

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS  INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1901

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1901

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS

FOR THE

STATE OF MAINE

1900.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1901

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF
INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS,
AUGUSTA, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

To His Excellency, Llewellyn Powers, Governor of Maine:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Bureau of
Industrial and Labor Statistics for 1900.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS,

Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

The investigations of the Bureau during the past year have been largely directed to the shipbuilding, canning and wood-working industries. These investigations have been thorough and exhaustive, and the results are interesting and gratifying. In the ship-building industry, more vessels and tonnage have been built and launched than for many years, and the prospect of continued improvement is very encouraging. The investigation of the canning industries has been confined to the business of 1899, as the data for the present year could not be obtained in time for the report of 1900. The information is interesting and valuable, showing the industry in all its branches, to be an extensive and very important one.

The returns from manufacturers of wool and cotton herein tabulated, while incomplete, show a marked improvement in those important industries.

The returns of officers of towns and cities, of factories, mills and shops built, enlarged or in process of erection during the present year, give a larger number of towns, more buildings and a larger number of hands employed than in any year during the last decade; while a larger amount of money has been invested than in any year in the same period except in 1891 and 1899, when many costly pulp mills were erected.

An interesting feature of the work of the year, is the investigation, through blanks distributed to working men, of earnings, cost of living, wages, savings and general conditions in various lines of employment.

A valuable compilation of facts and figures relating to the steam and electric railway systems of the State, is included in this report.

In compliance with the requirements of an act of the legislature, the Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries has made his annual report to the Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics, which is herein published.

The Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics, in his capacity of secretary of the "Old Home Week" Association, has prepared a history and description of that interesting event, which it is considered advisable to publish and incorporate in the report in the form of an appendix.

In the prosecution of the work of the past year, the Commissioner desires to express his acknowledgements of the faithful and valuable services of his able clerk, Major C. J. House, and special agents, Francis Wiggin and Louis J. Brann.

TABLES OF WORKING MEN'S RETURNS.

CARRIAGE MAKERS

Consecutive number.	Age.	Where born.	Subdivision of work.	Hours employed daily.	Wages per week.	EARNINGS.			
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
1 30		Canada.	Not specified.	10	\$12 00	\$612	-	-	\$612
2 45		Maine.	Not specified.	10	15 00	765	-	-	765
3 71		Maine.	Not specified.	9	12 00	600	-	-	600
4 55		New Brunswick.	Not specified.	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
5 64		Maine.	Not specified.	10	13 50	662	-	-	662
6 30		Canada.	Not specified.	10	10 00	500	-	-	500
7 50		Nova Scotia.	Smith.	10	12 00	612	-	\$50	662
8 42		Sweden.	Smith.	10	11 00	540	-	-	540
9 31		Maine.	Smith.	10	12 00	600	-	-	600
10 34		Illinois.	Fitter.	10	12 00	612	\$70	-	682
11 47		New Hampshire.	Painter.	9½	20 00	1,000	-	-	1,000
12 35		New Brunswick.	Painter.	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
13 37		Maine.	Painter.	10	15 00	765	120	-	885
14 29		Maine.	Painter.	10	12 00	564	100	-	664
15 25		Massachusetts.	Painter.	10	9 00	405	90	-	495
16 57		Maine.	Painter.	8	9 00	306	-	344	650
17 64		Maine.	Painter.	10	15 00	765	-	-	765
18 43		Maine.	Painter.	10	13 50	688	-	-	688
19 33		Maine.	Painter.	10	12 00	588	-	-	588
20 39		Maine.	Painter.	10	18 00	918	-	-	918
21 50		Massachusetts.	Trimmer.	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
22 44		Maine.	Trimmer.	10	15 00	765	-	-	765
23 60		Maine.	Trimmer.	10	10 50	551	-	100	651
24 56		Maine.	Foreman.	10	18 00	918	-	-	918
25 45		Maine.	Woodworker.	10	12 00	600	-	100	700
26 34		Canada.	Woodworker.	10	12 00	612	-	-	612

CARRIAGE MAKERS

1 61		Massachusetts.	Not specified.	10	\$13 50	\$677	-	-	\$677
2 71		Maine.	Not specified.	10	10 50	357	-	-	357
3 50		Nova Scotia.	Not specified.	10	9 00	459	-	-	459
4 43		Maine.	Painter.	10	12 00	552	-	-	552
5 21		Canada.	Painter.	10	9 00	450	-	-	450
6 28		Canada.	Painter.	10	9 00	459	-	-	459

SHOE MAKERS

1 37		Maine.	Brester.	7	\$7 50	\$270	-	-	\$270
2 34		New Hampshire.	Buffer.	5	8 00	384	-	-	384
3 44		Maine.	Buffer.	7	10 00	490	-	-	490
4 29		Maine.	Buffer.	7	8 00	385	-	-	385
5 34		Maine.	Cutter.	9	12 00	604	-	-	604
6 34		Maine.	Cutter.	8	12 00	588	-	-	588
7 35		Maine.	Cutter.	9	12 00	564	-	-	564
8 29		Maine.	Cutter.	9	12 00	564	-	-	564
9 44		Maine.	Dresser.	5	8 00	344	\$350	-	694
10 38		Maine.	Edge setter.	9	12 00	564	-	-	564
11 28		Maine.	Edge setter.	9	12 00	600	-	-	600
12 28		Maine.	Edge setter.	9	18 00	918	-	-	918
13 51		Maine.	Edge finisher.	7	9 00	441	-	\$275	716
14 52		Maine.	Edge trimmer.	7	10 00	460	-	100	560

WITH FAMILIES.

Consecutive number.	EXPENSES.										Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Religion and charity.	Books, papers and magazines.	Sickness and funeral expenses.	Other things.			
1	\$120	\$272	\$ 75	\$35	-	-	\$15	\$2	-	\$93	\$612		
2	168	300	100	60	-	\$33	-	3	-	74	765		
3	-	240	125	40	8	14	15	6	-	75	523	\$77	
4	60	350	50	42	15	-	-	6	-	52	577	35	
5	180	240	75	60	3	-	-	3	2	50	610	52	
6	60	150	60	40	25	-	15	2	-	50	402	93	
7	120	240	150	36	-	7	4	-	-	104	662	-	
8	164	234	25	30	-	-	5	-	60	25	550	-	\$10
9	56	312	100	40	-	-	12	2	-	52	576	24	
10	144	260	100	20	6	-	-	3	20	75	628	54	
11	144	400	250	60	-	60	-	5	25	30	974	26	
12	132	235	100	50	-	-	10	4	10	71	612		
13	168	296	250	60	-	-	10	5	-	96	885		
14	192	125	50	35	-	30	5	6	-	75	518	146	
15	72	233	100	40	6	-	-	2	17	25	495		
16	85	192	125	30	2	6	-	-	60	150	650		
17	-	312	50	45	14	-	-	10	-	75	566	259	
18	-	365	125	50	2	27	-	2	10	101	688		
19	144	250	60	40	-	-	5	5	35	54	588		
20	180	260	100	65	5	-	5	10	-	80	705	213	
21	120	234	75	55	-	-	-	5	-	50	539	73	
22	198	300	75	36	20	-	12	6	-	52	699	66	
23	-	260	100	40	-	-	10	2	-	125	537	114	
24	-	416	125	30	10	32	20	12	-	85	720	198	
25	144	275	85	40	-	-	5	5	-	146	700		
26	-	325	100	45	-	45	10	5	15	67	612		

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

1 Board.	\$205	\$20	-	\$ 6	-	-	\$2	-	\$52	\$288	\$389	
2 Board.	234	35	-	16	-	-	-	-	25	310	47	
3 Board.	260	35	-	-	-	\$10	-	-	154	459		
4 Board.	260	50	-	-	\$35	10	30	-	50	435	117	
5 Board.	156	45	-	4	30	10	4	-	150	399	51	
6 Board.	156	50	-	2	-	10	1	-	125	344	115	

WITH FAMILIES.

1	-	\$160	\$ 85	\$38	\$ 5	-	-	\$5	\$50	\$40	\$383	-	\$113
2	\$108	250	100	70	10	-	-	8	50	25	621	-	237
3	120	260	75	50	2	-	\$5	10	-	50	572	-	82
4	120	150	75	40	-	\$11	-	8	70	40	514	-	129
5	156	260	55	30	-	-	3	5	20	75	604	-	
6	126	280	100	45	-	-	5	10	50	25	635	-	47
7	60	260	100	30	-	-	5	8	25	76	564	-	
8	120	234	80	35	5	15	-	6	-	69	564	-	
9	-	300	125	50	5	-	-	15	-	100	595	\$99	
10	-	300	100	35	-	-	-	5	10	114	564	-	
11	144	275	75	36	2	-	8	12	-	48	600	-	
12	120	275	150	60	9	27	-	15	25	100	781	137	
13	-	350	100	100	12	-	5	10	-	300	877	-	161
14	-	270	65	75	2	-	10	10	-	128	560	-	

CARRIAGE MAKERS

Consecutive number.	DAYS LOST.				Owning home.	Value of home.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—%.	Wages decreased—%.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
3	-	6	-	6	1	\$1,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
5	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
8	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
9	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
14	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
15	-	36	-	36	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
16	-	102	-	102	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	1	2,500	-	-	2	1	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	1	1,400	-	-	7	1	-	-
19	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	1	3,500	-	-	6	3	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
25	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	8	1	-	-

CARRIAGE MAKERS

1	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2	102	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4	10	-	26	30	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
5	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

SHOE MAKERS

1	-	90	-	90	1	\$1,200	-	-	4	1	25	-
2	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
3	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
4	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
5	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
6	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
7	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	5
8	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
9	-	-	48	48	1	2,000	-	-	5	1	-	-
10	-	-	24	24	1	1,200	\$800	.06	5	1	-	-
11	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	10
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
13	-	12	-	12	1	4,000	-	-	6	3	-	-
14	-	30	-	30	1	2,000	-	-	4	2	-	-

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Consecutive number.	How often paid.	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accumulated savings during former years?	Have you accumulated savings during past year?	Have you run in debt during past year?
1	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
2	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No.
3	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
4	Weekly	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
5	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
6	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
7	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
8	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes.
9	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
10	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
11	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
12	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
13	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No.
14	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
15	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No.
16	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
17	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
18	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No.
19	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
20	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
21	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
22	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
23	Weekly	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No.
24	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
25	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No.
26	Weekly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No.

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

1	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No.
2	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
3	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
4	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
5	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No.
6	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.

WITH FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

1	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes.
2	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes.
3	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes.
4	Weekly	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes.
5	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No.
6	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes.
7	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
8	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No.
9	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
10	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
11	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
12	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
13	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes.
14	Weekly	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No.

SHOE MAKERS

Consecutive number.	Age.	Where born.	Subdivision of work.	Hours employed daily.	Wages per week.	EARNINGS.			
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
15 48		Maine.....	Finisher.....	9	\$12 00	\$516	\$104	-	\$620
16 35		Maine.....	Finisher.....	9	10 50	504	240	-	744
17 64		Maine.....	Finisher.....	9	10 00	470	-	-	470
18 29		Maine.....	Finisher.....	9	10 00	470	90	-	560
18 27		Maine.....	Finisher.....	8	8 00	400	-	\$100	500
20 43		Maine.....	Finisher.....	8	10 00	510	-	-	510
21 36		Maine.....	Finisher.....	8	8 00	400	-	-	400
22 24		Maine.....	Finisher.....	9	10 50	483	-	-	483
23 50		Maine.....	Finisher.....	9	9 00	340	-	-	340
24 38		New Brunswick.....	Finisher.....	8	9 00	459	-	450	909
25 44		Maine.....	Foreman.....	9	15 00	765	-	-	765
26 40		Massachusetts.....	Foreman.....	10	15 00	765	-	-	765
27 43		New Hampshire.....	Foreman.....	10	13 50	628	-	-	628
28 34		Maine.....	Foreman.....	10	18 00	900	-	300	1,200
29 35		P. E. Island.....	Goodyear stitcher.....	9	15 00	750	-	-	750
30 40		New Hampshire.....	Heeler.....	8	17 60	890	-	150	1,040
31 44		Maine.....	Heeler.....	8	11 00	560	-	100	660
32 60		Maine.....	Heeler.....	7	10 00	470	-	-	470
33 27		Maine.....	Heel maker.....	8	10 60	470	-	-	470
34 44		Maine.....	Heel scourer.....	9	9 00	441	-	-	441
35 27		Maine.....	Heel trimmer.....	9	10 00	500	-	-	500
36 27		Maine.....	Heel trimmer.....	9	10 20	540	300	-	840
37 42		Maine.....	Laster.....	9	12 00	504	-	-	504
38 47		Maine.....	Laster.....	10	15 00	765	-	-	765
39 41		England.....	Laster.....	7	8 40	486	-	-	486
40 49		Vermont.....	Laster.....	8	10 00	460	-	-	460
41 39		Maine.....	Laster.....	8	7 00	245	-	240	485
42 40		Maine.....	Laster.....	8	9 00	414	100	150	664
43 50		Maine.....	McKay stitcher.....	7	10 00	480	144	-	624
44 38		Maine.....	McKay stitcher.....	7	14 00	700	-	-	700
45 29		Maine.....	McKay stitcher.....	9	12 00	564	-	-	564
46 48		Maine.....	McKay stitcher.....	10	15 00	765	-	-	765
47 26		Maine.....	Packer.....	8	10 00	510	-	-	510
48 25		Maine.....	Packer.....	7	9 00	450	-	-	450
49 33		Maine.....	Sole layer.....	8	12 00	564	-	-	564
50 21		Norway.....	Stock fitter.....	9	9 00	429	-	-	429
51 67		New Hampshire.....	Stock fitter.....	9	12 00	612	-	-	612
52 35		Maine.....	Treer.....	7	9 00	459	-	-	459
53 40		Maine.....	Treer.....	8	13 50	675	100	-	775
54 37		Massachusetts.....	Treer.....	8	12 00	600	-	-	600
55 38		Maine.....	Treer.....	9	7 00	350	-	135	485

SHOE MAKERS

1 22		Maine.....	Brusher.....	8	\$9 00	\$414	-	-	\$414
2 24		Maine.....	Eyeletter.....	9	7 50	375	-	-	375
3 44		Maine.....	Laster.....	9	12 00	492	-	-	492
4 37		Maine.....	Laster.....	9	12 00	516	-	-	516
5 38		Massachusetts.....	Laster.....	8	10 00	480	-	-	480
6 22		Maine.....	Laster.....	8	7 00	350	-	-	350
7 23		New Brunswick.....	Cutter.....	7	11 00	528	-	-	528
8 32		Maine.....	Cutter.....	10	15 00	750	-	-	750
9 42		Maine.....	Edge setter.....	5	8 00	376	-	-	376
10 26		Massachusetts.....	Finisher.....	9	10 00	470	-	-	470
11 32		Maine.....	Finisher.....	6	10 00	490	-	-	490
12 21		Maine.....	Treer.....	8	10 00	460	-	-	460

WITH FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

Consecutive number.	EXPENSES.										Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Religion and charity.	Books, papers and magazines.	Sickness and funeral expenses.	Other things.			
15	\$188	\$182	\$100	\$40	-	\$17	\$5	\$5	-	\$83	\$620	-	-
16	240	300	75	60	-	32	5	5	-	100	817	-	\$73
17	144	208	75	25	\$6	60	-	6	-	50	574	-	104
18	192	184	123	36	5	-	-	6	-	\$200	776	-	216
19	-	240	80	30	-	15	-	5	-	130	500	-	-
20	144	208	65	45	2	-	5	-	-	36	510	-	-
21	-	180	75	40	5	-	5	3	150	60	518	-	118
22	120	215	50	30	-	12	5	5	15	75	527	-	44
23	144	200	70	50	2	-	-	8	125	50	649	-	309
24	-	200	150	85	10	25	10	10	10	109	609	\$300	-
25	-	312	150	32	2	-	10	12	-	247	765	-	-
26	150	228	150	60	-	-	5	10	-	100	733	32	-
27	-	215	135	35	-	9	-	10	25	199	628	-	-
28	-	300	100	30	4	22	5	10	-	150	621	579	-
29	150	240	100	45	10	75	-	15	-	50	715	35	-
30	200	260	120	65	10	-	100	6	-	75	836	204	-
31	144	250	100	40	10	-	5	10	50	51	660	-	-
32	-	220	35	30	-	-	-	5	150	30	470	-	-
33	-	175	100	45	5	-	-	10	15	24	470	-	-
34	-	280	120	50	-	100	25	8	10	75	668	-	227
35	120	180	75	50	-	8	-	10	75	80	598	-	98
36	120	180	100	35	-	51	-	10	50	125	691	149	-
37	120	225	75	36	-	5	10	5	3	25	504	-	-
38	144	320	100	35	5	20	25	6	-	75	730	35	-
39	126	230	60	40	8	30	5	10	50	30	579	-	93
40	72	360	75	50	2	-	-	10	200	25	794	-	334
41	108	300	90	45	4	-	-	5	25	25	602	-	117
42	-	182	75	25	8	-	-	5	-	269	564	100	-
43	-	225	75	35	5	-	-	10	25	120	500	100	-
44	108	240	110	45	-	-	5	12	50	30	600	100	-
45	108	234	100	50	-	20	-	10	15	27	564	-	-
46	-	300	125	75	5	-	10	15	50	185	765	-	-
47	-	208	85	65	2	15	-	5	-	130	510	-	-
48	120	200	50	40	2	9	-	5	-	24	450	-	-
49	108	260	100	45	-	-	-	5	-	46	564	-	-
50	108	208	75	20	-	-	-	6	-	12	429	-	-
51	-	260	110	45	-	-	-	10	25	162	612	-	-
52	-	230	75	50	10	12	25	15	10	100	527	-	68
53	-	308	100	45	-	-	-	5	25	292	775	-	-
54	120	230	75	45	30	-	-	10	-	90	600	-	-
55	120	175	100	35	-	20	5	3	-	50	508	-	23

