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I cannot see how any one with ordinary intelligence and honesty, who gives due weight to the opinion of the Court, can reach any other conclusion as to the duty and authority of the Gov. & Council.

The constitution both confers the authority, and imposes the duty upon the Gov. & Council to decide upon legal returns and it confers no equity power. They are not responsible for consequences of rejecting an illegal return—it is their duty to reject it let the consequences be what they may.

It is clear that such is the position of the Governor and Council. They are to act upon legal returns, they are judges of the legality of returns. They have no equity powers. They are not responsible for results. This is what I learn from the Constitution itself. It is evidently what other Governors and Councils have understood as confirmed by their action. It is plainly established by the Court.

The charge, made by the leaders in this tirade against the Governor and Council, that they have assumed powers which do not belong to them, when they undertake to judge of the legality of returns, is without foundation in fact. It is authority delegated to them by the people. It does not come from the Court, it does not come from the Legislature. And neither Court or Legislature can take it away. However insignificant a member of the Executive department may be personally, as a member of that branch of the Government, he has rights which are to be respected, and which other co-ordinate branches of the Government are bound to respect.

I will not submit to have the foundation upon which I rightfully stand torn from under me, in order that I may be convicted of a wrong. This is what my enemies have undertaken to do, but failing to do it they convict themselves of usurpation. It is like stealing from a man the title by which he honestly holds his property and then convicting him of theft. "It is worse than a crime; it is political piracy." I assumed no authority which did not rightfully belong to me as a member of the Council. I will not tamely submit to be degraded by a co-ordinate branch of the Government or by cunning politicians. I assume no power which is not conferred upon me by the Constitution, which is the "people's law." This law cannot be changed by the Court, nor by the Legislature, nor can the Governor and Council change it. The Court may give wise or foolish opinions in regard to it, but they cannot change it. The Legislature may propose changes but they are powerless to make them. It stands, unchanged and unchangeable, until the people see fit to change it.

Before any definite action was had by the Governor and Council upon the returns of votes, I submitted to them the following as the views which I held as to the rules which were to govern us, viz:

Whereas, It is the duty of the Governor and Council to examine the returns of votes cast on the 8th of September for Senators, Representatives, and County officers and decide who appear to be elected; it is therefore important that they should carefully consider the extent of their authority in the matter and decide upon the rule that shall govern them in the performance of their duty.

Whereas, The Supreme Court in response to certain questions proposed by the Executive Council in 1878, a report of which may be found in 88 Maine, 589, define the power of the Governor and Council in relation to the proof upon which they are authorized to act, as follows: "Indeed the power of the Governor and Council in relation to the proof upon which they are authorized to act is confined to legal returns duly transmitted, except in special cases where enlarged powers have been conferred by the Statute. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the performance of the delicate and responsible duty which devolves upon us, we will follow the construction of the court as to our authority in relation to proof upon which we are to act in the examination of election returns and confine ourselves to "legal returns duly transmitted."

Resolved, That a legal return, must be a return made in conformity with the provisions of law, of a meeting legally held and conducted. That it is not in accordance with the principle of law or of reason, that there can be such a thing as a legal return of an illegal meeting. Therefore it is clearly within the scope of our authority to examine and determine as to the legality of a meeting and if found not to have been called and held in conformity with law to reject any paper which purports to be a return of such meeting as not a legal return within the meaning of the Court.

Resolved, That it is not within the scope of our authority as conferred by the constitution and law to examine charges of bribery and corruption in voting and that we will consider no such matters.

There was no secret inside or outside of the Council, as to my views, or as to the course I should pursue. There are many of the Republicans who knew just how I should proceed in the matter of canvassing the vote, and there are many who adopt my views of the course to be pursued as perfectly correct. I assert that I have not exceeded the authority which I claim in these resolutions.

Have I, then, in the discharge of my duty, acted intelligently? Have I decided as to the legality of returns, in an intelligent manner? That you may judge whether I have or not, I will

state some of the important cases upon which we had to decide, and about which so much has been said, and for which we have been so fiercely assailed and shamefully abused:

1st. The returns from cities of Lewiston, Rockland, Bath and Saco; now are these legal returns? This is a question I must answer under my oath.

The same defects existed in all these; it was that only three of the seven selectmen attested the returns, a minority and not a majority of the aldermen signing.

The constitution provides that the returns shall be attested by the selectmen. Without some qualification this would require that all the selectmen should sign or attest, as the expression is. Some lawyers are of the opinion that all are required to attest, that no provision of law can abridge the requirements of the constitution. But it never occurred to me that any number less than a majority could answer the requirement. It cannot be found that any opinion of court had ever been given up to the time that we acted upon these returns, that any less number than a majority would answer the constitutional requirements. With this understanding, then, what must be the decision on the part of the Council? I am to answer this question on my oath; are such returns legal or not legal? Is it strange that with the light I then had that I was obliged to decide that they were illegal? That was my opinion then and it is my opinion now. I was not wise enough or ingenious enough to see the way to avoid the decision of illegality which has been pointed out by the Court. It never occurred to me that this was a case that came within the rule of ordinary parliamentary practice as indicated by the Court. The Constitution requires that the selectmen shall attest the returns. It will be noticed that it is a specific duty they are to perform. They are not to meet as stockholders or directors of a corporation to transact general business, when, if a quorum is present, they may proceed to business, and the vote of the majority is binding and legal. The selectmen were not to meet to see whether or not they would attest the returns, and vote upon the proposition. They were to perform the specific duty of attesting, and no number less than a majority can do legally, what by the constitution all were required to do. This I submit is as it appears to my plain and unsophisticated mind. If I had a case of importance turning upon this decision of the Court, I should feel at liberty to ask respectfully that they should review it. I submit that it is not a case coming under the ordinary rule of practice governing stockholders or directors in corporations.

Take next the case of the city of Portland. The municipal officers of that city sent in a return with 143 votes without giving the name of the person or persons for whom they were thrown. The leading candidate's names were recorded with the votes they received against them as they should be. Then they return "scattering," 143—is this a legal return?

I am under oath to support the constitution. Let us see what the constitution says.

Article IV, First part, Section 5th of the Constitution—

The selectmen are required to preside impartially at the meetings, receive the votes of all qualified electors present, sort, count and declare them in open town meeting, and in the presence of the town clerk, who shall from a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes from each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the selectmen and in open town meeting.

And fair copies of the lists of votes shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerks of towns and assessors of plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings.

Now is that a legal return? Up to the time I had to decide, I never heard any one contend that it was. Mr. Strout, one of the candidates, and a member of the Cumberland Bar, came before the council, and asked that we should count the vote, but it was not that it was legal, but his chief argument was that no returns have ever before been rejected on account of such defect.

It certainly does not meet the constitutional requirement—it certainly cannot be a legal return.

