also a line of tree marks to set those beautiful trees by, many thousands of cholars might have been saved in grading the turnpike, and any amount of dissulfa-faction, and the side walke within at least a foot or two of where they should be. The cost in removing those monster trees is also that the side of the cost of the cost of the side of the cost of the cost of the cost of the side of the cost of the cost of the cost of the the cost.

the cost.

Take a section, for example, from Essex street to Mechanic street. After trees had been planted and walks made forty years, a grade was ordered; and instead of grading from lene to fence, as it should have been done, a thoroughfare was gouged out of the center and places cut down which needed filling; and the green's longer and places remeral anosenance of the street, and

cut down which needed filling; and the general appearance of the street, and many fronts of the buildings together appell to the property of the property of polit forever, entailed with a heavy bill of labor and damages. We will so our turns outhward and stop at the south-east side of the Hinckley & Egery fron Orks, splendid soon machine of the property of the Christian and the property of the p stoners turned: a complete summersault. Three make a gang in haying, also in blowing rock; it is therefore safe to say, a gang of men, that is to say several horses and men to attend, worked all the summer after this building was reared, and blowed a hole through the street from one to eight feet deep, to the deedded damage of the street and his adjoining. ed damage of the street and his adjoining property. After long and varied consul-tations and disputes (the cost I could find tations and displices (the cost I could had by referring to the report of that year.) it was concluded, on the part of the city, to cart earth and fill the piece of won-derful nonsense up to a grade very near where it originally was; and there it remains as a mark of by-gone folly!

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The Northern Border. Bangor, Maine, Saturday, March 25, 1876. [left column]

Correspondence. All About Bangor.

By John Martin.

To the Editor of the Northern Border: Dear Sir: Having just passed through the annual election of Mayor and other important municipal officers, allow me to call your attention, together with that of your fellow citizens, who choose to notice our well-being, to a few vital and curious facts in relation to our streets, side-walks, parks and their kindred associations. I came to the town of Bangor the year before it was incorporated as a city, and have been a citizen the most of the time (up to this date,) and lived in ward six thirty-two years.

Having a natural taste for grounds and homesteads, perhaps, I have taken more interest and noticed more closely transactions relative to the foregoing subjects, than one in a thousand. Very soon after the town was incorporated, speculation commenced; and, in the opinion of many, Bangor, from its natural location and resources, was destined to be a small Bos-

At this point let me suggest, that we take up some points of interest and follow them through. In regard to streets, the city was composed of the Hampden road, Oldtown road, Levant road--road to Carmel, Lumbert's road, and road to Drummond's mill, together with Stetson's Square, now Broadway. Many prospective improvements were before the people, such as a toll bridge across the Penobscot, a Quincy market in Kenduskeag stream, a park on the upper side of Stetson's Square, and the straightening and grading of the main streets, and lighting the same with oil lamps; also a dam across Penobscot river. Hammond street and State street were two steep

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CORRESPONDENCE

BY JOHN MARTIN.

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city market was commenced, where no sites the custom-housey. Ey bailing a grantic well for a foundation, it was fargrantic well for a foundation of the state of the sta

until the outer wall fell into the stream and with much difficulty it was sold to the United States for 33 per cent. of its original cost, viz. \$11,000.

Now we will suppose that a company of men, or the city incorporate, had purchased a shore-line, say fifty feet wide, commencing on the present south end of

the Whip. & Coinrier office, and run north to Central bridge, built a log bottom and a grantite top for a foundation, placed our present Norombega market on top of it; where is the man who would not be willing to admit that it could from that day to this be sold at a premium, and during this time we night have enjoyed one of the fliest markets in the

only often year of heave or above to charge or expenditures for buryones, without any future policy, as Bangor. Our high-way appropriations have run up to fearly amounts. A chain has always exteated between the engineers and the saids "Golf-missioner." To demonstrate this let us the conner of Main and Ufinen. It we should strike a level from Dr. Strickland's first (flore ast, it would move the driet story in Dr. Brown's follow opposite. From this point to Dr. Woods conner, amount awards position were could, and the said of the street of a height; but instead of this the commissioner and engineers have been forty-two years but Instead of this the commissioners and ongineers have been forty-lew years grading and regarding this one locality and the world regarded from the control of the contro

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and side walks.

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Take a section, for example, from 12-be ver street in Mechanic street. After sever street in Mechanic street.

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at the south-east side of the Hinckley & Egery Iron Co's, splendid stone machine shop. Here the engineers and commis-sioners turned a complete summersault. These make again in having, also in blowing rock; it is therefore safe to again in having, also in blowing rock; it is therefore safe to again of the same and th

[Continued from previous page] hills; and Main street from Larabee's corner to Joseph Shaw's stable was almost a complete half-moon. The buildings on both sides were projected and rear-built, so that they must be removed. Under these circumstances a loan of fifty thousand dollars was carried to

grade the streets. At the same time a city market was commenced, where now

sits the custom-housey. ^ By building a granite wall for a foundation, it was intended to receive the earth from Hammond street, and State street hills, thereby killing two birds with one stone, cutting down one and filling the other. Then as now, east and west sides of the Kenduskeag had their bones of contention, and the west side had Hammond street cut about to a grade; Main street was intended to be graded and straightened and was but little more than half done, while State street and Lumbert's hill received but a very small proportion of the general appropriation, while our grand Quincy market foundation remained a huge pile until the outer wall fell into the stream and with much difficulty it was sold to the United States for 33 per cent. of its original cost, viz. \$11,000.

Now we will suppose that a company of men, or the city incorporate, had purchased a shore-line, say fifty feet wide, commencing on the present south end

#### [center column]

of the Whig & Courier office, and run north to Central bridge, built a log bottom and a granite top for a foundation, placed our present Norombega market on top of it; where is the man who would not be willing to admit that it could from that day to this be sold at a premium, and during this time we might have enjoyed one of the finest markets in the country.

Now let us return to our grading. No city of any note has ever shown so heavy

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and side walks. We will now, for the time being, leave Main attreet and pass to Harlow street, commencing at Cumberland and running south-east to East Market Square. This street was originally composed of fine clay loam, with a sight for one of the handsomest grades the city affords, and was lined on both sides with the homes was lined on both sides with the homes of a large portion of the aristocray of the Queén City of the East, Spring street, so named from a spring at the head of the street, whose waters passed down to Harlow street, was a continuous source of trouble, and modes were resorted to in order to make Harlow street a dry and beautiful thoroughfare. Mr. Wingate said he had from time to time carted four feet of graved into this locality; and still the street was a mass of fills. This is feet of gravel hao this locality; and still the street was a mass of fill. This is wonderful in its own history; and it is one of the strongest points to show when and where money might have been saved, had we had a policy with a commission determined to adhere to it, with a view to any future economy. Suppose the water from the spring mentioned, twento-dive years ago had been conducted through the center of Spring street, and across Harlow sirect and cross lots to Kenduskeag stream, even through a common wooden sower. This would have put the soil into a condition to grade, and the soil into a condition to grade on the soil into a condition to grade, and the castery is a condition to grade the castery is and the castery is and the castery is and the castery is a condition to the castery is and the castery is a condition to the castery is a castery in the castery in the castery is a castery in the castery in the castery in the castery is a castery in the castery i

inches of small pebbles and two inches of fine gravel. No one would have any question about the beauty and comfort of a street made in this manner at fifty per cent. of its former cost. Now we see it

a street made in this manner at fifty por ent. of its former cost. Now we see it is in present form, where seven handred diling, and the street of the street of the street walk at least a foot below the center of, walk at least a foot below the center of, the tumplie, which is no 'only defri-mental to their health, but a nuisance in our very midst, and with all this hore, which has been expended as a wind-up-ft is under a law-unit for damages to the Its under a law-unit for damages to the Its under a law-unit for your attention to Let me now direct your attention to State street. This old and nutre repet-ed locality, including this street togeth-er with some two others, has been abus-ed the most, and shows very plainly how which adorn the street were built, had a side walk on both sides been cut and fill-quito grades, Boston fashhow, with iron rods placed at the changes of the grade-and also a line of tree marks to set those rods placed at the changes of the grade-and also a line of tree marks to set those beautiful trees by, many thousands of cholars might thave been saved in grading the turupike, and any amount of dissatis-faction, and the side walks within at least a foot or two of where they should be. The cost in removing those monster trees is muce be larger than one might suppose the costs.

the cost.

Take a section, for example, from Essex street to Mechanic street. After trees had been planted and walks made forty years, a grade was ordered; and instead of grading from lene to fence, as it should have been done, a thoroughfare was gouged out of the center and places cut down which needed filling; and the green's longer and places remeral anosenance of the street, and

cut down which needed filling; and the general appearance of the street, and many fronts of the buildings together appell to the property of the property of polit forever, entailed with a heavy bill of labor and damages. We will so our turns outhward and stop at the south-east side of the Hinckley & Egery fron Orks, splendid soon machine of the property of the three property of the property of t stoners turned: a complete summersault. Three make a gang in haying, also in blowing rock; it is therefore safe to say, a gang of men, that is to say several horses and men to attend, worked all the summer after this building was reared, and blowed a hole through the street from one to eight feet deep, to the deedded damage of the street and his adjoining. ed damage of the street and his adjoining property. After long and varied consul-tations and disputes (the cost I could find tations and displices (the cost I could had by referring to the report of that year.) it was concluded, on the part of the city, to cart earth and fill the piece of won-derful nonsense up to a grade very near where it originally was; and there it remains as a mark of by-gone folly!

[Continued from previous page] expenditures for the purpose, without any future policy, as Bangor. Our high-way appropriations have run up to fearful amounts. A clash has always existed be-

tween the engineers and the state ^ commissioner. To demonstrate this let us examine Main street; we will commence at the conner of Main and Union. If we should strike a level from Dr. Strickland's first floor east, it would run over

the first story in Dr. Brown's ^ office opposite. From this point to D. P. Wood's corner, a more favorable position never could be desired to strike a perfect down-grade, making both sides of the street of a height;

but instead of this the commissioners^ and engineers have been forty-two years grading and regrading this one locality; and it would require a heavy outlay, besides the damages, to fulfil the first order that was ever passed upon it, viz. to grade Main street. Never, during the whole period, has a building of any note been erected on this street but the owners have been compelled to petition the city government to give them a grade.

Pass down street a little further and we come to Lewis' corner. Here when Mr.

Lewis built, he built on what we ^ supposed to be the grade. Afterward J. C. White built his block (Mason's Hall). He built on the grade, the floor of one block being many feet below the other, both claiming to be right. It looked so bad that it was concluded to cut down the westerly side and do what might have been done before either block was reared; and between two Mayors and three street commissioners, they, for the time being, established a grade and cut and fitted to it. They also voted Mr. Lewis thirtyfive hundred dollars damages, a sum sufficient to grade a mile of suburban street

## BANGOR, MAINE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE

BY JOHN MARTIN.

Trate Enter of the Norteron Descrip-DEAM SHILL HEAVE JOHN TO A SHOP AND THE the annual election of Mayor and other important manifolasi officers, allow mo to easily your attendion, together with that notice our well-being to a few visit and curious facts in relation to our stream dide-walks, parks and their kindned asso-ciations. I came to the town of Bangor the year before it was incorporated as a clue, year before it was incorporated as the year before it was incorporated as

the time [up to this fatae, and lived in wardjikt thirty-two years.
Having a natural task for grounds and bonnesteds, perhaps, I have taken more interest and noticed more closely transactions relative to the foregoing subjects, than one in a thousand. Very soon after the town was incorporated, speculation commenced; and, in the opinion of many Bangor, from its natural location and resources, was destined to be a small Boston.

Songey, now its natural rocation had to the control to the control

city market was commenced, where no sites the custom-housey. Ey bailing a grantic well for a foundation, it was fargrantic well for a foundation of the state of the sta

until the outer wall fell into the stream and with much difficulty it was sold to the United States for 33 per cent. of its original cost, viz. \$11,000.

Now we will suppose that a company of men, or the city incorporate, had purchased a shore-line, say fifty feet wide, commencing on the present south end of

the Whip. & Coinrier office, and run north to Central bridge, built a log bottom and a grantite top for a foundation, placed our present Norombega market on top of it; where is the man who would not be willing to admit that it could from that day to this be sold at a premium, and during this time we night have enjoyed one of the fliest markets in the

country.

Now let us return to our grading. No city of any note has ever shown so heavy only often year of heave or above to charge or expenditures for buryones, without any future policy, as Bangor. Our high-way appropriations have run up to fearly amounts. A chain has always exteated between the engineers and the saids "Golf-missioner." To demonstrate this let us the conner of Main and Ufinen. It we should strike a level from Dr. Strickland's first (flore ast, it would move the driet story in Dr. Brown's follow opposite. From this point to Dr. Woods conner, amount awards position were could, and the said of the street of a height; but instead of this the commissioner and engineers have been forty-two years but Instead of this the commissioners and ongineers have been forty-lew years grading and regarding this one locality and the world regarded from the control of the contro

and the control of th

and side walks.

We will now, for the time being, leave We will now, for the time being, leaves with now steek, commending at Cumberhand and running. Mini attest and pass to laflow steek, commending at Cumberhand and running steek was registered to the clay loam, with a sight for one of the handsomest grades the city affords, and was lined on both sidles with the homes the Quém City of the East, Spring street, so named from a spring at the head of the street, whose waters passed down to Harlow street, was a continuous source of trouble, and modes were reserted to in the control of trouble, and modes were reserted to the beautiful thoroughtize. Mr. Wingstee and the street was a mass of filth: This is the active twa a mass of filth: This is the street was a mass of filth: This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a mass of filth. This is the street was a street eross Harlow street and cross lots to Kenduskeng stream, even through a common woods are sever. This would have put the soil into a condition to grade. Then we could lave atruck a grade on Then we could three street and the street of the st

inches of small pebbles and two inches of fine gravel. No one would have any question about the beauty and comfort of

of integravel. No one would have any juestion about the beauty and confort of a street smale in this manner at fitty per question about the beauty and confort of a street smale in this manner at fitty per in the present force, where seven hundred girls go daily to and from selool, padding through slash and dirt, on a side-walk at least a foot below the center of the turnpile, which is no offly detributed to their health, but a minance in which has been expended us a wind-up-lik is under a law-suit for damages to the which has been expended from the first of the strength of the streng dollars might have been saved in grading the turnpike, and any amount of dissatisfaction, and the side walk? within at least a foot or two of where they should be. The cost in removing those monster trees is much larger than one might suppose. But the loss is much more deplorable than the cost.