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

1 Board.	\$130	\$40	-	\$3	\$3	\$15	\$6	-	\$217	\$414	-	-
2 Board.	156	50	-	-	-	2	2	-	100	310	\$65	-
3 Board.	260	90	-	5	-	-	5	\$55	77	492	-	-
4 Board.	260	100	-	14	-	5	6	-	75	460	56	-
5 Board.	250	45	-	4	-	-	5	-	75	379	101	-
6 Board.	156	30	-	4	-	-	10	-	50	250	100	-
7 Board.	260	125	-	-	-	10	12	-	50	457	71	-
8 Board.	208	60	-	8	-	10	12	-	100	398	352	-
9 Board.	182	100	-	-	-	-	8	-	86	376	-	-
10 Board.	234	100	-	-	-	2	3	-	131	470	-	-
11 Board.	156	100	-	-	-	-	15	-	125	396	94	-
12 Board.	156	30	-	7	-	6	20	-	50	269	191	-

SHOE MAKERS

Consecutive number.	DAYS LOST.				Owning home.	Value of home.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—%.	Wages decreased—%.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
15	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
16	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10
17	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
18	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
19	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,200	\$900	.06	3	2	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
22	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
23	60	-	18	78	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	1	3,500	500	.06	2	2	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	1	1,300	800	.06	2	1	-	5
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
27	-	-	24	24	1	3,500	2,180	.06	2	1	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	1	1,800	-	-	3	2	-	-
29	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1
32	-	24	-	24	1	1,200	-	-	3	1	-	-
33	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
34	-	-	12	12	1	1,800	-	-	4	1	-	-
35	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
37	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
39	12	-	18	30	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
40	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
41	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
42	-	30	-	30	1	1,000	-	-	4	2	-	-
43	-	-	24	24	1	2,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
44	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
45	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	1	3,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	1	2,500	1,000	.06	3	1	-	-
48	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
49	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
50	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	5
51	-	-	-	-	1	2,500	1,600	.06	3	1	-	-
52	-	-	-	-	1	2,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
53	-	-	6	6	1	1,500	-	-	7	1	-	-
54	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-

SHOE MAKERS

1	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
3	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
5	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
7	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
8	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
9	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
10	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
11	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
12	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Consecutive number.	How often paid.	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accumulated savings during former years?	Have you accumulated savings during past year?	Have you run in debt during past year?
15	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
16	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
17	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
18	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
19	Weekly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
20	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
21	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
22	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
23	Weekly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
24	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
25	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
26	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
27	Weekly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
28	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
29	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
30	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
31	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
32	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
33	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
34	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
35	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
36	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
37	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
38	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
39	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
40	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
41	Weekly	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
42	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
43	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
44	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
45	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
46	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
47	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
48	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
49	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
50	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
51	Weekly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
52	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
53	Weekly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
54	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
55	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

1	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
3	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	Weekly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6	Weekly	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
9	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
10	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
11	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
12	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

MACHINISTS

Consecutive number. Age.	Where born.	Subdivision of work.	Hours employed daily.	Wages per week.	EARNINGS.			
					From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
1 20	New Brunswick.....	.....	9	\$10 00	\$500	-	-	\$500
2 37	Canada.....	.....	10	13 50	680	\$110	-	790
3 28	Maine.....	.....	10	9 00	423	-	-	423
4 34	Maine.....	.....	10	13 50	688	-	12	700
5 39	Alabama.....	.....	9	12 00	600	-	-	600
6 34	Maine.....	.....	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
7 43	Maine.....	.....	10	12 00	492	-	-	492
8 28	Maine.....	.....	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
9 46	Maine.....	.....	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
10 58	Maine.....	.....	10	15 00	510	-	\$100	610
11 32	New Hampshire.....	.....	9	13 50	678	-	-	678

MACHINISTS

1 29	Maine.....	.....	9	\$13 50	\$675	-	-	\$675
2 22	Maine.....	.....	9	10 00	477	-	-	477
3 23	Maine.....	.....	10	10 00	480	-	-	480
4 21	Maine.....	.....	10	9 00	450	-	-	450
5 31	Canada.....	.....	9	9 00	450	-	-	450
6 23	Maine.....	.....	10	12 00	528	\$360	-	888
7 28	New Brunswick.....	.....	10	12 00	592	-	-	592
8 28	New Brunswick.....	.....	9	9 00	441	-	-	441
9 26	Maine.....	.....	9	9 00	423	-	-	423
10 57	Maine.....	.....	10	13 50	525	-	-	525
11 22	Maine.....	.....	10	9 00	459	-	-	459
12 26	Rhode Island.....	.....	10	12 00	600	-	-	600
13 31	Maine.....	.....	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
14 22	Maine.....	.....	10	12 00	600	-	-	600

BLACKSMITHS

1 69	Maine.....	.....	8	\$9 00	\$300	-	-	\$300
2 42	Canada.....	.....	10	11 00	570	-	\$50	620
3 59	Canada.....	.....	10	12 00	600	-	-	600
4 30	Canada.....	.....	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
5 40	Maine.....	.....	9	12 00	600	-	-	600
6 49	Canada.....	.....	10	9 00	450	-	50	500
7 38	Canada.....	.....	9	12 00	600	-	-	600
8 50	Canada.....	.....	10	12 00	600	-	450	1,050
9 51	Ireland.....	.....	10	12 00	612	-	-	612
10 49	Ireland.....	.....	10	12 00	612	-	100	712
11 26	Maine.....	.....	10	10 00	510	-	-	510
12 45	Maine.....	.....	10	12 00	600	-	-	600
13 28	Canada.....	.....	10	9 00	450	-	-	450

WITH FAMILIES.

Consecutive number.	EXPENSES.									Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Religion and charity.	Books, papers and magazines.	Sickness and funeral expenses.				Other things.
1	-	\$160	\$50	\$25	-	-	-	-	-	\$262	\$500	
2	-	356	125	45	\$12	-	-	-	-	217	790	
3	\$60	170	55	40	24	-	-	2	20	52	423	
4	84	260	149	35	4	\$30	5	2	3	52	624	\$76
5	156	200	60	40	-	16	30	2	20	76	600	
6	84	240	175	30	-	-	5	3	-	75	612	
7	132	144	50	36	-	-	-	6	40	52	460	32
8	-	265	60	35	-	-	35	5	-	212	612	
9	-	250	100	40	4	110	-	3	45	40	592	20
10	180	255	38	25	15	-	-	4	300	30	847	
11	96	250	100	50	3	-	-	-	-	179	678	\$237

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

1 Board.	\$156	\$100	-	-	\$5	-	-	-	-	\$414	\$675	
2 Board.	156	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	477	
3 Board.	182	60	-	-	12	-	\$10	10	540	50	364	\$116
4 Board.	156	35	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	75	276	174
5 Board.	182	75	-	-	-	-	10	7	-	176	450	
6 Board.	208	125	-	-	-	\$50	10	2	-	150	545	343
7 Board.	186	75	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	150	422	170
8 Board.	260	85	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	44	400	41
9 Board.	208	100	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	52	367	56
10 Board.	262	25	-	-	17	-	5	5	-	50	359	166
11 Board.	182	35	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	231	459	
12 Board.	182	100	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	50	341	259
13 Board.	260	75	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	100	438	174
14 Board.	182	75	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	150	413	187

WITH FAMILIES.

1	\$120	\$150	\$20	\$25	-	-	-	\$2	-	\$10	\$327	-	\$27
2	-	300	125	35	\$25	-	\$30	2	-	55	372	-	
3	-	240	100	40	-	\$96	25	-	-	99	600	-	\$48
4	96	260	75	40	-	30	15	2	\$15	79	612	-	
5	144	200	35	25	-	-	-	2	20	174	600	-	
6	60	240	65	30	-	24	15	1	-	65	500	-	
7	120	180	80	40	-	-	12	8	-	160	600	-	
8	-	500	150	60	-	-	20	5	10	125	870	180	
9	120	260	75	40	-	-	15	3	20	79	612	-	
10	-	230	75	45	-	-	20	3	-	65	438	-	274
11	-	221	65	45	-	-	-	5	-	66	510	-	
12	108	312	85	40	-	51	-	5	-	97	600	-	
13	96	180	55	35	2	-	10	1	10	71	450	-	

MACHINISTS

Consecutive number.	DAYS LOST.				Owning home.	Value of home.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—%.	Wages decreased—%.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
1	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,400	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	4	-	-	4	1	1,000	-	-	10	1	-	-
3	12	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	10
4	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
5	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
7	10	50	-	60	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	2	1	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	1	1,250	-	-	4	1	-	-
10	82	20	-	102	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-

MACHINISTS

1	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	11
3	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10
4	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
5	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
6	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
7	4	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
8	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
9	14	-	10	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
10	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
12	3	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
14	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

BLACKSMITHS

1	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,000	-	-	9	3	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	\$600	.06	5	1	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	10
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
8	6	-	-	6	1	1,200	-	-	12	5	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	1	650	-	-	3	2	-	10
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
12	-	-	6	6	1	1,000	-	-	6	1	-	-
13	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Consecutive number.	How often paid.	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accumulated savings during former years?	Have you accumulated savings during past year?	Have you run in debt during past year?
1	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	Fortnightly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
3	Fortnightly	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
4	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	Monthly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
7	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
9	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
10	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
11	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

1	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
2	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	Fortnightly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
4	Monthly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5	Monthly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
9	Monthly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
10	Monthly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11	Monthly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
12	Monthly	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
13	Monthly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
14	Monthly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

1	Monthly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2	Weekly	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
3	Weekly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
4	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
7	Monthly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
9	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
10	Fortnightly	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
12	Weekly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
13	Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

BLEACHERY WORKERS

Consecutive number.	Age.	Where born.	Subdivision of work.	Hours employed daily.	Wages per week.	EARNINGS.			Total.
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	
1 56		Ireland	Bleacher	10	\$6 75	\$344	-	\$500	\$844
2 27		Canada	Bleacher	10	8 00	408	-	-	408
3 69		England	Bleacher	10	7 00	315	-	-	315
4 28		Maine	Dyer	10	8 50	407	-	60	467
5 31		Maine	Dyer	10	7 50	360	-	-	360
6 40		Canada	Dyer	10	6 00	408	-	-	408
7 35		Ireland	Dyer	10	7 00	355	-	-	355
8 60		Canada	Dyer	10	8 00	408	-	-	408
9 53		Canada	Dyer	10	6 00	302	-	390	692
10 37		Canada	Dyer	10	8 50	433	-	-	433
11 32		Ireland	Dyer	10	6 25	421	-	-	421
12 29		Ireland	Dyer	10	7 00	357	\$104	-	461
13 22		Scotland	Finisher	10	8 00	378	-	-	378
14 41		England	Stretcher	10	8 40	420	-	-	420
15 42		Canada	Stretcher	10	6 50	332	-	50	382
16 38		Canada	Stretcher	10	8 50	433	-	-	433

LABORERS

1 37		Ireland		10	\$8 50	\$433	-	-	\$433
2 52		Ireland		10	8 50	400	-	\$312	712
3 36		New Brunswick		10	8 00	300	-	-	300
4 55		Ireland		10	8 00	406	-	100	506
5 32		Ireland		10	8 50	433	\$33	-	466
6 48		Ireland		10	8 50	433	-	200	633
7 60		Ireland		10	10 50	410	-	-	410
8 42		Maine		10	9 00	450	92	-	542

GRANITE WORKERS

1 50		Maine	Cutter	8	\$16 80	\$715	-	-	\$715
2 36		Maine	Cutter	8	16 80	610	-	-	610
3 26		Maine	Cutter	8	16 80	840	-	-	840
4 37		Maine	Cutter	8	16 80	700	-	-	700
5 25		Canada	Polisher	9	8 10	400	-	\$150	550
6 49		Canada	Quarryman	9	9 00	450	-	-	450

GRANITE WORKERS

1 35		Maine	Cutter	8	\$16 80	\$856	-	-	\$856
2 27		Ireland	Cutter	8	18 00	738	-	-	738
3 27		Ireland	Cutter	8	16 80	688	-	-	688
4 27		Maine	Cutter	8	16 80	705	-	-	705
5 23		Maine	Cutter	8	12 00	540	-	-	540
6 33		Maine	Cutter	8	16 80	800	-	-	800
7 39		Maine	Cutter	8	18 00	684	-	-	684
8 38		Maine	Polisher	8	15 00	375	-	-	375

WITH FAMILIES.

Consecutive number.	EXPENSES.										Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Religion and charity.	Books, papers and magazines.	Sickness and funeral expenses.	Other things.			
1	-	\$350	\$50	\$60	-	\$15	\$25	\$15	-	\$329	\$844	-	\$29
2	\$120	189	50	35	-	5	12	3	\$27	5	437	-	
3	-	150	35	30	-	32	-	2	50	16	315	-	
4	96	240	50	35	-	24	-	3	47	15	510	-	43
5	60	208	60	40	-	-	-	2	40	25	435	-	75
6	84	200	65	43	-	-	-	4	-	12	408	-	
7	-	175	60	35	-	-	10	2	9	64	355	-	
8	84	175	35	32	\$10	-	5	5	-	10	362	\$46	
9	-	375	50	65	-	-	15	5	10	172	692	-	
10	84	190	60	45	-	12	15	3	-	24	433	-	
11	60	180	75	45	-	-	15	5	-	20	400	21	
12	54	210	70	43	6	21	10	2	17	28	461	-	
13	78	185	65	35	-	7	5	3	-	30	408	-	30
14	-	208	60	30	-	-	12	3	-	50	363	-	
15	60	192	50	40	10	-	15	3	-	12	382	-	
16	96	220	70	38	-	-	5	1	15	20	465	-	32

WITH FAMILIES.

1	-	\$260	\$50	\$40	-	-	\$10	\$4	\$10	\$59	\$433	-	\$70
2	-	300	100	60	\$6	\$34	12	5	-	125	642	-	
3	\$96	240	90	40	-	-	-	-	10	20	496	-	\$196
4	-	230	45	50	-	-	15	3	20	43	406	100	
5	96	160	30	40	5	-	12	3	100	20	466	-	
6	-	225	40	40	-	-	10	5	100	50	470	163	
7	90	156	50	30	-	-	10	-	-	25	361	49	
8	-	300	50	36	3	-	25	3	35	90	542	-	

WITH FAMILIES.