The name of every person voted for shall be recorded with the number of votes against his name. I will follow the plain and mandatory provision of the Constitution. The humblest individual in the commonwealth who may receive a vote for any office, shall have his name and vote recorded as well as the candidate who received the highest number. I know what the court has said upon this point—"that I have no right to know but that Scattering is the name of a candidate." No such opinion of the court existed at the time I acted. I therefore acted according to the dictates of common sense and rejected the return. Whatever my views are upon the question of flat money, I certainly don't believe in flat men. Scattering

must be a flat man. Next take the defect which appeared in several returns of the lack of the whole number of ballots being stated. It is a provision of the statutes, that the whole number of ballots shall be stated in the return. This does not seem to be an important matter especially since the candidates voted for are elected by plurality. But it is a provision which is not in opposition to the constitution, but a mode thought to be necessary in carrying out its requirements. It is an aid to those who canvass the votes in detecting fraud and mistakes. So long as the law is allowed to stand and is not in contravention of the constitution—I do not see how the Governor and Council can disregard the requirement. It is the defect that has been seized upon by other Governors and Councils, to throw out votes.

The question which I had to decide is that defect such as to make a return illegal? I am obliged to say I think it is. Gov. Washburn and his Council in 1862 treated this defect as fatal—and two Senators in the county of Washington lost their seats in consequence, viz, John C. Talbot and Geo. Walker. Gov Connor and Council in 1877 regarded it a fatal defect. On account of this defect in return of town of Washington—Poland lost his seat and Bliss obtained it. It was this defect which threw out votes, so that Madigan failed to receive his certificate from the Governor and Council. If we had followed precedent exactly in regard to this defect we should have used it to throw out Democrats only. I believe it cannot be found to have been used previously except to prevent a Democrat having a seat. You see how strong a temptation it might be to a member of the last Council to say if in other years it was right for Republicans to use this defect to throw out Democrats, it is equally right that Democrats use it to throw out Republicans. I know that in 1877 the defect was noticed in no other case than the one to which I have referred and I know it to exist in many other cases affecting the other side. But I do not believe that two wrongs make a right and I used my influence to have the rule applied impartially, no matter which side it affected unfavorably. I see it charged that the present Governor and Council have used it as the preceding one have done—no they used it to throw out Republicans and not Democrats—I have not so used it in a single case, and I hope it will not be found to be so—I shall not believe it until I see it.

Other defects existed in several cases for which the Governor and Council were obliged to reject returns, acting upon the opinions of the court, as it existed at the time. The failure of the clerk to attest the returns, the names of the municipal officers being written by one and the same hand were defects that they were obliged to take notice of. Now persons supposed to have been elected, but failed to receive certificates for any of the defects that I have specified, were not more constitutionally elected, than if they had not been voted for.

The Court have said that "The design of a representative government is not merely that the people should express their will at the polls, but that that will should be legally and Constitutionally expressed."

Changes from the supposed result as published in the newspapers of the election, occurred by reason of differences in the name. In some instances the middle initial letter in a candidate's name was omitted, or the wrong initial used, and in others the whole Christian name was used and in others only the initial.

The Council had no alternative but to tabulate the vote as they found it. The name that received the highest number must be the one declared elected. The opinion of the Court is explicit on this point, 94 Me. 596.

The votes for W. H. Smith cannot be counted for William H. Smith. I have been severely criticized for stating as I found it in the classed towns of Exeter and Garland, but I could not understand why I should do differently. In view of this opinion, up to this point then, including all the cases I have named, there can be no possible doubt but the action of the Governor and Council is fully and completely sustained by the Constitution and the Court. The defects named have caused the principal changes which were complained of. Now suppose that the few changes which occurred for other causes were not warranted. Suppose that the Governor and Council erred in their judgment and rejected a few returns that they ought not to have rejected, was that a sufficient cause for revolution? I think not. I do not say or admit that they misjudged in a single case. These were cases for which we had no definite precedent, I would gladly have had the opinion of the Court upon them. I sought it in an informal way but failed to receive it.

I remembered that in 1872 I was a member of the Senate Committee on elections, and the seat of Mr. Moore of Hancock was contested by Mr. Hadlock. The Senate was asked to throw out the vote of the City of Ellsworth, which would unseat Mr. Moore and give the seat to Mr. Hadlock. The reason for asking this, was that the voters of Ward one, on the day of the

election voted in an other ward, and further, the Aldermen were not in session within 24 hours after the election, as required by law, to compare the votes. It was not contended that there was any fraud in voting, or that the result would have been any different if the forms of law had been technically complied with. I had some doubt in my own mind as to the changes and in an informal way sought the advice of the late Judge Cutting; he did not hesitate to give it and I acted upon it which resulted in throwing out the vote of the city of Ellsworth, unseating Mr. Moore and seating Mr. Hadlock.

Failing to receive any intimation from the member of the Court whom I desired to consult as to what his views would be, I was obliged to act upon my own judgment. I did so and it is enough to say I did not exceed the rule I had laid down. If the return was legal, coming from a legal meeting, I did not reject it, if I believed it illegal I did reject it.

I have thus briefly stated my position and my course of action. I believe I have acted with ordinary intelligence. I have the approval of my conscience that I have desired to do right. If I have been in error in any case it has been an error of judgment and not of intent.

I have reviewed in my own mind every case upon which I acted, with great care, and I do not see how I could do differently from what I have done, if called to act again. I do not say that the members of the Council have been in full accord upon every case. This is a matter the public need not know. All that I have thus far said has referred to the vote for Senators and Representatives especially.

In the matter of county officers, I have felt that the law of 1877 gave us more power and authorized us to make changes and submit the returns to alteration which we are not warranted in making in Senators and representatives. It can do no harm to say that my views on this class of returns were not in accord with the majority of the Council, it does not follow, however, that the majority were not right.

The work of the Governor and Council having been done, whether in all respects right or in some respects wrong, whether some persons received certificates as Senators or representatives who ought not to have them, and others who ought to have received them failed to receive them, it is a wise constitutional provision that the Legislature has full power to remedy any wrong.

Full equity power which is denied to the Governor and Council, and wisely so, is conferred upon the Legislature and there is no other constitutional power that can interfere with or change the final action of the Governor and Council. The person who received certificates from the Governor, or of membership to either branch of the Legislature, are the persons who by law are entitled to seats, and never until this year in the history of this State has any other practice prevailed.

The fact that the Legislature has conferred upon it the power to give persons seats to whom they in equity belong, implies the obligation to exercise that power. A certain editor has attempted to make political capital out of a private letter which I addressed to Governor Garcelon after the final action of the Governor and Council. The letter was strictly private, and the individuals who surreptitiously obtained it and brought it to public view, are welcome to all the honors they are entitled to for such an act. While I despise an act so mean and contemptible, let whoever it may be, be responsible. I have no objection now that the letter may be published as often as it suits their convenience.

The views I therein expressed in regard to the action of the Legislature, are now correct and I have here expressed that, it is the duty of the Legislature to do what the Governor and Council had not power to do, viz, exercise the equity power. In view of what has transpired, there is one expression I would change and that is I do not see the danger of defeat to the people's party, but I believe that in consequence of the "high handed" wrongs which have been perpetrated by the Republicans that they will receive at the hands of the people a stern rebuke. I think if the course I suggested could have been adopted, it would have been a fortunate thing for the State.