Take a section, for example, from 12-be ver street in Mechanic street. After sever street in Mechanic street.

Take a section, for example, from Exerc street to Mechanic street. After trees had been planted and walks made forty years, a grade was ordered; and instead of grading from lenes to fenes, a throughfare was goinged out of the center and places ut down which needed fillings; and the general appearance of the attent, and many fronts of the bellidings logistic many fronts of the bellidings logistic many fronts of the bellidings logistic places. The second of the

at the south-east side of the Hinckley & Egery Iron Co's, splendid stone machine shop. Here the engineers and commis-sioners turned a complete summersault. These make again in having, also in blowing rock; it is therefore safe to again in having, also in blowing rock; it is therefore safe to again of the same and th [Continued from previous page] and side walks.

We will now, for the time being, leave Main street and pass to Harlow street, commencing at Cumberland and running south-east to East Market Square. This street was originally composed of fine clay loam, with a sight for one of the handsomest grades the city affords, and was lined on both sides with the homes of a large portion of the aristocracy of the Queen city of the East, Spring street, so named from a spring at the head of the street, whose waters passed down to Harlow street, was a continuous source of trouble, and modes were resorted to in order to make Harlow street a dry and beautiful thoroughfare. Mr. Wingate said he had from time to time carted four feet of gravel into this locality; and still the street was a mass of filth. This is wonderful in its own history; and it is one of the strongest points to show when and where money might have been saved, had we had a policy with a commission determined to adhere to it, with a view to any future economy. Suppose the water from the spring mentioned, twento-five years ago had been conducted through the center of Spring street, and

[right column]

across Harlow street and cross lots to Kenduskeag stream, even through a common wooden sewer. This would have put the soil into a condition to grade. Then we could have struck a grade on the easterly side, leaving the side walk eight inches above the center turnpike, and brought the easterly sidewalk up to it, cut out two feet of filth from the center and carted it off to fill some vacant lot at twenty-five cents a load, and filled in one and a half feet of small rock, four inches of small pebbles and two inches of fine gravel. No one would have any question about the beauty and comfort of a street made in this manner at fifty per

## BANGOR, MAINE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All About Baugor.

DEAR SIR: Having just passed through the annual election of Mayor and other important municipal officers, allow me 

At this point let me suggest, that we take up some points of interest and follow them through. In regard to streets, the city was composed of the Hampden road, Oblitown road, Levant road—road to Carmel, Lumbert's road, and road to Drammond's mill, together with Stebengest to the street of the people, such as a tollowing sepective improvements were before the people, such as a toll bridge across the Penobescot, A Quincy market in Kendas-leag stream, a park on the upper side of Steson's Square, and the straightening and grading of the main streets, and dama scross Penobeot river. I ammond street and State street were two skeep hills; and Main steet from Larshoc's corner to Joseph Shaw's stable was almost a complete half-moon. The build-most a complete half-moon. The build-rear-fould, so that they must be receded to the street of the At this point let me suggest, that we

aits the custom-housey. By building a granite wall for a foundation, it was in-tended to receive the earth from Hammond street, and State street hills, thereby killing two birds with one stone, cutting down one and filling the other. Then, as now, east and west sides of the Kendus-keng had their bones of contention, and the west side and Hammond street earth when the west side and Hammond street earth. the west side had Hammond street cut had beat to a grade, Main street was intended to be graded and straightened and was but ittle more than half done, while Sate street and Tambert's hill received that a very small proportion of the geen raispropriation, while our grand Quincy market foundation remained a hope pile until the outer wall fell into the stream that the street of the proposition of the street of the proposition of the proposition of the street of the street of the proposition of the street of the

Now we will suppose that a company of men, or the city incorporate, had pur-chased a shore-line, say fifty feet wide, commencing on the present south end of

the Whig & Courier office, and run north to Central bridge, built a log bot-tom and a granite top for a foundation, placed our present Norombega market on top of it; where is the man who would not be willing to admit that it could from that day to this be sold at a premium, and during this time we might have enjoyed one of the finest markets in the

enjoyed one of the finest markets in the country.

Now let us return to our grading. No city oftany note has ever shown so heavy street of the country of th

covernment to give them a grade.

Pass down stere a little forther and we come to Lewis' corner. Here when Mr. Lewis built, he built on what we supposed to be the grade. Afterward J. C. White built his block (Masone's Rill), He built on the grade before of one block being many feet below the other, both white was concluded to ent down the water was the constitution of the control of the contro

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cross Halow street and cross lots to Kenduskeeg stream, even through a com-mon wooden sever. This would have put the soil into a condition to grade on the easterly side, leaving the side walk eight inches show the center tumpile, and brought the westerly sidewalk up to facility the control of the control of the facility of the control of the contro in one and a half feet of small rock, for

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Sate street. This old and much respected locality, including this street together with some two others, has been abused the most, and shows very plainly how essential it is for a policy to be pursued with regard togrades and lines of highways. Now, when the splendid houses which adorn the street were built, had a side walk on both sides been cut and filling the street which adorn the street were built, had a side walk on both sides been cut and filling the street which adorn the street were built, and a side walk of the market of the grade and also all not free marks to set those

But the loss is much more seporatue usan-the cost.

Take a section, for example, from Es-sex street to Mechanic street. After trees had been planted and walks made forty years, a grade was ordered; and forty years, a grade was ordered; and it should have been done, a thoroughfare was gouged out of the center and places cut down which needed filling; and the "sement alonearance of the street, and general appearance of the street, and many fronts of the buildings together with their trees so long admired were spoilt forever, entailed with a heavy bill of labor and damages.

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We will now turn southward and stop
at the south-east side of the Hinckley &
Egery Iron Co's, splendid stone machine
shop. Here the engineers and commissioners turned a complete summersault. stoners turned: a complete summersault. Three make a gang in haying, also in blowing rock; it is therefore safe to say, a gang of men, that is to say several horses and men to attend, worked all the summer after this building was reared, and blowed a hole through the street from one to eight feet deep, to the deedded damage of the street and his adjoining. property. After long and varied consul-tations and disputes (the cost I could find tations and disputes (the cost I could mad by referring to the report of that year.) it was concluded, on the part of the city, to cart earth and fill the piece of won-derful nonsense up to a grade very near where it originally was; and there it re-mains as a mark of by-gone folly! [Continued from previous page] cent. of its former cost. Now we see it in its present form, where seven hundred girls go daily to and from school, paddling through slush and dirt on a sidewalk at least a foot below the center of

the turnpike, which is no^ only detrimental to their health, but a nuisance in our very midst; and with all this labor, which has been expended as a wind-up it is under a law-suit for damages to the old and respected Franklin House.

Let us now direct your attention to State street. This old and much respected locality, including this street together with some two others, has been abused the most, and shows very plainly how essential it is for a policy to be pursued with regard to grades and lines of highways. Now when the splendid houses which adorn the street were built, had a side walk on both sides been cut and filled, to a grade. Boston fashion, with iron rods placed at the changes of the grade and also a line of tree marks to set those beautiful trees by, many thousands of dollars might have been saved in grading the turnpike, and any amount of dissatis-

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BY JOHN MARTIN.

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Having a natural taste for grounds and have the property of the property

sources, was destined to be a small Boston.

At this point let me suggest, that we take up some points of interest and follow them through. In regard to streets, the city was composed of the Hampden to Carmel, Lumbert's road, and road to Drammond's mill, together with Stetson's Square, now Broadway. Many prospective improvements were before the people, such as a toll bridge across the Posobecot, Aghiney market in Kendus-Age stream, a park on the upper side of Age stream, a park on the upper side of Age stream, a park on the upper side of Age stream, a park on the upper side of Age and grading of the main streets, and lighting the same with oil lamps; also a dam across Eenobecot river. Hammond street and State street were two steep hills; and Maln steets from Lambee's corner to Joseph Shaw's stable was allowed the stable of the stable was allowed to Joseph Shaw's stable was allowed

city market was commoned where no agrantic wall for a foundation, it was in a grantic wall for a foundation, it was in a grantic wall for a foundation, it was in a street, and the street, and State street, and State street hills, thereby killing two birds with one stone, cutting down one and filling the other. Then as now, east and west sides of the knowledge of the street was been to a street was intended to be graded and straightened and and the street was intended to be graded and straightened and what we was side and the street was intended to be graded and straightened and what we wantly properties of the general spropriation, while our grand Quincy market toundation remained a hupe pile until the outer wall fell into the stream and with much difficulty it was sold to

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#### [Continued from previous page]

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We will now turn southward and stop at the south-east side of the Hinckley & Egery Iron Co's. splendid stone machine shop. Here the engineers and commissioners turned a complete summersault. Three make a gang in having, also in blowing rock; it is therefore safe to say, a gang of men, that is to my several horses and men to attend, worked all the summer after this building was reared, and blowed a hole through the street from one to eight feet deep, to the decided damage of the street and his adjoining property. After long and varied consultations and disputes (the cost I could find by referring to the report of that year,) it was concluded, on the part of the city, to cart earth and fill the piece of wonderful nonsense up to a grade very near where it originally was; and there it remains as a mark of by-gone folly!

Again after a but expended a large amount miony to beautiful his already beautiful front, embellated the same with couly granite border, steps and everything in keeping, as order was carried to great folion and High streets. Any one "amiliar with the location, between the countries of the count

walk was finished at great st, mur of it on private money, steps are now to stituted to shin up and down for fifty yt ars to come, while all our other streets as 'rered for the money here wasted. The same identical feat was performed on Union street on the surroundings of the Theological seminary.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

ORRESPONDENCE.

Au Ant Bangor.

BY JOHN MARTIN.

We will now fall back to the center of the city. Saying onling alout the reenty-lour bundred dollar job of shifting ovor the stone sever from Wool's Corner to Enduskeng stream, we will look around Kenduskeng Bridge and the Custom House. Here we find that the custom House was built on the principles of science and a grade, There was also built a costly from walk from Kenduskeng to Central Bridge. The city being about

to Central Bridge. The city being about to rebuild Kenduskosg bridge, a question came up who the man should be to superintend such an undertaking. Mr. the construction of seventy-two miles of road in Arosatook country, seemed to be the best qualified to strike a grade in front of the Custom House; and as skidding up in accessary, the bridge was carried up about eight inches above the fron walk. So I would recommend, that, to the correct fall to prevent its being a public nuisance for thousands to step down and over! Our taxation has increased four-fold. The premise which I have occupied for thousands of them are the complete from hints to fifteen dollars. They are of the same and they would not nor cannot be sold for fifty per cent, of the former value. After many petitions to have Centre street graded, it was ordered to be graded at the same time to make an untel for a severe or Garinal street.

Our taxation has increased non-tool; twenty-two years formerly were laxed from him to fifteen dollars. They are now taxed thirty-two dollars no one-half of the same and they would not no cannot be sold for fifty per cent. of the cannot be sold for fifty per cent. of the cannot be sold to fifty per cent. of the cannot be sold to fifty per cent. of the have Center street grade, it was ordered have Center street grade, it was ordered have Center street grades, it was ordered as well as the contract of the cannot be sold for the cannot be considered as the cannot be considered as well as the cannot be considered to the cannot be can

stones were hauled from the vicinity of Forest hill to the crusher opposite Wood & Eshoop's foundary, crushed, hauled back, eshoop's foundary, crushed, hauled back, eshoop's foundary, crushed, hauled back, eshoop's foundary and the stone of the street so high has deprived foot people of the walks dering much of the winters and springs, the snow treading down in the centre bulley, the snow treading down in the centre bulley, eshoop the snow that the stone of the walks dering much of the winters and springs, the snow treading down in the centre bulley for the snow that th

seventeen hundred or this amount.

seventeen hundred or this amount.

which are exposed to a like event, and in place of paying the amount named, suppose the Commissioner had constructed a tight board fence for feet high with stone feet and Iron rods with a proper cap on each side up each rise as far as any danger was aparent, and whitevashed it with lime and staceo, one hundred might ergy easily take the place of twenty-free and a would not only be a safequared but the place of twenty-free and a would not only be a safequared but leave streak, and examine what might had (for shane lought to be our beautiful Park.