1	-	\$200	\$60	\$40	\$8	\$24	-	\$10	\$10	\$175	\$527	\$188	
2	-	240	100	50	8	18	\$15	8	5	166	610	-	
3	\$122	280	125	60	-	100	10	5	-	100	802	38	
4	120	200	90	50	8	-	-	5	350	50	873	-	\$173
5	90	160	50	25	-	-	4	2	75	60	466	84	
6	96	175	80	35	-	-	-	5	-	59	450	-	

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

1	Board.	\$156	\$35	-	\$8	-	\$15	\$3	-	\$100	\$317	\$539	
2	Board.	208	60	-	8	-	4	10	-	185	475	263	
3	Board.	208	100	-	8	-	15	10	-	275	616	72	
4	Board.	208	60	-	8	\$22	-	6	\$10	346	660	45	
5	Board.	182	50	-	-	-	-	2	-	25	259	281	
6	Board.	208	60	-	8	-	-	10	-	200	486	314	
7	Board.	208	50	-	8	48	3	10	20	175	522	162	
8	Board.	195	20	-	8	-	-	8	-	144	375	-	

BLEACHERY WORKERS

Consecutive number.	DAYS LOST.				Owning home.	Value of home.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—%.	Wages decreased—%.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
1	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,000	\$300	.06	5	4	10	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	-
3	36	-	-	36	1	1,000	-	-	2	1	10	-
4	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	-
5	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	-
7	-	-	2	2	1	1,200	-	-	2	1	10	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	-
9	-	-	4	4	1	3,500	2,300	.06	12	4	10	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	10	-
13	6	-	18	24	-	-	-	-	3	1	10	-
14	6	-	-	6	1	1,000	-	-	4	1	10	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	10	-

LABORERS

1	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,000	-	-	6	1	10	-
2	24	-	-	24	1	1,000	-	-	5	3	10	-
3	-	30	48	78	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
4	2	-	-	2	1	2,500	-	-	4	3	10	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	-
6	-	-	-	-	1	600	-	-	3	2	10	-
7	-	72	-	72	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
8	6	-	-	6	1	400	-	-	5	1	10	-

GRANITE WORKERS

1	-	-	30	30	1	\$4,400	-	-	2	1	15	-
2	-	-	70	70	1	1,500	-	-	3	1	15	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
4	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	4	1	15	-
5	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	12½	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-

GRANITE WORKERS

1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	-
2	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	-
3	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	-
4	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	-
5	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
6	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	-
7	-	-	75	75	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	-
8	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

RECAPIT

Consecutive number.	Industries.	Number of returns.	American born.	Foreign born.	Average age.	Number paid weekly.	Number paid fortnightly.
1	Carriage makers with families	26	19	7	44	26	-
2	Shoe makers with families	55	51	4	38	55	-
3	Machinists with families	11	8	3	36	5	2
4	Blacksmiths with families	13	4	9	44	10	1
5	Bleachery employes with families	16	2	14	40	-	16
6	Laborers with families	8	1	7	46	1	6
7	Granite workers with families	6	4	2	37	-	-
8	Carriage makers without families	6	3	3	46	6	-
9	Shoe makers without families	12	11	1	30	12	-
10	Machinists without families	14	11	3	28	4	1
11	Granite workers without families	8	6	2	31	-	1

RECAPIT

Consecutive number.	LOST TIME.				Number owning homes.	Value of homes.	Average value of homes.	Number of homes mortgaged.	Amount of mortgage.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.					
1									
2	6	-		2	6	\$12,900	\$2,150	-	-
3	1			8	15	42,200	2,110	-	-
4	10	9		19	20	5,150	1,288	7	\$7,780
5	1	8		9	4	5,350	1,070	-	-
6	4	-		6	5	7,700	1,540	1	600
7	4	13		17	5	5,500	1,100	2	2,600
8	1	-		25	2	2,900	1,450	-	-
9	20	-		4	-	-	-	-	-
10	8	10		5	-	-	-	-	-
11	4	4		6	-	-	-	-	-
	-	19		36	-	-	-	-	-
				55					

ULATION—CONTINUED.

Consecutive number.	Average amount of mortgage.	Average number in family.	Average weekly wages.	Average annual earnings.	Number assisted by members of family.	AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME.	
						Per family.	Per individual.
1	-	4.27	\$12 95	\$660 15	4	\$ 683 00	\$ 159 98
2	-	3.87	11 05	561 22	10	597 58	154 30
3	\$1,111	3.45	12 23	393 54	1	602 93	174 45
4	600	4.77	11 68	547 38	4	597 38	125 26
5	300	3.56	7 62	386 56	4	449 06	126 05
6	-	4.37	8 69	423 75	3	500 25	114 34
7	-	3.17	14 05	619 17	1	644 17	203 42
8	-	-	10 50	492 33	-	492 33	492 33
9	-	-	10 13	475 08	-	-	475 08
10	-	-	10 86	548 00	-	-	448 00
11	-	-	16 28	673 25	-	-	673 25

RECAPIT

Consecutive number.	RENT.		FOOD.		CLOTHING.		FUEL AND LIGHT.		SOCIETY DUES.	
	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.
1	\$132 55	\$32 73	\$272 15	\$63 75	\$101 15	\$23 69	\$43 23	\$10 13	\$4 42	\$1 03
2	132 63	34 64	241 38	62 33	92 33	23 84	45 42	11 73	3 71	96
3	113 14	39 60	231 82	67 11	87 45	23 32	36 45	10 55	5 63	1 63
4	108 00	32 00	251 77	52 79	77 31	16 21	38 46	8 07	2 08	44
5	79 63	23 67	214 87	60 32	56 56	15 88	41 06	11 53	1 62	45
6	94 00	23 50	233 87	53 46	56 88	13 00	42 00	9 60	1 75	40
7	107 00	30 57	209 07	66 05	84 17	26 58	43 33	13 68	4 00	1 26
8	-	-	212 33	212 33	-	39 17	-	-	-	4 67
9	-	-	200 67	200 67	-	72 50	-	-	-	3 75
10	-	-	-	197 29	-	74 29	-	-	-	2 86
11	-	-	-	196 63	-	54 37	-	-	-	7 00

ULATION—CONTINUED.

Consecutive number.	LIFE INSURANCE.		RELIGION AND CHARITY.		BOOKS, PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.		SICKNESS AND FUNERAL EXPENSES.	
	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.
1	\$9 77	\$2 29	\$5 88	\$1 38	\$4 46	\$1 04	\$10 81	\$2 53
2	11 09	2 86	5 74	1 48	8 24	2 43	30 05	7 76
3	14 18	4 10	7 27	2 36	3 18	92	41 18	11 92
4	15 46	3 24	12 46	2 61	3 00	63	5 77	1 21
5	7 25	2 04	9 00	2 53	3 81	1 07	13 44	3 77
6	4 25	7 97	11 75	2 74	12 27	66	34 37	7 86
7	23 66	7 47	4 85	1 52	5 63	1 84	73 33	23 16
8	-	10 83	-	6 67	-	6 17	-	-
9	-	25	-	4 17	-	8 67	-	4 58
10	-	4 00	-	3 93	-	3 71	-	3 21
11	-	8 75	-	4 63	-	7 37	-	3 75

RECAPITULATION—CONCLUDED.

Consecutive number.	OTHER THINGS.		TOTAL.		SURPLUS.		DEFICIT.	
	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.
1	\$74 31	\$17 40	\$628 16	\$147 13	\$54 86	\$12 85		
2	87 93	22 70	610 29	157 58	-	-	\$12 71	\$3 28
3	113 36	32 81	612 54	177 31	-	-	9 91	2 87
4	88 08	18 47	560 84	117 66	36 54	7 66		
5	52 00	14 60	454 37	127 54	-	-	5 31	1 49
6	54 00	12 34	477 00	109 03	23 25	5 31		
7	101 67	32 11	621 33	196 21	22 88	7 21		
8	-	92 67	-	372 50	-	119 83		
9	-	94 67	-	389 25	-	85 83		
10	-	138 29	-	427 67	-	120 03		
11	-	181 25	-	463 75	-	209 50		

MEN WITH FAMILIES.

ANALYSIS.

Number of reports.....	136
American born.....	89
Foreign born.....	46
Assisted by their families.....	27
Owning homes.....	47
Homes mortgaged.....	10
Renting.....	88
Belonging to labor organizations.....	2
Belonging to beneficiary organizations.....	52
Having savings bank accounts.....	49
Accumulating savings in former years.....	86
Accumulating savings during past year.....	42
Running in debt during past year.....	29
Showing neither gain nor loss.....	64
Of individuals in 135 families.....	535
Average number per family.....	3.96

AVERAGES.

Age of persons reporting.....	41
Weekly wages.....	\$ 11 10
Annual earnings of head of family.....	555 30
Annual earnings of other members of family.....	37 82
Annual income per family.....	593 13
Average income per individual.....	149 67
Annual expenditure for rent per family.....	119 72
Annual expenditure for rent per individual.....	32 41

Annual expenditure for food per family	\$242 51
Annual expenditure for food per individual.....	61 19
Annual expenditure for clothing per family	85 48
Annual expenditure for clothing per individual	21 57
Annual expenditure for fuel and light per family	42 79
Annual expenditure for fuel and light per individual.....	10 80
Annual expenditure for society dues per family.....	3 50
Annual expenditure for society dues per individual	88
Annual expenditure for life insurance per family	11 21
Annual expenditure for life insurance per individual	2 83
Annual expenditure for religion and charity per family.....	7 42
Annual expenditure for religion and charity per individual	1 83
Annual expenditure for books, papers and magazines per family	5 64
Annual expenditure for books, papers and magazines per individual	1 42
Annual expenditure for sickness and funeral expenses per family	25 13
Annual expenditure for sickness and funeral expenses per individual ...	6 34
Annual expenditure for other things per family	81 73
Annual expenditure for other things per individual.....	20 62
Total annual expenditures per family	583 27
Total annual expenditures per individual	147 18
Annual net surplus per family.....	9 86
Annual net surplus per individual	2 49
Rental per month per family	9 97
Rental per month per individual	2 70
Days lost from sickness	3
Days lost from inability to obtain work	5
Days lost from other causes.....	6
Days lost from all causes	14

HOMES.

Number owning homes.....	47
Value of homes	\$81,700
Average value of homes	1,738
Number of homes mortgaged.....	10
Amount of mortgages.....	\$10,980
Average amount of mortgage	1,098

MEN WITHOUT FAMILIES.

ANALYSIS.

Number of reports	40
American born	31
Foreign born	9
Belonging to labor organizations	11
Belonging to beneficiary organizations.....	11
Having savings bank accounts	27
Accumulating savings in former years	26
Accumulating savings during past year	30
Running in debt during past year	0
Showing neither gain nor loss	10

AVERAGES.

Age of persons reporting	32
Weekly wages	\$11 66
Annual earnings.....	442 83
Annual expenditure for board	200 42
Annual expenditure for clothing	64 50

Annual expenditure for society dues	\$4 23
Annual expenditure for life insurance	4 85
Annual expenditure for religion and charity	4 55
Annual expenditure for books, papers and magazines	6 30
Annual expenditure for sickness and funeral expenses.....	3 25
Annual expenditure for other things	126 95
Annual expenditure, total	415 05
Annual net surplus.....	127 78
Days lost from sickness	7
Days lost from inability to obtain work	8
Days lost from other causes	11
Days lost from all causes	26
Cost of board per week	\$3 85

MEN WITH AND WITHOUT FAMILIES.

TOTALS.

Number of reports.....	175
American born.....	120
Foreign born.....	55
Belonging to labor organizations	13
Belonging to beneficiary organizations	63
Having savings bank accounts	76
Accumulating savings in former years	112
Accumulating savings during past year.....	72
Running in debt during past year	29
Showing neither gain nor loss	74

FACTORIES, MILLS AND SHOPS BUILT DURING 1900.

In response to the following inquiries: "How many and what kind of factories, mills or shops for manufacturing purposes, have been enlarged, completed, or are in process of erection during 1900?" "Estimated cost of same?" "Probable number of hands they will employ?" answers have been returned by the officers of nearly every city and town. One hundred and fourteen cities, towns and plantations report building in this line as follows:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
East Livermore	Foundry	Enlarged	\$2,000	10
Lewiston	Cotton mill	New machn'y	81,000	80
Lewiston	Cotton mill	Enlarged	30,000	100
Lewiston	Bleachery	Additions	25,000	
Lisbon	Woolen mill	Repaired	3,000	50
Lisbon	Woolen mill	Repaired	5,000	
Lisbon	Paper mill	Enlarged	200,000	
Poland	Butter factory	New	6,000	6
Turner	Box mill	Machinery	800	3
Turner	Lumber mill	Machinery	250	4

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Bridgewater	Tannery	Enlarged	2,000	25
Fort Fairfield	Starch factory	New	4,500	7
Fort Fairfield	Starch factory	New	3,000	7
Houlton	Lumber mill	New	2,500	8
Houlton	Lumber mill	New	5,000	12
Limestone	Machine shop	New	600	1
Madawaska	Butter factory	New	2,000	2
Mars Hill	Starch dry-house	New	1,500	10
Masardis	Shingle mill	New	4,000	35
Presque Isle		New	2,000	6
St. Agatha	Starch factory	New	6,000	30
St. Agatha	Shingle mill	New		
Sherman	Carriage shop	New	300	2
Smyrna	Lumber mill	New	5,000	35
Smyrna	Lumber mill	New		
Van Buren	Machine shop	New	2,600	6
Merrill Pl.	Lumber mill	New	3,000	6
Portage Lake Pl.	Shingle mill	New		
Portage Lake Pl.	Grist mill	New	8,000	35
Reed Pl.	Lumber mill	New		
St. John Pl.	Shingle mill	New	5,500	35
Wallagrass Pl.	Lumber mill	New	35,000	20
Wallagrass Pl.	Lumber mill	New		

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Bridgton	Woolen mill	Enlarged	\$25,000	25
Bridgton	Lumber mill	New	2,000	15
Gorham	Electric power plant	New	200,000	8
Gray	Stave mill	New	650	11
Gray	Lumber mill	Enlarged	750	6
New Gloucester	Lumber mill	Enlarged	2,000	40
Portland	Lumber mill	Enlarged	8,000	10
Portland	Planing mill	New	6,000	12
Portland	Rendering works	Enlarged	4,000	
Portland	Extracting works	Enlarged	1,100	
Pownal	Lumber mill	New	1,500	3
Standish	Box mill	New	3,000	30
Westbrook	Silk mill	New	-	450
Westbrook	Pulp mill	Enlarged	20,000	

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Chesterville	Carriage trimming shop	Enlarged	300	3
Kingfield	Spool mill	New	10,000	125
Rangeley	Lumber mill	New	6,000	8
Rangeley	Dry house	Added	600	
Weld	Spool mill	Refitted	4,000	22

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Bluehill	Stave mill	New	500	5
Brooksville	Lumber mill	New	1,000	6
Eden	Automobile shop	New	2,000	10
Ellsworth	Sash and blind shop	New	1,000	3
Ellsworth	Repair shop	New	1,000	10
Ellsworth	Planing and grist mill	Improved	1,000	6
Ellsworth	Carriage shop	New	1,500	8
Gouldsboro	Stave mill	New	300	5
Sedgwick	Clam factory	Refitted	300	35
Sullivan	Carriage shop	New	1,000	2
Swan's Island	Sardine factory	New oven	300	
Tremont	Canning factory	Enlarged	5,000	
Trenton	Lumber and box mill	New	8,000	25

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Farmingdale	Soap factory	New	175	2
Gardiner	Woolen mill	Enlarged	5,000	90
Mt. Vernon	Carriage shop	New	400	2
Sidney	Saw mill	New	200	3
Vassalboro	Woolen mill	Machin'y, etc.	35,000	
Vassalboro	Shingle mill	New	600	3
Waterville	Worsted mill	New		
Waterville	Grist mill	New		
Waterville	Iron works	Enlarged		
Waterville	Furniture shop	Enlarged	150,000	
Waterville	Publishing house	Enlarged		
Waterville	Electric works	Improved		
Waterville	Gas works	Improved		
Winslow	Pulp mill	Completed		
Winslow	Paper mill	Enlarged	450,000	180

KNOX COUNTY.