The impression so prevalent, both in and out of the State, that we have no legal State Government would not exist. The unfortunate reputation which our court has obtained in connection with events (whether such reputation is just or not) would not have existed. The business of the State which is of greater importance than the promotion of any man's political advancement, would not have been interrupted, and the great burden entailed upon the tax-payer in consequence of the unwarranted proceedings would have been avoided.

These consequences are of great moment to a law abiding but tax burdened people.

You will bear with me while I include briefly to the course which has

been pursued toward the Governor and Council by the so called Legislature. The appointment of a committee of investigation evidently for the purpose of blasting the reputation and blacking the characters of individual members.

In this matter I speak solely for myself. I denounce the proceeding as having no precedent in a civilized country, for barbarity.

The charges of changes and substitution in returns; of forgery; of theft of State funds, etc., which are made against the Governor and Council, so far as I am individually concerned I denounce as wickedly slanderous.

If there has been a substitution of the original returns for Senators or Representatives, I do not know it. If there has been an alteration of a letter or a figure in a return, it has not been made by my hand, or by my knowledge or consent. As chairman of the committee on accounts, I have endeavored to guard the interests of the State. I have squandered none of the people's money in riotous living, or wasted it in junketing excursions. He who charges me with such things does not utter the truth.

I am not aware that I have any double mileage in my pocket, if I find I have, it shall be returned to the treasury, as I have already returned what I received when a member of the Legislature. How many of my accusers are to-day indebted to "the State for double mileage?"

For what I have done, I have been visited with unparalleled indignities—if ever man endured what I have been exposed to, I pity him—Do you remember the meeting in this hall known as the indignation meeting against the Governor and Council? The Hon. Senator, after denouncing the Governor and Council as a body, as moral lepers, and calling upon my fellow citizens to shun them and point the finger of scorn at them, singles me out—by saying, "one of them lives here." You may hunt over the archives of any civilized country and you cannot find such an instance of cruel ostracism. Here where I have lived for more than 40 years, and where my family has been reared, and where we have enjoyed social, civil and religious privileges, to be singled out and denounced as such a wretch, and my fellow citizens exhorted to shun me as a moral leper—presents an instance of ostracism that has no parallel. I have read the book known as the "Fool's Errand" and there are some instances of ostracism described therein which makes one's blood boil, but all things considered, they do not compare with this for savage cruelty. It is too cruel to excite the feeling of hate or revenge on my part. I desire to adopt the spirit of him "of old," who, when being cruelly murdered, cried out, "Father forgive them—they know not what they do."

Speech of Hon. John B. Foster.

BEFORE THE GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

The following is a full report of Hon. John B. Foster's able speech before the Convention last week:

I was elected by the Legislature of 1879 as a member of the Executive Council. I regarded the position as one of honor. I knew it was one of responsibility. Before entering upon the duties of the office I subscribed an oath to support the constitution. I think I have never, I trust, lost sight of the obligations which it imposed upon me. Among the duties which the Constitution imposes upon the Governor and Council, is the delicate and responsible one of counting the official vote. It will be remembered that the political excitement which prevailed after the State election was intense. On the one hand it was contended that great frauds had been perpetrated, and great corruption practiced, in influencing the votes of the people. And letters and affidavits were numerous received by the Governor and Council, alleging corruption and urging that they should take notice of it, and see that justice was done.

On the other hand there began to be charges against the Governor and Council that they had entered into a conspiracy to reverse the result of the election by fraud, and thus thwart the will of the people. The charges and denunciations, put forth by the Republican papers were bitter and severe.

In the midst of the pressure thus brought upon me, I felt keenly the responsibility of my position as a member of the Executive Council, and studiously sought to inform myself as to the power and authority conferred upon me by the Constitution. I carefully studied the Constitution and the laws. I consulted the opinion of the Court given at different times upon questions touching the duty of the Governor and Council. I examined the precedents which had been established by former Governors and Councils in the performance of their duty in counting the votes.

As a result of my investigations, it became clear to my mind, that the Constitution imposed upon the Governor and Council the duty of examining the returns of votes and the authority of determining what were and what were not in conformity with the Constitution, in other words, what were and what were not legal. That it conferred upon them no discretionary power; if a return was illegal it could not be counted—if legal it could not be rejected. The first question then which the Governor and Council are to decide when taking up a return is as to its legality, and they are clearly made the judges upon this point. The proceedings of other Governors and Councils show conclusively that they understood their power and duty to be as I have stated. In 1877, the Governor and Council proposed the following questions to the Supreme Court, 68 Me. Reports, p. 557.

1st. Can the Governor and Council, in the performance of their duty to ascertain what county officers were elected, count the votes of a town, the return of which bears the proper signature of one of the selectmen, and the names of two other selectmen written by other hands than their own.

2d. Can the Gov. & Council lawfully count the votes of a town the return of which is not attested by the town clerk?

Both of the questions the Court answer in the negative.

Such returns are illegal—therefore the Gov. & Council could not count them. The question is can we? The answer you cannot. In this opinion, the Court say "that it is to be regretted that votes are lost by the negligence or ignorance of town officers, but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty and knowing it will perform it."

The Court further say in this opinion, "Indeed, the power of the Gov. & Council in relation to the proof upon which they are authorized to act is confined to legal returns duly transmitted, except in the special cases where enlarged powers have been conferred by statute,

is now completed. General Plaiside was for long years connected with the public party. In 1875 he took ground in favor of government currency as against bank notes, and was read out of the party by the editor of the Bangor Whig. He did not identify himself with the Greenback party till last year, when he took the stump and actively engaged in the canvass. General Plaiside has always been opposed to the Hamlin ring, and has fought his way to prominence in spite of them.

A Partisan Court.

Since the hasty, ill-considered and unreasonable opinion of the Court delivered last winter, we have repeatedly but respectfully expressed our views upon the action taken. We have charged that the Court gave an opinion that was prompted by prejudice and partisanship.

The Republican press has, with one accord, held that the purity and strict integrity of the Court was above suspicion, and that the recent opinion was based on law and common sense. The press went so far, in its zeal to defend the Court, that it was claimed the members of our Court were far above the influences and passions that are supposed to rule the mere politician.

We have heard of the Court's integrity being lost by losing friends and patronage, for it was said if the NORTH STAR attacks the integrity of the Supreme Court it will do anything else to undermine public confidence in all that is good and noble. But the STAR claims, and thinks it can successfully maintain its claim, that it is right one hundred times where it is in error once.

To prove to our readers that our charge of partisanship on the part of the Court was well founded, we wish to state that pending the canvass of the election returns a certain member of the Council, having doubts upon a particular point, decided to ask the opinion of one of the Justices. Being very well acquainted with one of them, getting upon his own responsibility and without the knowledge of his associates of the Council, he called upon the Justice and stated his case, asking confidentially what, in the opinion of his Honor, was the proper and legal course to pursue. To the astonishment of the Council, the Justice said: "I CANNOT GIVE YOU ANY ADVICE. I AM TOO MUCH OF A PARTISAN TO EVEN TALK WITH YOU UPON THIS SUBJECT."

