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84

Paper called the honest

truth Sept 2, 1880

Taxation And Political Power.

How the Democratic Chiefs Dodge

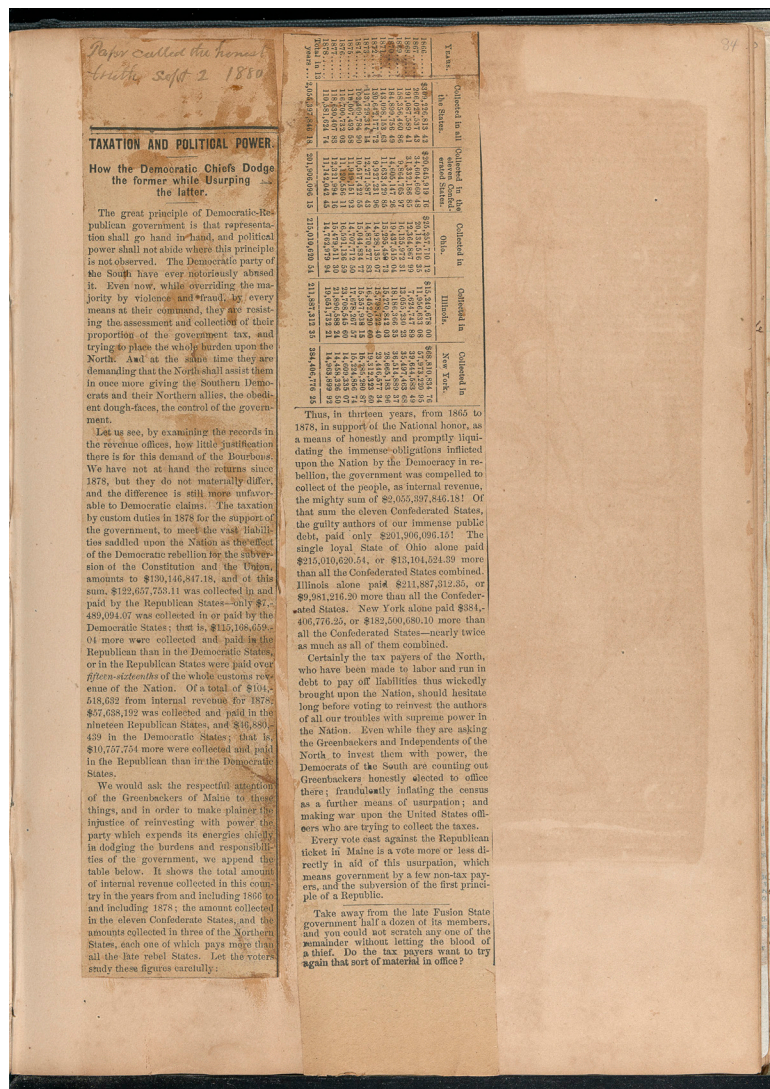
the former while Usurping

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,-

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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 responsibili-
ties of the government, we append the
table below. It shows the total amount
of internal revenue collected in this coun-
try 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:

Years.	Collected in all the States.	Collected in the eleven Confed- 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	10,517,422 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>	<u>11,142,042 45</u>
Total in 13 years	2,055,397,846 18	201,906,096 15

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[right three columns]

Collected in Ohio.	Collected in Illinois.	Collected in 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
<u>14,762,979 94</u>	<u>19,651,732 21</u>	<u>14,963,899 92</u>
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, as internal revenue, the mighty sum of \$2,055,397,846.18! Of that sum the eleven Confederate States, the guilty authors of our immense public debt, paid only \$201,906.096.15! The single loyal state of Ohio alone paid \$215,010,620.54, or \$13,104,534.39 more than all the Confederate 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

[Continued on next page]

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 proportion 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 offices, how little justification there is for this demand of the dough-brothers. 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 subversion of the Constitution and the Union, amounts to \$139,146,847.18, and of this sum, \$122,657,733.11 was collected in and paid by the Republican States—only \$7,489,094.07 was collected in or paid by the Democratic States; that is, \$131,658,658.04 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, \$57,628,192 was collected and paid in the nineteen Republican States, and \$46,884,439 in the Democratic States; that is, \$10,757,734 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 re-investing 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 those of the Northern States, each one of which pays more than all the late rebel States. Let the voters study these figures carefully:

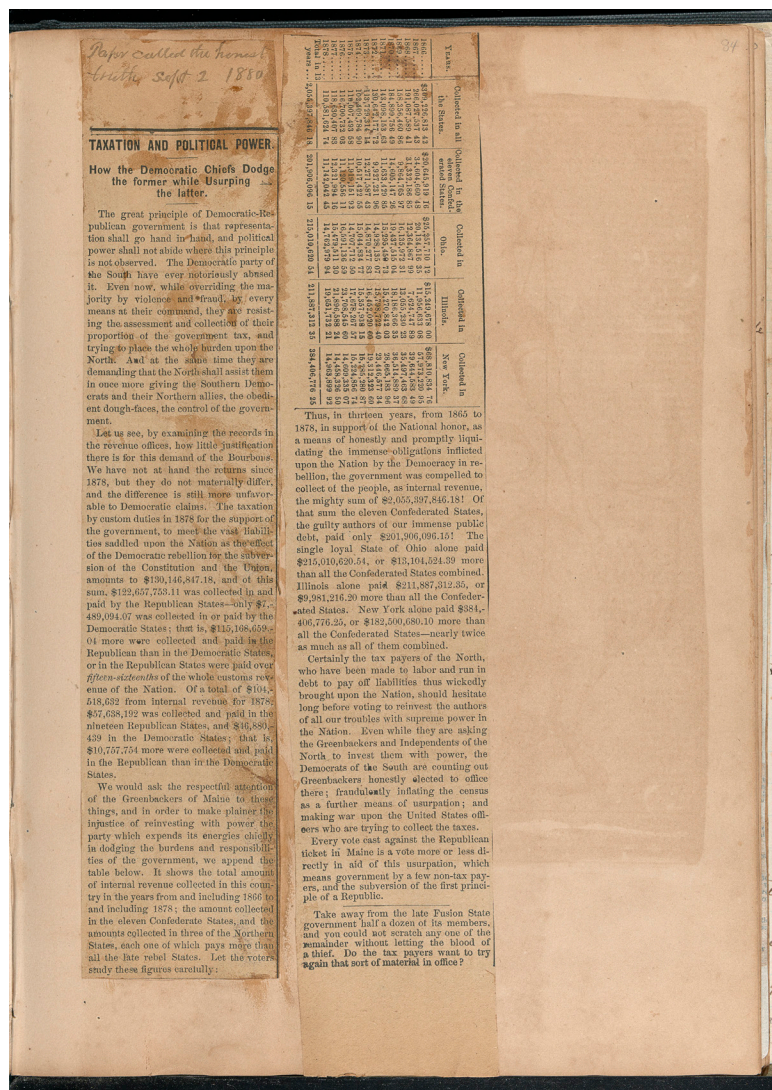
Year.	Collected in all the States.	Collected in the seven rebel States.	Collected in Ohio.	Collected in Illinois.	Collected in New York.
1866	\$10,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1867	\$11,000,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
1868	\$12,000,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
1869	\$13,000,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
1870	\$14,000,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
1871	\$15,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
1872	\$16,000,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
1873	\$17,000,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
1874	\$18,000,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
1875	\$19,000,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000
1876	\$20,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
1877	\$21,000,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000
1878	\$22,000,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000

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, as internal revenue, the mighty sum of \$2,055,397,846.18! Of that sum the eleven Confederate States, the guilty authors of our immense public debt, paid only \$201,906.096.15! The single loyal state of Ohio alone paid \$215,010,620.54, or \$13,104,534.39 more than all the Confederate States combined. Illinois alone paid \$211,887,312.35, or \$9,981,216.20 more than all the Confederate 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 re-invest 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 on Greenbackers honestly elected to offices 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.

Take away from the late 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?



*Copy called the home
-Friday Sept. 2, 1880*

TAXATION AND POLITICAL POWER.

How the Democratic Chiefs Dodge the former while Usurping the latter.

The great principle of Democratic-the publican 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, they are resisting the assessment and collection of their proportion 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 offices, how little justification there is for this demand of the Bourbons. We have not at least 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 subversion of the Constitution and the Union, amounts to \$139,146,847.18, and of this sum, \$122,657,733.11 was collected in and paid by the Republican States—only \$7,489,094.07 was collected in or paid by the Democratic States; that is, \$131,158,659.04 more were collected and paid in the Republican than in the Democratic States, or in the Republican States were paid over *eighty-six millions* of the whole customs revenue of the Nation. Of a total of \$104,518,632 from internal revenue for 1878, \$37,638,192 was collected and paid in the thirteen Republican States, and \$16,889,429 in the Democratic States; that is, \$20,748,763 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 amount collected in three of the Southern States, each one of which pays more than all the late rebel States. Let the voters study these figures carefully:

Years	Collected in all States except Confederate States	Collected in Confederate States	Collected in Illinois	Collected in New York
1866	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1867	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1868	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1869	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1870	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1871	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1872	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1873	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1874	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1875	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1876	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
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1878	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

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 incurred upon the Nation by the Democracy in rebellion, the government was compelled to collect of the people, as internal revenue, the mighty sum of \$2,055,297,846.181. Of that sum the eleven Confederate States, the guilty authors of our immense public debt, paid only \$201,266,196.151. The single loyal State of Ohio alone paid \$215,010,620.54, or \$13,101,024.39 more than all the Confederate States combined. Illinois alone paid \$211,887,212.35, or \$9,281,216.20 more than all the Confederate States. New York alone paid \$384,406,776.25, or \$182,500,680.10 more than all the Confederate 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.