Friendship	Boat shop	New	1,000	5
North Haven	Boat shop	Enlarged	200	10
Rockland	Saw mill	New	2,000	10
Vinalhaven	Fish packing shop	Enlarged	3,000	

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Boothbay	Saw mill	Enlarged	300	2
Boothbay Harbor	Sardine factory	New	5,000	
Boothbay Harbor	Sardine factory	Enlarged	3,500	300

OXFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Andover.....	Bobbin mill.....	New	\$3,000	20
Bethel	Lumber mill	New	1,000	6
Buckfield.....	Brush factory	New	2,000	15
Fryeburg.....	Chair factory	New	16,000	25
Hartford.....	Canning factory	Enlarged.....	4,500	
Hebron.....	.....	New	1,200	1
Newry.....	Lumber mill	New	3,500	13
Paris.....	Wood novelty shop.....	Enlarged.....	3,000	
Woodstock.....	Grist mill.....	Rebuilt.....	800	1

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Brewer.....	Pulp mill	Enlarged.....	40,000	
Carmel.....	Ax manufactory	New	1,000	2
Charleston.....	Butter factory	New	500	4
Dexter.....	Woolen mill.....	Addition.....	2,500	4
Dexter.....	Creamery.....	New	2,000	
Dixmont.....	Grist mill.....	New	500	1
Howland.....	Pulp mill.....	Enlarged.....	8,000	
Kenduskeag.....	Electric plant.....	New	15,000	10
Lagrange.....	Shingle mill.....	New	1,000	6
Lee.....	Butter factory	New	3,000	4
Mt. Chase.....	Shovel handle factory.....	New	2,000	20
Old Town.....	Pulp mill.....	New	160,000	75
Springfield.....	Starch factory	Enlarged.....	1,000	12

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Brownville	Slate mill.....	Rebuilt.....	3,000	30
Brownville	Hoisting machinery.....	New	10,000	
Brownville	Electric power plant.....	New	4,000	25
Lake View Pl.....	Box mill	New	2,500	8
Wellington.....	Saw mill.....	New.....	300	5

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Topsham.....	Saw mill	New.....	700	7
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SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson	Canning factory	New.....	2,500	25
Bigelow Pl.....	Birch mill	New.....	2,000	14
Embden	Canning factory	New.....	500	15
Fairfield.....	Pulp mill.....	Enlarged.....		
Fairfield.....	Woolen mill.....	More looms }	125,000	100
Fairfield.....	Lumber mill.....	Power plant }		
Hartland.....	Woolen mill.....	Enlarged.....	10,000	65
Madison.....	Saw and grist mill.....	Refitted.....	800	5
Mayfield Pl.....	Lumber mill.....	New.....	800	7
Mercer.....	Lumber mill.....	New.....	2,000	4
New Portland.....	Creamery	New.....	3,000	1
Pittsfield.....	Woolen mill.....	New mach'n'y	15,600	125
Pittsfield.....	Creamery.....	New.....	2,000	2
Pittsfield.....	Light, power and lumber.....	New.....	45,000	68
Pittsfield.....	Canning shop	New.....	8,000	17
Skowhegan.....	Woolen mill.....	Enlarged.....	2,400	15

WALDO COUNTY.

Frankfort.....	Granite sheds and machinery..	New	5,000	150
Morrill.....	Stave mill.....	New	500	4
Winterport.....	Creamery.....	New.....	1,600	5

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Calais	Shoe factory	Enlarged	\$2,500	
Cutler	Sardine factory	Enlarged	3,500	80
East Machias	Lath mill	Machinery	1,000	10
Eastport	Sardine factory	New	6,000	200
Eastport	Can factory	New	20,000	200
Jonesboro	Shook mill	Enlarged	4,000	28
Jonesboro	Blueberry cannery	New		8
Jonesport	Sardine factory	New	30,000	250
Lubec	Two sardine factories	New	5,000	125
Lubec	Three fishing stands	New	8,000	65
Lubec	Two fishing stands	Enlarged	2,000	50
Milbridge	Clam factory	New	300	50
Pembroke	Two sardine factories	New	2,000	125
Pembroke	Saw mill	New		
Robbinston	Sardine factory	New	6,000	
Robbinston	Sardine factory	New	2,500	275
Robbinston	Sardine factory	Enlarged	2,500	
Wesley	Wood turning shop	Machinery	1,000	10

YORK COUNTY.

Alfred	Saw mill	New	1,000	10
Berwick	Saw mill	New	1,500	5
Biddeford	Machine shop	Machin'y, etc.	75,000	950
Biddeford	Lumber mill	Improvements	30,000	50
Biddeford	Box mill	Resumed		20
Biddeford	Electric plant	New building	25,000	20
Cornish	Clothing factory	Fitted up	3,000	30
Hollis	Woolen mill	Resumed	1,500	
Saco	Picker and harness shop	Improved	1,500	25
Waterboro	Saw mill	New	2,200	12

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Number of towns.	Number of buildings.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
Androscoggin	5	10	\$353,050	253
Aroostook	17	23	92,500	282
Cumberland.....	8	14	274,000	610
Franklin.....	4	5	20,900	158
Hancock.....	10	13	22,900	115
Kennebec.....	7	15	641,375	280
Knox.....	4	4	6,200	25
Lincoln.....	2	3	8,800	302
Oxford.....	9	9	35,000	81
Penobscot.....	12	13	236,500	138
Piscataquis.....	3	5	19,800	68
Sagadahoc.....	1	1	700	7
Somerset.....	11	16	219,000	463
Waldo.....	3	3	7,100	159
Washington.....	11	23	96,300	1,476
York.....	7	10	140,700	1,122
Total	114	167	\$2,174,825	5,539

TOTALS FOR TEN YEARS.

Years.	Number of towns.	Number of buildings.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
1891.....	86	110	\$3,023,850	4,278
1892.....	89	114	2,128,000	4,312
1893.....	81	108	841,725	2,526
1894.....	48	55	663,700	1,039
1895.....	75	102	1,367,800	2,797
1896.....	62	77	1,055,900	1,470
1897.....	74	95	827,600	2,339
1898.....	64	72	675,100	2,024
1899.....	103	138	6,800,700	4,990
1900.....	114	167	2,174,825	5,539

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Complete returns from ten cotton mills were received at this office in 1897, ten in 1898, and twelve in 1899. The same were tabulated and certain deductions drawn from the totals and averages shown. The present year, ten such returns have been received, nine of which are identical with those received last year. The following is the tabulation of the ten returns received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

COTTON GOODS.

Consecutive number.	Capital invested.	Cost of material used.	Value of product.	Number weeks in operation.	AVERAGE NUMBER HANDS EMPLOYED.				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID.			Total wages paid.
					Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 16 years.	Men.	Women.	Children under 16 years.	
1	\$1,500,000	\$358,158	\$699,957	52	884	332	487	65	\$ 8 05	\$ 5 80	\$4 20	\$303,012
2	2,930,716	635,953	1,372,771	52	1,327	610	536	181	7 75	5 25	2 40	412,286
3	4,768,494	2,076,486	3,507,090	52	3,445	1,417	1,854	174	7 34	5 84	3 19	1,097,332
4	500,000	86,000	200,000	51	277	153	124	-	7 02	4 82	-	86,807
5	1,200,000	683,934	1,376,870	52	1,756	718	1,021	17	8 67	6 64	3 30	621,147
6	798,500	278,706	694,323	51½	691	325	314	52	8 65	6 04	2 74	246,862
7	1,000,000	567,418	1,098,000	51	1,204	535	612	57	8 21	5 73	2 34	398,346
8	1,000,000	236,513	460,954	52	623	211	407	5	7 02	5 37	2 31	191,747
9	1,100,000	650,000	782,000	52	1,025	455	500	70	7 50	4 50	2 90	286,000
10	900,000	824,462	1,662,690	52	1,730	1,107	536	37	6 29	4 28	3 95	499,357
	\$15,697,710	\$6,397,630	\$11,854,655	51½	12,962	5,863	6,391	708	7 53	5 47	\$3 04	\$4,142,896

The totals and averages of the above table are as follows:

Capital invested	\$15,697,710
Cost of material used	6,397,630
Total wages paid	4,142,896
Value of product	11,854,655
Average time run in weeks	51¾

Total number of hands employed.....	12,962
Men	5,863
Women	6,391
Children under 16 years.....	708
Average weekly wages of men.....	\$7.53
Women	5.47
Children	3.04

Comparisons are made of the results of the above figures and those obtained from similar tabulations of 1897, 1898 and 1899, with those given by the United States census reports of the cotton industry for the State in 1880 and 1890. The two main items entering into the production of cotton goods are raw material and labor. Outside of these, which we lump together under the name of "margin," are included interest on capital invested, wear and tear of machinery, taxes and insurance, repairs of buildings, salaries, breakage and waste, profits, etc. Taking the value of the product as a basis, the following table will show the percentages of the three items, raw material, wages and margin at the dates indicated.

Items.	1880.	1890.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Raw material	55.0	55.2	57.9	52.4	51.8	53.9
Wages.....	22.0	28.5	33.1	34.8	36.6	35.0
Margin	23.0	16.3	9.0	12.8	11.6	11.1
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100

Referring to the above table, it will be seen that the percentage of raw material entering into a given product, which reached its lowest point, 51.8 in 1899, has increased to 53.9. The percentage of wages, which had shown a constant increase and reached its highest point, 36.6 in 1899, has fallen off to 35.0, although the average rate of wages has remained practically the same. The percentage of margin which was at its lowest, 9.0 in 1897, and has shown some fluctuations since, has fallen to 11.1, being one-half of one per cent less than last year.

The following table will show the average annual product and the average annual earnings per employe, including men, women and children, for the years named.

Per Employee.	1880.	1890.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Average annual product..	\$1,132 70	\$1,094 61	\$873 89	\$777 96	\$818 34	\$914 57
Average annual earnings.	249 73	312 50	289 50	270 91	300 00	319 62

The average annual product per employe shows a constant decrease between 1880 and 1898, the fall off amounting to \$345.72 during the eighteen years, but the past two years show an increase of \$136.59.

In average annual earnings per employe there was an increase from 1880 to 1890 of \$62.77, from 1890 to 1898 a decrease of \$41.59, and during the past two years an increase of \$48.71, a net increase since 1880 of \$69.89.

Nine of the ten returns received this year are from the same mills from which returns were received for 1899, and fair comparisons can be made between the results of the tabulation of these two lots of returns for 1899 and 1900, as follows:

Capital invested, 1899	\$13,205,025
Capital invested, 1900	14,797,710
Increase	\$1,592,685
Cost of material used, 1899.....	\$4,751,052
Cost of material used, 1900.....	5,573,168
Increase	\$822,116
Total wages paid, 1899.....	\$3,348,898
Total wages paid, 1900.....	3,643,539
Increase	\$294,641
Value of product, 1899.....	\$9,131,162
Value of product, 1900.....	10,191,965
Increase	\$1,060,803
Average weekly wages of men, 1899.....	\$7.46
Average weekly wages of men, 1900.....	7.82
Increase .....	.36

Average weekly wages of women, 1899.....	\$5.60
Average weekly wages of women, 1900.....	<u>5.75</u>
Increase	\$.15
Average weekly wages of children, 1899.....	\$2.89
Average weekly wages of children, 1900.....	<u>2.91</u>
Increase	\$.02
Average number of men employed, 1899.....	4,681
Average number of men employed, 1900.....	<u>4,756</u>
Increase	75
Average number of women employed, 1899.....	5,889
Average number of women employed, 1900.....	<u>5,855</u>
Decrease	34
Average number of children employed, 1899.....	517
Average number of children employed, 1900.....	<u>621</u>
Increase	104
Average total number of employes, 1899.....	11,087
Average total number of employes, 1900.....	<u>11,232</u>
Increase	145
Average number of weeks in operation; 1899.....	51.2
Average number of weeks in operation, 1900.....	<u>51.7</u>
Increase .....	.5

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

In 1899, returns from twenty-seven woolen mills were tabulated, while this year twenty-eight complete returns have been received. The following table will show the condition of the industry during the year ending June 30, 1900, and furnishes a basis from which comparisons are made with former years.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Consecutive number.	Capital invested.	Cost of material.	Value of product.	Number weeks in operation.	AVERAGE NUMBER HANDS EMPLOYED.				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID.			Total wages paid.
					Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 16 years.	Men.	Women.	Children under 16 years.	
1	\$145,000	\$116,000	\$155,000	52	90	60	30	-	\$8 50	\$6 00	-	\$34,000
2	100,000	133,062	225,267	52	120	95	25	-	8 00	5 00	-	45,926
3	150,000	149,505	237,500	52	150	85	65	-	8 50	7 00	-	57,201
4	169,800	210,564	287,428	52	200	160	40	-	9 00	5 00	-	68,569
5	50,000	118,465	265,130	52	110	68	40	-	8 50	6 30	3 50	43,800
6	50,000	104,745	239,198	52	115	90	25	-	9 00	6 90	-	54,650
7	50,000	46,000	75,000	50	63	50	13	-	9 00	8 00	-	38,400
8	200,000	320,605	435,409	52	177	125	40	12	10 12	7 25	4 00	84,828
9	227,434	97,000	170,361	52	75	50	25	-	7 50	6 00	-	40,159
10	300,000	252,457	471,507	51	207	150	57	-	9 90	6 88	-	84,447
11	150,000	107,035	188,377	52	131	79	52	-	8 61	5 37	-	49,871
12	191,491	109,164	212,522	52	90	80	10	-	11 65	6 50	-	50,765
13	22,500	84,000	200,000	52	103	79	20	4	8 40	6 00	4 50	40,767
14	38,000	72,951	103,000	50	53	35	18	-	9 00	7 50	-	22,500
15	146,000	113,000	206,000	52	107	61	46	-	10 00	6 50	-	49,928
16	200,000	83,127	120,000	48	78	48	32	-	9 00	7 02	-	30,000
17	70,000	96,223	130,000	52	60	35	25	-	8 10	6 95	-	23,777
18	85,000	74,720	136,040	52	65	40	25	-	8 50	5 75	-	27,403
19	91,080	48,674	86,061	44	80	52	28	-	8 73	5 00	-	26,353
20	500,000	340,972	773,616	52	417	292	110	15	9 00	7 00	3 60	163,681
21	100,000	199,536	382,517	52	247	177	70	-	9 54	6 12	-	110,088
22	125,000	209,722	313,718	52	98	50	48	-	10 50	9 00	-	53,538
23	250,000	188,866	467,424	52	240	160	80	-	9 75	7 77	-	92,214
24	154,775	223,830	289,330	52	165	88	73	4	7 50	6 05	3 00	57,910
25	60,000	108,281	197,715	52	104	60	40	-	9 30	6 75	-	46,268
26	225,000	134,888	335,167	52	164	112	52	-	8 90	5 80	-	68,401
27	160,000	156,656	267,809	52	163	105	54	4	7 07	6 53	3 00	63,377
28	100,000	110,897	196,619	52	100	69	31	-	8 83	5 66	-	40,713
	\$4,111,080	\$4,010,345	\$7,167,715		3,772	2,553	1,178	41				\$1,569,534

Similar comparisons are made as in the cotton industry. On the basis of the value of the product, the following shows the percentages of raw material, wages and margin at different periods.

Items.	1880.	1890.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Raw material	64.2	65.9	65.4	60.1	65.5	55.9
Wages	15.6	21.7	25.1	23.4	21.7	21.9
Margin	20.2	12.4	09.5	16.5	12.8	22.2
Totals.....	100	100	100	100	100	100

As compared with 1899, the percentage of raw material entering into the total product of 1900 has decreased 9.6 per cent, while wages have increased .2 of one per cent and margin 9.7 per cent.

The average annual product and earnings per employe are shown as follows for the periods named.

Per Employe.	1880.	1890.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Average annual product..	\$2,160 28	\$1,739 84	\$1,389 86	\$1,602 67	\$1,635 40	\$1,900 24
Average annual earnings..	337 51	377 03	348 79	375 20	354 71	416 10

The average annual product per employe, which fell off \$770.42 between 1880 and 1897, shows an increase of \$510.38 in the past three years, while the average annual earnings per employe, including men, women and children, show an increase of \$61.39 over 1899, and \$39.07 above the highest point reached at any of the above dates.

Nineteen of the returns from woolen mills tabulated this year are from mills from which returns were received in 1899, while the other nine are from mills from which no returns were received for that year, or, if received, were too defective for use. The following comparisons are made between the business of the above mentioned nineteen mills for 1899 and 1900.

Capital invested, 1899.....	\$2,077,800
Capital invested, 1900.....	2,436,305
	<hr/>
Increase	\$358,505
Cost of material used, 1899.....	\$1,998,227
Cost of material used, 1900.....	2,337,297
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Increase	\$339,070
Total wages paid, 1899.....	\$722,555
Total wages paid, 1900.....	873,344
	<hr/>
Increase	\$150,789
Value of product, 1899.....	\$3,158,805
Value of product, 1900.....	3,943,800
	<hr/>
Increase	\$784,995
Average weekly wages of men, 1899.....	\$8.60
Average weekly wages of men, 1900.....	9.09
	<hr/>
Increase	\$.49
Average weekly wages of women, 1899.....	\$6.08
Average weekly wages of women, 1900.....	6.32
	<hr/>
Increase	\$.24
Average weekly wages of children, 1899.....	\$3.72
Average weekly wages of children, 1900.....	4.05
	<hr/>
Increase	\$.33
Average number of men employed, 1899.....	1,337
Average number of men employed, 1900.....	1,440
	<hr/>
Increase	103
Average number of women employed, 1899.....	600
Average number of women employed, 1900.....	616
	<hr/>
Increase	16

AND LABOR STATISTICS.