Too partisan to even talk this important matter over with one of the men who had grave responsibilities upon him and who was anxiously seeking advice and counsel from the highest authority in the State! The Council has been cursed and abused because they did not seek the advice of the Supreme Court, yet when that advice was sought the Court refused to listen, refused to aid, yet when opportunity presented they rose as one man and tore the Constitution in tatters at the invitation of an irresponsible mob! Judge Libby informed Gov. Garcelon that the return from the city of Portland was fatally defective and could not be counted. Acting upon this counsel the return was rejected, and inside of thirty days Gov. Garcelon was charged with wilfully, wickedly and illegally disfranchising the largest city in Maine, and the Supreme Court said, in substance, that the charge was correct! Now let our Republican friends read and ponder the foregoing, asking themselves the ques-

THE CONTEST ENDED!

Blaine Bites the Dust. GRANT BEATEN.

Hon. J. A. Garfield of Ohio nominated as the Republican Candidate for President.

The above tells the whole story. The struggle has been long and the battle the fiercest ever known in the Republican party.

The hopes and ambitions of Mr. Blaine's life have ended in bitter defeat, and it is settled that he can never be even nominated for the high place so long desired. His methods of compelling homage may do well in this State, but they fail in the country at large. Maine is a very good State, and contains many excellent men, but a very small part of this great Union. Maine's blatant demagogues can howl at "indignation meetings" and show a good degree of commercial activity in the purchase of voters, but their voice, influence and modes are swallowed up in the seething vortex of national politics.

Grant, having received honors from King, Prince and Potentate, having poured out upon him what should satisfy human ambition, has rolled in the mire of a political wrangle and his scalp taken by the members of his own political family, is now rather an object of contemptuous pity in place of a name to be honored and respected.

Collector Arthur of New York is nominated as candidate for Vice-President.

Last week we called into the marble works of H. F. Collins of Houlton and without solicitation from him we say that owing to the nature of the occupation the public do not inform themselves of the extent of this business, or of the excellence of the work done by Mr. Collins. The beautiful designs wrought in marble to give expression to the affection and lasting remembrance of the dead are here found in almost infinite variety. Mr. Collins has by honesty and industry created a business that does credit to himself and the county. There are no marble works this side of the large cities that can equal these we have referred to, and patrons can be as well suited here as anywhere in the State.

The Fifth District is soon to nominate a candidate for Congress. Hon. T. H. Murch now represents the district, but whether he will be renominated is, we are informed, not altogether certain. Whether the opposition there will assume dangerous proportions we can't say, but if it should we think Prof. L. C. Bateman of Seabrook has the inside track. Bateman is intelligent, energetic, and would ably fill the place suggested. Should circumstances render it necessary to take some one instead of Mr. Murch, we hope Bateman will be the man. It is a compliment to the Prof. that his name is mentioned as a possible candidate, even if no change is made.

RESIGNATION "IN A HORN."—Since the retirement of some of the Customs officials in this county, the ring very gravely informs us that the gentlemen have resigned, which reminds us of the story of a Dutchman who was bereaved of his wife, the wife who had been more or less troublesome to him. A kind and sympathizing neighbor, talking of his wife's death, asked him if she was resigned. The ghost of a smile lighted up the Dutchman's countenance as he replied: "Resigned? Puy Tam, she had to be!"

We invite the attention of our readers to the able speech of Hon. John B. Foster, delivered before the Greenback State Convention. We print the speech on the first page.

Mr. Foster is one of the most thoroughly honest and upright men we ever knew, and the defence he makes against the dirty pups which have been for months yelping at his heels, ought to be candidly considered by every man who is not honeycombed with party prejudice and devilish malignity.

THE BANGOR CONVENTIONS.—"There is no disputing the fact," says the Bangor Whig, "that the Greenback Convention was largely attended and that it was enthusiastic." "Both conventions," says the Boston Journal, "had a great attendance, and indicated the direct work republicans have on hand." The Greenback convention," says the Boston Herald, "was the largest ever held in the State." Both Conventions were composed of solid, quiet, earnest men, and every man meant business. The crowd at Norumbega looked more like a Republican convention of twenty years ago than almost any gathering there since.

The Rockland Courier speaking of the Editorial trip, says: Sunday will be devoted to rest or attending church, as each may elect; we shall go to church but we suppose Simpson and Howard Owen and Merrill and Gilman and Sam Miller and lots of those fellow wilt-rest.

If Fuller mixes our name up with that tribe of political dead-beats again, we'll have him turned out of the Association. We should rather go to church than "rest" with those chaps. By the way, we always notice that the worst ones in the crowd are the ones who go to meetings as they ought to do.—Home Journal.

Custom House Changes.

J. R. Weed retires from the Custom House at Bridgewater and J. H. Kidder takes his place. S. H. Berry retires from the Houlton office, while W. M. Robinson will rattle around in his place.

The public are somewhat surprised that the changes in the Custom House are made. It is somewhat a tax on one's credulity to believe that this a purely voluntary act upon the part of the gentlemen retiring. It is not to be supposed that these changes have been made because of any crookedness in the official conduct of these two Deputies. Then why is the change made? This is not an enquiry into the private affairs of any one. The gentlemen have retired for some reason, and it is but fair that the public should know it.

The Republican can probably inform us. We hope it will do so. Its silence would be construed as an admission that the retirement was forced. If it should inform us that this was a voluntary act on the part of the gentlemen to whom we allude, we would inform our contemporary, to prevent it getting into a bad position, that the reports of Special Agent Bigelow are now in the hands of the public printer, and will soon be ready for distribution. Whatever developments may be made in these reports, they should agree with whatever our contemporary has to say upon the subject.

Well knowing that the Republican has no disposition to condone any wrong on the part of its party friends, we are safe in assuming that it will make haste to tell us the reason for the changes recently made in this District.

The Chicago Platform.

The Portland Advertiser cannot be accused of being anything else than a Republican paper, and of the highest type too, therefore its utterances are entitled to respect. The editor of the Advertiser has read carefully the Chicago platform and the following are his conclusions:

The Chicago platform as it came from the committee, was a masterpiece of equivocation. In one paragraph it declared that the commerce of the United States should be promoted, and in another that subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease. Tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, but should discriminate in favor of American labor. There is not one word on any phase of the currency question. The national credit must not be impaired, but whether a deluge of greenbacks or the continued coinage of silver will or will not impair the national credit, is left to the reader's considerate judgment. Honest voters in the South must be protected, but the means again are left to the imagination. President Hayes is complimented on his veto messages, but his proper executive work, the appointment and control of subordinate officers of the government is not mentioned. This subject came up twice in the committee, and was twice voted down, though Mr. Van Horn said that if it had been supposed that the matter would be referred to the convention, the committee would have reported some unmeaning reference to it. The convention appeared to have an opinion, however, and adopted a resolution equivalent to the declarations at Cincinnati and at Philadelphia.

With this single exception, the party, as represented at Chicago, appears to have no definite policy on any question now in dispute. Of certain historical facts the committee were certain,—to wit: that the rebellion was suppressed, that slavery has been abolished, that 4 per cents have been quoted above par, that the interest account is down to eighty-three millions, and that the miscount in Maine was a failure. They are prepared to assert, too, that the constitution is the supreme law, that the pensions must and shall be paid, that education must be encouraged, and that the public domain must not be given away. Beyond these safe limits the committee only ventured far enough to protest against polygamy, against the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese, against sectarian schools, and particularly and strenuously against the restoration of the Democratic party to power.