As long ago as 1853 Dr. P. B. Mills

Park.
As long ago at 1833 Dr. P. B. Mills and other public spirited men, seeing in the distance a large and beautiful city, the distance a large and beautiful city, and the least of Steton square, which was shaped and located exactly like Boston Common. They made arrangements with the city to receive the Center square as a gift on condition that the city should reach the same for future public use, at the same time birding themselves by a proviso that no building themselves by a proviso that no building themselves by a proviso that no building chould be erected around said square unless it be two stories high next facing the Park, the end facing the Park to be of

Fars, the end iseing the Fars to 00 6 of stone or brick and to sit on a line twelve feet distant from the street line. The Fark company laid out their streets and the city ran a two rail guard around the square and set posts at the entrances and painted the rails and posts white. This was all. In due time the Park company claimed that the city should grade and let trees, which was not done. Real estate failing off in value, persons could not sell at a value which they might, had the eily fulfilled their contract; hence owners of lots refused to jay the taxes owners of lots refused to jay the taxes for years and the fenor was used long ago to keep a poor family in wood, when the level were posser Center street. Now, instead of having a proper place for a hold-stead of having a proper place for a hold-steady, public speaking, enavan, circus, or any such demonstrations, we have been compelled to get down to Summer street. Compelled to get down to Summer street. The part of the properties of th

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owner may know his grade to build on. A man should be commissioned as street commissioner, who has one yes for every commissioner, who has an eye for every commissioner, who has an eye for every commissioner, who have here had been selected from the force of political axes to grind to meet this thing anywhere near what the majority of our whore near what the majority of our have been selected from men who have great branchity horses and great farms; and they are such great men because they have so much buriness to carry on of their own. A commissioner should be a fairly to the eight political have the main portion of his men and horse under his own eye (not detailed in signals all over the eight moving tools and spending sharing portion of their times in gands all over the eight moving tools and spending sharing portion of their times in a fairly should be the man to say come boys, instead of go boys. Whenever a street is graded, it should be eut and filled from frence to fence, irrespective to buildings, evidence to fence, irrespective to buildings, evidence to fence, irrespectives to buildings, evident times. Our streets should finish berepitive and the turnplies on all the outer the force and set on the grade, so they may not have to be done over so many different times. Our streets should finish berepitive and the turnplies on all the outer than the should be each other with a stry. This being done, the balance of each year's appropriation should be absorbed in permanent grades. Hoping I have made a fair and impartial exhibit of the points I have undertaken, I would be used to the decrease and the street in the street of the street in the street of t

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Again after [torn] had expended a large amount of money to beautify his already beautiful front, established the same with costly granite border, steps and everything in keeping, as order was carried to grade Union and High streets. Any one familiar with this location, before it was cut down, who will take a view of it now, will very readily make up his mind, that, with such a board of engineers and commissioners as we had there, it would be economy of the very best kind to put them on the retired list (or pay-[torn]) and let them draw full pay and lie [torn] not only for their term, but for life. [torn]he whole distance from High street to Main was completely spoiled. One side had a grade while the other had none. It was well enough before. Where [torn] walk was finished at great [torn], much of it on private money, steps are now substituted to shin up and down for fifty years to come, while all our other streets suffered for the money here wasted. The same identical feat was performed on Union street on the surroundings of the Theological seminary.

To Be Concluded.

Correspondence. All About Bangor. By John Martin.

We will now fall back to the center of the city. Saying nothing about the twenty-four hundred dollar job of shifting over the stone sewer from Wood's Corner to Kenduskeag stream, we will look around Kenduskeag Bridge and the Custom House. Here we find that the custom House was built on the principles of science and a grade. There was also built a costly iron walk from Kenduskeag to Central Bridge. The city being about to rebuild Kenduskeag bridge, a question came up who the man should be to superintend such an undertaking, Mr.

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ORRESPONDENCE.

August Bangor.

BY JOHN MARTIN.

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#### [center column]

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ORRESPONDENCE.

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seventies is indicated to the amount.

Now we have a large number of bridges which are exposed to a like event, and in place of paying the amount named, suppose the Commissioner had constructed a sight board fence two feet high with stone cach side up each rise as far as any danger was aparent, and whitevasted it with lime and stacco, one hundred might vary on the commission of the commi

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Now, Mr. Editor, having given you a

laced poople.

Now, Air. Dillor, hoving rives, you a Now, Air. Dillor, hoving rives, you are Now, Air. Dillor, hoving he will be now might have been award, allow me, as a citize, to offer you a few suggestions. I have endeavored not to attack may man, keeping in the bounds to slow cusses and ciffests. The City Government should move accept a street, unlies from sixty to eightly feet wide, with the side walks cut and filled to a grade, and from rods put down with stois feet, or across a releast as feet under ground, with the line of grade marked on the rod giving the less six feet under ground, with the line of grade marked on the rod giving the line of the street and the topof the grade. Also a line of tree-marks should be stem the outer also of a walk, so that every lot-owner may know his grade to build on. A man should be commissioned us street.

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We have falled from the force of political axes to grind to meet this thing anywhere near what the majority of our good clitzens desire. Our commissioner greats baras, kirtly horses and great farms; good clittens desire. Our commissioners have been selected from men who have great barns, thirty horses and great farms; and they are such great me because they have so much business to carry on other own. A commissioner should be a thirty own. A commissioner should be a fairly to the city; he should have the main portion of his men and bronces under his own eye (not dealled in squades all over the city moving tools and appending a large portion of their time in travell.) The man who has charge of their should be the max "hence a street in small portion of their time in travell.) The man who has charge of their should be the max "hence a street in small portion of their time in travell." The man who has charge of their should be the max "hence a street in graded, it should be cut and filled from fence to fence, irrespective of buildings, rich or poir men; and whenever consent can be obtained, cut down inside of the fence and set on the grade, so they may not have to be done over so many ofference and the turnylets on all the outer streets widned, so that teams can pass cach other with safety. This being doon, the balance of each year's appropriation should be absorbed in permanent grades. Hoping I have made a fair and impetition of the property of the should be absorbed in permanent grades. Hoping I have made a fair and impetition of the property of the should be absorbed in permanent grades. Hoping I have made a fair and impetition of the property of the proper

[Continued from previous page] center, being scraped out by snow ploughs on the walks, increases the height on one and lessens on the other; when rain falls or the sun shnies the water seeks the lowest place and the walks become gutters. Center and French streets above Prospect and Harlow streets are all subject to this defect. If any one wishes to see the principle how a walk should be constructed they can see a very good one by observing the one around Elm Bank or Morse's Hill, or French street west side below Somerset street, or Prospect in front of Joe Collett's. Kenduskeag Avenue was once a mart of travel, being the only thoroughfare for the large amount of lumber manufactured by several sets of mills on Kenduskeag stream. For years a little small narrow bridge spanned French's Brook with no guards on either side, except sticks of timber laid along to keep the soil from easing off in case of heavy rains. On the opening of Valley Avenue, Kenduskeag Avenue was much neglected, but the bridge was reconstructed some what wider than the former, but left in the same unguarded manner. Any person could see a broad chance for an accident but none happened until our State muster was held a year ago last fall. The passage being too narrow, when a line was passing up and down, off went three or four carriages. The result form the inability of the street commissioner to guard against such a catastrophe was that the city paid about twenty-five hundred dollars to various individuals as damage, one man receiving seventeen hundred of this amount. Now we have a large number of bridges which are exposed to a like event, and in place of paying the amount named, suppose the commissioner had constructed a tight board fence five feet high with stone feet and iron rods with a proper cap on each side up each rise as far as any danger was aparent, and whitewashed it

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ORRESPONDENCE.

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As long ago as 1853 Dr. P. B. Mills

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As long ago at 1835 Dr. P. B. Mills and other public spirited men, seeing in the distance a large and beautiful city, formed a Park company, purchased the lots surrounding a certain square of hand at the latest and the latest and latest and latest and located exactly like Boston Common. They made arrangements with the city to receive the Center aguare as a gift on condition that the city should grade, embellish with trees and walks, cancel and preserve the same for future fracea and preserve the same for future than the latest and latest

Fars, the end iseing the Fars to 00 6 of stone or brick and to sit on a line twelve feet distant from the street line. The Fark company laid out their streets and the city ran a two rail guard around the square and set posts at the entrances and painted the rails and posts white. This was all. In due time the Park company claimed that the city should grade and laxed poople.

Now, Air. Dillor, having given, you a Now, Air. Dillor, having given, you a Now, Air. Dillor, having he was encounted that be not acceptable to the control of the control

owner may know his grade to build on. A man should be commissioner as street commissioner, who has an eye for every commissioner, who has an eye for every man's both of the commissioner who had been every man's both one, wherever his duly calls film and his men to operate. We have falled from the force of political axes to grind to meet this thing anywhere near what the majority of our have been selected from men who have great barrachitry horses and great farms; and they are such great men because they have so much beniness to carry on of their own. A commissioner should be a fairly to the city; he should have the main portion of his men and horses under his own eye (not dealed in signaled all over the city moving tools and spending have been selected from the city moving tools and spending have been selected by the should have the main portion of their time in a fairly should be the man to say come boys, instead of op boys. Whenever a street is graded, it should be cut and filled from frome to force, irrespective of buildings, existent of the strength of the strength

[Continued from previous page] pay hack-hire to the race-course, or wade in mud on a small flat lot below Shaw's s table, for all such purposes; and our splendid Park has become a nuisance and a receptacle for all manner of rubbish from door-yards and cess-pools, which is a disgrace to a well-disposed and heavily-taxed people.

Now, Mr. Editor, having given you a portion of the points where money might have been saved, allow me, as a citizen, to offer you a few suggestions. I have endeavored not to attach any man, keeping in the bounds to show causes and effects. The City Government should

never accept a street, unless ^ from sixty to eighty feet wide, with the side walks cut and filled to a grade, and iron rods put down with stone feet, or across at every point where the grade rises or falls at least six feet under ground, with the line of grade marked on the rod giving the line of the street and the top of the grade. Also a line of tree-marks should be set on the outer side of a walk, so that every lotowner may know his grade to build on. A man should be commissioned as street commissioner, who has an eye for every thing pertaining to the future out-look of every man's home, where-ever his duty calls him and his men to operate.

We have failed from the force of poliical axes to grind to meet this thing anywhere near what the majority of our good citizens desire. Our commissioners have been selected from men who have great barns, thirty horses and great farms; and they are such great men because they have so much business to carry on of their own. A commissioner should be a man who can give his time squarely and

Again after large amount movey to beautify his already beautiful front, embelished the same with costly granite border, steps and everything in keeping, an order was carried to grade Union and High streets. Any one 'familiar with this location, before it was ent down who will take a for it was cut down, who will take a view of it now, will very readly make up his mind, that, with man he was and of engineers and commissioners as we had there, it would be economy of the very best kind' put them on the relieful his term, it would be company to the very best kind' put them on the relieful his term, it would be detune from till per for life. I will be the form of the company o

ORRESPONDENCE.

An Ant Bangor.

BY JOHN MARTIN.

We will now fall back to the center of We will now fall back to the center of the city. Saying nothing about the twenty-four hundred dollar job of shifting over the stone sewer from Wood's Corner to Kenduskeag stream, we will look around Kenduskeag Bridge and the Custom House. Here we find that the custom House about 10 mt of the property of the control of t

to rebuild Kenduskeag bridge, a question came up who the man should be to su-perintend such an undertaking. Mr. Charles D. Bryant, who had superintended Charles D. Bryant, who had superintended the construction of aweuty-two miles of road in Arosatook county, seemed to be the best qualified to strike a grade in front of the Cistom House, and as skidding with the control of the Cistom House, and as skidding with the control of the Cistom House, and over the control of the Cistom House, and over the control of the Cistom House, and over the Cistom House, and the Cistom House, and

from sine to fifteen dollars. They are
now taxed thrix-two dollars no one-half
of the same and they would not not
to be graded at the same time to the
to be graded at the same time to make an
outlet for a sever on Garland street. A
Meadow Brook. The Oldown milrout
bridge lad just been removed; and a severmight have been ladd in the great already
open by the removal, and then covered
over; but the street was graded, ground
over; but the street was graded, ground
over; but the street was graded, ground
or gravel covered over; and when in this
nice condition six horses put on ploughed
lad on; men pounded them down, a cost
of gravel covered over; and when in this
nice condition six horses put on ploughed
up, a sewer lad, diff put take & leaving a
most convenient was pitched into an Alderman's but. To note this economy I
showed it to one of our councilmen. These

Stone were hasted rose the velocity of a Smooth hill to the entire repositive of a Bishop's foundry, crushed. Insuled back, Bishop's foundry, crushed. Insuled back, and the stone of the s For years a little small narrow bridge spanned French's Brook with no guards on spanned FreuerbisBrook with no gausties on tither side, except sticks of timber laid along to keep the soil from washing off in case of havy rains. On the opening was much neglected, but the bridge was reconstructed sor evehat wited than the former, but left in the same unguarded manner. Any person conduce a broad chance for an accident but none happened ago last fall. The researce being to one

chance for an accident but none happened until our State master was able at year truly when a line was passing up and down, off went three or four carriages. The result from the inability of the street commissioner to guard against such a cutastrophe was that the city pail about treating the state of the street of the street of the street, and the

and (for samme) longist to be our seasuring.

As long ago as 1855 Dr. P. D. Mills and other public spirited men, seeing in model of the public spirited men, seeing in formed a Park company, purchased the loss surrounding a certain square of land at the head of Stetson square, which was shaped and located exactly like Boston Common. They made arrangements with the city to receive the Center square as a gitt on condition that the city should grade, embellish with trees and walks, feace and preserve the same for faiture themselves by a provise that no building should be creeded around said square unbest to be two stories high most facing the Park, the end facing the Park to be of

Park, the end facing the Park to be of stone or brick and to sit on a line twelve feet distans from the street line. The Park company laid out their streets and the city ran a two rail guard around the square and set posts at the entrances and painted the rails and posts white. This was alb. In due time the Park company claimed that the city should grade and

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owner may know his grade to build on. A man should be commissioned as street commissioner, who has an eye for every thing platalings to the future out-look of every man's bome, wherever his duty that the control of t

## [Continued from previous page]

fairly to the city; he should have the main portion of his men and horses under his own eye (not detailed in squads all over the city moving tools and spending a large portion of their time in travel.) The man who has charge of this affair should be the man to say come boys, instead of go boys. Whenever a street is graded, it should be cut and filled from fence to fence, irrespective of buildings, rich or poor men; and whenever consent can be obtained, cut down inside of the fence and set on the grade, so they may not have to be done over so many different times. Our streets should first be repaired and the turnpikes on all the outer streets widened, so that teams can pass each other with safety. This being done, the balance of each year's appropriation should be absorbed in permanent grades. Hoping I have made a fair and impartial exhibit of the points I have undertaken, I remain respectfully a true friend to Bangor.