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Average number of children employed, 1899.....	24
Average number of children employed, 1900.....	18
	<hr/>
Decrease	6
Total average number of employes, 1899.....	1,961
Total average number of employes, 1900.....	2,074
	<hr/>
Increase	113
Average number of weeks in operation, 1899.....	49.1
Average number of weeks in operation, 1900.....	51.1
	<hr/>
Increase	2.0

PRESENT CONDITION OF SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.

The present investigations of the Maine shipbuilding industry have been confined to the custom districts of Bath, Waldoboro, Belfast, Castine and Machias, as this covers all districts where the larger vessels have been built during the year. The towns where shipbuilding plants have been engaged on new work include Bath, Phippsburg, Waldoboro, Thomaston, Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport, Milbridge and Machias.

In the Bangor district a small schooner of 162 tons has been rebuilt, a ferryboat was built in the Kennebunk district, and several sloop rigged yachts have been turned out in the Passamaquoddy district, and doubtless several very small schooners and sloops were launched in some of the districts not covered by this investigation, but none such have been included in the enumeration. All the yards, except those in Washington county, were visited late in July or early in August and the descriptions have been written up from the facts gathered at that time, but the list of launchings is made up from returns received from the several custom officials of the districts investigated, and covers the eleven months ending November 30, 1900.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED.

The total tonnage launched for the eleven months, in the five districts named, reckoning the product of the Bath Iron Works in tons displacement and all others in tons net, foots up 53,067 tons, against 47,088 tons for the twelve months ending December 31, 1899, in the same districts. The result of careful inquiry indicates that, during the month of December, three other large vessels will, in all probability be launched, including the four-masted steel ship Astral from the Sewall yard at Bath, the four-

masted schooner George C. Thomas from the yard of McKay & Dix at Bucksport, and one of the large coal barges from the yard of the Kelley-Spear Company at Bath, a total of over 7,000 tons net, which, added to the tonnage already launched, will bring the total for the year 1900 fully up to 60,000 tons.

The launchings for the eleven months from the Bath Iron Works consist of two tug boats, two torpedo boats and one monitor, aggregating 4,206 tons displacement; from all other yards, thirty-one schooners, namely: two six-masters, six five-masters, fourteen four-masters and nine three-masters, aggregating 37,690.80 tons net; twelve coal barges, aggregating 10,743.38 tons net; thirty-six small schooners and sloops, aggregating 323 tons net; and three small steamers aggregating 104 tons net. The thirty-one schooners launched, range from 143 tons for the W. R. Perkins to 3,062 for the Eleanor A. Percy, and average 1,215.83 tons net.

MATERIALS AND FITTINGS.

The timber entering into the frames of the larger schooners is generally of white oak below the water line and hackmatack above. The oak is largely cut in Maryland and Virginia, though some is yet cut in Maine. It was noted that the oak frame for one of the large vessels built at Bath the present year was cut almost wholly in the town of Woolwich. The hackmatack at the present time comes largely from Canada, though a portion is still obtained in Maine. It is estimated that of the hackmatack knees used in shipbuilding in the State of Maine at the present time, about one-third is secured in Maine, while the other two-thirds comes from Canada.

Many of the smaller sized schooners use the northern hard woods below the water line, with hackmatack tops, though a few use spruce for this purpose instead of hackmatack. The northern hard woods used consist of birch, maple and beech and are cut largely in Maine, though a part comes from Canada.

Southern hard pine enters largely into our shipbuilding and is used for planking, ceiling and sheathing. Spruce is used for ribbons, house frames, etc., white pine for finish, and Maine hard woods for flooring and finish.

All our larger vessels now use the Oregon pine for masts which are brought by rail from the Pacific coast.

Anchors are largely manufactured at Camden, also blocks, steering gear and castings.

With an anchor and chain weighing from fifteen to twenty-five tons, the necessity of something more powerful than the old-fashioned capstan operated by hand is very evident, and now all these large vessels are fitted with hoisting and steering gear operated by steam. The Hyde Windlass Company of Bath make a specialty of this class of work.

Many of the yards are now fitted up with steam saw mills, where plank and other lumber are sawed. The boilers also furnish steam for the boxes wherein the plank are steamed for bending.

WORKMEN, WAGES, ETC.

As a rule, ten hours constitutes the working day in the Maine shipyards, though in two or three cases the day is of nine hours.

In the matter of wages, boys and young men are receiving from seventy-five cents to \$1.00 per day; laborers, \$1.50 per day; mechanics more or less skilled, from \$1.75 to \$2.75, and occasionally \$3.00 per day. Among the skilled mechanics at Bath, about four-fifths are residents of the city, and about one-third own their homes.

During the present year, about 3,000 men have been employed in shipyards in the districts investigated, about 2,000 in the Bath yards and 1,000 in all other yards.

SHIPYARDS.

BATH.

William Rogers.

The yard of William Rogers marks the extreme northern limit of the long line of shipbuilding plants scattered along the two miles of water front of the city of Bath. From this yard the four-masted schooner Marie Palmer was launched January 12, 1900. Her dimensions are 215 feet keel, 42 feet beam and 22.5 feet depth of hold, and registers 1,594 tons net. The four-masted schooner Maud Palmer, of like dimensions, was nearing

completion and would be ready for launching within a few weeks. The frame of the Maud Palmer is of white oak cut just across the river in the town of Woolwich. The floors, consisting of beech, birch and maple, came from Aroostook county. The planking and ceiling are of hard pine which is now generally used for this purpose. Both these schooners were built for William F. Palmer of Dorchester, Mass.

The number of men employed at this yard has varied from twenty-six in the month of January to 110 later in the season. Mr. Rogers has followed shipbuilding for fifty years and the Maud Palmer is the ninety-eighth vessel built by him.

Kelley-Spear Company.

Between January 1 and July 27, the time of visiting this yard, the Kelley-Spear Company had launched eight vessels as follows:

February 1, 1900, the coal barge Elk Garden, of 749.56 tons net, for the Davis Coal and Coke Company of Philadelphia.

April 14, the four-masted schooner Calumet, 1,094.16 tons net, for John S. Emery & Company of Boston.

April 21, the coal barge, Hampshire, 735.47 tons net, for the Davis Coal and Coke Company of Philadelphia.

April 25, the coal barge Norton of 412.76 tons net and the coal barge Sharon of 406.59 tons net, both for the Staples Coal Company of Taunton, Mass.

May 21, the coal barge Flora, of 770.74 tons net.

July 10, the coal barge Grace, of 781 tons net, both the latter for the Commercial Tow Boat Company of Boston.

July 26, the three-masted schooner Helena, of 504.48 tons net, for A. H. Bull & Company of New York, managing owners, and Capt. Charles H. Hodgkins of Lamoine, Maine, master.

There was on the stocks a four-masted schooner of 190 feet keel, 40 feet beam and 18.5 feet depth of hold to be named the Medford which would be ready for launching early in September. This, like the schooner launched April 14, was for John S. Emery & Company of Boston. The launching of the Medford will complete an even 100 vessels built by the Kelley-Spear Company since its organization.

During the summer, contracts were closed for a four-masted schooner to be 160 feet long, 35 feet wide and 13 feet deep for Charles E. Hirsch & Company of New York, and several immense coal barges to be 240 feet long, 44 feet wide and 19 feet deep for the West India trade, enough work to keep the yard busy well into another year. The crew averages about 300 men.

New England Company.

On January 4, the five-masted schooner *Mary W. Bowen* was launched. Her keel is 233 feet, beam 46 feet, and depth of hold 22 feet, and registers 1,907 tons net. She was built for J. A. Bowen of Fall River, Mass.

During the next six months, six coal barges were launched as follows:

Iowa, 1,473 tons net; Georgia, 1,488 tons net; and the Indiana, 1,506 tons net; all of the same dimensions, viz: 230 feet keel, 43 feet beam and 20.5 feet depth of hold, for the Coastwise Steamship Company of New York.

The *Benavides*, 819 tons net; *Black Diamond*, 795 tons net; and the *Bee*, 808 tons net, for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

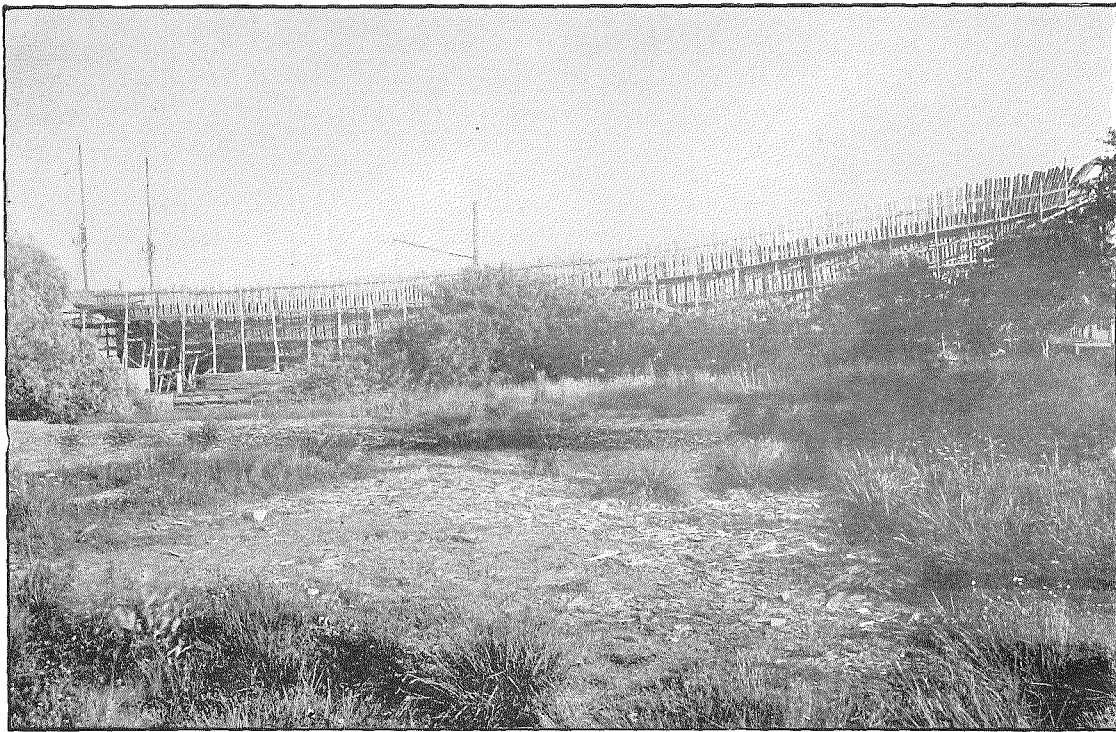
There were on the stocks a four-masted keel schooner of 165 feet keel, 37 feet beam, and 17 feet depth of hold, which would register about 800 tons net, for James B. Drake of Bath, to be named the *J. Edward Drake* and to be ready for launching in October.

A four-masted keel schooner of 173 feet keel, 39 feet beam and 18 feet depth of hold, for Capt. S. C. Thompson of Mattawan, N. J., to be named the *Clifford N. Carver*. She was to be ready for launching in October.

A five-masted keel schooner of 250 feet keel, 46 feet beam, and 21 feet depth of hold, for Capt. William H. Potter of Orient, Long Island, N. Y., to be named the *Louise B. Crary*, and would be ready for launching in November.

The keel was also laid for a four-masted centerboard schooner, of 183 feet keel, 40 feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold, for Capt. George L. Kelsey of Clinton, Conn., and would probably be ready for launching near the end of the year.

This company have a marine railway where a large amount of repairing is done. An average crew of 300 men is employed.



SIX MASTED SCHOONER, ELEANOR A. PERCY, ON THE STOCKS.

Percy & Small.

The business of this firm this year has been beyond the capacity of their yard, and the Chapman & Flint yard and the Reed yard have both been utilized by them in the prosecution of their work. A five-masted schooner built for themselves was launched in March, and another five-master, the William C. Carnegie, was to be launched in August. The dimensions of the William C. Carnegie are 270 feet keel, 46 feet beam, and 21.5 feet depth of hold, and was being built for J. S. Winslow & Co. of Portland.

Work had begun on another five-master for the same parties, the keel of which is 240 feet. It was expected this vessel would be ready for launching in December.

But the crowning work of this firm for the year is the building of the six-masted schooner Eleanor A. Percy, the dimensions of which are 301.6½ feet keel, 50 feet beam and 24 feet depth of hold. She will be owned by the builders, and would be ready for launching in October.

As this is the largest schooner rigged wooden vessel ever built, it deserves more than passing notice, and, later in the season, some further descriptions of her were obtained, together with a brief account of her launching, as follows:

The launching of the Eleanor A. Percy occurred a little past noon on October 10th. Crowds of workmen swarmed about her much like bees around a hive, and all were busy getting everything in readiness for the big beauty's slide. Remembering the sticking on the ways of the five-master William C. Carnegie, during Old Home week, the launching crew had applied a liberal dose of flaxseed to the ways and there was little danger of her failure to launch.

On board were a number of friends of the builders and owners, the central figure being Miss Eleanor A. Percy, for whom the boat was named and who was to christen the craft.

The crowd had't long to wait after the hour set for launching arrived, for, suddenly the click, clack, clack of the big mauls and sledges announced to the expectant gathering that the work of launching had really begun. With clock like regularity the blows resounded and then came a cry followed by the snapping and crackling, so well known at the launching of all big vessels,

then with one convulsive shiver the boat started down the slope; the smoke arose from the ways, the fair christener played well her part, the crowd cheered, there was a splash and the Eleanor A. Percy, shooting stern first toward the Woolwich shore, was afloat.

Her keel, of oak, was laid last March, and with the exception of a few weeks during the summer, when work upon her had to be suspended on account of lack of hard pine, she has been hustled along very rapidly.

A feature in this craft which will add greatly to her strength is a sheet of steel thirty feet long and an inch thick, which runs through her seven tier keelson. This will do much to keep her backbone from breaking or straining.

Her frames, and there are 101 of them, are of hackmatack and oak. Her ceiling and planking are of yellow pine, her decks of hard pine with white pine tops.

Her rigging is all of wire, set up with turn buckles, her masts are of Oregon pine, handsome sticks, 123 feet long, and her top-masts half that length.

She has six discharging hatches. Part of them measure 8x18 feet, the others 12x18 feet.

Her ship machinery is all from the Hyde Windlass plant and her steering gear the heaviest made.

Her cabins, elegant apartments, are polished mahogany and quartered oak.

Her **anchors**, a woodstock and a stockless, weigh 8,500 pounds each, and are attached to 100 fathoms of 2½ inch chain each.

The number of men employed by Percy & Small would average about 200.

George Hawley.

In the Houghton yard, George Hawley had laid a 180 feet keel for a four-masted schooner, but work was suspended for a few days on account of the non-arrival of material, and, as no one was about the yard at the time the agent of the bureau called, no further description can be given.

G. G. Deering.

In the Deering yard, as soon as the William C. Carnegie was launched by Percy & Small, G. G. Deering would lay the keel for a four-masted schooner.

Bath Iron Works.

At the Bath Iron Works, two tug boats had been launched since the new year. They were built for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and were designated Transfer No. 13 and Transfer No. 14. They are of 322 tons displacement, with 1,281 indicated horsepower each.

Monitor No. 8 for the United States government was sixty per cent completed. Her displacement will be 3,234 tons, with 2,400 indicated horsepower and would probably be ready for launching in November.

The protected cruiser No. 19, to be named the Cleveland, was ten per cent completed and would not be ready for launching the present year. She is to be of about 3,200 tons displacement, with 4,500 indicated horsepower.

Three torpedo boats for the United States government were under construction, each of 157 tons displacement and 4,000 indicated horsepower. One was nearing completion and would be launched in August, and the other two would be completed during the year.

A sea going tug boat of about 1,000 tons displacement would also be built and ready for launching in early spring.

The Bath Iron Works do a large amount of repairing in their line. Among the larger jobs this year are general repairs on the steamer Maverick, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, and new boilers and general repairs to hull and machinery on the United States' lighthouse tender Lilac.

This plant gives employment to about 900 men on the average.

Arthur Sewall & Company.

The work in the Sewall yard since 1893 has been wholly on iron and steel vessels. They had under contract, and on which work was progressing, two steel sailing ships for the Standard Oil Company, one of which would probably be ready for launching in December. They were of the same dimensions, 320 feet keel, 45 feet beam and 26 feet depth of hold and will register somewhat over 3,000 net tons each. They were employing about 35 men on the average, a rather larger percentage of whom are skilled mechanics than those employed in the yards where wooden vessels are built.