Altogether it is the weakest platform ever adopted by a national convention of the Republican party, and Mr. Elanagan doubtless spoke for the committee when he asked, "what are we here for except to get office?" If a candidate for President should be nominated, whose political opinions are as vague as the declarations of this platform, whose motive, like Mr. Flanagan's is simply to get office for himself and his followers, will have no occasion to take any interest in a campaign which will be, and will openly appear to be, merely a private speculation.

Mr. Frye tried his little game on the Chicago convention by informing that body in eloquent language that Blaine was responsible for wresting the State, last winter, from the legally constituted authorities, therefore he could snatch this country from destruction. But the convention had heard all about Blaine's high-handed game in this State, and thought they had got enough of that kind of statesmanship. Boutelle and the other screechers from Maine, pounded with their boot heels most lustily, but the convention decided that the re lion in Maine had not reflected such credit on the Senator as to admit of taking the boss rebel for a nominee. Boutelle swore, but the convention proceeded to its regular business just the same.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Presque Isle.

Oats bring a good price.

The Dexter Cloth man is coming.

The weather has been warm and a little rain would do good.

The prospects are good for an abundant hay crop.

Farmers are getting good burns this spring.

Farmers should read the advertisement of Tar for the potato bug.

D. A. White is building a shop, and enlarging his dwelling house.

John Allen has two good horses for sale cheap, on time.

The potato bug is looking cheerful and begins as though he meant business.

An Express to run between this place and Houlton has been put on by Albert Truworth.

Clark has just received a new lot of boots and low cut shoes for summer wear.

Those interested should read the advertisement of sale of the Beet Sugar Dry House.

Mr. H. H. Robinson has purchased the Copeland building, now occupied by Goodhue & Lane, and will make a permanent residence here.

Now is the time to get your summer suits. D. A. White will cut and make your clothes cheaper than you can get the same work done for in this county.

The card from the friends in Fort Fairfield, which we publish in another place, reached us too late for insertion last week.

The Misses Gallagher have removed their Dress Making rooms to the office recently occupied by Dr. Hatherway over the post office. Dr. H. has taken the office over the Star office.

The Aroostook Christian Q. M. will convene with the Christian church at Presque Isle, commencing on Friday, June 18th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the DeWitt School house. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

H. G. Fuller has the largest line of fine woolen cloths in Northern Aroostook, a good part of which were bought before the rise in woolens and will be sold without advance. Don't fail to get his prices before you buy. Garments cut, made and trimmed in the latest style and most thorough manner. A new lot of boy's ready made clothing just received.

The June Party given by the ladies of the Free Baptist Society Wednesday evening was a perfect success. The audience was all that the hall could contain; the refreshments furnished were excellent and abundant, while the singing, tableaux, etc., were meritorious—some of them beautiful. The receipts far exceeded the expectations of our friends. The ladies having in charge the entertainment are deserving of great credit for their taste in arranging the programme and their energy in carrying out its details.

Fort Fairfield.

Rev. G. M. Park will administer the rite of baptism to several persons at the river next Sabbath.

The ladies of the Congregational society intend to give a "Dinner Sale" and an entertainment in the evening of July 5th.

Sprague's Mills.

Rev. G. M. Park preached here two weeks ago, to a very large congregation, on the subject of baptism.

A Sabbath School has been organized in this place with Rev. C. W. Wheeler for superintendent, which is sufficient guarantee that the school will be interesting.

Dr. Getchell is having a good practice and people are becoming convinced that he is a physician to be trusted and patronized.

Mars Hill.

The Free Baptist Q. M. will be held by the church in Mars Hill the 1st Friday, Saturday and Sunday in June.

The Lewiston Journal is forced to say that it "cannot be denied that the fusionists have selected a strong candidate in the person of Gen. Plaiside. He is a gentleman of unblemished character, a lawyer of fair abilities and much political experience, has a good record as a soldier, and is one of the most persistent political workers and organizers when he himself is a candidate, that is to be found in the State. To be sure he is identified with the counting-out, but in this particular he is in the same boat with all the other prominent fusionists, who will rally to his standard because of this fact. In our judgment, he is the strongest man whom the fusionists could have put forward at this time, in spite of the probability that some greenbackers and more democrats may oppose him; and the republicans will find him a formidable opponent."

Congress adjourned over Memorial Day, and it might as well have extended the adjournment over the Chicago convention, for little business will be done while that is in session. Congressmen are reported to be leaving the capital for Chicago in shoals, with or without leave.

A Call for Earnest Recruits.

When the laboring men and women of this country are forced to bend all their energies in a daily struggle to earn a mere existence, surely something must be wrong. Our large cities are crowded with laboring people, who can no more lay by a bit "for a rainy day" than they could lift the national debt. The majority of these people board out or live in tenement houses. No place in the wide world they can call their own! No spot which they can claim independent of another's title! These people labor from early dawn to dewy eve, and they find life a "hand to mouth" contest. It is hard to live so. When a gleam of hope comes "streaming in through the dingy windows where they are cooped up six days out of seven, and they can picture in their brain a cozy little home, where comfort and peace can abide, and where no intruder can turn them out, these people can cheerily plod along with the sweat and toil of the day, and look upon labor as a blessing. But when all is dark and gloomy, no chance to see where sunshine can come, no break in the struggle, no reward beyond the present day, no rest until the dull clouds of earth shut hide their plain coffins from view—what is there to stimulate them to their work? As well might they crave the bonds of the black slave when bound in the South!

Another view is still before us, and here we find the cause that keeps the laborer constantly grinding. Certain men, a little more favored than the ordinary run of people, put their heads together. They get control of the government, concoct this scheme and that, these schemes become law, and then the legal mill begins to grind, and the grist is left at their own door every time! "They toil not, neither do they spin," but they grow richer and prouder, and their greedy eyes begrudge the scanty crumbs which fall to the producer. The laws which they make are cutting the people into two classes—the lord and the serf. As time creeps by, the dividing line will be made more distinct. 'Twas this same kind of legislation that put the people of Ireland in the pool of serfdom.

You may look at the situation from any standpoint you choose, the solution lies with these laws. Men may defend them, may tell you of their God-inspired conception, may roll their eyes and lift their delicate hands in abject horror if you hint at the evil tendency of this legislation, the fact will still remain that these laws are the very essence of corruption and slavery.

The rope is slowly being coiled around the neck of industry, and it can only be thrown off by an uprising of the people.

It is for the laborer to say whether the window of hope shall be left open, or closed up with the shutter of despair. Prompt action, firm decision, and a persistent determination will bring salvation to industry.

A careful survey of the financial legislation since the war, will give one a pretty thorough insight into the system that controls the business of the country. There are many good men drawn into a warm support of these ruinous schemes through political ties. They are so blinded with party prejudice that the welfare of the country is of secondary importance to them! Flee these men as you would a pestilence! Other men support this system with their eyes wide open, knowing full well what the final result will be. These men need your prayers! There are other men who support them because "so-and-so" votes that way. These are the men whose brains are so finely strung that they fear to exercise them. We dare not suggest a suitable disposition of this class!