Life as it is 1875

[printed cartoon]
Jones Goes Masquerading On The Sly
[under panel at left]
Mrs. Jones goes "on a two days' visit to her
mother;" so she says.
[under center panel]
Jones is delighted. Contrives how he shall
make the most of her absence. Concludes
to go to the mask ball which is to come off
next night.
[under right panel]
And retires to rest with visions of happiness
floating through his brain.

Having Danced on the floors of many a Hall for a period of 40 years & witness scenes like the above I preserve these cut for [printed cartoon] [under left panel] He goes as Blue Beard, and attaches himself to a Roman matron, with whom he enjoys himself hugely. [under center panel] He treats her to a petite souper. Lady.--"What would your wife say if she kew where you were?" Jones.--"Pooh! she'll never know. What would your husband say?" Lady.--He? I'd just like to cat him saying anything!" [under right panel] He is permitted to accompany her home; but, previous to their arrival there, they mutually agree to unmask. Mutual astonishment ensues when Mr. and Mrs. Jones find themselves face to face! Jones, remembering the recent conversation, wisely refrains from "saying anything."

The value the exibit of real city life during the Rebellion 1861 to 1875. Mr Jones goes to bed and dreams of the Ball as seen in the back ground in the first cut. nothing is more like life itself. These features have kept our civil terms of court occupied for years in Divorces, which is the positive proof of the lack of true love and con trary which should embody the confidence of both male & female before the marriage ceremony should be invoked. [sideways at right] John Martin



I takes my little Puppy, and I travels up and down the street, I cares not a fig for any one, perchance I ever meet, I am a true and perfect Style of the year 1878 I travels on the cars and Steamboats and pick up my own mate.

[printed illustration]

#### Aug 22 1872

In rememberance of Fred Foster and John Y Ricker the above two gentlemen ascended these heights on the 23<sup>d</sup> of August 1872 & on their return gave me a full description of the wonderous view they enjoyed.

John Martin

[newspaper clipping, illustration at left] Mount Holyoke. Named in 1654 after Capt Elizur Holyoke

Perpendicular Elevation 1000 feet.

From The

"Prospect House,"

Can be seen Mountains in four States, also forty Towns—thirty-two in Mass., and eight in Conn., viz:

Mountains.

Monadnock, N. H., Green, Vt., East and West Rock, New Haven, Ct., Talcott, Avon, Ct., Greylock, Mass., Wachusett, Mass., Sugar Loaf, Mass., Norwottock, Mass., Toby, Mass., Tom, Mass., Nonotuck, Mass.

Towns.

Northampton, Haydenville, Williamsburg, Goshen, Hadley, Hatfield, Whately, South Deerfield, Greenfield, Shelbourne, Sunderland, North Hadley, North Amherst, Amherst, South Amherst, Pelham, Belchertown, Granby, South Hadley, Wilbraham, North Wilbraham, Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Wet Springfield, Agawam, Southampton, Thompsonville, Windsor, East Windsor, Enfield, Hartford, West Hartford, Suffield and Somers, Conn.

Objects of Interest.

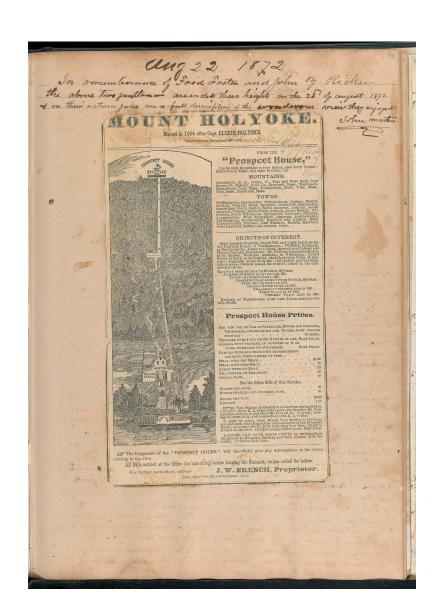
State Lunatic Hospital, Round Hill, and Clark Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Northampton; Williston Seminary, at Easthampton; Amherst College, Agricultural College and Mount Pleasant, at Amherst; Mt, Holyoke Female Seminary, at So. Hadley; Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham; United States Armory, at Springfield; Manufacturing Town of Holyoke; Ingleside; South Holyoke; Old Hadley and her beautiful streets; Ox-bow Island, Shepherd's Island in the Connecticut River.

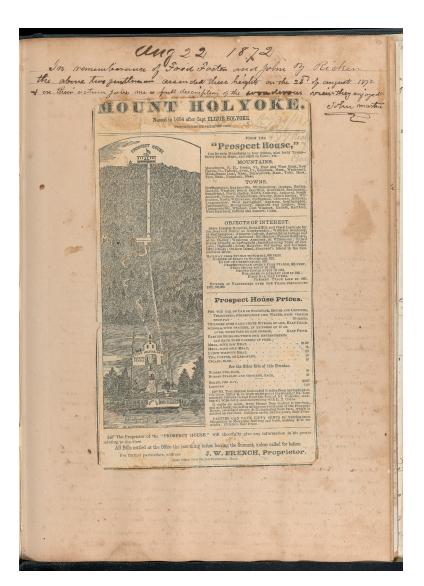
Railway from Stable to Summit, 600 Feet.

Number of Steps in Staircase, 522.

To Top of Observatory, 568.

Perpendicular Ascent from Stable, 365 Feet. [Continued on next page]





First House Built in 1821.		
Second House Built in 1851.		
Enlarged to Present Size in 1861.		
First Railway in 1854.		
Present Track Laid in 1867.		
Number of Passengers Over the Track Previous to		
1872, 300,000		
Prospect House Prices.		
For the use of Car or Staircase, House and Grounds,		
Telescopes, Observatory and Water, each visitor		
must pay 75 cents.		
Children over 4 and under 12 years of age, Half Price.		
Schools, with teacher, in number of 10 or		
over, when paid by one person, Half Price.		
Parties bringing their own refreshments		
can have them carried up free.		
Meal, with hot meat, \$1.00		
Meal, with cold meat 75		
Lunch, without meat, 50		
Tea. Coffee, or Lemonade 10		
Cigars, each 10		
See the Other Side of this Circular.		
Horses fed, each 50		
Horses stabled and groomed, each, 25		
Board, per day \$3.00		
Lodging 1.00		
Mt. Tom Station is situated 15 miles from Springfiel		

Mt. Tom Station is situated 15 miles from Springfield on the Conn. River R. R. from which point the Steamer Mt. Tom conveys visitors to and from the foot of Mt. Holyoke, making six trips daily, and connecting with R. R. trains.

It costs an adult, from Mount tom Station to the Summit and back, including all the conveniences of the Prospect House. (as stated above) \$1.75, including boat fare, which is settled on the Boat. Children under twelve years, Half Price.

Parties can save fifty cents by walking from

Steamboat to Mountain Railway and back, making 1.25 for adults. Children Half Price.

The Proprietor of the "Prospect House" will cheerfully give any information in his power relating to the view.

All Bills settled at the Office the last thing before leaving the Summit, unless called for before.

For further particulars, address J. W. French, Proprietor. Post Office Box 338 Northampton, Mass.

The Warmest Day in Banger for 33 years

THE WEATHER. The intensity of the heat during the past three days has been rarely equalled in this climate and we have no doubt these days will be remembered as

Banger July 5 1868 This being a gover of remarcable extremes of make a record of some extremes which have a covered and make a record of some extremes which have a covered and may memory so as to refresh my memory in regard which is not correct, who heat for several days the been intered and the business flast of the acty when the beddens a are state rooped y home observations flast of the city when the beddens a are state rooped y home observations of plans back on his plant achore the bocars humas our some some of lapses olifferant is allocatedly appearent. The heat restoring some and any fully of from 11 am to nearly 69 was 10th on the flast from the east of bleve very fresh and of homes 10th on the flast from the east of bleve very fresh and others, abreeze cume who from the east of bleve very fresh and others, above action the winder as stated windows of several through the part the 6th so the air was all miderus & sleep winder a goved think griebt this to the air was all miderus & sleep winder a goved think griebt the for the air was all miderus & sleep winder a goved think griebt the first are lasted windows & sleep winder a goved think griebt the box we was all miderus from the part of the flast cone my having quies the early ness of the spring and the heat of the dumming but we had no ness of the spring and the heat of the dumming but we had no ness of the spring and the heat of the summer but we had no thermometers to tell how hot it was but in Those days our trollest weather fina few days usually account in fund, the second houris of corn ferently occurred the last of fine and we cellioned come three high The 4th of July safe for to open before the puts in the but of settent the Bottom to be the settent. I remember that see Pattery his brother Dich to had com on their father place with nothing but w Shirt on each of us and the sun burnt the calus of our legs so they blistered the weather was so not that it was allerly impossible for men to wish in the middle of the day for a few days. The next excessive heat occurred in fine 1835 when afen could not be draw harrowing and planing because they would meto

The Warmest Day in Bangor for 33 years.

[newspaper clipping]

The Weather. The intensity of the heat during the past three days has been rarely equalled in this climate and we have no doubt these days will be remembered as the three hottest days of the season at least. On Friday the maximum of heat appears to have been about 95 to 97 in the shade, (in some localities only) on Saturday 101--and yesterday Sunday 103--the intense heat prevailing also throughout the day, it being almost as hot at 6 and 7 P. M. as at noon.--What it will be to-day we cannot pretend to conjecture. If the "term" continues, nothing but a democratic convention can stand it. As the politicians of that party will necessarily be obliged to stand a great amount of heat hereafter, they naturally become pretty tough customers here. When this paragraph was written, we had no advices from the convention, but suppose they find the weather not incongenial and some of the delegates may be even "balmy." We were in Boston on Friday, and found the weather no hotter there than here. It doesn't pay to run from Boston to Bangor to avoid the heat.

Bangor July 5, 1868 This being a year of remarcable extremes I make a record of some extremes which have oc cured in my memory so as to refresh my memory in regard to different periods I cut from to days Daily Whig the above memo which is not correct. The heat for several days has been intence in the business part of the city where the buildings are slate roofed & have abundance of glass but on high land where the breeze passes over some 5 degrees different is decidedly apparent. The heat yesterday

The Warmest Day in Benger for 33 years

The Weather. The intensity of the heat during the part three days has been rarely equilical in this climate and we have no doubt these days will be remembered as the three hosticat days of the same as least. On Friday the maximum of heat separate the three hosticated days of the state of the same heatilities only no. Sturring y10—and yasterday Sunday 104—the intense heat prevailing also throughout the day; the being almost as hot at 6 and 7 P. M. as at moon—What it, will be to-day we context precise to conjectors. If the "sterm" centimes, the politicism of that party will necessarily be obliged to stend a great amount of heat herefore, they naturally become prelity toogh customers here. When they are the politicism of that party will necessarily the obliged to stend a great amount of heat herefore, they naturally become prelity toogh customers here. When they are the same prelity that they are the same prelity for the preliminary of the same prelity of the same preliminary of the same prelity of the same present the same prelity of the same prelity o

Banger July 5 1868 This being a goon of remandable at toomes of make a record of some attrines which have co cured in my memory so as to repret my my monor in regard to different florieds of cut from a days I ady Thus The above memo which is not correct, who have the back and the steen memo which is not correct, who have the back days the steen mine in the business part of the acty where the backet are state roughed & home above the backet property to consider the backet property to stone of some the back for the steen to some of appearant of property to food of the act of the search for the steen the start for mandal in this city and to nearly 60 was 104 on the flat from the east of blew very fresh and changed the acrd of much from the east of blew very fresh and observed the sort come the that it cooked the whole horses so we were obliged to lower cleam the that it cooked the whole horses so we were obliged to lower cleam the that it cooked the whole horses so we were obliged to lower cleam the that it cooked the whole horses as one and the start age the 6th so the air weeks and that it cooked the washing the search of the start of the start of the soften in a wall we cannot be shown and the start of the dummm but we had no meas of the shorts and the heat of the dummm but we had no thermometers to tell horse hot to was but in those days our titlest weather for the burt of come have high The 4th of July safe for to open lays on the horton in the burt of search of us and the sun learnt the calus of come lays to they between his two hurt of search of us and the sun learnt the calus of come lays of the short on such of us and the ment that it was within nothing but they blut oned the ment him the middle of the day fine for to open lays of the short one to with ment he went ment her to middle of the day fine for ones of so.