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Take away from the late 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?

[Continued from previous page]

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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.

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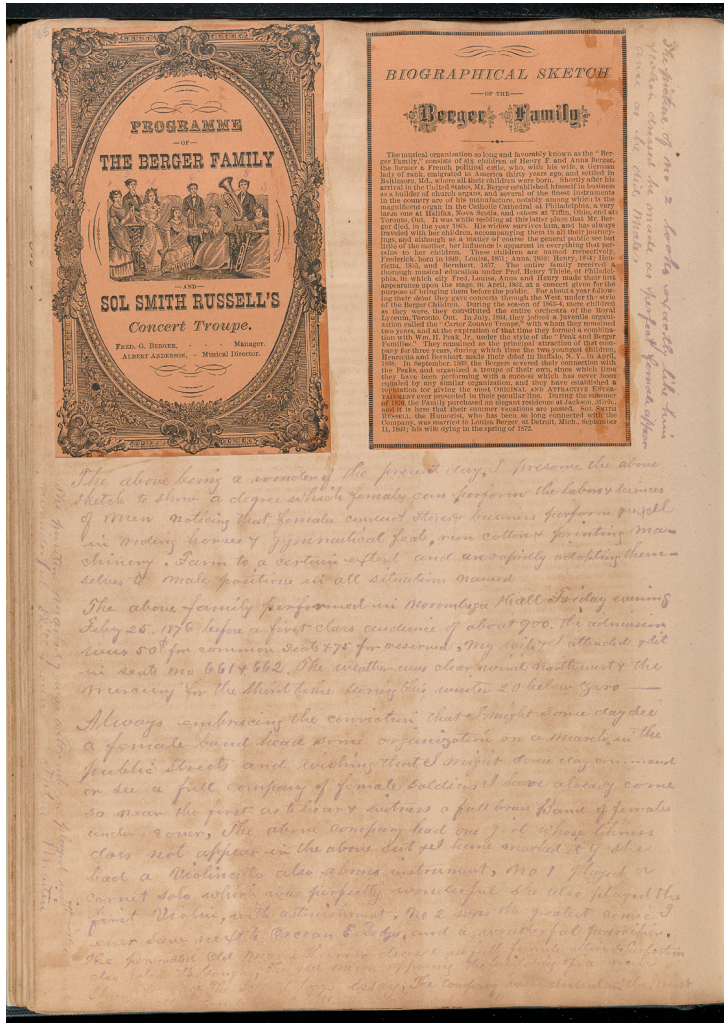
[left column]
 Programme
 of
 The Berger Family
 [printed illustration]
 and

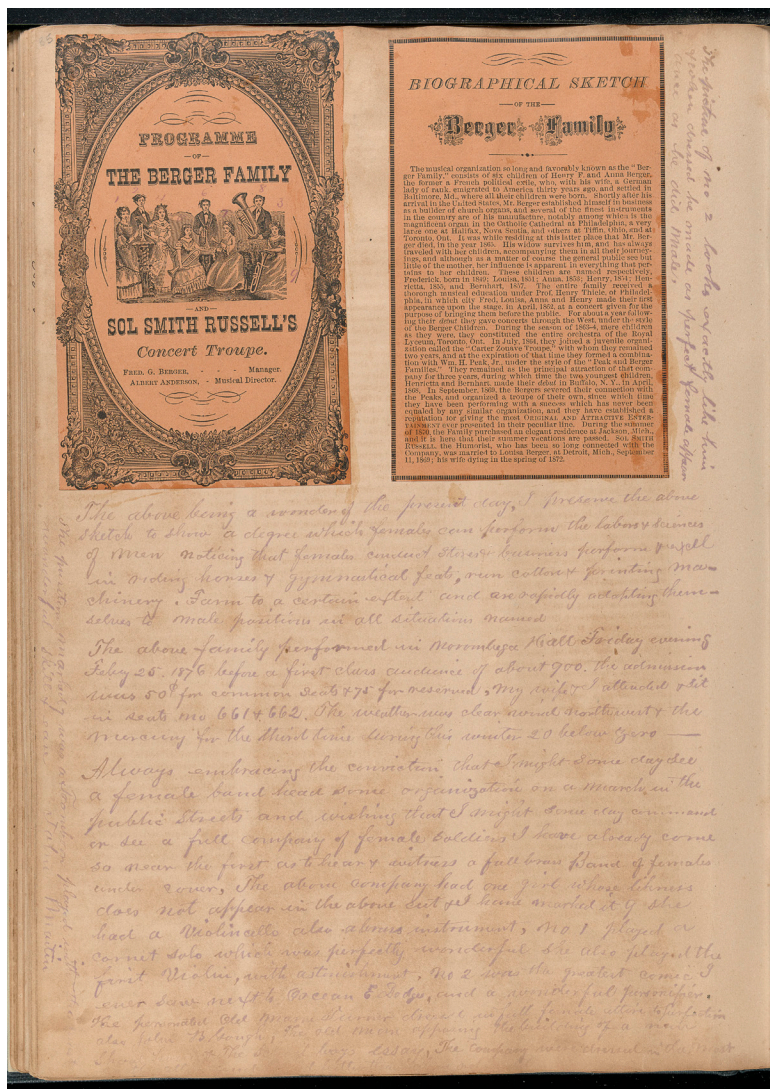
Sol Smith Russell's
 Concert Troupe.
 Fred G. Berger, - - - Manager.
 Albert Anderson - Musical Director.
 [right column]

Biographical Sketch
 of the
 Berger Family

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 in 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,

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]

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 appearance 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 likeness 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

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 longest 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 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 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

[Continued on next page]

THE NORTHERN BORDER.

BANGOR, MAINE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

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 longest of the time (up to this date,) and lived in ward six thirty-two years.

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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

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-house. 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 a foot; 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 large 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 shoreline, say fifty feet wide, commencing on the present south end of

the *Wing* & *Courier* office, and run north to Central bridge, built a log bottom and a granite top for a foundation, placed our present *Norumbega* 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 expenditures for the purpose, without any future policy, as Bangor. Our highway appropriations have run up to fearful amounts. A clash has always existed between the engineers and the state commissioners. To demonstrate this let us examine Main street; we will commence at the corner 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 fall 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 erected; and between two Mayors and three street commissioners, they, for the time being, established a grade and cut and filled to it. They also voted Mr. Lewis thirty-five hundred dollars damages, a sum sufficient to grade a mile of suburban street 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 Post Market Square. This street was originally composed of fine clay loam, with a sight for one of the handiwork 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, and 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, twenty-five years ago had been conducted through the center of Spring street, and

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 westerly sidewalk up to it, cut out two feet of fill 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

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THE NORTHERN BORDER.

BANGOR, MAINE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All About Bangor.

BY JOHN MARTIN.

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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-house. 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 of

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Now let us return to our grading. No city of any note has ever shown so heavy 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 between the engineers and the state commissioner. To demonstrate this let us examine Main street; we will commence at the corner 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, beside 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. G. White built his block (Masson's Hill). 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 thirty-five hundred dollars damages, a sum sufficient to grade a mile of suburban street and side walks.