There are other men who denounce the present financial system, because they hate the evils it is bringing; because they believe there should be equality between man and man at birth; because they do not believe an All Wise God designed such a system; because they believe every man should enjoy the fruits of his own toil; because they believe in freedom, prosperity and happiness; and because they are determined there shall be a change for the better. To these men we bow with honor and respect, hoping that deserved victory will come to their banner. Our mission is to convert men to these principles, and we can discharge that mission with a firm belief that we are serving both God and man. Our heart is in the work.

Should these lines meet the eye of one whose sympathy is not with us, we would kindly urge him to consider the matter. We are after just such. We will freely show you our id as, enter into the most minute inspection, in fact, do all we can to convince you we are right. Don't come until you are convinced. One man who believes and understands our principles is of more value to our cause than three men who come to us from other reasons. The convinced we can depend upon; the others we can't. We prefer the convinced one.

A crisis is coming. The work must be done quickly, and well done. The crew must be reinforced. There are accommodations for all, and a general invitation to all is extended. You are welcome in the Greenback camp, and the latch-string will hang out through all the contest, but the sooner you come the more you can help the cause. Delay no longer than necessary.

The people are concerned in this contest, and generations to come will live to bless the men who battled against such odds for the principles of the Greenback party.—*Esquire*.

correspondent writing from Chicago a few days ago says: "I have seen"

One of the noisiest men in the city is Boutelle of Maine, the "Cap'n," as he is familiarly called by the members of the Maine delegation. Boutelle is not a delegate but he makes noise enough for a brace of them. His tongue is going all the time, and for cheap talk he is only excelled by Private Dalzell or Sergeant Bates. He fully believes that Jim Blaine will be nominated on the second ballot and seems partially deranged over the prospect of such a nomination. A member of the Maine delegation said to-night that if Blaine should be nominated and elected the Cap'n would live in the White House if he couldn't get any better job than boot blacker. He lives and moves and has his being for Blaine, in whose tracks he is always ready to fall, and thank God that he is a Blaine man. The members of the Blaine Club who are here, in discussing the nomination of General Plaiside for Governor of Maine, by the Democrats and Greenbackers, generally concede that he is a very formidable opponent for Corporal Davis, and that, in the nomination of any man but Blaine, the Corporal will have a hard row to hoe. Davis has made so much loose talk about Maine going Democratic in case Grant should be the presidential nominee that several of Blaine's most ardent and shrewdest supporters have politely requested him to keep his tongue still.

"It's no use," He Said.

And we do not blame him for saying it. He was sick and in pain; he had been so for months. He had tried physicians' prescriptions and all the nostrums that had been recommended to him. So when a friend came in one night and said: "I have known Dr. David Kennedy's 'Favorite Kennedy' actually to cure worse cases than yours," the weary answer was: "It's no use, but I'll try it to please you. Here's the dollar. Go and get a bottle. It was done, and in a few weeks there was a new man in that town. In his gratitude he declared: 'When I am in Rouletou, N. Y., I'll stop in Dr. Kennedy's office and tell him of this.'—*Exchange*."

It is understood that S. F. Berry, Special Deputy Collector of Customs at this place, and J. R. Reed, Deputy Collector at Bridgewater, have resigned their offices. Cause why?—*Times*.

Why throw away so much money trying worthless medicines, when for 35 cents a remedy can be procured that will cure Cough, Colds, sore Lungs and Croup? Give it a trial. *Adamson's Balm* will do it. Trial bottle, 10 cts.

The Maine State Fair will be held at Lewiston this year, Sept. 21st to 24th.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is more important that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness, and with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—*New Haven Palladium*.

There is no class for whom the future holds so much social and intellectual advancement, so much assured prosperity, and so much rational happiness, as for those engaged in the various departments of agriculture, and in no country in the world are the farmers so well prepared to profit by reading such a farming paper as the *DUNGO RURAL*, as they are here.

The aged and infirm are strengthened and faculties brightened by Mall Bitters.

A CARD.

The Ladies of the Congregational Church Aid Society of Fort Fairfield, desire to express their heartfelt thanks to their friends in Presque Isle, for the liberal patronage and kind assistance rendered at the entertainment given by them in Johnson's Hall, on Wednesday of last week, and they will be very happy to reciprocate their kind favors when occasion is offered.

Freedom Notice.

To whom it may concern: I this day give to my son Warren M. Whitehouse the remainder of his minority. I shall not claim his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness,
ELBRIDGE G. WHITEHOUSE.
S. C. F. SMITH,
Mapleton, June 28th, 1880.

This O. O. Howard is Gen. O. O. Howard's nephew. See letter to Gloucester 1/12/26.

History Repeats.

To the Editor of the Times:—In looking over some old letters yesterday, I came across one which seems to bear on the rage of the day, i. e. the "boom" in Florida. It is said that history repeats itself. I have lived long enough to prove this to be so in many slight matters, but this instance seems to prove that the cycle is extended to the century.

The enclosed copy of the letter may amuse you. Written in 1820 or '21, by a young man of 33, son of a Maine farmer, and grand-uncle to myself. He was an artist of some renown in his circle, left some portraits which compare favorably with many bearing greater names. He was never a

strong man physically and died the following year, in November, while still in Georgia where, like the moderns, he was seeking a more congenial climate than that found in Maine winters.

O. O. Howard.

The Letter.

Millidgeville, Georgia,
Oct. 1st Independence 45th.
1821.

Dear Brother:—I received a letter from you sometime past wishing information respecting a chance of business. I thought I would tarry until I saw a gentleman from Florida of my acquaintance and then inform you, for we all consider that country as presenting the best prospects for adventures as the most of the Spaniards who have become rich are about returning to Spain, if Florida comes into the Union, and sell their Negroes and Plantations very cheap with reasonable credit—and besides their productions being long staple Cotton, is far more valuable than Georgia's or Alabama, and it is nothing to get rich by planting in Georgia.

In my last letter I advised you to bring goods, and still I will assure you if you can get credit you can make a fortune with goods as all the pedlars are stopped and I am not certain as the Savannah would be so good as the Ocony at the long bluff or at big creek, it is a newer country. At any rate write me at this city. But

By JOHN CLAIR MINOT

Hawthorne Smyth, one of the three great-grandsons of Nathaniel Hawthorne who are now undergraduates at Bowdoin College, which graduated the great novelist in 1825, has been developing a talent for making linoleum block cuts with the happy result indicated in the neighboring column. Mr. Smyth is bringing together a portfolio containing the pictures of eight distinguished Bowdoin graduates made in this same interesting and difficult process—Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Franklin Pierce, William Pitt Fessenden, Oliver O. Howard, Melville Weston Fuller, Thomas B Reed and Robert E. Peary.