#### [Continued from previous page]

Sunday July 5 from 11 am to nearly 6 P was 104 on the flat grounds in this city and at 10 in the evening a breeze came up from the east & blew very fresh and changed the air so much that it cooled the whole house so we were obliged to lower down the

windows & sleep under a good thick quilt this feature lasted all night and through the next day the 6th so the air was

in

entirely changed, thus for 36 years ago I lived ^ the window Dillie Snows House at Ball Hill cove my history gives the the early ness of the spring and the heat of the summer but we had no thermometers to tell how hot it was but in those days our hottest weather for a few days usually occured in June. The second hoeing of corn generally occured the last of June and we reckoned corn knee high The 4th of July safe for to ripen before the frosts in the last of September. I remember that Geo Patten & his brother Dick & I hoed corn on their fathers place with nothing but a shirt on each of us and the sun burnt the calves of our legs so they blistered the weather was so hot that it was utterly impossible for men to work in the middle of the day for a few days. The next excessive heat occured in June 1875 when oxen could not be down harrowing the plowing because they would melt therefore we had to use horses and drive very slow.

about 1845 we had estrone hot weather and the thermometer stood 98 mi the shade in the rear of the Theotogreal Deminary Bonger which was the hottest days I ever some from 1835 to this date fully 5 1868 . Baturday being the fourth these were no externation in the lety but people went out in squares to various points some on ex ourseins down Rowin others took a rock to terrorous the orem haro on the new Rail Road but very few feethe came with the City from out Sown and by this event much saffing was saved I have my garden till II o clock the son became what I always have called a southern heat and I went in to the house to read the graper laid down rolled myself and went out in the eneming and came home with my armie from Danen ports overest of which armie was a member of 47 girls chessed in white Lunday the or we all arow early and the days was clear, a light breeze from the south very dusty and the sun wohat red, a smoky real, my family consisted of myself & wife Ada & annie Junior + I have our bay who I call Ever of Isimum Staples wife name bate of betty ment to the I Office befor meeting time and come back and said she never some it so hat a fe cultain kind of heat I found on going out in the garden that it was even so Ada went to the third Forish 3 times during the day to meeting, at about 11 am I was learning our my gate when me tradentine come along and I wathed up over the hire with fain intending to return I had on a pair of furniss a shirt or white himsen fact + a thin open with strom hat, He is house leaving newly repaired the worded me hand to go wh & see it to Frest hile 3/4 of a mile I thought in wathing up that the heat was singular I looked at him and he was all wet but I was juite dry. we transled on I when I reached the Mellington house I looked at the backs of my hunds y. they looked as thoug some one had dashed water on them still I did not feel un comfortable but when I wined at his house I found I was growing wet all over my body. I dick not stop long I woked at his building went down cellan tout in his gurden of return at noon eat during theid course withe nameny I found the tooks to the head were warme but it strucks me very singular the heat was notes a heat less a cool air t a hot saw hus a cline imperceivair heart which me would not be aware of the extent untill expressed them it was like host furnace and The season provision has been

About 1845 we had extreme hot weather and the thermometers stood 98 in the shade in the rear of the Theological Seminary Bangor which was the hottest days I ever saw from 1835 to this date July 5, 1868 Saturday being the fourth there was no celebration in the City but people went out in squads to various points some on excursions down River others took a ride to Orono in the new cars on the new Rail Road but very few people came into the city from out Town and by this event much suffering was saved I hoed my garden till 11 oclock the sun became what I always have called a southern heat and I went in to the house to read the paper laid down rested myself and went out in the evening and came home with my Annie from Davenports concert of which Annie was a member of 47 girls dressed in white Sunday the 5 we all arose early and the day was clear, a light breeze from the south very dusty and the sun looked red, a smoky red my family consisted of Myself & wife Ada & annie Junior & Elmer our baby who I call Eva & Gilman Staples wife name Cate"y Catey went to the P Office before meeting time and came back and said she never saw it so hot, a peculiar kind of heat I found on going out in the garden that it was even so Ada went to the third Parish 3 times during the day to Meeting. at about 11 am I was leaning over my gate when Mr Valentine came along and I walked up over the hill with him intending to return I had on a pair of pumps a shirt & white linen pants & a thin open work straw hat. His house being newly repaired he urged me hard to go up and see it to Frent[?] hill 3/4 of a mile I thought in walking up that the heat was singular I looked at him and he was all wet but I was quite dry. we traveled on & when I reached the Willington house I looked at the back of my hands & they looked as though someone had dashed water on them still I did not feel uncomfortable but when I arived at his house I found I was growing wet all over my body. I did not stop long I looked at his building went down cellar & out in his garden & returned at noon eat dinner & laid down in the nursery I found the ticks to the bed were warm but It struck me very singular the heat was note a heat like a cool air & a hot sun but a dence imperceivable heat which one would not be aware of the extent untill exposed then it was like hot Furnace air. The season previous has been

very dirigular in its extremes The Fall of 1867 came on the 3 of movember I communeed book Rechang for mules with the one that duy it being monday and before that date I had to harry in bounding my house for to ground was closering up with frast to I could not down Banking steads closering up with frast to I could not down Banking steads of wall a continuous writer until mounty may and for 9 Luccessio weeks in Jay Fely + smarch the snow never gave a particle so that cap full of water settled through the snow and the thermomenter stood from 20 to 30 generally about 22 clays & days the snow not excessive deep and the roads for over two months looked as clean as though a fresh snow had fallon each day and for nearly fire months the bed never moved but when it went off in the spring there being no wells of travel road at one time and left the ground in the of it remained so all the spring of began to grow of the ground became dry early but it was call all along tile may light ours commenced continued daily & weekly untill about the 6th of fune no man could farm plant on som even on gracelly loan much more on bla from on some cover on practice come more in the long I died not hours. Imy gurden were dry about the 6th of may I died not done to opened to early and the oranis completed me to want a month, about the 8th of pine I completed from Doorn to speak a portion of my ground and fach bours to speak the oest. and on the 11th I planted com peas to grantes them the 13th or 14th planted best potatus occurrences to In The 18 more than 4 days I came my peas of corn up or when it laws high enough I have it by hilling it up on the 4th of July I haved my Julaters of examined my soon to see it it was a conding to the old onle three high Fourth July found it very weren at some 4 inches above my Knew & the gellow can much highen The 4th being saturday I went out sunday of found several hills a little higher than the rest + In the firezence of Ivony 16od shins my neighbour I measured stables to the tip of the leads 34 inches this ked us to Court the days and as so days makes the month of fine 11 out left 19 in fine and the 5th of fely in the morning would be but 23/a days from the time the Leed wew planted so we called it 24 days from the seed fiving a prowth of about one and a half inches a days from the time I correct the come which I shells from the cole as I planted it perfectly dry to notherny beans planted at the same time ween the best over saw my com planted at the same time above mount of manus in a woh was planted old fushion a should full of manus in a work has covered over with a rule an unch of soil then the comologic in a net covered about off a more man is or and to the water it was the forget and must believe one I have seen uniter it was the forget was O days in it that ony wood & atthis

very singular in its extremes. The Fall of 1867 came on the 3<sup>d</sup> of november I commenced book keeping for mess Wood Bishop & Co on that day it being Monday and before that date I had to hurry in banking my house for the ground was closing up with frost so I could not drive Banking steaks we had a continuous winter untill nearly may and for 9 successive weeks in Jany, Feby & March the snow never gave a particle so that cup full of water settled through the snow and the thermometer stood from 20 to 30 generally about 22 days & days the snow not excessive deep and the roads for over two months looked as clean as though a fresh snow had fallen each day and for nearly five months the bed never moved but when it went off in the spring there being no ice accrued the snow all went off to the ground in the walks & travel road at one time and left the grass green & it remained so all the spring & began to grow & the ground became dry early but it was cold all along till May light rains commenced & continued daily & weekly untill about the 6th of June no man could farm plant or sow even on gravelly loam much more on Clay loam. My garden was dry about the 6th of May I did not dare to plant so early and the rains compeled me to wait a month. About the 8th of June I employed Jim Loony to spade a portion of my ground and Jack Loony to spade the rest, and on the 11th I planted corn peas & squashes & then the 13th or 14th planted beets potatoes cucumbers &c In not more than 4 days I saw my peas & corn up & when it was high enough I hoed it by hilling it up on the 4th of July I hoed my potatoes & examined my corn to see if it was acording to the old rule Knee high Fourth July I found it very even at some 4 inches above my knee & the yellow corn much higher The 4th being saturday I went out Sunday & found several hills a little high than the rest & In the presence of Ivory Hodgkins my neighbour [Continued on next page]

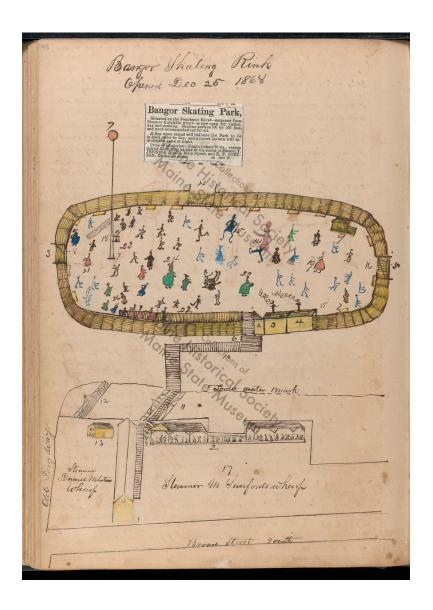
very Dingular in its extremes The Fall of 1867 came on the 3 of movember I commenced book keeping for must before Wrand Bishop T Go on that day it being monday and before that date I had to having in banking my house for the ground was that date I had to having in banking my house for the ground was classing up with frast so I could not drive Bunking Steaks we had a continuous writer untill nearly may and for 9 Luccessio weeks in Jany Fely + ornarch the snow never gave a particle so that cup full of water settled through the snow and the thermometer shood from 20 to 30 generally about 22 days & days the snow not excessive deep and the roads for over two months looked as clean as though a fresh snow had fallen each day and for nearly few months the bed never moved but when it went off in the spring these leaving no Ice accounce the sorow all went off to the ground in the walks of travel road at one time and left the gran green & it semamed so all the spring & legan to grow & the ground became dry early but it was cold all along till may light owing commenced & continued daily & weekly untill about the 6th of June no man could farm plant on some even on granelly loan much more in bla lovem . My gurden was dry about the 6th of may I did not dure to plant to early and the vains completed me to want a menth, about the 8 th of fine I employed fin Loony to space a portion of my ground and fack body to space the oast and on the 11 th I planted com peas 45 quarkes & then the 13 to or 14 th planted beets potatus ouccumbers to In not more than 4 days I saw my pear of corn up or when it law high enough I hadd it by hilling it up on the 4th of July I hard my potatues of examined my corn to see if it was a cording to the old onle Knee high Fourth July found it very ceven at some 4 miches above my knew & the gellow can much highen The 4th keing saturday I went cent Dunday of found served hills a little higher than the rest of In the presence of word Bod shins my neighbour I measured stalks to the tip of the lead, 34 inches this led us to Count the duys and as 30 days makes the month of fine 11 out left 19 in June and the 6th of fely in the morning would be but 23/a days from the time the Leed www plomted so we called it 24 days from the seed giving a growth of about one and a half inches a days from the time I droped the come which I shalls? from the cale as I planted it perfectly drug Countery leans planted at the same time were the heart over saw my com planted at the same were mount of an seem in each was planted old fushion a Sharel full of Manuse in each hile covered over with a half an anch of Sail theouther condisplat and covering about 3/4 in more Manu in organd to the winter it was the longer and mast tederes one I have seen winter it was the longer and mast tederes one I have seen winter it was the longer and mast tederes one I have seen winter it was to there was to days in it that my wood t cutting

## [Continued from previous page]

I measured stalks to the tip of the leaf 34 inches this led us to count the days and as 30 days makes the month of June 11 out left 19 in June and the 5th of July in the morning would be but 23 1/2 days from the time the seed was planted so we called it 24 days from the seed giving a growth of about one and a half inches a day from the time I droped the corn which I shelled from the cob as I planted it perfectly dry Cranberry beans planted at the same time were the best I ever saw my corn was planted old fashion a shovel full of manure in each hill covered over with a half an inch of soil then the corn droped in and covered about 3/4 inch more Now in regard to the winter it was the longest and most tedious one I have seen since about 1834 There was 10 days in it that my wood & cutting

cost me a dollar a day the wood & dollars a cord & 2 dollars for cutting + oplitting About 1805 we had the coldest day of over knew I was in Furtor & motoalfe Shop chandles Store of lived where it do now I went down about 8 a m and as usual when I struck the battlest meeting house I found my ears were in danger of freezing and also my forehead and I could find no way to provent those parts from feeling so by turning sound as any one often can by acleiving a part ex pased to the wind or current of Sharp ain I crassed central bridge & when I confect the I found I found I never had my face so could before & when I comed at the store of told for Hugh Rop om smit call of others that it was the calclest day I ever knew they loughfed of thought I was very someth out of time, said to more but at 9 oclock after I had freed my books and to them to I event out to see how cold it was it went to the hour cold it was it went to make st found a thermometrifuse with I concluded at he out of refairing followed up thanks of the heavy of the way to see the followed up thanks and the way to the the see the found one about 38 or 39 went up to found I another about the same, then I came back and saw 6. Le Hearnhin & others trying a Whint thermometer at Brad burys learner and it was 42/2 degrees below zero then Seturned to the store and reported refact I had seen y it that found to be true. This price the hattest I calculed days I sever knew in about 1850 in 3 the gear I mound where I now live I plousell the found in fort of the house fact forme I term of apple trees on about the first of may it was extremely hat & dry for the period of our general seasons I set devend choice trees ormory them a choice of the sport the front door solved I purchased of Samuel boloadown it arms on so day that the soil dreed who can ask keep down as far as the forward the soil dried the an art neap down as far as taploureant this treet of their leaved out important of blusteness from the stand of what forth other thomps in the dome come ground from they green ahead of what this should some unions. The 10 therty of from these standay I went with my wife the Acida she leave about up to the land of the land of the standard of what they should some unions. The 10 therty of from these standards I went with my wife the acida she leave about up to the land of the and was there clearing the afternoon at night I pulled up about a function was there clearing the afternoon at night I pulled up about a functional little cedeurs that preud around their log comply through them in the wasgers of brought them down to be a hedge in front of the lawn con our way down I held my unfer it was caldeninglet freeze or at least have a heavy first she posed at it of wee came hem eight proved sway commend that it was the collect might I even sum in furne I was convened that it was the collect might I even sum in furne my com was up that and I took the colors of three on one in a sole held of because after as they twould go and when I got up the next morning I former there I breed mat covered forze stiff and my gornalso but there I seemed and the come out off with whears it new

cost me a dollar day the wood 8 dollars a cord & 2 94 dollars for cutting & spliting About 1855 we had the coldest day I ever knew I was in Furber & Metcalfs ship chandler store & lived where I do now I went down about 8 a m and as usual when I struck the baptist meeting house I found my ears were in danger of freezing and also my forehead and I could find no way to prevent those parts from feeling so by turning round as any one often can by releiving part exposed to the wind on current of sharp air I crossed central bridge & when I crossed the square I found I never had my face so cold before & when I arrived at the Store I told mr Hugh Ross mr Met calf & others that it was the coldest day I ever knew & they laughfed & thought I was very much out of tune. I said no more but at 9 oclock after I had opened my books dated them &c I went out to see how cold it was & I went to Masons Corner on Maine st & found a thermometer froze up I concluded it be out of repair & I followed up Maine st to Hesseys & found one about 38 or 39 went up & found another about the same, then I came back and saw E L Hamlin & others trying a spirit thermometer at Brad burys Corner and it was 42 1/2 degrees below zero. I then returned to the Store and reported what I had seen & it was found to be true. This gives the hottest & coldest days I ever knew in about 1852 or 3 the year I moved where I now live I plowed the ground in front of the house & set some Plum & apple trees on about the first of May it was extremely hot & dry for the period of our general seasons I set several choice trees among them a choice apple oposite the front door which I purchased of Samuel C. Harlow. it came on so dry that the soil dried like an ash heap down as far as the plow went this tree and others leaved out immediately & blossomed premature & died it brot forth other things in the same way I planted Beans on the same ground and they grew ahead of what they should some inches. The 10th day of June was sunday I went with my wife & Ada she being a bake up Esex st to Alexander Haggertys and was there during the afternoon at night I pulled up about a hundred little cedars that grew around their log camps & threw them in the waggon & brought them down to set a hedge in front of the lawn on our way down I told my wife it was cold enough to freeze or at least have a heavy frost she poed at it & we came home after I hat carried the horse home I was convinced that it was the coldest night I ever saw in June My corn was up & hoed I took the cedars & threw one on each hill of beans as far as they would go and when I got up the next morning I found those I had not covered froze stiff and my corn also but them I covered I saved and the corn I cut off with shears & it grew.