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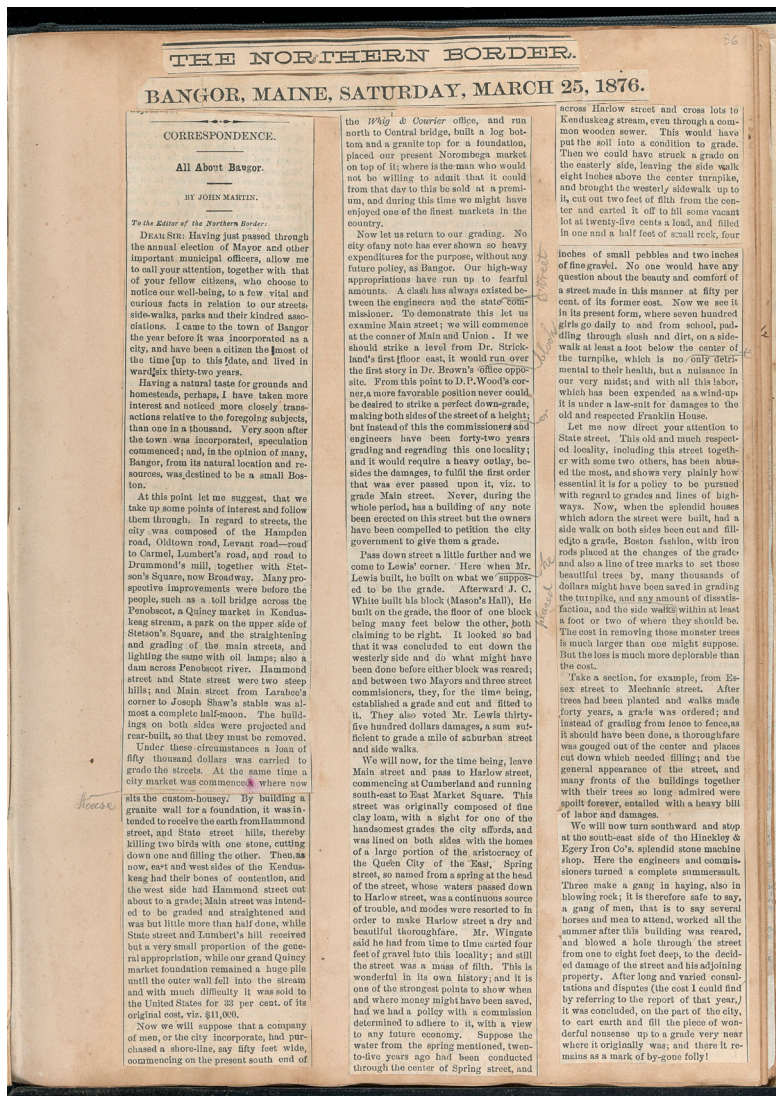
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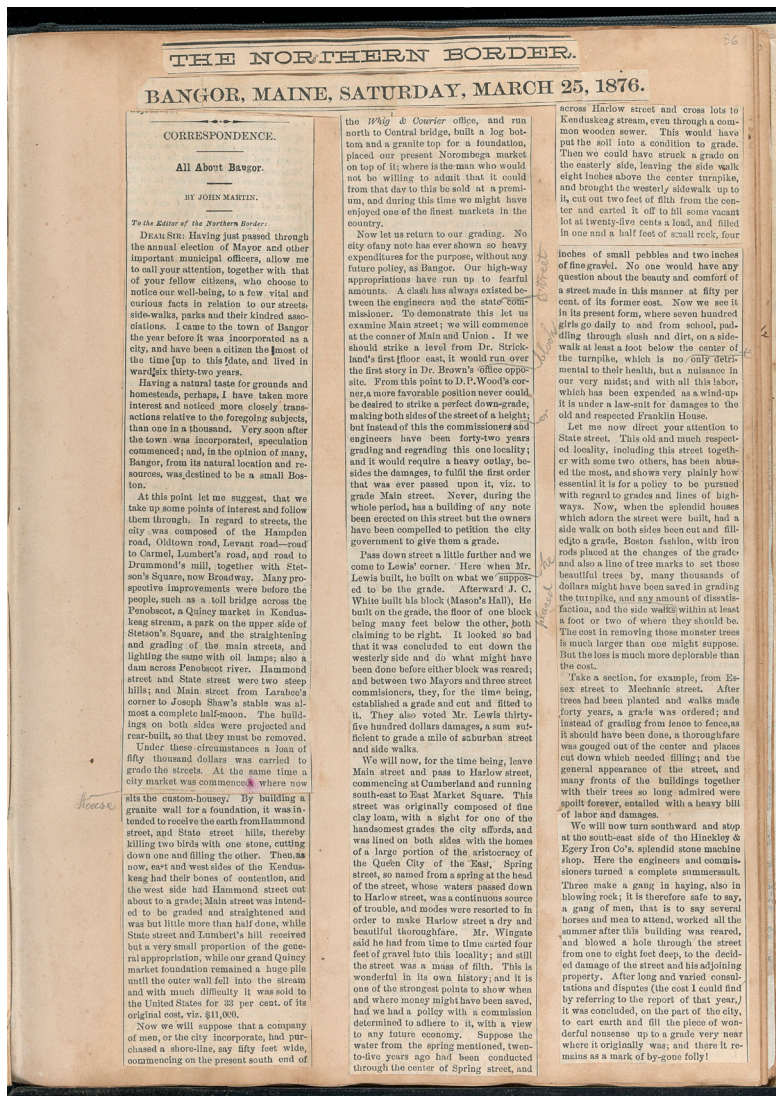
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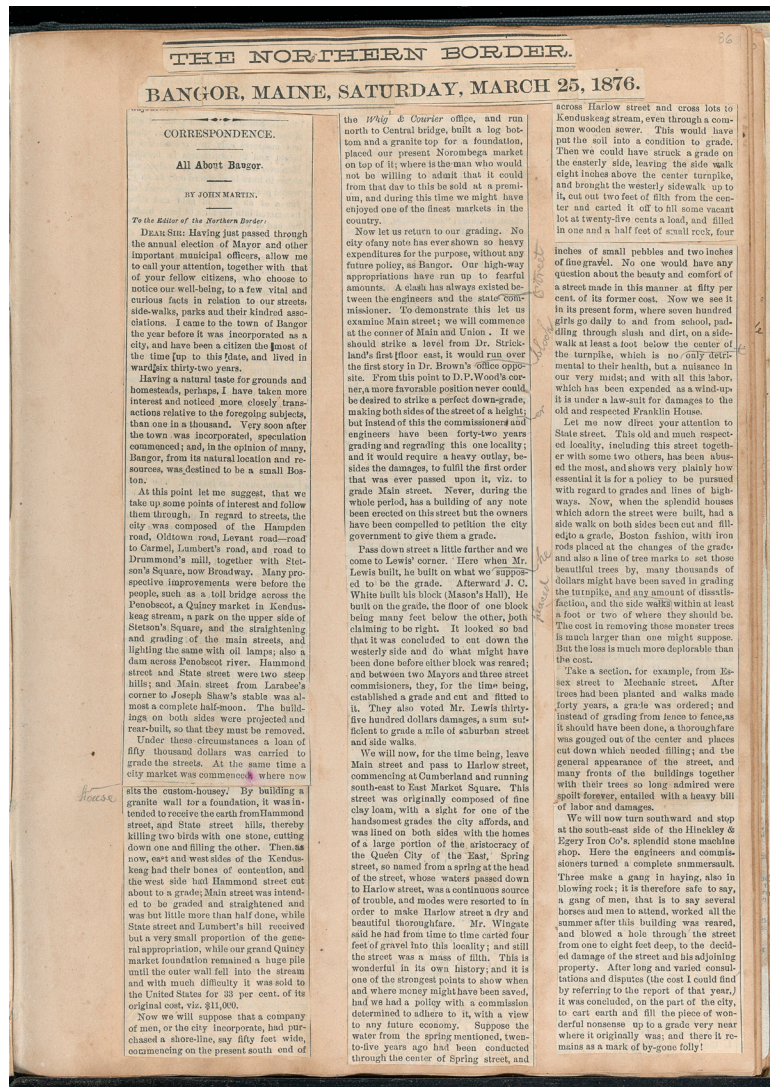
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[left column]

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] the 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.

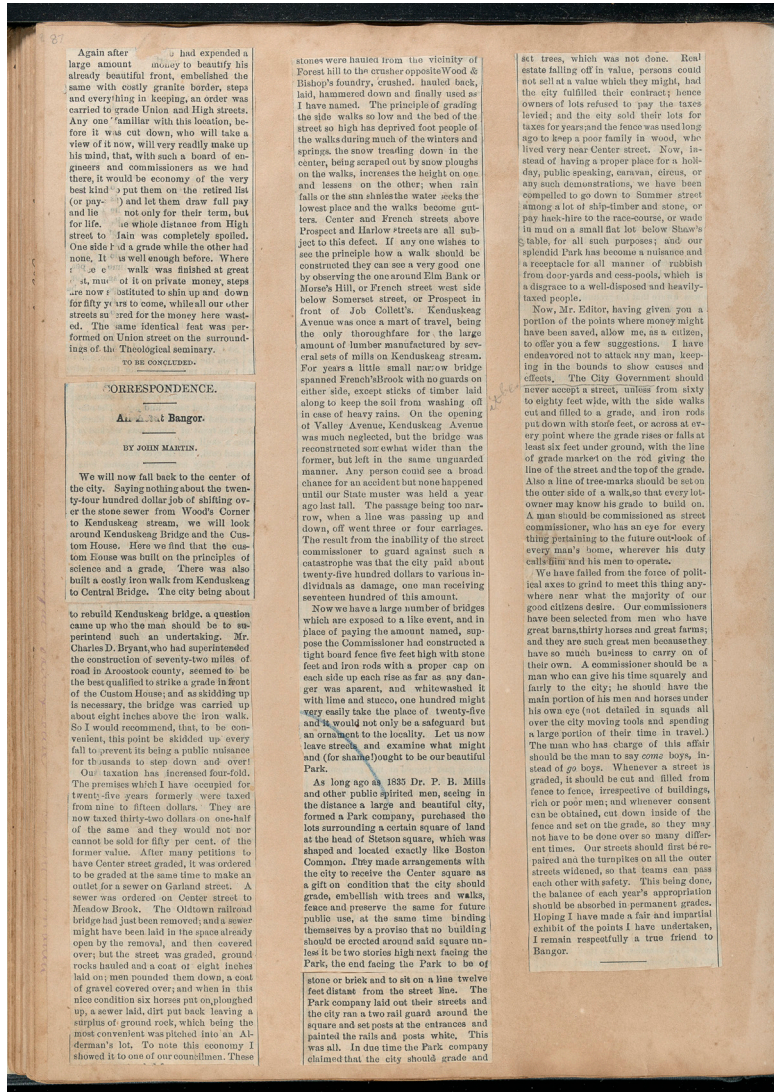
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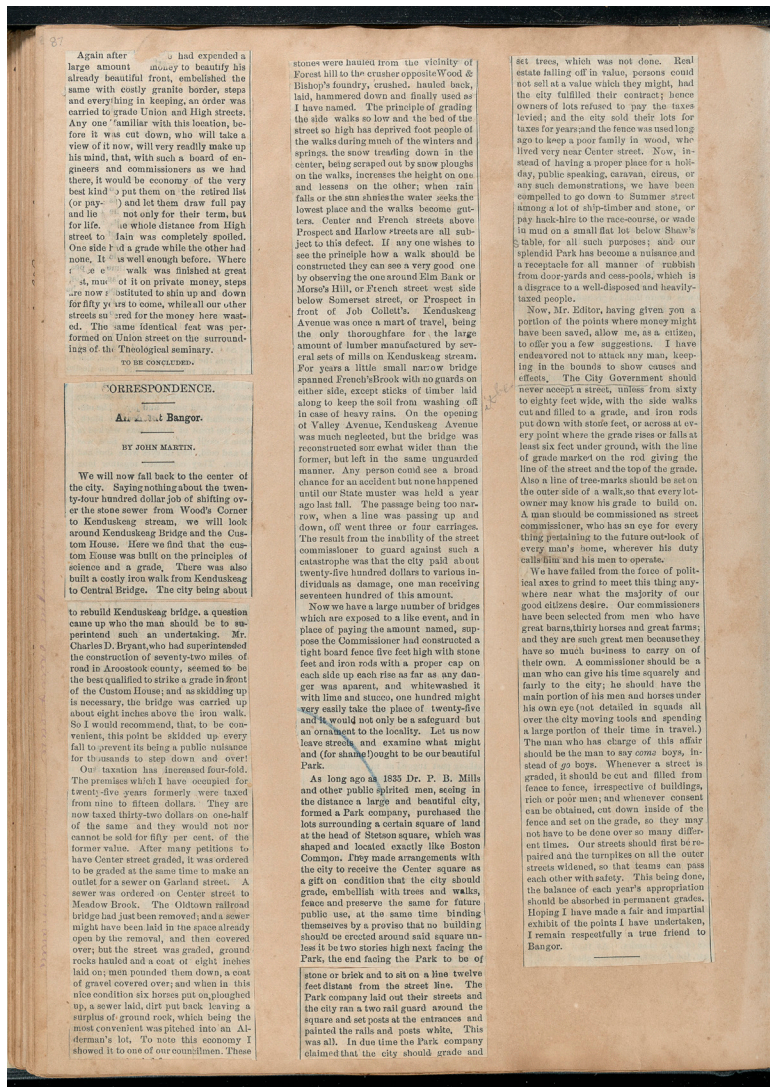
All About Bangor.