GLOUCESTER D

if no goods go to Florida to Mr. Kingsley's, an English bachelor, Georgias Island, mouth of St. John's—and proffer yourself for an overseer for nothing at first and you can shortly get \$1000 per year. Or rather to Mr. Fitch, a neighboring Planter to Kingsley—a native of Massachusetts and once a lawyer in this City.—Tell him that David Brady Mitchell once a Governor of Georgia and now Indian Agent, is a special friend of your brother's and has given him high recommendations to both of them as they wish to increase the english people in their State, you will early find the best opportunity of a fortune that I know of.

These gentlemen that have returned say that they can buy Negroes for 300 Dollars and Fitch says they may plant on his land for five years gratis—and if it comes on to the Union the Negroes will be worth 800 Dollars. This season will bring it on. I shall return shortly to Maine—procure my property—repair to Florida—and then to Georgia when it joins the Union.

It has been very sickly in this State but I have been very healthy. My Blanch Horse is gone to the immortal shade. He fell from a precipice as fat as a hog, and I cried over him and wrote his dirge which chimes in Monday(?) to chide(?) my regret and promote my chagrin. "I have a lady blanch horse as swift as the wind."

Give my love to all our good friends, especially to Ward (his elder brother) tell him I will show him an angel, and tell him to see my Illinois patent and pay the tax, for it is out of my power and if he wants the patent I will send it home. He has the deeds I sent from Washington. God bless you all, Amen.

Write home for me and inform Collier that I have not yet got Romio and God knows how he came to leave him in that wilderness, and tell him to leave the property that belonged to me, the whole amount if he possesses it, in the care of my Father—tell him to get it if possible. I shall quit idleness once more, I hope. I have fiddled and danced all summer, but have been very healthy and happy in the best of company, and I may astonish them with a picture. Do not fail to write home respecting Collier. Tell Ward if he is there to collect it of him.

Come to Florida by all means. It is not unhealthy for you nor me. I may go to Alabama to get Romio before I return, and then return by sea, probably.

Yours,

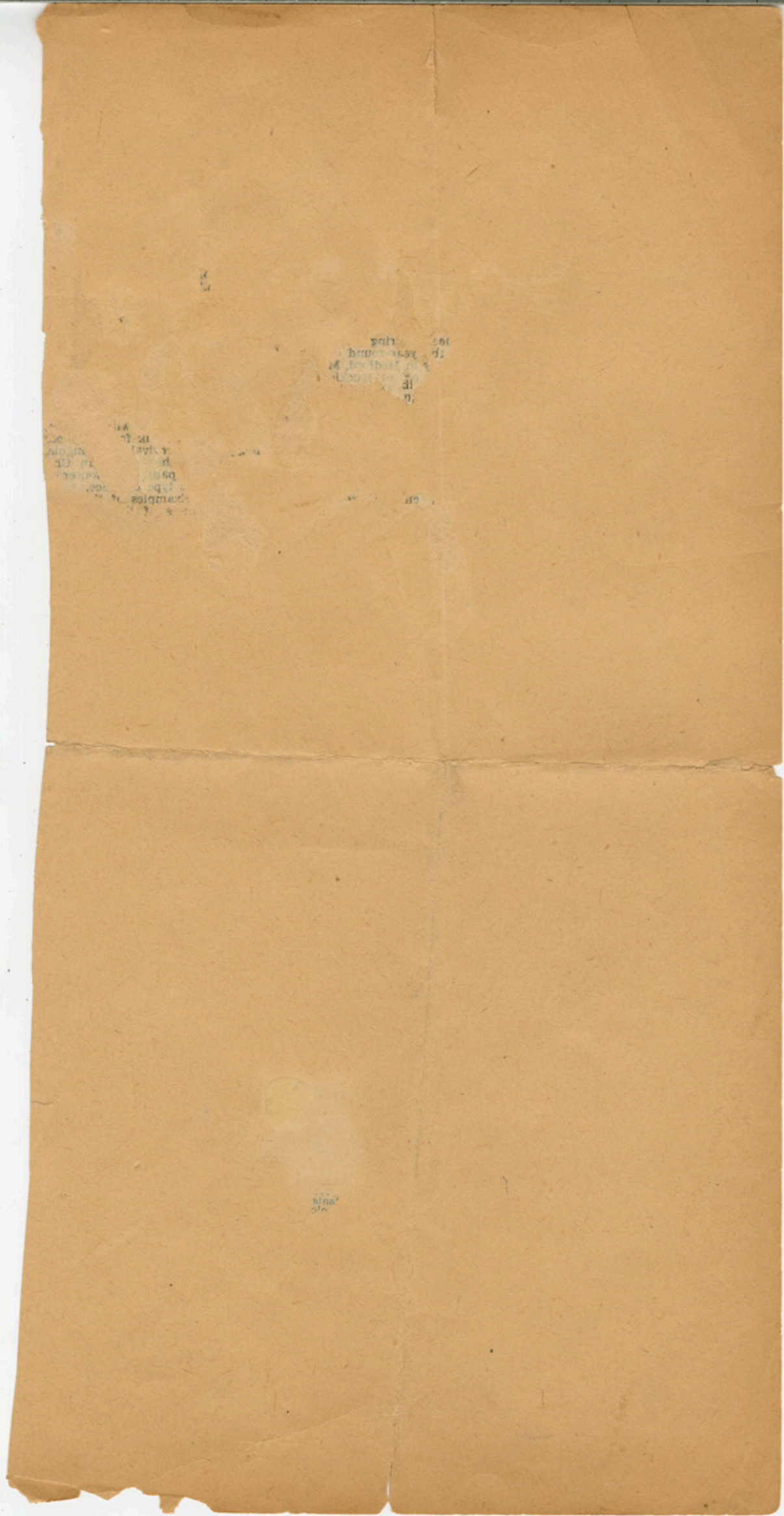
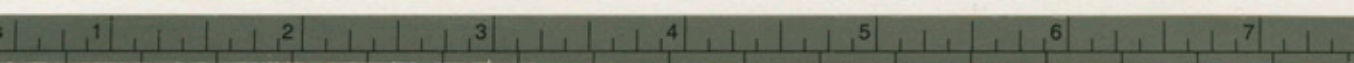
Everett Howard.

GEN. HOWARD GETS OLD LETTER

He Finds One Written to Him by General Sherman Nearly Forty Years Ago

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 5—In a few days General O. O. Howard, will receive at his home in Burlington, Vt., a letter written to him nearly forty years ago by General W. T. Sherman. General Howard never saw the letter until last Friday when he came here to lecture at Trinity College. He was made aware of its existence by Horace B. Austin who called on the general and showed him the letter which has been hanging in a frame in Mr. Austin's house for years. The letter is dated May 20, 1865, at General Sherman's headquarters in camp near Alexandria, Va., and requests General Howard to ride with the writer at the head of the column of troops in the grand review at Washington on May 24. General Howard had previously at the solicitation of General Sherman given to General Logan the privilege of riding in the review at the head of the army of the Tennessee, although General Howard was its commander, and it was in recognition of this generous act that the invitation was written by General Sherman. As General Howard by some accident failed to get the letter, he was riding during the review in General Sherman's staff, when the latter sent for him and directed him to take his place beside him. General Sherman never knew that General Howard did not receive the letter. General Howard readily identified the handwriting and is sure of its authenticity. The letter was given to Mr. Austin many years ago by his father, Thomas H. Austin, of Suffield, who is said to have received it from a Southerner, B. Oliver Raines, who was a clerk at Sherman's headquarters.