PHIPPSBURG.

C. V. Minot.

C. V. Minot was building a four-masted schooner for himself which would be ready for launching about December. The dimensions are 210 feet keel, 40 feet beam and 19 feet depth of hold. The crew averaged from twenty to twenty-five men, the working day was ten hours and wages did not materially differ from that paid at Bath.

F. S. Bowker.

In the Bowker yard, a three-masted schooner of 153 feet keel, 35.3 feet beam and 12.8 depth of hold was nearing completion and would be launched in August. F. S. Bowker, the builder, will be principal owner and she will be commanded by Capt. W. P. Fossett of Round Pond, Bristol.

Timber was already in the yard for another three-masted schooner of 135 feet keel, 33.6 feet beam and 11 feet depth of hold for James W. Parker of Portland, upon which work would commence as soon as the one then on the stocks was launched. From twenty-five to thirty men were employed, with similar conditions as to working hours and rates of wages as prevail at Bath.

WALDOBORO.

George L. Welt.

George L. Welt was building in his yard for William F. Palmer of Dorchester, Mass., a five-masted schooner of 257 feet keel, 44 feet beam and 26 feet depth of hold, the largest vessel ever built in Waldoboro, to be named the Fannie Palmer. She would probably be launched in November and will register about 2,000 tons net.

Another schooner was under contract, the keel of which would be laid as soon as the Fannie Palmer was launched and work continued through the winter. About 100 men were employed.

Eight years ago, two 800-ton schooners were built in Waldoboro, since which time no work has been done until the present year.

THOMASTON.

Washburn Brothers.

This firm launched in March, a four-masted schooner, the John E. Devlin, of 180 feet keel, 40 feet beam and 19 feet depth of hold, built for Capt. E. L. Hichborn of Stockton Springs. She registers 1,011 tons net.

The three-masted schooner, Mary E. Lermond, built for Capt. George F. Sproul of Waldoboro, was launched in early summer and sailed on July 23d. Her dimensions are 127 feet keel, 30 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold, and registers 278 tons net.

The keel was laid and work progressing on a four-masted schooner for Capt. William J. Lermond of Thomaston. She is of 211 feet keel, 42½ feet beam and 20 feet depth of hold and the largest craft ever built in Thomaston.

Washburn Brothers were cutting timber in Virginia for the frames of two four-masted schooners of about 2,000 tons register each. They employ in their yard about 100 men. The frames of all the above mentioned vessels are of Virginia white oak.

Dunn & Elliott.

At the time of visiting this yard the four-masted schooner Thomas S. Dennison was nearing completion. Her dimensions are 218.2 feet keel, 43.7 feet beam, and 19.7 depth of hold. She was launched August 25th and registered 1,376 tons net.

Another four-master of about 700 tons would immediately be built and be ready for launching late in the fall.

About fifty men were employed at this yard.

ROCKLAND.

I. L. Snow and Company.

At this yard a three-masted schooner of about 225 tons was on the stocks for themselves. Work on this vessel was not regular, as the crew worked on repairs most of the time, and, for the same reason, the time she would be ready for launching was very indefinite.

Cobb, Butler & Company.

From this yard the three-masted schooner, *Wellfleet*, was launched in March for R. R. Freeman of Boston. She is of 148 feet keel, 35 feet beam, and 14 feet depth of hold, and registers 496 tons net.

A four-masted, double-decked schooner, to be called the *Geneva*, was on the stocks for John S. Emery & Co., of Boston. Her dimensions are 160 feet keel, 37 feet beam, and 17 feet depth of hold and will register about 800 tons. She would be ready for launching early in September. Another four-master was to be built for Capt. P. H. Crowell of Boston. Her keel will be 205 feet, beam 43 feet, and depth of hold 22½ feet.

The keel was laid for a five-masted schooner of about 2,000 tons for William F. Palmer of Dorchester, Mass. Her dimensions are 250 feet keel, 45 feet beam, and 26½ feet depth of hold.

This yard has been kept running on repairs but no new work had been done until the present for several years. About 125 men were employed.

CAMDEN.

H. M. Bean.

The four-masted schooner, *Malcolm Baxter, Jr.*, was launched from the Bean yard March 29 and registers 1,530 tons net. She was built for Capt. George Bailey of Manasquan, N. J.

At the time of visiting Camden, the six-masted schooner *George W. Wells* was about ready for launching, and on August 14 she was slid from the ways into the harbor. She was built for Capt. John G. Crowley of Taunton, Mass., and his brother, Arthur G. Crowley, will take command on her maiden trip. Her principal owner is George W. Wells of Southbridge, Mass., for whom she is named.

The *George W. Wells* is the first vessel of her class to be completed and her launching was witnessed by throngs of people from far and near. She registers 2,743 tons net, and her dimensions are 302.11 feet keel, 48.6 beam, and 23 feet depth of hold, with a four-foot poop extending to the forward hatch. The cabins are finished in quartered oak and sycamore. The forward houses are well built and commodious. The length of

her lower masts are 119 feet. They are of Oregon pine and were brought across the continent by rail as far as Rockland. The six masts in their order are named as follows: Foremast, mainmast, mizzenmast, spanker, jigger and driver. Each topmast will be 58 feet in length, the jib-boom 75 feet, and the drive boom 72 feet. She will be rigged with $4\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch wire rigging, and will carry 14,000 yards of canvas.

The vessel is built of oak and yellow pine. A new feature in this vessel is the keelson extending to the lower deck beams, making a solid backbone $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

She will carry a 30-horse power engine, built by the Hyde Windlass Company of Bath. Her two wrecking pumps will have a capacity of 1,200 gallons per minute. She will have steam-hoisting and steam-steering gear of the latest pattern, and will carry two anchors. One is a stockless anchor, weighing 8,200 pounds. The other was made at the Camden Anchor Works and weighs 7,500 pounds. She will carry 200 fathoms of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch chain, weighing over 42 tons.

In the construction of the George W. Wells, 1,000,000 feet of hard pine have been used; also 550 tons of oak and 400 tons of iron. Fifty tons of the iron are in the keelson alone. She has cost about \$125,000 and has given employment to 147 men. Over \$50,000 have been paid out in wages to those who have been employed directly and indirectly in constructing her.

On the stocks was the five-masted schooner being built for Capt. John G. Crowley. Her dimensions are 250 feet keel, 46 feet beam, and 22 feet depth of hold, will register in the neighborhood of 1,900 tons net, and would be ready for launching in November.

After the launching of the George W. Wells, Mr. Bean would lay the keel for a four-masted schooner of about 800 tons for himself, and other work was expected. About 150 men are employed at this yard.

BELFAST.

George A. Gilchrist.

The three-masted schooner Theoline was launched from this yard in July. Her dimensions are 158 feet keel, $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet beam, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth of hold, and registers 477 tons net. She was built for Boston parties.

Later in the season the keel would be laid for a four-master for New York parties. About 25 men were employed.

Pendleton & Carter.

Work was progressing on a three-masted schooner of about 700 tons to be ready for launching in November. She is of 160 feet keel, 37½ feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold. About 25 men were employed at this yard.

BUCKSPORT.

McKay & Dix.

The old Beazley shipyard in Verona, close by the village of Bucksport, was rented early in the present year by the above named firm and the work of shipbuilding commenced. At the time of visiting here the four-masted schooner *Thallium* was about ready for launching. Her dimensions are 164.3 feet keel, 36.6 feet beam, and 16.7 feet depth of hold and she registers 596 tons net.

Work was well along on another four-masted schooner for Charles B. Cox of New York, managing owner, which would be ready for launching in October. She is of 190 feet keel, 40 feet beam, and 21.6 feet depth of hold and would register about 1,300 tons net.

The keel was also laid for a third four-master of same dimensions as the last named, and the prospect was good for other contracts to follow. A crew of 160 men were employed.

MILBRIDGE.

Sawyer Brothers.

The visit of the special agent of the Labor Bureau to the shipyards in Washington county was made in October. Sawyer Brothers had already launched the three-masted schooner, *Ninetta M. Porcella*, built for themselves and Capt. J. F. Hinkley of Milbridge. Her keel is 145 feet, beam 35 feet, and depth of hold 12 feet and registers 466 tons net.

The keel was being laid for another three-masted schooner, for themselves, of 122 feet keel, 33 feet beam and 10 feet depth of hold. Both frames were of northern hard wood.

Warren Sawyer.

Capt. Warren Sawyer had withdrawn from the firm of Sawyer Brothers and was fitting up a yard on his own account. He had already contracted with Philadelphia parties to build a four-masted schooner of 195 feet keel, 41 feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold. The hard wood for the frame would be cut in Aroostook county and the hackmatack in Canada.

E. W. Wallace.

E. W. Wallace had launched a small schooner of 143 tons named the W. R. Perkins.

MACHIAS.

E. I. White.

Late in October Mr. White commenced work on a three-masted schooner of 123 feet keel, 32 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold, and she will register about 300 tons net. The frame was cut in Nova Scotia. Her masts will be of white pine and she will probably be ready for launching early in the spring of 1901.

VESSELS LAUNCHED.

The following vessels have been launched in Maine during the eleven months ending November 30, 1900. Those launched from the yard of the Bath Iron Works are given in tons displacement while all others indicate net tonnage.

DISTRICT OF BATH.

New England Company, Bath.

	Tons net.	
Mary W. Bowen, 5-masted schooner.....	1,907	
J. Edward Drake, 4-masted schooner....	789.32	
Clifford N. Carver, 4-masted schooner...	973	
Louise B. Crary, 5-masted schooner.....	1,998	
Iowa, coal barge.....	1,473	
Georgia, coal barge.....	1,488	
Indiana, coal barge.....	1,506	
Benavides, coal barge.....	819	
Black Diamond, coal barge.....	795	
Bee, coal barge.....	808	
	12,556.32	

Percy & Small, Bath.

	Tons net.	
Helen W. Martin, 5-masted schooner. . . .	2,020	
William C. Carnegie, 5-masted schooner. . .	2,380	
Eleanor A. Percy, 6-masted schooner.	3,062	7,462
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Kelley-Spear Company, Bath.

Calumet, 4-masted schooner.	1,094	
Helena, 3-masted schooner.	504.48	
Medford, 4-masted schooner.	1,160	
Cohannet, steamer	34	
Elk Garden, coal barge.	749.56	
Hampshire, coal barge.	735.47	
Norton, coal barge.	412.76	
Sharon, coal barge.	406.59	
Flora, coal barge.	769	
Grace, coal barge.	781	6,646.86
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William Rogers, Bath.

Marie Palmer, 4-masted schooner.	1,594	
Maude Palmer, 4-masted schooner.	1,529	3,123
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Frank S. Bowker, Phippsburg.

Henry Weiler, 3-masted schooner.	334	
John W. Dana, 3-masted schooner.	478	812
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Noble Maxwell, Richmond.

Globe, steamer	62	62
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N. T. Hanson, Arrowsic.

George Leslie, sloop	21	21
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Calvin W. Bryant, Topsham.

Nancy Hanks, sloop.	10	10
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Bath Iron Works, Bath.

	Tons displacement.	
Transfer No. 13, tug boat.....	322	
Transfer No. 14, tug boat.....	322	
Barney, torpedo boat.....	164	
Bagley, torpedo boat.....	164	
Nevada, monitor	3,234	4,206
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, Bath District.....		34,899.18

DISTRICT OF WALDOBORO.

Tons net.

George L. Welt, Waldoboro.

Fannie Palmer, 5-masted schooner	2,075	2,075
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Washburn Brothers, Thomaston.

John E. Devlin, 4-masted schooner.....	1,011	
Mary E. Lermond, 3-masted schooner...	278	
Joseph B. Thomas, 4-masted schooner...	1,382	2,671
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Dunn & Elliott, Thomaston.

Thomas S. Dennison, 4-masted schooner.	1,329	
Republic, 4-masted schooner.....	680	2,009
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Cobb, Butler & Co., Rockland.

Wellfleet, 3-masted schooner.....	496	
Geneva, 4-masted schooner.....	776	1,272
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W. A. Morse, Friendship.

Vincie E., sloop.....	5	
Bernice and Belle, sloop.....	12	
Golden Hope, sloop.....	7	
Gertrude and Herbert, sloop.....	9	
Josephine, sloop	8	
Columbia, sloop	5	
Marilla Armstrong, sloop.....	12	
Wilbur A. Morse, sloop.....	11	
Sculpin, sloop	8	77
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Charles A. Morse, Friendship.

	Tons net.	
Volunteer, sloop	5	
Little Foster, sloop	7	12
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Albion Morse, Cushing.

Mary E. Teel, sloop	8	
Sadie, sloop	7	15
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William A. Moody, St. George.

Etta B., sloop	11	11
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Nichols & Thompson, Bristol.

Juanita, sloop	8	8
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H. W. McFarland, Bristol.

Columbia, sloop	5	5
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A. & M. Gammage, Bristol.

Mabel E. Leavitt, sloop	19	19
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A. Leeman, Bristol.

Ida May, sloop	6	6
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A. Carter.

Fredonia, sloop	9	9
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A. Willey.

Deo Volente, sloop	8	8
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Fores Hupper.

Archam T., sloop	6	6
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A. Wotton.

Susie B., schooner	11	11
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J. W. Barnes.

Aeolus, schooner	19	19
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C. Winchenback.

Clyde and Astor, sloop	6	6
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M. D. Francis.

	Tons net.	
Clara, sloop	5	5

Austin Bradley.

Isis, steamer	8	8
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Robert McLain.

Maud Granger, sloop	5	5
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T. F. Creamer, Waldoboro.

Eliza A. Benner, schooner.....	14	14
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Not known.

Olive A. Orne, sloop.....	6	6
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Total, Waldoboro District.....	8,277	8,277
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DISTRICT OF BELFAST.

H. M. Bean, Camden.

Malcolm Baxter, Jr., 4-masted schooner.	1,530	
George W. Wells, 6-masted schooner....	2,743	
Van Allens Boughton, 5-masted schooner,	1,905	6,178

George A. Gilchrist, Belfast.

Theoline, 3-masted schooner.....	477	477
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Pendleton & Carter, Belfast.

Pendleton Sisters, 3-masted schooner....	704	704
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C. F. Brown, North Haven.

Winnebago, schooner	14	14
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Total, Belfast District	7,373	7,373
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DISTRICT OF CASTINE.

McKay & Dix, Bucksport.

Thallium, 4-masted schooner.....	596	
Edward T. Stolesbury, 4-masted schooner,	1,277	1,873

Freeland Jones, Brooksville.

	Tons net.	
Golden Rod, sloop.....	9	9

George C. Herrick, Brooklin.

Grace E., sloop.....	5	5
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John J. Billings, Deer Isle.

Ethel M., sloop.....	8	8
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Total, Castine District.....	1,895
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DISTRICT OF MACHIAS.

Sawyer Brothers, Milbridge.

Ninetta M. Porcella, 3-masted schooner..	466	466
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E. W. Wallace, Milbridge.

W. R. Perkins, 3-masted schooner.....	143	143
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Joseph P. Dorr.

Luella, schooner.....	5	5
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Nelson Ingalls.

Startle, sloop.....	9	9
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Total, Machias District.....	623
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The following will show the tonnage of vessels launched during the eleven months ending November 30, 1900, as compared with the year ending December 31, 1899, in the districts named:

District.	1899	To November 30, 1900.
Bath.....	39,120	34,899
Waldoboro.....	2,442	8,277
Belfast.....	3,890	7,373
Castine.....	33	1,895
Machias.....	1,603	623
Grand total.....	47,088	53,067

TONNAGE OF VESSELS LAUNCHED IN THE DISTRICT OF BATH
SINCE 1889.

The following figures, obtained from the records of the Custom House at Bath, show the net tonnage of all vessels launched in the district of Bath for each year, from 1890 to 1899 inclusive; also for the eleven months ending November 30, 1900.

1890	32,773
1891	28,008
1892	13,086
1893	7,921
1894	13,589
1895	11,817
1896	18,278
1897	6,777
1898	26,689
1899	39,120
To November 30, 1900	34,899

PROSPECTIVE.

In addition to the yards already enumerated, W. I. Adams will build a fishing schooner at his yard at East Boothbay during the winter, and W. A. Moody, at Port Clyde, will build a steamer 123 feet over all for Capt. I. E. Archibald, which will be launched early in the year and go on the Rockland and Portland route as a freight and passenger steamer.