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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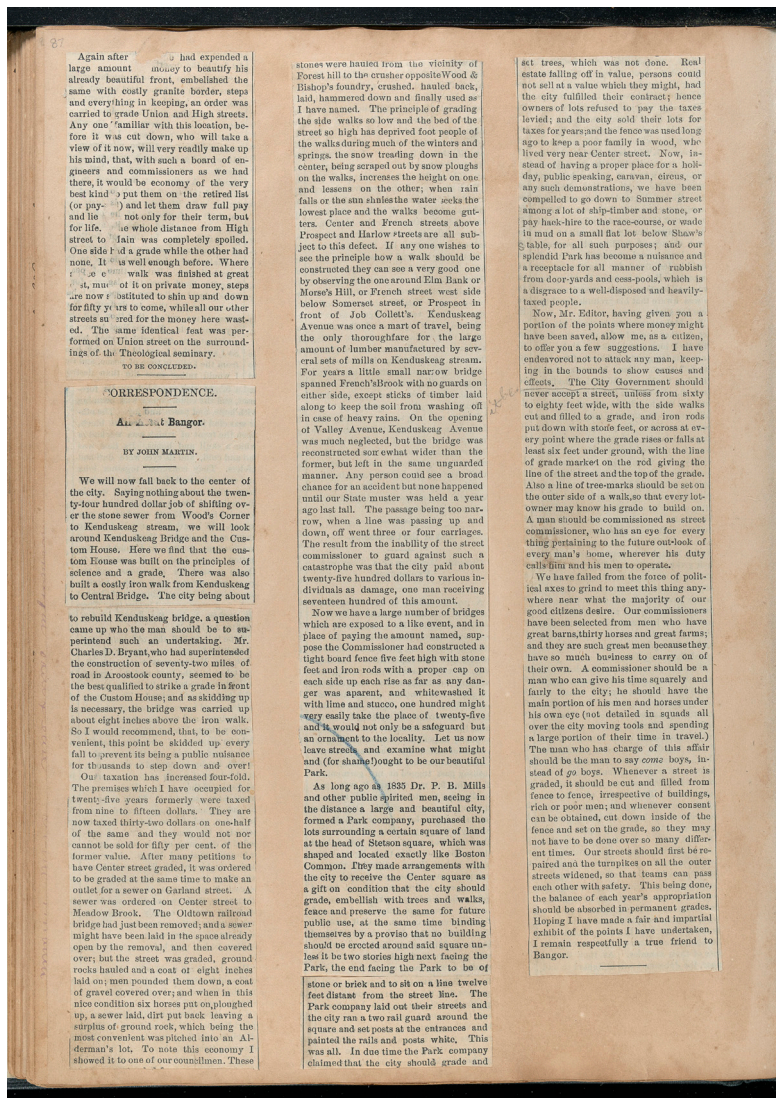
Charles D. Bryant, who had superintended the construction of seventy-two miles of road in Aroostook county, seemed to be the best qualified to strike a grade in front of the Custom House, and as skidding up is necessary, the bridge was carried up about eight inches above the iron walk. So I would recommend, that, to be convenient, this point be skidded up every fall to prevent its being a public nuisance for thousands to step down and over!

Our taxation has increased four-fold. The premises which I have occupied for twenty-five years formerly were taxed from nine to fifteen dollars. They are now taxed thirty-two dollars on one-half of the same and they would not nor cannot be sold for fifty per cent. of the former value. After many petitions to have Center street graded, it was ordered to be graded at the same time to make an outlet for a sewer on Garland street. A sewer was ordered on Center street to Meadow Brook. The Oldtown railroad bridge had just been removed; and a sewer might have been laid in the space already open by the removal, and then covered over; but the street was graded, ground rocks hauled and a cost of eight inches laid on; men pounded them down, a coat of gravel covered over; and when in this nice condition six horses put on, ploughed up, a sewer laid, dirt put back leaving a surplus of ground rock, which being the most convenient was pitched into an Alderman's lot. To note this economy I showed it to one of our councilmen. These

[center column]

stones were hauled from the vicinity of Forest hill to the crusher opposite Wood & Bishop's foundry, crushed, hauled back, laid, hammered down and finally used as I have named. The principle of grading the side walks so low and the bed of the street to high has deprived foot people of the walks during much of the winters and springs, the snow treading down in the

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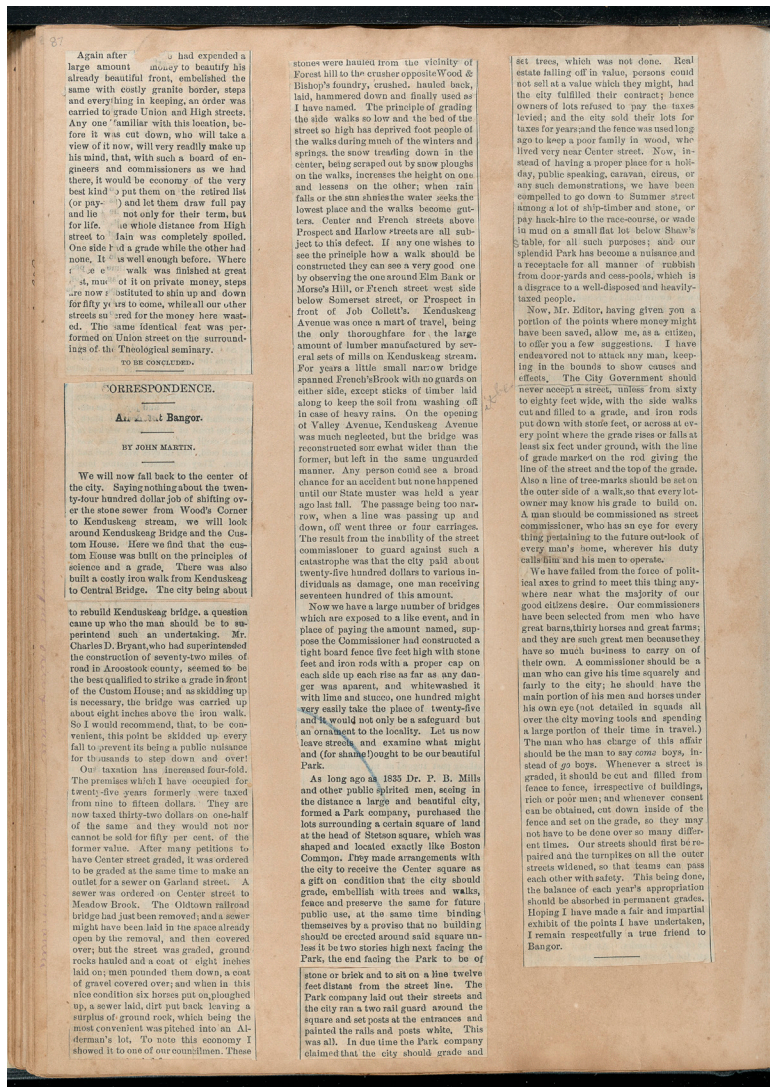


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center, being scraped out by snow ploughs on the walks, increases the height on one and lessens on the other; when rain falls or the sun shines the water seeks the lowest place and the walks become gutters. Center and French streets above Prospect 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 from 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 apparent, and whitewashed it

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Again after I had expended a large amount of money to beautify the already beautiful front, embellished 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 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-off) and let them draw full pay and live the 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 the walk was finished at great a man of it on private money, steps are now substituted to this up and down for fifty years to come, while all other streets are red for the money here wasted. The same identical feat was performed on Union street on the surrounding of the Theological seminary. TO BE CONCLUDED.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BY A. J. BANGOR.

JOHN MARTIN.