Jan. 15 1926



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A POET'S BIRTHDAY.

John Greenleaf Whittier completed his eightieth year yesterday, and it is pleasant to learn that the event was celebrated not in New England alone, but in many other parts of the country. Observing the anniversary of the birth of a poet is a custom that should be encouraged. Politicians and soldiers have claimed the honors quite long enough. One song of peace, love, and affection is worth more to the country than all the "stump-speeches" ever delivered.

Judged from the lofty standpoint of the professional critics, weighed in the delicate balance Matthew Arnold employed for estimating the value of the verse of Emerson, and it must be admitted that Whittier does not take rank among the greatest poets. Still, some of his poems deserve to live as long as the psalms of David. A few of them stirred the heart of the nation as no prose compositions or forensic efforts ever did. Whittier is popular, though he never attempted to make himself so. During half his life nearly every poem he wrote made him thousands of enemies. But the poet of duty did not write to make personal friends. For a long period he wrote for a class who could not read his productions. He sang for those who could not sing for themselves. He displayed courage never excelled on the field of battle. Principle, as opposed to policy, has governed his literary career. He cared vastly more about being right than for being considered the greatest poet of his race and time.

Whittier labored under greater disadvantages than those endured by Burns. He was a poet under difficulties. His attendance on schools was very limited. He has traveled but little. He was scarcely ever out of New England, the most beautiful portions of which he never saw. He never had an opportunity to visit foreign countries, as Byron, Shelley, Longfellow, and Lowell had. He earned his own bread almost from the time he was old enough to eat bread. Till past middle life and till he had made a name for himself, he had no literary companions. He has been in society very little. His modest Quaker home contained no pictures or statuary, and but few books. All his surroundings were plain and unpoetical. There was nothing about them to inspire the imagination or minister to the love of the beautiful.

Most of the great poets, from Homer to Tennyson, have won fame by singing the praises of martial heroes, but the Quaker poet could not do this. Most poets have endeared themselves to the hearts of thousands by writing of love; but a bachelor poet is not presumed to know anything about the tender passion. Popular superstitions have afforded subjects for many poets, but the matter-of-fact verse writer was not a believer in the supernatural. He knew little about the mythology of any country, and had no disposition to become interested in it. His ear for music was uncultivated, and he could not appreciate the beauty of sound of his sweetest verses. The man who acquires distinction as a poet under difficulties like these is deserving of honor.



From the new edition of Encyclo-
pedia Britannica, Who's Who in
America and England and
Other Books of Refer-
ence and Art Histories.

PARTRIDGE, William Ordway,
sculptor and author; b. Paris, France,
Apl. 11, 1861, s. George Sidney and
Helen Derby Catlin P.; brother
Bishop Sidney Catlin P. q v: student
Columbia 1885; Wellesley College,
art edn. Rome, Florence, Paris Lon-
don, hon. degree of M. A. given by
the Regents of N. Y. State for distinc-
tion in art and general culture. Lec-
ture on fine arts, and Prof. Colum-
bian (now George Washington), U.,
lecturer before Nat. Social Science
Assn., Concord Sch. Philosophy,
Brooklyn Inst., Stanford U., Cal., etc.
Works include: statue of Shake-
speare, Lincoln Park, Chicago;
Kauffman Memorial, Washington, D.
C., Pulitzer Memorial, Woodlawn, N.
Y., marble head of "Peace", Metro-
politan Museum, New York City;
bronze statue of Alexander Hamil-
ton, Brooklyn, bronze bust of Roose-
velt, Nat. Republican Club, New York
City; statue of Alexander Hamilton,
Columbia U., and bronze statue
same, Columbia U., bronze statue of
Thomas Jefferson, Columbia U.,
statue Samuel J. Tilden, New York
City; bust of Rev. Henry Van Dyke,
Princeton University; bust of R. E.
Peary, Bowdoin, Col.; Whittier, Bos-
ton Pub. Library; bust of Edward
Everett Hale, Union League Club,
Chicago; bust of Phillips Brooks,
Harvard U.; bust and memorial of
Dean Van Amringe, Columbia U.;
bust of the late Chief Justice Fuller,
Supreme Court, Washington; bust of
Dr. Wier Mitchell, for Philadel-
phia; Equestrian statue of Gen.
Grant, Grant Sq., Brooklyn, Scher-
merhorn Memorial, Columbia U.,
statue of Nathan Hale, St. Paul; of
Horace Greeley, Chappaqua, N. Y.,
baptismal font at St. Peter and St.
Paul Cathedral, Washington, heroic
statue of La Pieta, St. Patrick's
Cathedral, New York, group of Christ
and St. John, Brooklyn Mus. Fine
Arts, marble bust of Viscountess
Maitland for Thurlston Castle, Scot-
land, bust of Damrosch, statue of
Pocahontas, Jamestown Island, Va.,
exhibitor Salon, Paris, Royal Acad.
London and Berlin, Mem. Soc. Am.
Sculptors, S. A. R., mem. Psi Upsilon
Fraternity, mem. of Howard Lodge
and Palestine Commandery, N. Y.
City, hon. mem. 5th New York Vol.
Inf., Duryee Zouaves, Veteran Corps
Artillery, served in Secret Service
during the late war; hon. mem. Soc.,
Am. Architects, dir. Nat. Arts Theatre
Soc. Clubs; Authors, "Lotos." Cos-
mos, Nat. Republican, New York,
Nineteenth Century Press, Boston;
Author, Art for America, (a book
of essays), The Song Life of a Sculp-
tor, The Technique of Sculpture, The
Angel of Clay, novel, 1900, Nathan
Hale, the Ideal Patriot, 1902, The
Czar's Gift, novel, 1906, Special Cor-
respondent, N. Y. Herald, from Egypt and
Palestine, Address: Lotos Club, 57th St.,
New York, N. Y., or Authors Club, Car-
negie Hall, N. Y. City.

died in 1930.

New Departure of the Peace Society.

[The Golden Rule.]

The appointment of Rev. R. B. Howard, of Rockport, as corresponding secretary of the American Peace Society, brings into prominence an organization that has labored for more than half a century to harmonize the discordant forces of society without bloodshed. It is the oldest Peace Society in the world, and its friends rejoice that after many years of struggle with financial difficulties it finds itself, through the receipt of several legacies and other sources, in a position to retain Rev. H. C. Dunham, whose long service has been equally creditable to himself, and advantageous to the society, and at the same time call to their leadership a gentleman like Mr. Howard, who, as one of the editors of the Chicago Advance for six years, is peculiarly adapted to enlarge and improve their periodical publication, as a clergyman of fine pulpit power is prepared to represent them effectively on the platform, and, with extensive business experience, is qualified to meet in council representatives of the nations of the earth. Few societies have so delicate and worthy an object to accomplish, and they have been fortunate in securing a man fitted by age, ability, experience and acquaintance to take a work of great magnitude and carry it forward judiciously and vigorously.