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Bangor Skating Rink Opened Dec 25 1868 [Newspaper clipping] Bangor Skating Park,

Situated on the Penobscot River—entrance from Steamer Katahdin wharf—is now open for visitors

day and evening. Skating surface 700 by 200 feet, and good accommodations for all.

A flag when raised will indicate the Park to be in good order by day, and a raised lantern will indicate the same at night.

Price of admission—Single tickets 10 cts, season tickets \$2.00 may be had at the stores of Messrs T. Jenness & Son, Main Street, and E. F. Stetson, Exchange street. sn dec 28

[illustration]

Low water mark
[sideways at left] Old Ferry Way
Steamer
Daniel Websters Steamer M. Sanfords wharf
Wharf

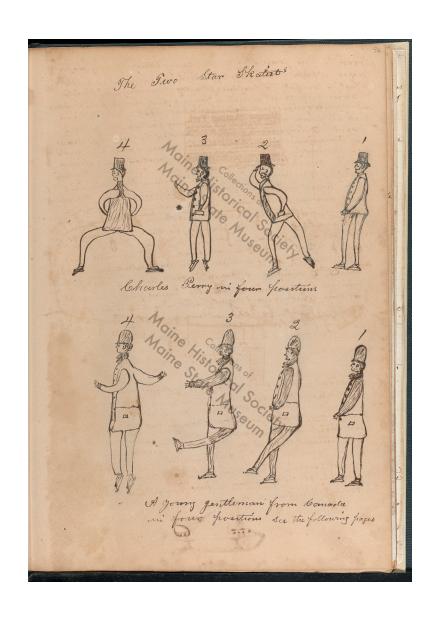
Broad Street south



4 3 2 1
[illustrations]
Charles Perry in four positions

4 3 2 1 [illustrations]

A young gentleman from Canada in four positions. See the following pages



Treor to this year 1868 like every thing of any makor tunce which Bunger citizens become interested in and What is termed the fashion of the day Examing that bouton 4 new york and which is formed and drewn from Trotteres magasferies and Rictorical Papers, Shating at this period took its place and our will like any fashim at a cortain point destroys itself This happened in the fore vious draw from Momen and girls in their proper sphere adornand constitute the leading feature of any social and indoor gathering which constitutes our general ammements, but when they take out of door and out of place positions they contaminate and disjust + destry all such institutions, before Horse saces become paramount all the children had shater of various fullers for Habiday Jeresents, the Style finish x east increase till girlsy women began to shate evenings very soon day times this become so elegant that it brought out the anul Shutes some ladies had silver mounted ones with profished steel numers others had silver ankle suffers thus ext costing 25 dollars, it the date of the opening every blood were Store window was literally examed full of various patterns and a card load filed in a stuck on the Countin The Boys had various patterns running from the old Club Shale Price 15 dollars The above Shate both ends were very similar almost pickel no strups, no holes, but fastened between the sole and upper beather with a seriew The best States had sewed toped sole shoes much fireing dollars fitted to the foot exact and laced tight so no yelay or live leather was apparent and amfined the foot so closely that circulation of blood stoped and the fruit of not vileared in a little while would greeze. The sink shute Straped were medium qualities 250 7 300 chellan I juve below an author of Cannie Miratin Shatesperi 1868

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Prior to this year 1868 like everything of any impor tance which Bangor citizens became interested in and what is termed the fashion of the day learning that Boston & new york and which is formed and drawn from Pictures in magazines and Pictorial Papers, Skating at this period took its place and run util like any fashion at a certain point destroys itself This happened in the previous draw ing Women and girls in their proper sphere adorn and consti tute the leading feature of any social and indoor gathering which constitutes our general amusement, but when they take out of door and out of place positions they contaminate and disgust & destroy all such institutions. before Horse races became paramount all the children had skates of various patterns for Holiday presents, the Style finish & cast increased till girls & women began to skate evenings very soon day times this became so elegant that it brought out the Most Skates some ladies had silver mounted ones with polished steel runners others had silver ankle supports thus [illustration] costing 25 dollars. At the date of the opening every Hard

ware Store window was literally cramed full of various patterns and a cart load piled in a stack on the counter. The Boys had various patterns running from the old fashion the club skate

# [Illustration] Club skate Price 15 dollars

The above skate both ends were very similar almost picked no straps, no holes, but fastened between the sole and upper leather with a screw The best skaters had sewed taped sole shoes mad price 7 dollars fitted to the foot exact and laced tight so no play or luce leather was apparent and confined the foot so closely that circulation of blood stoped and the foot if not released in a little while would freeze. The Girls skates straped were medium qualities 250 & 300 dollars I give below an outline of Annie Martin Skates in 1868.

[illustration]

mod " Bouss to hold the leather over the word attached & buch to on the mod " Scatter to confine the heel with strug attached & buch to on the approach side mo 4 the large brack to enter the center of heel of the boot a hale bored with a grantlet.

mod the shate chorn About 1866 Old mon and women went buch to their sha ting days and strapped on the Ekate and omingled with the around who gathered on the verier streamy Sonds, Implanes Dunning owned a mammoth huy Ban Extented mean the Bonger House which was layong ville and in the coldest weather he flowed the floor omade a rink and admitted pupils at 10 cents a skate, this drew the fashionables together and in 1868 Am Charles Leny with a few friends collected a sulismption 5 dollars each to build a sinh on the Tenobscut River and raised five hundred Dallous giving membership to euch subscriber With this fund they built a rough board force & feet high in an oblong form 1000 feet long and 600 feet wide, made drive gates at each and and each side in the center to have out the snow, built 2 houses one for gents one for ladis laid floors without of had a stone and scat in each to warm feet in Shotes Te built a flat form at the left for spectators built am a water closet in the south and raised a very Randsome pole placing a sound lamp or globe containing a lamp on the top Einspended the amoricin flag and placed a monstrous Rail Roud Engine head light on the lower hast of the hole so as to light a great portion of the sink The sounder was very cold and it snowed every four clay clearing the enter word could could to meet with this much up and employed of every for with the sound to be found of horse with some of he saw with some of the same that the second free of 10 cents each and the such such order and thousat the head had last from 50 to a freenew dollars a freeze losted and then closed to and it died and shates fell to so per cent with no sale Shocks of shorts were The powers stock in a hard wase store in less than two years, While the Kink was in success mainy of the Star Skaters were sent for all over the country a young man was invited from Canada The come of remound here several weeks This drews

no 1 the Posts to sustain the wood on the runners

no 2 Brass to hold the leather over the wood

no 3 Leather to confine the heel with strap attached & buckle on the opposite side

no 4 the large brad to enter the center of heel of the boot a hold bored with a gimblet

no 5 the skate Iron.

About 1866 Old men and women went back to their ska ting days and strapped on the skates and mingled with the crowds who gathered on the river stream & Ponds. Mr James Dunning owned a mammoth hay Barn situated near the Bangor House which was laying idle and in the coldest weather he flowed the floor & made a rink and admitted pupils at 10 cents a skate. this drew the fashionables together and in 1868 mr Charles Perry with a few friends collected a subscription of 5 dollars each to build a rink on the Penobscot River and raised five hundred Dollars giving membership to each subscriber With this fund they built a rough board fence 8 feet high in an oblong form 1000 feet long and 600 feet wide, made drive gates at each end and each side in the centers to haul out the snow, built 2 houses one for gents one for ladies laid floors in them & had a stove and seats in each to warm put on skates &c built a flatform at the left for spectators built an a water closet in the south end raised a very handsome pole placing a round lamp or globe containing a lamp on the top Suspended the american flag and placed a Monstrous Rail Road Engine head light on the lower part of the pole so as to light a great portion of the rink. The winter was very cold and it snowed every few days during the winter but, They to meet with this mishap and employed spans of horses with snow & ice scrapers & kept it clear utill the admission fee of 10 cents each and the Stocks subscribed and those at the head had lost from 50 to a hundred dollars a piece lasted and then closed it and it died and skates fell to 50 per cent with no sale stocks of skates were the poorest stock in a hard ware store in less than two years. Whiles the Rink was in success many of the Star Skaters were sent for all over the country a young man was invited from Canada & he came & remained here several weeks. This drew

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Esoroces to see him perform I look my wife funish to my dealing Elmer down to see and the bys them a short mor Sen had printed of one some distance up the Kemlushey and acquired what onight be termed from crowns they were neither beautiful non-secretiful best Comic and swentersome, I gui on a former haps so positions fort thate at seems second or no 2 speed and esthoutine It a which on the too point of the chate when ended it resembled the top in a Efficient of the top in a speed semilar to a waity reverse cut his mame and similar circles,

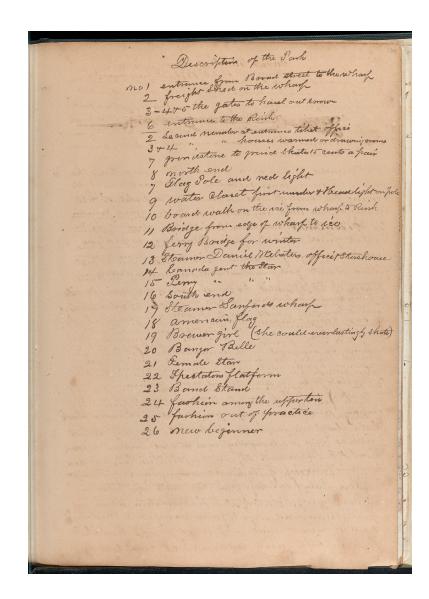
The Canada fent was a miracle When we entered the I saw a dence crowd at the south and and shortly a more for the north-end the canada gent making distance two feet to one mor lery a long distance leanuala shooting him self a head to to 15 feet on one foot and then the other apparent by without but very little effort. After he had distanced the Crowd sufficient he would shate a circle of sur 20 feet across on one food then shoot a head as described, The Band Maying at the flag Jule on his arrival a very was formed by Policeman food midewighlin and leananda Wattgal a circle is Someone times in position mod shated a large corde bush would distanced ahead to get speed placed both feet sis sporite and made a perfect circle then Whisled on tip too on one foot round and round after which he danced a smart Palha in position no it The Strength in his limbs was the most vem arcable feet of the kind I ever witnessed, his dross was a canada round top fir cup a heavy muffler a canada but of gray a pair of blub shates and a pair of club share Om Terry suit a lith fine hat a blue black Reaver monkey Cout a pair of club shots a fear of aluk shoes, During this Rink herformouse among the Etar Shater were mr Stockwell between 60 470 gears ald susan stockwell his neice miss Leach from Brewen, some two or three other names not known to me,

crowds to see him perform I took my wife junior & my darling Elmer down to see and the boys to have a skate. mr Perry had practised alone some distance up the Kenduskeag and acquired what might be termed jim cranks they were neither beautiful nor scientific but comic and soon tiresome. I give on a former page 4 positions first skate at ease, Second or No 2 Speed and extra time 4 a whirl on the toe point of the skate when enacted it resembled the top in a Spin round 4 a spread similar to a waltz reverse cut his name and similar circles.

The Canada gent was a miracle. When we entered the rink I saw a dence crowd at the south end and shortly a move for the north end the canada gent making distance two feet to one mr Perry a long distance Canada shooting him self ahead 10 to 15 feet on one foot and then the other apparent ly without but very little effort. After he had distanced the crowd sufficient he would skate a circle of say 20 feet across on one foot then shoot a head as described, The Band Playing at the flag pole on his arival a ring was formed by Policeman Fred McLaughlin and Canada Waltzed a circled several times in position no 2 skated a large circle back wards distanced ahead to get speed placed both feet [illustration] oposite and made a perfect circle then whirled on tip toe on one foot round and round after which he danced a smart Polka in position no 4. The strength in his limbs was the most rem arcable feat of the kind I ever witnessed, his dress was a canada round top fir cap a heavy muffler a canada suit of gray a pair of Club skates and a pair of club shoes Mr Perrys suit a silk firr hat a blue black Beaver monkey coat a pair of club skates a pair of club shoes. During this Rink performance among the Star Skaters were mr Stockwell between 60 & 70 years old Susan Stockwell his neice miss Leach from Brewer, some two or three others names not known to me.