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As long ago as 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 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 gift on condition that the city should grade, embellish with trees and walks, fence and preserve the same for future public use, at the same time binding themselves by a proviso that no building should be erected around said square unless it be two stories high next facing the Park, the end facing the Park to be of stone or brick and to sit on a line twelve feet distant 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 all. In due time the Park company claimed that the city should grade and

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Now, Mr. Editor, having given you a notion 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 attack any man, keeping in the bonds 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 lot-owner 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 outlook of every man's home, wherever his duty calls him and his men to operate.

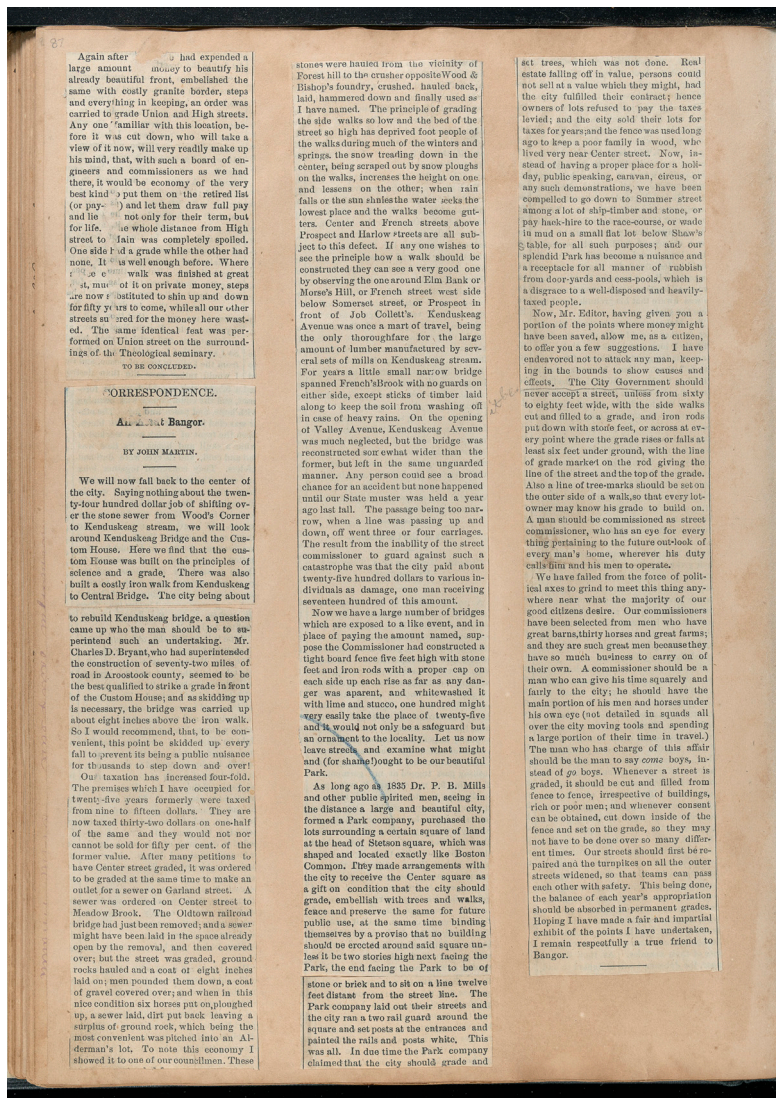
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Life as it is 1875

[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 knew 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 exhibit 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 constancy which should embody the confidence of both male & female before the marriage ceremony should be invoked.

[sideways at right] John Martin

Life as it is 1875

88

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John Martin



89

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 remembrance of Fred Foster and John Y Ricker
the above two gentlemen ascended these heights on the 23^d 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, West Springfield, Agawam, Southampton, Thompsonville, Windsor, East Windsor, Enfield, Hartford, West Hartford, Suffield and Somers, Conn.

Objects of Interest.

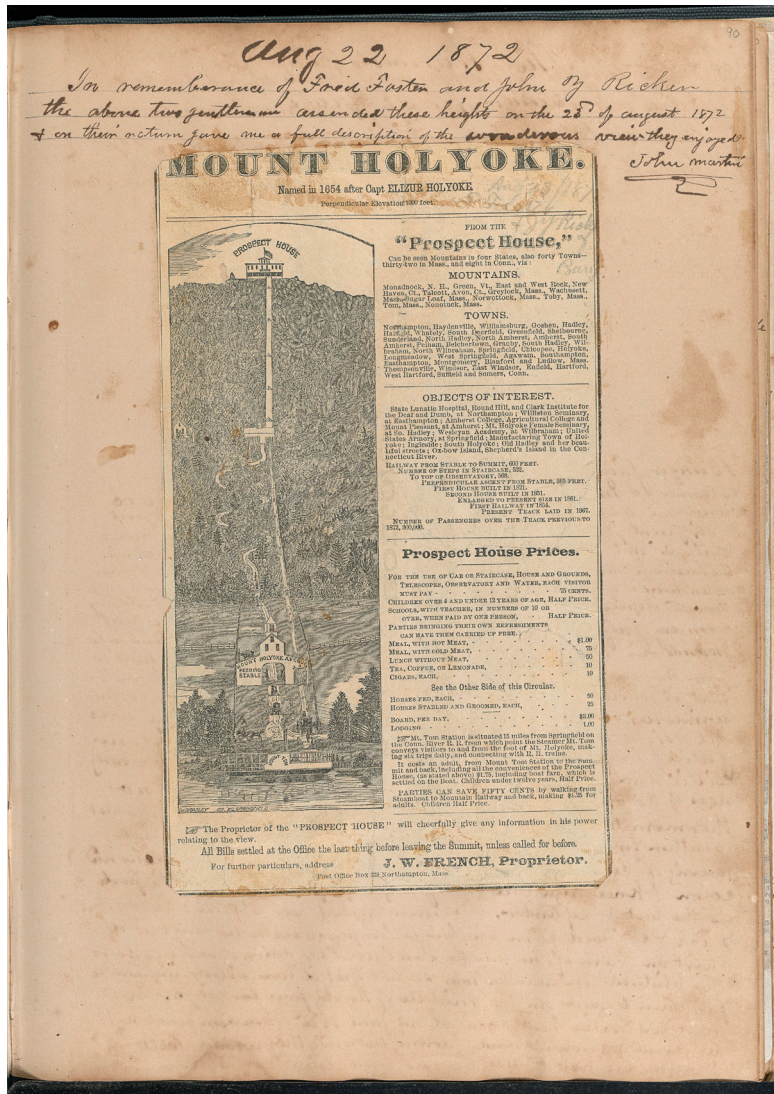
State Lunatic Hospital, Round Hill, and Clark Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Northampton; Williston Seminary, at Easthampton; Amherst College, Agricultural College and Mount Pleasant, at Amherst; Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, at So. Hadley; Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham; United States Armory, at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

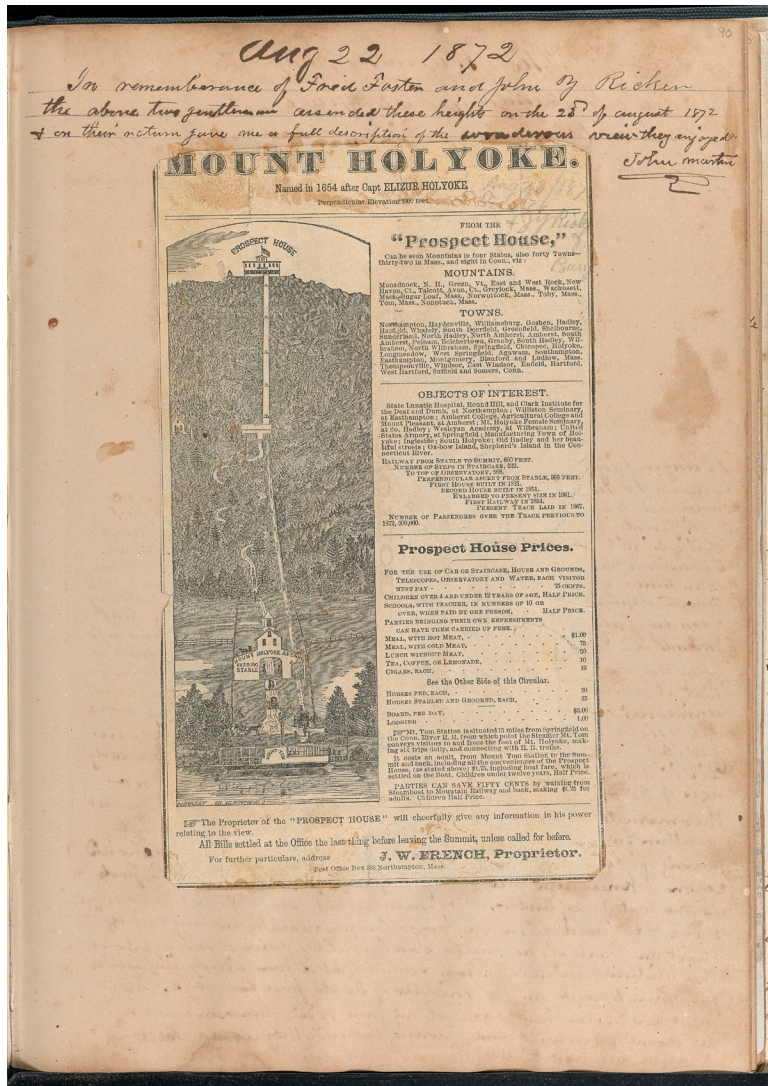
Railway from Stable to Summit, 600 Feet.

Number of Steps in Staircase, 522.

To Top of Observatory, 568.