The new year will open with more shipyards busy in the State of Maine, and more men employed, than any other year for several decades past. Vessels aggregating over 30,000 tons will then be on the stocks in various stages of construction. Other contracts closed or now pending will, if all are consummated, carry the prospective tonnage up to 45,000. What the year may bring forth in the matter of new contracts is of course uncertain, but at the present writing the outlook for the coming year seems to indicate a prosperous season in this old time Maine industry.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY.

The canning or packing industry of Maine includes the packing of sweet corn, sardines, clams, blueberries, beans, squash, pumpkin, apples and tomatoes. The first four articles, namely, corn, sardines, clams and blueberries, however, comprise the great bulk of the canning business in the State, and the packing of these articles has attained such proportions that Maine has become one of the leading states in the Union in the packing industry, standing third on the list in the canning of sweet corn, and first in the canning of sardines. The canning industry of Maine has become more valuable than the slate, granite and ice industries of the State combined, the value of the entire output being about five million dollars annually.

The whole canning industry has practically originated and been brought to its present importance since the civil war. Some sweet corn had been packed previous to the outbreak of the great rebellion but the methods of packing were very crude and unsatisfactory. In the year 1899, which year we take as a basis for this report, the total pack of corn in the United States and Canada was 5,440,290 cases of 24 cans each. Of this amount, New York packed 1,218,942 cases, Illinois, 971,294 cases and Maine some over 900,000 cases. Iowa stands fourth on the list, her pack being 846,300 cases.

In quality, Maine sweet corn is conceded to be superior and it commands a somewhat higher price.

To show how fast this great industry has increased in the country, we would state that in 1890 the total pack of corn in the United States and Canada was 1,588,860 cases, while it is estimated that in 1900 it will reach a total of 6,000,000 cases. The western states are increasing their pack yearly and it is only the

superior quality and flavor of Maine sweet corn that enable packers here to maintain themselves against the powerful competition of the corn growing states.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CORN CANNING INDUSTRY IN MAINE.

At the meeting of the Atlantic States Packing Association in Cincinnati in 1897, Mr. F. O. Conant, a manufacturer and dealer in canners' machinery in Portland, Maine, delivered an able address on the origin and progress of the canning industry in Maine. To that address we are indebted for many of the following facts.

About the year 1840, Isaac Winslow began to make experiments in canning corn near Portland, Maine. He was a native of Maine and previous to 1840 was engaged in the whaling business with a brother who lived in France. During some of his visits to France he had learned of the process of preserving food by canning, probably through the purchase of supplies for his vessel, and he conceived the idea of preserving green vegetables by hermetically sealing them in cans. In 1842, Mr. Winslow arranged with Caleb Jones, a brother-in-law, and father of John Winslow Jones, who was at one time king of the canned goods trade in Maine, to plant a piece of corn for experimental purposes. Winslow's first trial was by cooking the whole ear, but the article obtained was too bulky. The next plan was to pull or push the kernels off the cob by a kind of fork, but this was soon abandoned and the next move was to cut the kernels off the cob with a knife.

The first experiments in cooking were made in a common household wash boiler. In 1842, Nathan Winslow, a brother of Isaac, joined with him in the experiments. Nathan was a dealer in stoves and tinware and his shop was on Fore street, Portland. Nathan Winslow engaged in packing as a business in 1852 and in 1853 took his nephew, John Winslow Jones, into company with him. The firm continued in trade till 1861, after which time, Jones continued the business alone and for many years was the largest packer in the State, and in addition to the corn packed by himself, was largely a buyer from others, selling all under the brown yellow label bearing the title, "Winslow's Patent Hermetically Sealed Sweet Corn."

The first sale of corn, of which any record is found, was from Nathan Winslow to Samuel S. Pierce of Boston, and was for one dozen canisters preserved corn at \$4.00.

The business of canning has had its bitter legal battles for the infringement of patents, lasting from 1867 to about 1880. Mr. Jones in 1880 organized the John Winslow Jones Packing Company, Limited, in which a large amount of English capital was interested, but for some reason the company was not successful, and was succeeded in 1882 by the Winslow Packing Company, organized by Colonel, now General Charles P. Mattocks of Portland, which did a large business for several years in packing corn and lobsters. In 1887, this company sold 203,000 cases of corn at from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per dozen. Their brands were the Globe and the Snow Flake. Mr. Jones afterwards moved to Maryland, and is still selling corn packed in Maine.

When the Winslow Packing Company went out of business, a large number of firms for whom the company had acted as selling agents began packing on their own account and under their own brands, and new companies were also organized to operate in abandoned factories. Among these were A. & P. B. Young of Hiram, the Minot Packing Company of West Minot, the Norway Packing Company and others. The firm of Rumery & Burnham was formed by Samuel Rumery, who had learned the business at Eastport, and George Burnham, Jr., now the senior member of the Burnham & Morrill Company. They continued in business till 1867 when the partnership was dissolved and the firm of Burnham & Morrill was formed, which continued till a few years ago, when the Burnham & Morrill Company was incorporated.

The firm of Davis, Baxter & Company commenced the business of packing lobsters in 1861, and in 1862, in connection with Rumery & Burnham, established the Portland Packing Company. This company was owned jointly for about four years, when Davis, Baxter & Company bought the interests of Rumery & Burnham. When the firm of Rumery & Burnham dissolved in 1867, Mr. Rumery joined the Portland Packing Company which was then composed of William G. Davis, James P. Baxter and Samuel Rumery. Mr. Rumery continued in the firm till the time of his death in 1874. The firm is now composed of sons of the original proprietors.

Another of the early firms in the packing business was that of Plummer & Marr. This firm sold out to the Portland Packing Company in 1866.

A. H. Burnham of Bridgton, began business with Nathan Winslow in 1852. He was with Rumery & Burnham, then went back with Winslow and continued with him and his successor, Jones, as long as they remained in business. He was general superintendent of the Winslow Packing Company, and now owns and operates a factory in Bridgton and one in Cornish.

J. P. Jordan first entered the business as a broker in 1879, but in 1882 began packing on his own account at New Gloucester, and in 1884 added other factories, organizing the "United Packers," of which he is treasurer. His office is in the same building in Portland that Nathan Winslow, Maine's first corn packer, occupied.

H. F. Webb & Company began business in 1881 at Rumford, but of late years have packed mostly at Leeds and Gray. Their "Cream" brand of corn is very popular. Mr. Horace F. Webb is a son of James B. Webb who first entered the business in 1865 at Gorham.

In 1888, three new firms entered the business, namely, H. C. Baxter & Brother, Fernald & Keene, now Fernald, Keene & True Company, and the Winterport Packing Company.

Like most manufacturing industries, the method and process of packing sweet corn has undergone many changes.

In 1886, power machines for cutting the corn from the cob came into use, first Sprague's machine, then Barker's. The Stickney filler came out in 1883. These machines had a large sale till the hot process was introduced in 1890. Mr. E. M. Lang of Portland has introduced several valuable improvements in soldering irons, especially a tool made of steel instead of copper. He was the inventor and patentee of segment solder which he introduced in 1876.

The Winslows filled the cans with uncooked corn, then sealed them and cooked them in an open bath about two hours, then vented and resealed them and cooked them two hours and a half longer. Finally came Conant's cookers which did away with the first bath and a large number of hands also. It will be seen that the great corn canning industry of the United States had its

origin in Portland, Maine, and it is safe to say that Maine has packed more corn than any other state. In 1898, Maine stood next to New York in the packing of sweet corn, and Illinois was third. In 1899, Illinois packed a few thousand more cases than Maine, thereby placing Illinois second and Maine third on the list.

The business gives employment to millions of capital and thousands of laborers. It gives employment to tin plate makers, to coal miners, to lumber manufacturers, to farmers, to machinists, to engravers and artists, and gives hundreds of carloads of freight to the railroads. The product goes north, south, east and west, and is available in every climate.

MAINE'S CORN FACTORIES, 1899.

Following, we present a list of corn factories in Maine in 1899, from which returns have been received:

Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland.

Factories at Portland, South Paris, Denmark, Harrison, Casco, Minot, Auburn, Dixfield, Farmington, South Norridgewock, West Paris and Strong.

Portland Packing Company, Portland.

Factories at Portland, Naples, Winthrop, Fairfield, Oakland, Skowhegan, North Anson, Unity, Newport, Foxcroft, Dexter, Buckfield and Canton.

The United Packers, Portland.

Factories at Portland, New Gloucester and North Turner.

The Twitchell, Champlin Company, Portland.

Factories at Portland, Waldoboro, Sedgwick and Hiram.

H. F. Webb Company, Portland.

Factories at Gray, Leeds and Norway.

Minot Packing Company, Mechanic Falls.

Factories at Mechanic Falls, West Minot and East Sumner.

Snow Flake Canning Company, Brunswick.

Factories at Saint Albans, North Fryeburg, Lovell and Kezar Falls.

- Fernald, Keene, True Company, West Poland.
Factories at Poland, Oxford, Lisbon and Bryant's Pond.
- Northern Maine Packing Company, Corinna.
Factories at Corinna and Pittsfield.
- E. S. Dingley & Company, Farmington.
Factories at West Farmington and Farmington Falls.
- A. H. Burnham, Bridgton.
Factories at Bridgton and Cornish.
- J. & E. A. Wyman Company, Milbridge.
Factories at Bethel and East Corinth.
- A. F. York, Yarmouth.
Factory at Yarmouthville.
- F. H. Hayes, Dexter.
Factory at Dexter.
- Merrill Brothers, Cumberland.
Factory at Cumberland Center.
- H. L. Forhan, Raymond.
Factory at Raymond.
- John McLellan, South Windham.
Factory at South Windham.
- Leavitt Brothers & Company, Pine Point.
Factory at Pine Point.
- Gookins & Leavitt, Pine Point.
Factory at Pine Point.
- Deering Packing Company, Saco.
Factory at Saco.
- Thompson, Hall & Company, Portland.
Factory at Jay.
- Dummer Brothers, Weld.
Factory at Weld.
- Norton & Wingate, Baldwin.
Factory at Baldwin.
- Lincoln Blaisdell, Winterport.
Factory at Winterport.

N. C. Cummings & Brothers, Portland.
Factories at Hollis and Alfred.

We find, according to the returns received, that there were sixty-eight corn factories operated in 1899. The whole number of factories in the State is about seventy-five, as several were not operated during the year mentioned. The Northern Maine Packing Company of Corinna has built a very fine factory at Pittsfield during the present year. H. F. Webb & Company of Portland have also built a new factory at Norway this year, to replace one destroyed by fire early in the season. The factory of A. F. York, Yarmouthville, was destroyed by fire after the pack of 1899 was completed and has not as yet been rebuilt.

The number of acres planted to sweet corn under contract for the supply of the canning factories in 1899 was 11,050. The amount of money paid to farmers for corn was about \$331,500. In 1899, there were packed in Maine, 22,100,000 cans of corn, or 920,833 cases of 24 cans each. This pack of corn, if sold at prices quoted in the American Grocer for that year, would be worth \$1,519,374.45.

The canning season usually lasts from four to six weeks, and there were employed in the various factories during that time a total of about 7,500 operatives in the proportion of two-thirds men and one-third women. There were also employed a large number of children, who usually worked by the piece, receiving, generally, four cents a basket for husking. Most of the canning factories now make their own cans and hence in many of the factories a small force of men is employed the year round in this work. The total amount paid in wages in 1899 was about \$349,000. The value of the sixty-eight factories operated in 1899 is not less than \$550,000. To make the cans for the entire output of 1899 required 56,229 boxes of tin plate, weighing 6,185,190 pounds. The solder used is no inconsiderable item, but no figures were taken in regard to the total amount.

The compiler of this report selected the fine factory of the Burnham & Morrill Company at Auburn in which to study the whole process of canning corn and this process in brief is about as follows: The first thing that arrests one's attention upon approaching the factory is the husking department. This is a sort of picnic affair in the sense that it is conducted out of doors.

Seated beside immense stacks of corn in the husk are old ladies, able-bodied men, and boys and girls, their cushions being piles of corn husks. It is a husking bee on a big scale, and while the huskers are a jolly crowd they are all intent on their work and their hands fly swiftly as they strip the husks from the white, rich looking ears. The baskets hold about a bushel and for every basketful the huskers receive four cents.

The next movement is to the cutting machines where the corn is cut from the cob. From the cutting machine the corn is carried to the cooker and filler where it is partially cooked as it passes from the top to the bottom of a cylindrical vessel called the cooker. The cans are fed into the cooker from above by means of long upright tubes. Immediately on being filled with the partially cooked corn, they are carried along by a revolving disk on to an endless chain supplied with horizontal arms that carry the cans around a curved channel to the wiping machine. After pushing through that device, the cans are capped by hand as they pass by on the chain to the soldering machine. Before reaching that machine, each can is given a run round with acid in order to make the solder take. So deftly is this done that no acid ever gets into the can. The can is then pushed onto an immovable plane by means of arms that work by cams and a set of twelve cans is soldered in six seconds. As soon as soldered, this set of twelve cans gives place to another set and so on continually.

To an observer this automatic machine seems to be endowed with the intelligence of a human being, so perfectly and systematically does it do the work assigned it. After leaving the soldering machine, the can again enters upon the endless chain and passes by two men who stand ready with gas-heated soldering irons to seal the vent in the now securely fastened caps. This is done with a touch and the can passes along to the test bath. This bath is a tank filled with hot water, into which the cans are plunged. They are held under the surface but a moment, when they will violently bubble if containing a leak. The cans are then ready for the last cooking which is given to them in machines known as retorts. There are nine of these in the Auburn factory, being situated in what is termed the bath room. The cans are kept in the retorts from one to two hours and are

then taken out and cooled in cold water baths. They are then packed in great tiers in the shipping room to await labeling and boxing. The labels are quite an item of expense in the canning of corn, especially where the element of profit on a single can is so small. The cans are packed in wooden cases, containing twenty-four cans each, and are then ready for shipment.

The principal market for Maine corn is in New York and the Middle and Southern States, although it is carried to some extent all over the world. In the Auburn factory, perfect neatness prevails everywhere and only in feeding the corn into the cutters do the hands of the employees ever touch it.

There has been great improvement in recent years in all kinds of canning machinery and a modern corn factory does not much resemble the crude affairs of 1860 and 1870. The R. O. Conant Company and the Stickney Machine Company, Portland, are the principal makers of canning machinery in Maine and are among the principal makers in the country, while the E. M. Lang Company, Portland, is the principal manufacturer of canners' solder.

Almost invariably the packers of corn pay farmers \$1.50 per hundred pounds for corn after it is cut from the cob. The amount of corn raised per acre varies according to soil and methods of tillage, but farmers realize generally from twenty-five dollars to forty dollars per acre, although an acre of land has been known to yield over sixty dollars worth of corn. The demand of farmers for a higher price for corn is natural and, if conditions warranted it, would be in the line of legitimate business enterprise, but with the increased cost of tin plate, and with the sharp competition of the great western packers, it is a question whether the element of profit would not be entirely eliminated were packers in Maine to pay more than they are paying at present for corn, and the result might be the closing of the factories.

The industry at the present time is one of the most beneficent in the State. The factories are scattered all over the State with the exception of Aroostook county, where the season is not long enough, usually, to mature corn. In the western part of the State, especially, there is generally a corn factory within a few miles of most every farmer and he can find a ready cash market for all the sweet corn he can raise.

Besides corn, there are canned in many of the factories, succotash, Lima beans, squash, pumpkin, apples, tomatoes, string beans, peas, sugar beets, cabbage and baked beans. The canning of these last named articles is on the increase, and doubtless the State of Maine presents as good a field for the canning of squash, pumpkin, apples, etc., as any state in the Union. Maryland is the banner state in the packing of tomatoes and peaches. In 1898, Maryland packed almost two million cases of tomatoes. Maine grows the finest apples and hardy vegetables in the world and there are still vast possibilities in packing many of the products of the soil in the Pine Tree State.

BLUEBERRY CANNING.

The canning of blueberries in Maine was begun as early as the year 1866, for in that year, A. L. Stewart of Cherryfield, packed blueberries for the Portland Packing Company. We find John Winslow Jones, one of the pioneers in the corn packing industry, connected with blueberry canning in 1870. William Underwood & Company, Jonesport, were also among the pioneers in blueberry packing.

This business is wholly confined to Washington county, for the reason that we find there a remarkable belt of blueberry lands lying partly in the towns of Cherryfield, Columbia, Columbia Falls and townships 18, 19, 24, 28 and 29. The blueberry plains in these towns produce thousands of bushels of blueberries of the finest quality, and in the blueberry season, before canning the fruit was thought of, people from twenty or even fifty miles away were in the habit of driving to the plains for two or three days' or even a week's outing taking their whole families along with them, and picking blueberries for their own use, also to sell to merchants and others. In those days the plains were considered as common property and people picked as many blueberries as they chose without question.