# Description of the Park

- no 1 entrance from Broad street to the wharf
  - 2 freight Shed on the wharf
  - 3-4 & 5 the gates to haul out snow
  - 6 entrance to the Rink
  - 2 Second number at entrance ticket office
  - 3 & 4 Second number houses warmed or drawing rooms
  - 7 grindstone to grind skates 15 cents a pair
  - 8 north end
  - 9 water closet first number & Head light on pole
  - 10 board walk on the ice from wharf to Rink
  - 11 Bridge from edge of wharf to ice
  - 12 ferry Bridge for winter
  - 13 Steamer Daniel Websters office & storehouse
  - 14 Canada gent the Star
  - 15 Perry
  - 16 South end
  - 17 Steamer Sanfords wharf
  - 18 American flag
  - 19 Brewer girl (she could everlastingly skate)
  - 20 Bangor Belle
  - 21 Female Star
  - 22 Spectators flatform
  - 23 Band Stand
  - 24 fashion among the upper ton
  - 25 fashion out of practice
  - 26 new beginner



Turior Martino Springfield Rifle Burger Dec 23: 1871 with fixed bayonet, Turning the last of Movember and the first of Dec 1871 Many of the boys in the select School and a few in the gramman had from time to line drilled withe school gurds and at various places as a recreation and a company of more matured going min having formed a State Company named fameson Guards in henor of the splendid boln primeson who was the first boln to leave this leity forthe front in 1861 as commander of our galunt second maine Regiment and who last this life in the onset of the Rebelion, The gounger boys became so inspired by the fermeous drillfit being ac knowled by our best military men in various parts of the State to be the best drilled and Burner bempany of the state) that they made a more to form a laclet Company, unet a meeting was author in Lewis Blook main Street in the upper Call, The meeting was a Success and a company was started and in a week about 46 members signed the constitution, my son Juneir heaving of their proceedings was very carnest to join them I always from my youth up according military myself, believing it to be a recreation which ins pires men and boys to form beneficial motions and a smart and expert or frought habits both in labor and address, I at once told my

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Junior Martin's Springfield Rifle Bangor Dec 23 1871 with fixed bayonet, [illustration]

During the last of November and the first of Dec 1871 Many of the boys in the select School and a few in the grammar had from time to time drilled in the school yards and at various places as a recreation and a company of more Matured young men having formed a State company named Jameson's Guards in honor of the splendid Coln Jameson who was the first Coln to leave this City for the front in 1861 as commander of our galant second Marine Regiment and who lost his life in the onset of the Rebelion. The younger boys became so inspired by the Jameson drill (it being ac knowled by our best Military Men in various parts of the State to be the best drilled and Banner Company of the state) that they made a move to form a Cadet Company, and a meeting was called in Lewis Block Main Street in the upper Hall. The meeting was a success and a company was started and in a week about 46 members signed the constitution, My son Junior hearing of their proceedings was very earnest to join them (always from my youth up adoreing Military myself, beleiving it to be a recreation which ins pires men and boys to form beneficial motions and a smart and expert or prompt habits both in labor and address, I at once told my

Son that if they would admit a boy so young and small as he was he should join and I would go with him and intercede for his admission. About the Chief meeting of the Company on thursday evening December 1871 I went to Lewis Hall with him about "8 oclock. we found a smull grotion of the co drilling and the closes closed, as soon as an interval came we were admitted by going Falletto and we were admitted by going Falletto and we found about 20 of the oldest a large no of Bogo calcotal and about 20 of the oldest chilling smeathy, very soon deit fames Dean the best drill master in the State a boson friend of Renaldo B Massin in the old Light Infranty days a blessed soldier through the whole Rebellion a long and admired acquaintance of mine) intend the Hall and drilled the portion of the less then organized after which I introduced funcio to him and made known his wishes and wheat him to introduce him to the leaplain ( Coult Hourthan a young somen say 18 years ver whose havents vesile on State Street ; Diget Dean from our du associations in our assemly, at once mude funius with known to least toathen and introduced least Heather to me and introduced prenen to him giving his ago to and wished the least to propose him to the lea the next meeting but the leaft Knowing me through the Dancing Jours falks and his introduce tion through Liest Dean. he least Hathon balled his Co in line formed themein two lines to vote and 23 the whole brumber of the co present fellin and voted junior a unanimous Note, and when the least counted the votes being round balls and declaretthe vote confuny clasped their hands in soled and hearty welcome, pinion after being declared by the Confluin a memer of the company wither up tothe table and segried his name to the Constitution and You'd the Freasurer fifty cents which is the amount to be fraid every month, The State furnishing their arms and drill lythe co to made infamely in morembega Heall and a subscription to purchase Their Uniforms This was the secund line that ever funior signed his mane to any document one being to a receipt for the maternet Insurance to in fully

son that if they would admit a boy so young and small as he was he should join and I would go with him and intercede for his admission. About the third meeting of the Company on Thursday evening December the 1871 I went to Lewis Hall with him about 8 oclock. we found a small portion of the co drilling and the doors closed. as soon as an interval came we were admitted by young Follett and we found a large no of Boys collected and about 20 of the oldest drilling smartly. very soon Lieut James Dean the best drill master in the State a bosom friend of Rinaldo B Wiggin in the old Light Infranty days a blessed soldier through the whole Rebellion a long and admired acquaintance of mine) entered the Hall and drilled the portion of the Co then organized after which I introduced junior to him and made known his wishes and asked him to introduce him to the Captain (Capt Harthorn a young man say 18 years old whose parents reside on State Street) Lieut Dean from our old associations in our assemly, at once made junior wishes known to Capt Hathorn and introduced Capt Hathorn to me and I introduced junior to him giving his age &c and wished the capt to propose him to the Co the next meeting but the Capt knowing me through the Dancing young folks and his introduc tion through Lieut Dean, he Capt Hathorn called his Co in line formed them in two lines to vote and 23 the whole number of the co present fell in and voted junior a unanimous vote and when the Capt counted the votes (being round balls and declared the vote company clapped their hands in solid and hearty welcome, Junior after being declared by the Captain a member of the company walked up to the table and signed his name to the constitution and paid the Treasurer fifty cents which is the amount to be paid every month. the State furnished their arms and drill by the co to made in january in norombega Hall and a subscription to purchase their uniforms. This was the second time that ever junior signed his name to any document one being to a receipt for the National Insurance Co in July

Coust. It this writing Dec 23 1871 he has drille four evening and one afternoon and has becomed as fast as those of his age and likes to drill very much, The guns furnished are very much too large for them at present but do very well to Will with on the provious frage I have made em outline of Junios Jun which he brought home gesteroly to keep hill mindly eve. Junear ashed me to draw his gun and we first weighed it with a common paint steelyands and it weighs 12 lbs It measures from the end of the burnel to end of the Stock 4 feet 8 inches measures with bayonet fixed 6 feet 2/ prinches measures between the strup loops 1 ft to inclus the girth at the figures designated over the gun on the firevers page dirth at mo 1 - 9 inches Length of the Barrel 3 Seet 41/2 inches Length of stock from end of but to mos = 1 ft 1 inch bight from end of stock to mo 4-1 ft findles no 8-9 4 11 are the bands no 6 the end of the rum rod nos the Small sight mo 4 the Could sight the Strup to learn the gun on your back no 3 47 the loops to hold the Strup to learn the gun on your back The gun had a private mark winder no 2 on the left side VP lectured the frammer was engraved on the protein left white bestind the frammer was engraved on the protein left white beeing the face of the book 1861, in front of the look on the beauty frammer (the words thus) springfield and onthe layers was engraved U.S. This was the fatter of gun But the seemed Manie Regiment Started out in the first of may with in 1861 been the the way north Regi ment behind the Massechusetto Regiment that met the encounter of paving stones in Baltomon on their way to defend the Recipital at Washington and in all fire Cability this geen was used in the Bull Run fight by Some of our Bunger Bays as the gens never processed through bolm Daniel White an Dead fames Dean for the leadets Tumor was the 41 member his gun case was no 41 mi the armong his name 41 on the roll,

last. At this writing Dec 23 1871 he has drille four evenings and one afternoon and has learned as fast as those of his age and likes to drill very much. The guns furnished are very much too large for them at present but do very well to drill with. On the previous page I have made an outline of juniors gun which he brought home yesterday to keep till Monday eve.

Description of Gun

Junior asked me to draw his gun and we first weighed

it with a common pair  $^{\land}$  Steelyards and it weighs 12 lbs It Measures from the end of the barrel to end of the stock 4 feet 8 inches measures with bayonet fixed 6 feet 2 1/4 inches measures between the strap loops 1 ft 10 inches the girth at the figures designated over the gun on the previous page Girth at no 1 – 9 inches

for the Cadets

Length of the Barrel 3 feet 4 1/2 inches
Length of stock from end of but to no 3 = 1 ft 1 inch
Sight from end of stock to no 4 - 1 ft 7 inches
no 8-9 & 11 are the bands
no 6 the end of the ram rod
no 5 the Small sight
no 4 the double sight
no 3 & 7 the loops to hold the strap to carry the gun on your back
The gun had a private mark under no 2 on the left side VP
behind the hammer was engraved on the portion left white
being the face of the lock 1861, in front of the lock on the
same pannel (the words thus)
U. S.) and on the

bayont was engraved U. S. (This was the pattern of gun that the second Marine Regiment started out in the first of may with in 1861 being the very next Regiment behind the Massachusetts Regiment that met the encounter of paving stones in Baltimore on their way to defend the Capital at Washington and in all probability this gun was used in the Bull Run fight by some of our Bangor Boys as the guns were procured

Springfield)

Junior was the 41 member his gun case was no 41 in the armory his name 41 in the roll.

through Coln Daniel White an Lieut James Dean

After the Company had drilled a short time the following motice came out in the Banger Daily Whig showing their progres cenel a list of Officers, Lecuis Hall not being Safe to drill in double quick the formeson becards give the log quarters and chill finvile ages in their Houll situated nearly opasite their first quarters\_ BANGOR DECEMBER 21, 1871. Juniors Drill dress, Tuneer going to drile with Blue black Beau "Cout, mouse colored, fremt, short cout y thin Tunior with his cuttention, order arms, Short Jacket yound

After the Company had drilled a short time the following notice came out in the Bangor Daily Whig showing their progres and a list of Officers. Lewis Hall not being safe to drill in double quick the Jameson Guards gave the Co quarters and drill priviledges in their Hall situated nearly oposite their first quarters – [clipping at center] Bangor December 21, 1871. Bangor Cadets. This juvenile military company at present contains 54 members, and more are expected to join soon. General D. White has obtained arms for them, and they now drill four times a week in the armory of the Jameson Guards. The Cadets are officered as follows: Captain, G. W. Harthorn; First Lieut., N. A. Eddy; Second Lieut., P. D. Harthorn; Sergeants, V. B. Cushing, C. A. Burrill, A. Blakeley, J. W. Tebbetts and George Jackson; Corporals, J. F. Spofford, H. Merrill, A. F Eldridge, C. Sewall, C. F. Sweet, E. R. Neally, J. A. Clark and E. Wood.

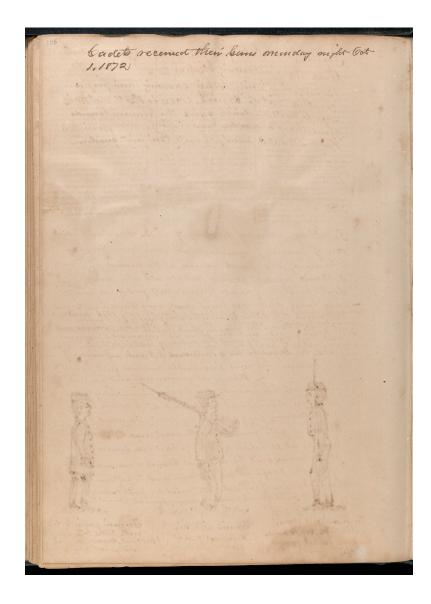
[sideways at right]

--The Bangor Cadets have received rolls, etc., from the State, and will soon be organized under the act passed by the last Legis lature. They intend, if proper recruits can be found in sufficient numbers, to increase the company to seventy-five or more mem bers.

April 20, 1872

Junior was 14 years old the 21st day of July 1871 and he was 14 years months days old when he commenced his social life and also when the commenced to perform business which occured in July last in the national Insurance office in which he stayed his school vacation of 8 weeks -- ---
[three illustrations]

Junior Drill Dress, Junior with his Junior going to drill attention, order arms, dress coat gun at with Blue black Beaver short jacket & round right shoulder (over coat, mouse colored pants, short coat & thin Boots.



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Cadets received their guns monday night Oct 1, 1872

DEAD. Frank Thoms, the serious fracture of whose skull early Friday evening, we recorded in our last issue, lingered along n an unconscious condition until 3 o'clock attacker reciting.

asset, and the usual exercises of the day ere dispensed with.