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





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 remarkable extremes I make a record of some extremes which have occurred 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 intense 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

[Continued on next page]

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[Continued from previous page]

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92
About 1846 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 o'clock 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 Davenport's 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 arrived 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

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93
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 the 3^d of November I commenced book keeping for Messrs
 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 Jan, Feb & 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 according 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 higher than the
 rest & In the presence of Ivory Hodgkins my neighbour
 [Continued on next page]

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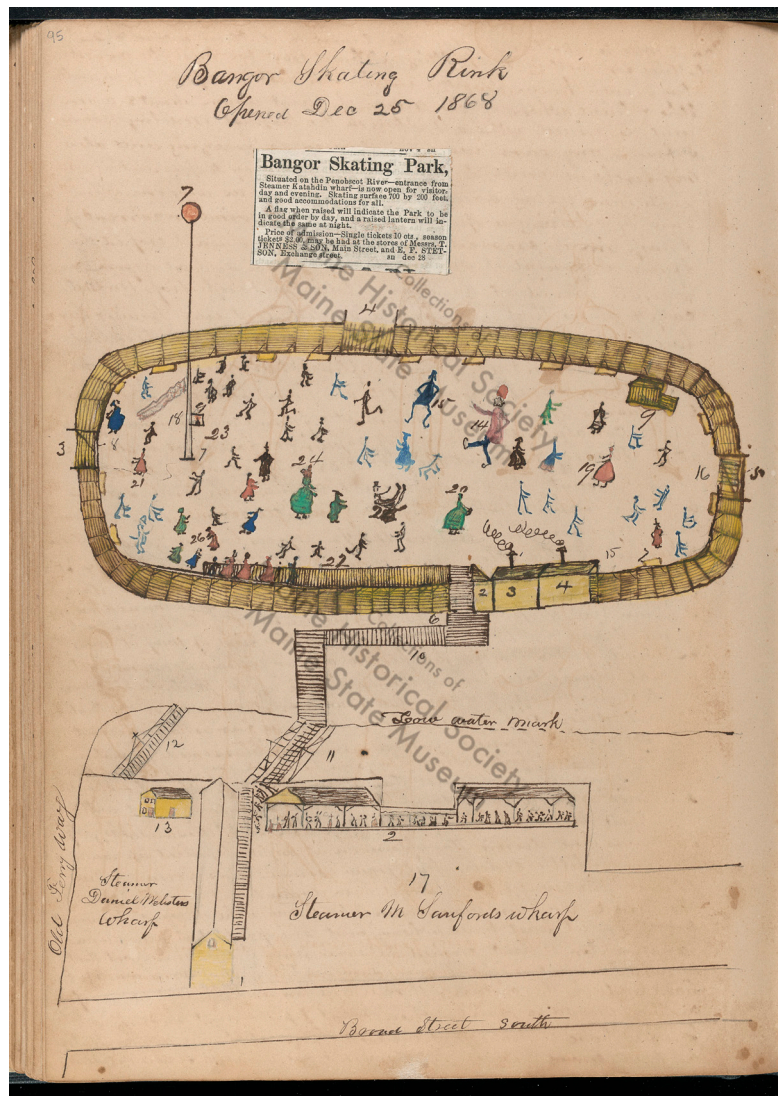
[Continued from previous page]

33
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the 3^d of November I commenced book keeping for Mrs
David T. Bishop & Co on that day it being Monday and before
that date I had to leave my house for the ground was
closing up with frost so I could not do any planting
we had a continuous winter until nearly May and for
9 successive weeks in January & March the snow never gave a
particle so that crops full of water settled through the snow and
the thermometer stood from 20 to 30 generally about 22 days &
the snow not only ceased 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 seed
never moved but when it went off in the spring there being no
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loam. My garden was dry about the 6th of May I did not
dare to plant so early and the rains compelled me to wait a
month. About the 8th of June I employed Jim Doory to spade
a portion of my ground and back Doory 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 braced it by hilling it up on the 16th
of July I braced my potatoes & examined my corn to see
if it was according to the old rule. Since 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 higher than the
rest & in the presence of J. W. J. Bodkins my neighbor
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 6th 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 dropped 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 dropped
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

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since about 1834 There was 10 days in it that my wood & cutting

cost me a dollar a day the wood 8 dollars a cord & 2 94
dollars for cutting & splitting 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 relieving a part exposed to the wind or current of
sharp air I crossed central bridge & when I reached 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
laughed & thought I was very much out of tune. I
said no more but at 9 o'clock after I had spent 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 Hesses & 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 1855 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 opposite 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 & 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
come in. The 10th day of June was Sunday I went with
my wife & Ada she being a bake up Essex 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 hoed at it & we came
home after I had carried the horse home I was convinced that
it was the coldest night I ever saw in June My corn was up &
I had 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 those I covered I saved and the corn I cut off with shears yet grew.

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95

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 in-
dicate 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. Stet-
son, Exchange street. sn dec 28

[illustration]

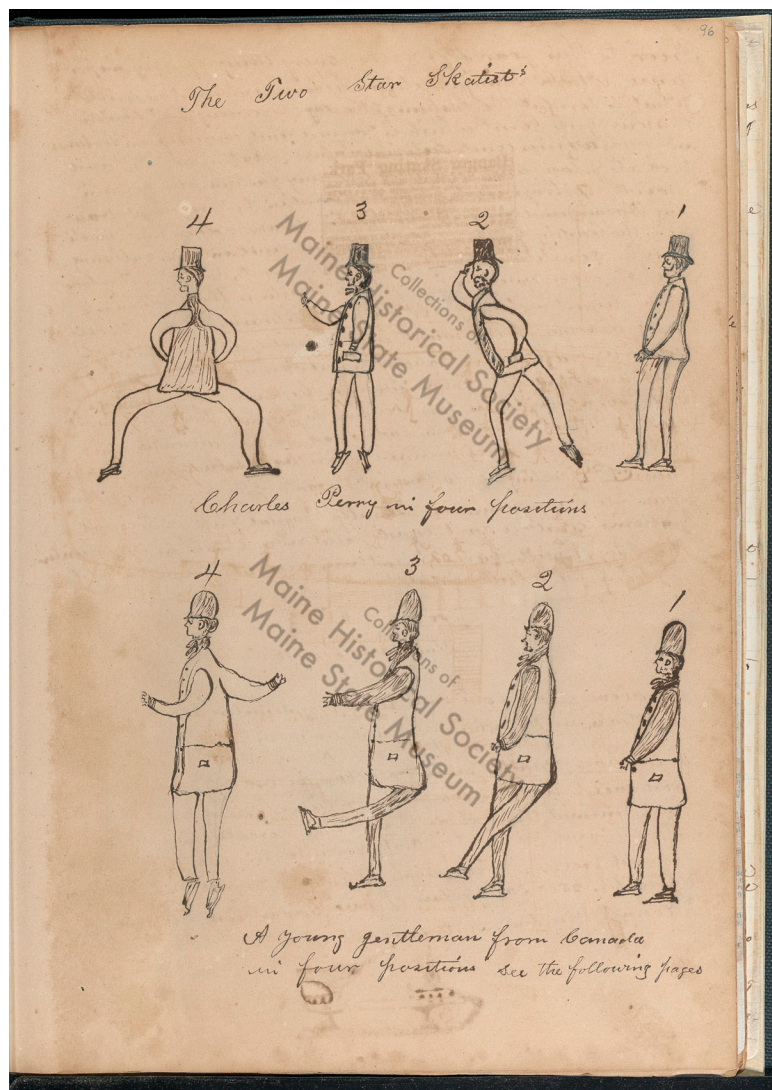
Low water mark
[sideways at left] Old Ferry Way

Steamer

Daniel Websters
Wharf

Steamer M. Sanfords wharf

Broad Street south



96

The Two Star Skatist^s

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

Prior to this year 1868 like everything of any importance 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 until like any fashion at a certain point destroys itself. This happened in the previous drawing Women and girls in their proper sphere adorn and constitute 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 made price 7 dollars fitted to the foot exact and laced tight so no play or loose leather was apparent and confined the foot so closely that circulation of blood stopped and the foot if not released in a little while would freeze. The Girls skates strapped were medium qualities 250 & 300 dollars I give below an outline of Annie Martin Skates in 1868.

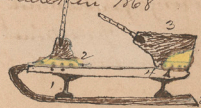
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no 1 the Posts to sustain the wood on the runners
 no 2 " Brass to hold the leather over the wood
 no 3 " Leather to confine the heel with straps attached & buckle on the
 opposite side
 no 4 the large brad to enter the center of heel of the boot a hole
 bored with a gimblet
 no 5 the skate Iron

About 1866 Old men and women went back to their skating days and straggled 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 platform at the left for spectators built 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 entire winter but They to meet with this mishap and employed spans of horses with borers & ice scrapers & kept it clear until 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. While 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

98

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 hole bored with a gimblet
 no 5 the skate Iron.

About 1866 Old men and women went back to their skating 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 platform 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 until 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. While 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

99
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 dense 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 arrival 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  opposite 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 Perry suit a silk fir 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 niece Miss Leach from Brewer, some two or three
other names not known to me.