The funeral services were held at St. blu's Episcopal church, on Sunday after-tion at 2½ o'clock. His schoolmates of th sexes were present, and occupied the

FRANK TROMS, the roning son of B. N.
Thoms, esq., who was so badly lajured by
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The state of the state of the state of the coasting
on More's hill, Friday evening, breathed his
was insensible from the wound in his head,
with blood from internal hemorrhage, and
with blood from internal hemorrhage, and
struggies for breath were very painful to
with the state of the state of the relief. His
witness until death came to his relief. His
witness until death came to his relief. His
witness until death came to his relief.
His articular and the state of the relief
witness and companions, who were deeply affected
by his sudden removal from among them.—
The announcement of his death in the

To Day bunday farming 7 1872 Herbert Guland one of Juniors playments came to our house for penior to be onle of dix penil bourses at the Junoral of Fourth S. Thoms aged 13 years of month old who came to his douth by slicing clown mores hill friday eve furning 5th on a hand bled nee bunt and run directly in to going M Gregoro two horse team who was pensing up Kantow it at 6 actual in the evening and Frank struck his temple and left check against the more of the bled with such force as to brake his shell and let out a portion of his brains, he was insensable and was first camed in f m Dechap store Doct surger was sent for and dreered up his wounds and he was immediably taken home on Levision at and deed at 3 oclock saturday next morning fung 6 1872 To day during the wind has blown a gale from the north west and the mercuy Estands at 20 below zero at /2 part one service was held at the house of at the apriscopal Church of punior with a frice of black crape on his left arm and the following bops who were Founds Thornates all acted as paul bearing amid his body in the church of in the receiving home at mount hope This number of Paul beavers were the Smallest & goingest that have get undortook to carry a

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account from the Bangor Journal [left column]

Dead. Frank Thoms, the serious fracture of whose skull early Friday evening, we recorded in our last issue, lingered along in an unconscious condition until 3 o'clock Saturday morning, when he breathed his last. He was a member of the Select School and a deep gloom settled down upon his schoolmates when the assembled at the hour of opening. Mr. Pease referred to the sad bereavement in touching terms. Nearly all the scholars were in tears, showhow keenly they felt the loss of their beloved school-fellow. The school was dismissed and the usual exefcises of the day were dispensed with.

The funeral services were held at St. John's Episcopal church on Sunday afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock. His schoolmates of both sexes were present and occupied the body of the church.

"They gathered to their place of prayer, With slow and measured tread: Their ranks all full, their mates all there. But the soul of one had fled."

As the bell ceased its solemn tolling, the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Charles W. Hayes of Portland, arrayed in the surplice, procoeded from the chancel down the broad isle, and met the remains of poor Frank at the vestibule. They were contained in a beautiful casket in which rested beautiful wreaths of evergreen and flowers. They [center column]

were borne up the aisle by six of his schoolfellows and playmates, with crape on their left arm, the clergyman leading the way, reciting portions of the Episcopal burial service-

"I am the resurrection and the life; he that beieveth in me though he be dead, yet shall he live again."

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth."

The remains were followed by the agonized father, the heart-broken mother, and

Occount from the Bunger fournal Dead. Frank Thoms, the serious frac were borne up the ais

Deab. Frank Thoms, the serious fraiser of whose skull early Fiding verning, we recorded in our last issue, lingered along in an unconscious condition until 3 o'desk Saturday morring, when he breathed his list. He was a member of the Select School and a deep gloom settled down upon his schoolantes when they assembled at the hour of opening. Mr. Pense referred to the soil of the soil of the serious control of the how keenly they felt the loss of thick how were dispensed with.

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know that my Redeemer liveth, and that h know that my Redeemer liveth, and that h il stand at the latter day upon the earth." The remains were followed by the ago ed father, the heart-broken mother, an er afflicted relatives. When the burie wice was ended, the little bearers agai

account from the Whi

PRINKS TROUS, the years of Jb. N. Thoms, ear, who was so hely lighest by Thoms, ear, who was so hely lighest by Thoms, ear, who was so hely lighest by The the property of the

To Day Sunday January 7 1872 Herbert Gurland one of Junios playmates came to our house for penior to be one of six freue bours at the funeral of Fourth I. Thems aged 13 Jeans of month old who came to his douth by slicing clown mores hill friday eve James the on a hand bled once bunt and own directly in to going Melsregers two horse team who was pursing up Kearlow st at 6 aclock in the evening and Frank struck his temple and left check against the more of the sled with such force as to brake his shall cond let out a portion of his brains, he was insensible and was first camed m of m Dickey Store Doct saugen was sent for and dressed up his wounds and he was emmedially taken home on Levision at and deed at 3 oclock saturdy next morning fuy 6 1872 To day sundry the wind has blown a gale from the north west and the moreny Stands at 20 below zero at /2 part one service was held at the house of at the apiscopal Church of Junior with a frice of black crape on his left arm and the following boys who were founds floymates all acled as furelleones y carried his body in the church of in the receiving home at mount tack This number of Paul bearers were the Smallest & goingest that have get undertook to carry a

[Continued from previous page] other afflicted relatives. When the burial service was ended, the little bearers again came forward, took up their precious load and bore it down the aisle, amidst the gushing tears and audible sobs of all their schoolmates. For a moment the bright rays of a descending sun flashed on the silver ornaments on the casket lid, the hearse door closed, and all that remained of little Frank was shut out of their view forever.

--Between five and six o'clock Saturday afternoon, Marshal Bolton and Deputy Weymouth, made a raid on the premises of P. Akerman, on wood market, Hammond St., and seized therefrom, one gallon of whiskey, one barrel of ale, and one keg of lager.

[right column]

Account from the Whig Frank Thoms, the young son of B. N. Thoms, esq., who was so badly injured by running against a horse-sled while coasting on More's hill, Friday evening, breathed his last about 3 o'clock Saturday morning. He was insensible from the wound in his head, until the end, but his lungs gradually filled with blood from internal hemorrhage, and his struggles for breath were very painful to witness until death came to his relief. His funeral took place at St. John's Episcopal church yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a great number of his young friends and companions, who were deeply affected by his sudden removal from among them.--The announcement of his death in the school he attended, by Mr Pease, was a sad scene, there not being a dry eye among the scholars, and the school was dismissed for the day out of respect for his memory.

Frank would have been fourtevn years old in March, and was a bright intelligent lad .--He was employed as carrier-boy for the Commercial, and that paper says he had on the day previous to his death purchased an alarm clock, which he set only a few minutes before he met with the accident telling the family

account from the Bunger fournal

DEAD. Frank Thoma, the serious frac-ture of whose skull early Friday evenling, there of whose skull early Friday evenling, left arm, the desgyman leading the way, in an unconnectous could liou and 18 of check recting protions of the Episcoyal burnal.

issed, and the usual exefcises of the day ere dispensed with.

The funeral services were held at St. ohn's Episcopal church, on Sunday after-om at 24 o'clock. His schoolmates of oth sexes were present, and occupied the

Practic Troots, the young son of the Name Troots, the young son of the Name Troots, which was so badly injured by running against a horse-sted while coasting the state of the Name Troots and companion, who were deeply affected by his sadden removal from among them. The announcement of his death in the school he attended, by Mr. Pease, was a said scone, there not being a dry or among the scone, there not being a dry or among the scone, there not being a dry or among the

mercial, and that paper says he had on the day previous to his death purchased an airam clock, which he set only a few minutes before he met with the accident, telling the family they would never have to call him again in the morning—a prophetic saying that no one dreamed would be realized in so sad a man-

To Day Sunday January 7 1872 Herbert Guland one of Junion playmates came to our house for funion to be one of six perul becomes at the funeral of Founds S. Them's aged 13 Jeans of month old who came to his douth by Sticking clown morres hill friday eve farming 5th on a hand bleet once bunt and run directly in to young M Gregoro two horse team who was pensing up Kantow it at 6 actual in the evening and Frank struck his temple and left check against the more of the black with such force as to brake his shall and let out a portion of his brains, he was insensible and was first carried on of m Dechy store Doct sougen was sent for and dressed up his wounds and he was emmedially taken home on Levision at and deed at 3 oclock saturday next morning fung 6 1872 To day during the wind has blown a gale from the north west and the mercuy Stands at 20 below zero at /2 part one service was held at the house + at the apiscopal Church & punior with a fisce of black crape on his left arm and the following boys who were Founds Thoymats all acted as paul bearing ramed his body in the church of in the receiving house at mount looke were the Smallest & goingest that have get undertook to carry a

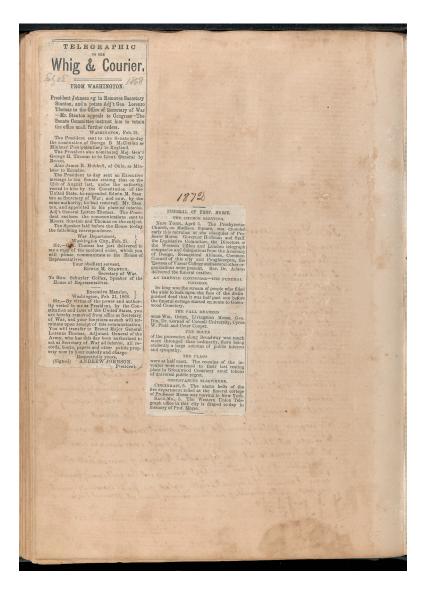
#### [Continued from previous page]

they would never have to call him again in the morning--a prophetic saying that no one dreamed would be realized in so sad a man-

To Day Sunday January 7, 1872 Herbert Garland one of Juniors playmates came to our house for Junior to be one of six paul bearers at the funeral of Frank S. Thoms aged 13 years 9 month old who came to his death by sliding down Morses hill friday eve January 5th on a hand sled nee bunt and run directly in to young M<sup>c</sup>Gregors two horse team who was passing up Harlow st at 6 oclock in the evening and Frank struck his temple and left cheek against the nose of the sled with such force as to brake his skull and let out a portion of his brains. he was insensible and was first carried m J M Dickeys Store Doct Sanger was sent for and dressed up his wounds and he immediately taken home on Division st and died at 8 o clock Saturdy next morning Jany 6 1872 To day Sunday the wind has blown a gale from the north west and the mercury stands at 20 below zero at 1/2 past one service was held at the house & at the Episcopal Church & Junior with a piece of black crape on his left arm and the following boys who were Franks playmates all acted as paul bearers & carried his body in the church & in the receiving house at Mount Hope.

This number of Paul bearers were the smallest & youngest that have yet undertook to carry a corpse in this city

[sideways at left] Junior Martin Herbert Garland Fred Dickey Willie Huchinson Clarence Stetson Charles Libbey



107 Telegraphic To The Whig & Courier Feb 22 1868 From Washington.

President Johnson ag in Removes Secretary Stanton, and a points Adj't Gen. Lorenzo Thomas to the Office of Secretary of War --Mr Stanton appeals to Congress--The Senate Committee instruct him to retain the office until further orders.

Washington, FEB. 21.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of George B. McClellan as Minister Plenipotentiary to England.

The President also nominated Maj. Gen'l George H. Thomas to be Lieut. General by Brevet.

Also James R. Hubbell, of Ohio, as Minister to Ecuador.

The President to-day sent an Executive message to the Senate stating that on the 12th of August last, under the authority vested in him by the Constitution of the United State. he suspended Edwin M. Stanton, and appointed in his place *ad interim*, Adj't General Lorenzo Thomas. The President encloses the communications sent to Messrs. Stanton and Thomas on the subject

The Speaker laid before the House to-day the following correspondence.

War Department,

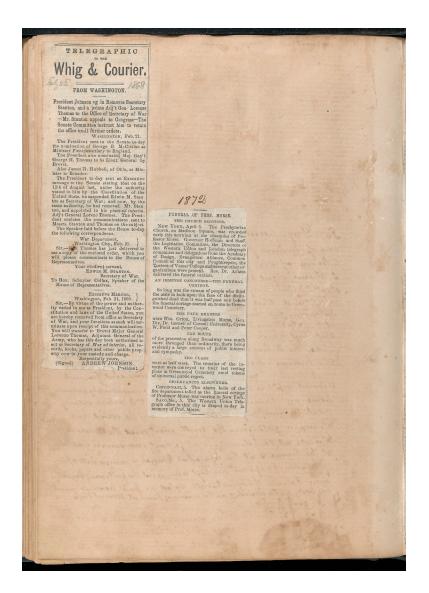
Washington City, Feb 21

Sir,—Gen. Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,
Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War,
To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

Executive Mansion. } Washington, Feb. 21, 1868.}

Sir,—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you



[Continued from previous page] are hereby removed from the office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Andrew Johnson,
President.

[right column] 1872

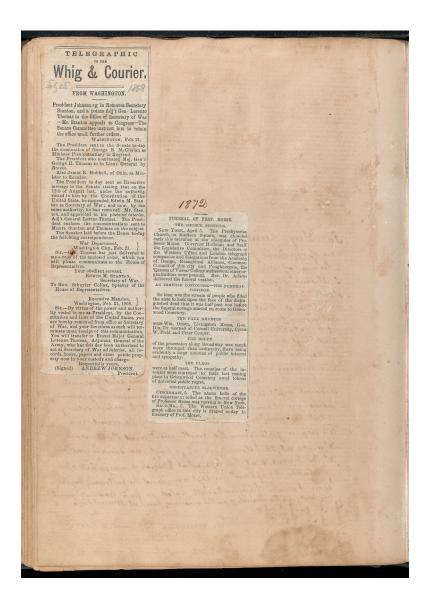
Funeral Of Prof. Morse.

The Church Services.

New York, April 5. The Presbyterian Church on Madison Square, was crowded early this morning at the obsequies of Professor Morse. Governor Hoffman and Staff, the Legislative Committee, the Directors of the Western Union and London telegraph companies and delegations from the Academy of Design, Evangelical Alliance, Common Council of this city and Poughkeepsie, the Tustees of Vassar College and several other organizations were present. Rev. Dr. Adams delivered the funeral oration.

An Immense Concourse—The Funeral Cortege.

So long was the stream of people who filled the aisle to look upon the face of the distinguished dead that it was half past one before the funeral cortege started en route to Greenwood Cemetery.



The Pall Bearers were Wm. Orton, Livingston Morse, Gen. Dix, Dr. Cornell of Cornell University, Cyrus W. Field and Peter Cooper.

## The Route

of the procession along Broadway was much more thronged than ordinarily, there being evidently a large amount of public interest and sympathy.

# The Flags

were at half mast. The remains of the inventor were conveyed to their last resting place in Greenwood Cemetery amid tokens of universal public regret.

Observances Elsewhere.

Cincinnati, 5. The alarm bells of the fire department tolled as the funeral cortege of Professor Morse was moving in New York.

Saco, Me., 5. The Western Union Telegraph office in this city is draped to-day in memory of Prof. Morse.