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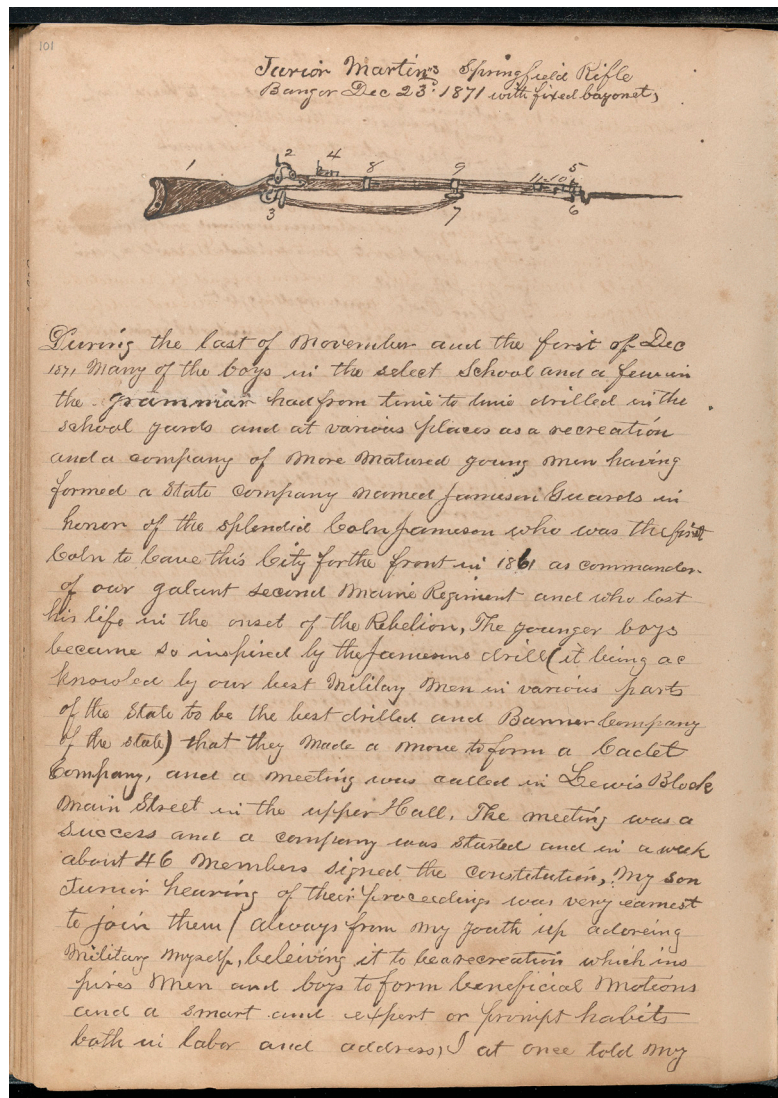
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Description of the Park

- 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 " " houses warmed or drawing rooms
- 7 grindstone to grind skates 15 cents a pair
- 8 north end
- 7 Flag Pole and red light
- 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 platform
- 23 Band Stand
- 24 fashion among the upper ton
- 25 fashion out of practice
- 26 new beginner

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101

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 Rebellion. The younger boys became so inspired by the Jameson drill (it being as 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 adoring Military myself, beleiving it to be a recreation which inspires 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 third
meeting of the Company on Thursday evening December
the 1871 I went to Lewis Hall with him about
8 o'clock. 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 Infantry 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 assembly, at once made
junior wishes known to Capt Harthorn and introduced
Capt Harthorn to me and 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 Harthorn 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 furnishing 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

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¹⁰² last. At this writing Dec 23 1871 he has drille four evening 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 of 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

" " " 4 - 6 "

" " " 11 - 4 "

Length of the Barrel 3 feet 4 1/2 inches

Length of stock from end of but to no 2 = 1 ft 1 inch

Height 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 straps 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. Springfield and on the lock was engraved U.S. (This was the pattern of gun that the second Maine Regiment started out on the first of May with in 1861 being the 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 through Coln Daniel White an Lieut James Dean for the Cadets

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

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After the Company had drilled a short time the following notice came out in the Bangor Daily Whig showing their progress and a list of Officers. Lewis Hall not being safe to drill in double quick the Jameson Guards gave the Co quarters and drill privileges in their Hall situated nearly opposite 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. Tebbettes 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]

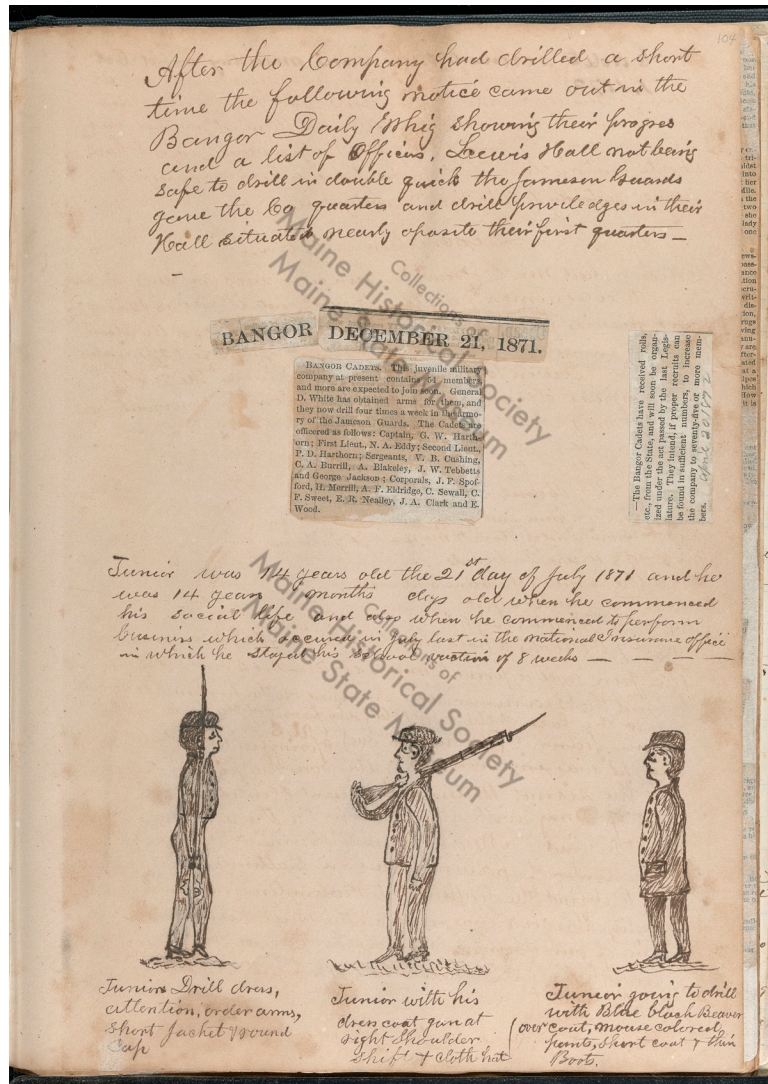
--The Bangor Cadets have received rolls, etc., from the State, and will soon be organized under the act passed by the last Legislature. They intend, if proper recruits can be found in sufficient numbers, to increase the company to seventy-five or more members.

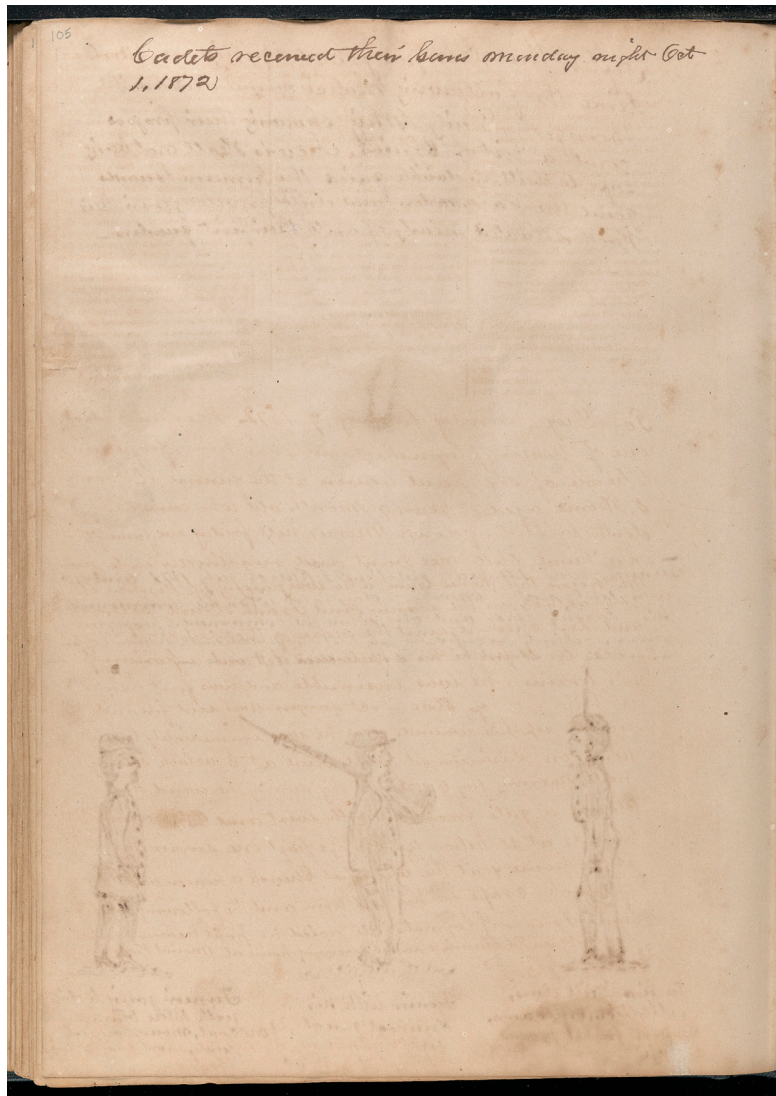
April 20, 1872

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 he commenced to perform business which occurred in July last in the national Insurance office in which he stayed his school vacation of 8 weeks -- ----

[three illustrations]

Junior Drill Dress, attention, order arms, short jacket & round cap	Junior with his dress coat gun at right shoulder shift & cloth hat	Junior going to drill with Blue black Beaver over coat, mouse colored pants, short coat & thin Boots.
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105

Cadets received their guns Monday night Oct
1, 1872

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, showing keenly they felt the loss of their beloved school-fellow. The school was dismissed and the usual exercises 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, proceeded from the chancel down the broad aisle, 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 school-fellows 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 believeth 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

[Continued on next page]

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The remains were followed by the agonized father, the heart-broken mother, and 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 pushing 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 house 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 sugar.

account from the Bangor Journal

FRANK THOMS, the young son of H. 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 lacerated 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 fourteen 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 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 manner.

To Day Sunday January 7 1872 Herbert Garland one of junior's playmates came to our house for junior to be one of six funeral bearers at the funeral of Frank S. Thoms aged 13 years 9 months old who came to his death by sliding down More's hill Friday eve January 5th on a sled sled, was burnt and run directly in to young Mr. Rogers two horse team who was passing up Kaslow st at 6 o'clock in the evening and Frank struck his temple and left cheek against the nose of the sled with such force as to break his skull and let out a portion of his brains. he was insensible and was first carried in of Mr. Decker's store Doct. Surgen was sent for and dressed up his wounds and he was immediately taken home on Division st and died at 3 o'clock Saturday next morning Jan 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 advice of black crape on his left arm and the following boys who were Frank's playmates all acted as funeral bearers & carried his body in the church & in the receiving house at Mount Hope

Junior's Mother
Herbert Garland
Paul Decker
Willie the school
classmate
Charles Wiley

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

account from the Temper Journal

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They gathered to their places of prayer, with slow and measured tread, their ranks all full, their mates all there, but the seat of one had fled.

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account from the Whig 106

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.

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So Day Sunday January 7 1872 Harriet Buland 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 months old who came to his death by sliding down Morris Hill Friday eve January 5th on a hand sled, one brunt and run directly in to young M. Rogers two horse team who was passing up Harbor st at 6 o'clock in the evening and Frank struck his temple and left cheek against the nose of the sled with such force as to break his skull and let out a portion of his brains. he was insensible and was first carried on of Mr. Decker's store Doct. Sanger was sent for and dressed up his wounds and he was immediately taken home on Division st and died at 3 o'clock Saturday next morning Jan 6 1872 So 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 advice of black crape on his left arm and the following boys who were Frank's playmates all acted as paul bearers & carried his body in the church & in the receiving home at Mount Hope

Junior Master
Harriet Buland
Fred Decker
Willie the drummer
Eliason & Little
Charles Little

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

[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 106

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.

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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 McGregors 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 Saturday 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.

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

account from the Temper Journal

DEAD. Frank Thoms, the serious fratic 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 they assembled at the hour of opening. Mr. Pease referred to the sad bereavement in touching terms. Nearly all the scholars were in tears, showing keenly they felt the loss of their beloved school-fellow. The school was dismissed, and the usual exercises of the day were dispensed with.

The funeral services were held at St. John's Episcopal church, on Sunday afternoon at 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 awe and measured tread,
Their ranks in file, their paces all there,
But silent as the grave they stood."

As the bell ceased its solemn tolling, the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Charles W. Hayes of Portland, arrayed in the surplice, proceeded from the chancel down the broad aisle, and met the remains of poor Frank at the vestibule. They were contained in a beautiful casket in which rested beautiful wreaths of evergreens and flowers. They were borne up the aisle by six of his school-fellows 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 believeth 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 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 pushing 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 horse 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 Wermouth, 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 sugar.

account from the Whet

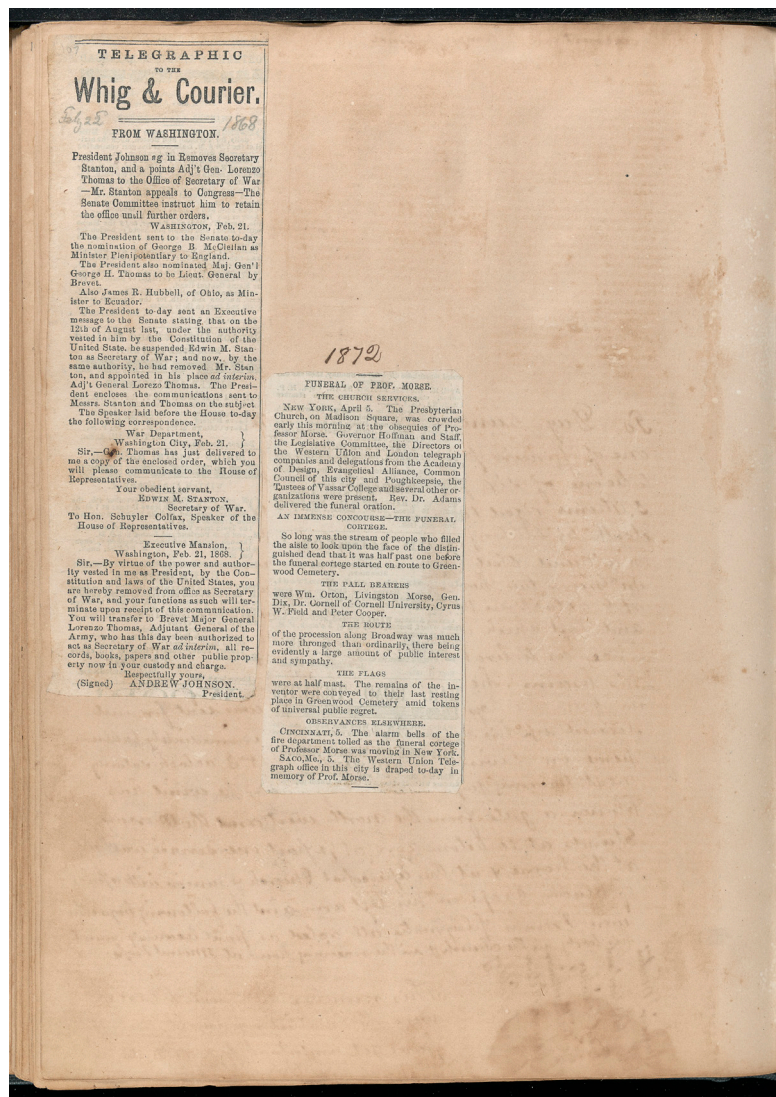
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107 Telegraphic

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,

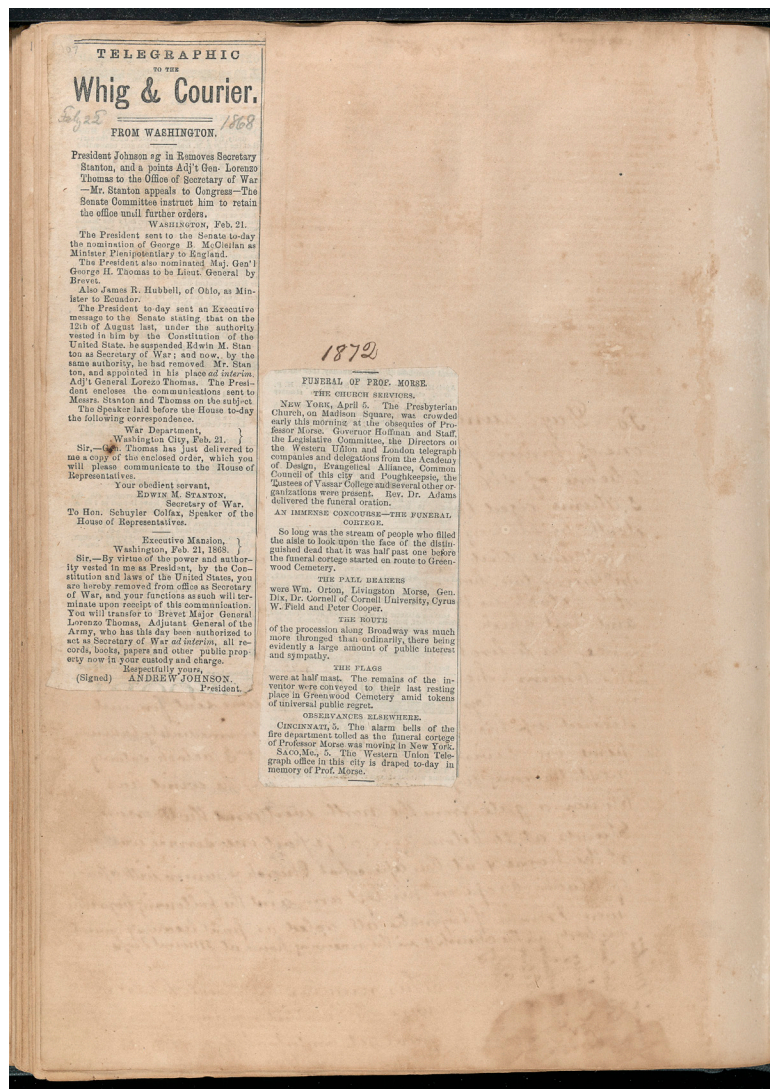
To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

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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 Trustees of Vassar College and several other organizations were present. Rev. Dr. Adams delivered the funeral oration.

An Immense Concourse--The Funeral Cortège.

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 cortège started en route to Greenwood Cemetery.

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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 in-
ventor 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 Tele-
graph office in this city is draped to-day in
memory of Prof. Morse.