But an important change was coming, a change that had far-reaching consequences. William Freeman, Esq., a lawyer, located in Cherryfield, who owned thousands of acres of blueberry plains, thought it only fair and equitable that the canners should pay a small sum for the blueberries picked on his lands. The Portland Packing Company and some others paid the small

amount demanded without demurring, but the Underwoods at Jonesport refused, and a lawsuit was instituted against them which went up to the supreme court before it was decided, but when the final decision came it was a complete victory for Mr. Freeman and established once for all the right of owners of lands to sell "stumpage" for blueberry and other berries growing on their lands. Mr. Freeman's action not only benefited other owners of lands as well as himself, but it resulted in a perfect system of picking the berries.

The lands are now leased to haulers who provide pickers, and assign to them sections of land accurately marked, and these sections must be thoroughly picked over before they can go elsewhere. The blueberries are not all picked by hand, but for the most part, rakes are used. The blueberry rake is a curious little contrivance with projecting teeth, and a shallow pan underneath, to catch the berries. This contrivance is set on little wheels and is pushed along by a long handle which is grasped by the operator. One skilled in the use of the rake will pick many bushels of berries in a day. Berries picked in this way have to be winnowed in order to remove the leaves and sticks. The winnowing is done in much the same manner that grain is winnowed and the machine for the purpose resembles the old-fashioned winnowing machine.

The blueberries are ripe usually the latter part of August or the first of September, and as soon as the picking begins, the canning factories open for business. The pickers, consisting very often of whole families, repair to their allotted sections, prepared to camp out during the picking season, which usually lasts from three to six weeks. The hauler conveys each day's pick to the factory where he is paid, the usual price being from three and one-half to four cents a quart. Every morning he pays his pickers, their prices ranging from one and one-half to two and one-half cents a quart. The stumpage which the owner of the lands receives is one-half a cent a quart and he gets his pay from the factory.

The following is a list of the blueberry factories in the State:

A. L. Stewart & Son, Cherryfield.

J. & E. A. Wyman, Cherryfield.

J. A. Coffin, Columbia Falls.

L. A. & A. R. Logie, Columbia Falls.

L. A. & A. R. Logie, Vanceboro.
Lawrence Bros., Jonesboro.
Burnham & Morrill, Harrington.

The factories at Vanceboro and Jonesboro were built in 1900. The other five factories packed in 1899, an aggregate of thirty-nine thousand bushels costing at the factory about \$50,000. If the blueberries were all put up in two pound cans, the above number of bushels would make 52,000 cases of twenty-four cans each. Many of the blueberries are put up in gallon cases. At the prices quoted for canned blueberries in 1899, the entire pack was worth about \$104,000.

The number of hands employed in the various factories would aggregate a little over a hundred, but if we include the pickers, we shall find from one thousand to two thousand men, women and children employed in the blueberry packing industry during the canning season. There were distributed to the pickers in 1899, the sum of \$31,000. About this sum of money is distributed annually among a poor but worthy class of people who otherwise would have but few opportunities of earning ready money.

The process of canning blueberries is much the same as canning corn, and, in fact, the Burnham cooker and filler used in the corn factories, were used in several of the blueberry factories during the packing season of 1900.

Blueberry lands should be burned over once in three years at least, in order to make them produce well, and this work is now done regularly and systematically.

Besides the blueberries used for canning purposes, large amounts are sent uncanned to the Boston market. Mr. A. M. Mathews of Cherryfield shipped, during the past season, a bushel a day for seventy-five days, of fresh blueberries to Boston. Probably the entire blueberry crop of Washington county amounts in very productive years to nearly or quite forty-five thousand bushels. The amount of land in the blueberry plains has been estimated to be about 150,000 acres, but this is an approximation only. Compared with the packing of corn and sardines, the blueberry pack might be considered unimportant, but it means a great deal to a large number of poor people who certainly have reason to feel grateful to William Freeman, for taking steps to systematize and regulate the business.

The value of the seven blueberry canning factories in the State is about \$50,000. The pack of 1899 was the largest in the history of the industry although that of 1900 was quite large. The blueberry lands are much better cared for than formerly and they are being gradually extended, not by setting out plants but by clearing away underbrush and allowing the blueberry shrub to have a chance. The blueberries produced in Washington county are of the low bush variety, the shrubs being about six inches in height. The crop is not a sure one, although it seldom entirely fails.

THE SARDINE INDUSTRY.

The canning of sardines in the United States was begun at Eastport, Maine, in 1875. During that year one cannery was operated. In each of the four succeeding years one factory was added to the number, so that in 1879 there were five in operation. From that time the industry grew rapidly until, in 1886, there were forty-five factories in the State, of which number thirty-two bordered on Passamaquoddy bay and its tributary waters and thirteen factories were located along the coast from Cutler westward.

At Eastport and Lubec the sardine industry, during the first ten years of its existence, increased to such proportions as to outrank all other branches of business in importance. A large amount of capital was invested and a majority of the people in the capacity either of fishermen, boatmen or factory employes, engaged in it.

From 1886 to 1892 there was no increase in the number of factories, but since 1892 there has been a steady increase in the numbers of factories and in the quantity of sardines packed. In 1898 there were sixty-nine sardine factories in Maine, as follows:

- Maddocks Packing Company, Boothbay Harbor.
- P. G. Pierce, Boothbay Harbor.
- L. Pickert, Boothbay Harbor.
- I. P. Swett, Boothbay Harbor.
- M. Stevens, Brooklin.
- Brooklin Packing Company, Brooklin.
- Blanchard Canning Company, Eastport.
- George O. Grady & Company, Eastport.
- Lewis Clark & Sons, Eastport.

E. A. Holmes, Eastport.
T. L. Holmes & Company, Eastport.
M. C. Holmes & Company, Eastport.
Capen Canning Company, Eastport.
H. N. Paine, Eastport.
C. P. Kemp & Company, Eastport.
North End Packing Company, Eastport.
Broad Cove Packing Company, Eastport.
Todd's Head Packing Company, Eastport.
Daniel McCullough, Eastport.
J. D. Young, Eastport.
Martin & Carakar, Eastport.
Kendall Heads Packing Company, Eastport.
Saint Croix preserving Company, Eastport.
Hallett's Factory, Eastport.
McLean's Factory, Eastport.
Alfred Hamilton, Gouldsboro.
Jonesport Packing Company, Jonesport.
Cross Cove Packing Company, Jonesport.
Excelsior Packing Company, Jonesport.
William Underwood & Company, West Jonesport.
E. W. Brown & Company, Lubec.
Gunrock Packing Company, Lubec.
Parker & Pike, Lubec.
New England Sardine Company, Lubec.
Eureka Packing Company, Lubec.
Columbian Packing Company, Lubec.
Lubec Packing Company, Lubec.
Cove Point Packing Company, Lubec.
Patterson Brothers, Lubec.
Ramsdell & Mawheney, Lubec.
John & Alvin Ramsdell, Lubec.
F. W. Edgecombe, Lubec.
Davis & Pike, Lubec.
A. J. Small, Lubec.
Bucks Harbor Packing Company, Machiasport.
Indian Cove Packing Company, Machiasport.
Standard Sardine Company, Machiasport.
J. & E. A. Wyman, Milbridge.

G. A. Sawyer, Milbridge.
 C. B. Meserve, New Harbor.
 North Lubec Packing Company, North Lubec.
 Seth & C. H. S. Webb, Oceanville.
 Pembroke Packing Company, Pembroke.
 West Branch Packing Company, Pembroke.
 The Gleason Cove Packing Company, Perry.
 Saint Croix Packing Company, Perry.
 Frontier Packing Company, Robbinston.
 A. L. Wentworth, Robbinston.
 S. B. Hunt, Robbinston.
 Crescent Packing Company, South Lubec.
 E. & W. A. Avery, South Lubec.
 A. J. Small, South Lubec.
 Lawrence Packing Company, South Lubec.
 Royal Packing Company, South Lubec.
 Saunders & Avery, South Lubec.
 F. H. Wilder, Cutler.
 A. E. Farnsworth, Southwest Harbor.
 J. W. Worcester, Tremont.
 Underwood & Company, Tremont.

The above list embraces sixty-nine factories. Since 1898 there have been two factories built in Boothbay Harbor, two in Robbinston, one in Jonesport, one in Eastport and one or two in Lubec, so that the total number of sardine factories in the State to-day is about seventy-five.

In the year 1898, the plan of combining the sardine factories into a syndicate was proposed and in 1899 the plan was so far successful that instead of one syndicate two were formed, namely the Standard Sardine Company, and the Sea Coast Packing Company. Later on these two syndicates united, taking the name of the Sea Coast Packing Company. This great syndicate has absorbed about two-thirds of all the sardine factories in the State, although some of the largest packers have not yet sold their factories to the great company.

In the year 1899, the year on which this report is based, there were sixty-eight sardine factories in operation in Maine. These sixty-eight factories packed a total of 1,170,568 cases of sardines, the value of which was \$3,253,076. The number of employes

was 6,076. The amount paid in wages was \$953,096. The value of the factories was \$561,000. The number of cases was subdivided as follows: 739,842, one-fourth oils; 405,260, three-fourths mustards; 3,034, one-half oils; 16,807, one-fourth mustards; 625, one-fourth tomatoes; 5,000, one-fourth spiced. The various terms used above will be explained farther on. The sardine pack in 1898 was 1,178,694 cases, but the value was considerably less, being for that year, \$2,727,781.

The writer of this report selected the large, well-equipped, neat and systematic factory of George O. Grady & Company of Eastport as one of the best factories in which to observe the successive steps in the packing of sardines, and had the good fortune to find the factory in full operation at the time of his visit. This factory is said to be the largest in Maine, and it employs 415 hands when running at its full capacity.

When fish are received at the factory the steam whistle is blown for the employes to assemble. Every factory has its own peculiar whistle by which to call its help. The fish are hoisted from the boats in great tubs, the hoisting being generally done by steam power. They are immediately carried to the cutting room and spread out on long tables or benches. The cutters are mostly young boys and girls but there is a sprinkling of older people among them. All are armed with sharp knives which they learn to wield with skill and swiftness. With one blow the fish is decapitated and with another dexterous movement the entrails are removed. All this is piece work, but these busy little people will make from two to three dollars a day each, when fish are plenty. It is not neat work, neither is the odor so attractive that visitors care to linger longer than is necessary.

The next step in the preparation of the fish is to thoroughly wash them. This is done in tanks filled with sea water. The fish are then thrown into large tubs filled with strong brine where they are kept from fifteen to thirty minutes. They are taken out of this pickle and laid on iron flakes and carried to the huge ovens, where they are placed on the projecting arms of a slowly revolving shaft. The oven is heated to such a degree that the fish are cooked sufficiently in one revolution of the shaft, occupying about five minutes. They are then carried to the

packing room where young women pack the larger fish in mustard and the smaller fish in oil. The mustard is a mixture of ground mustardseed and vinegar. The oil is cottonseed oil. The cans have been partly filled beforehand so that the work is quickly done, the cover of the can is put in and the cans are passed along to the sealers. The sealers sit on either side of long tables, on which, at short intervals, are the stoves for heating the soldering coppers. These stoves are connected with a blower, by means of which air is forced through a small tube, meeting as it emerges, a small jet of kerosene oil which is atomized by the air, and being ignited, it produces a very hot flame. The sardine can is placed on an iron disk, which is revolved by foot power, the sealer takes a ribbon of solder in one hand and his soldering copper in the other and, giving the can a whirl by means of his foot, he seals the cover with such neatness and dispatch that your admiration is excited.

From the sealers the cans go into a bath of boiling water where they are kept two hours. They are then taken out and tested for leaks, each can being carefully examined. The leaky cans are sent back to be resealed, and this must be done by those responsible for their faulty condition. In order to trace cans they have to be marked by those through whose hands they pass in the successive stages of canning.

The above description applies to the usual methods of preparing the fish, but another method prevails to some extent. In this method, after the fish are cut, washed, pickled and partially cooked by passing through the oven, they are placed on iron frames and cooked in boiling cottonseed-oil, much as one would fry doughnuts. The subsequent processes are the same as described above. After the cans are taken out of the bath, sawdust is thrown on them to absorb the oil which has collected on the outside of the can, and this being wiped off, the cans are ready for packing into cases. The cases are wooden boxes, and many of these cases are made in Eastport. All the cases for the Sea Coast Packing Company are made by the Blanchard Manufacturing and Canning Company. One hundred cans of the quarter or half sizes are packed in a case, while only fifty cans of the three quarters size go into a case.

A sardine factory is not always kept neat and tidy but the factory of George O. Grady & Company is so cleanly at all times that well dressed visitors can walk through it without danger of having their clothing soiled. This factory has all the modern improvements, electric lighting, elevators, etc.

Nearly all the work done in a canning factory is done by the piece, but it is safe to say that excellent wages are made during the canning season, when fish are plenty. Sealers make from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a day and very often more than these figures. The girl packers earn on the average \$3.00 per day, while the cutters, mostly young boys and girls, will average \$2.00 per day. In the Grady factory the help are paid every Thursday, and in all factories the help are paid weekly, through the season.

Another factory visited by the writer on his round of investigation, kept fully as neat as the one just described, was that of the Maddocks Canning Company at Boothbay Harbor.

By analyzing the list of sardine factories presented elsewhere it will be seen that the larger part of them are located on Passamaquoddy bay and its tributaries. Passamaquoddy bay washes the eastern shores of Washington county, the most eastern county in the United States. The principal towns along this eastern coast are, Robbinston, Perry, Pembroke, Eastport and Lubec, including North and South Lubec. The population of these localities in the aggregate is about 10,000. The majority of the inhabitants are connected in some way with sardine canning. Passamaquoddy bay with its tributaries is the fishing ground from which practically all the herring which are used for sardines in this region are obtained. The bay is about twelve miles in length and its width is about eight miles. The inner part of the bay is landlocked by a group of islands, the largest of which are Campobello Island and Deer Island. These are very large and handsome islands and are becoming fashionable summer resorts. There are many smaller islands in the bay, and it has many tributaries, such as East, South, Cobscook and Johnson bays and the Pennamaquan river in Maine, and Bocabec bay and Digdequash and Magaguadavic rivers in New Brunswick.

It is a well known fact that herring are mostly caught in weirs, and the best location for these weirs are at the mouths of

the rivers, in the small bays and coves, and along the shores of the islands.

The depth of the water in the bay is from 25 to 30 fathoms, and in the deeper channels from 40 to 60 fathoms.

The rise and fall of the tide varies from 20 to 22 feet. The entrance for large vessels is at the east side, and the main ship channel lies between Campobello and Deer islands. This bay is supplied with many varieties of fish common to the New England coast, while in the tributary rivers there are found alewives, salmon and smelt. It seems, however, to be specially adapted for herring, as its location is at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, a natural abode of the herring.

Brush weirs for the capture of the herring are said to have been introduced into Passamaquoddy bay about 1820. These weirs are distributed all around the shores of the bay, in the tributary bays and rivers, and about the islands in almost every suitable locality. In 1893 there were 240 weirs in and near Passamaquoddy bay.

The weir is made of brush and poles. Stakes to form the body of the weir are driven about three feet apart. The length of the stakes is from 18 to 35 feet, according to the depth of the water. The stakes are usually six or seven inches in diameter at the butt end, and they are driven into the mud about six feet. Brush is then woven in and out between the stakes alternately. There is a wing extending from the body of the weir towards the shore. The weirs are usually made of white birch stakes and spruce, cedar and alder brush. The weirs are usually built in the spring, from April 1 to June 1. They have to be rebuilt every year, although generally much of the same material is used. The cost of building a weir varies from \$40 to \$1000, according to location, exposure to strong tides, storms, etc., the average cost being from \$200 to \$400. The fish in swimming along the shore where there is a weir are arrested by the wing and so conducted into the weir, which is circular in form, and as the end of the weir curves around past the entrance, the entrapped fish will swim round and round without discovering the entrance. Sometimes a number of men own a weir in common, and sometimes the proprietors of factories are part owners.

The fishing season corresponds to the canning season which is fixed by law, and is now from May 10 to December 1. In recent years the fish have not been very abundant in the early part of the season and many of the sardine factories do not open before July 1 or even August 1.

To capture the entrapped fish in a weir a seine must be used. The seine is an immense net from 108 to 132 feet in length and from 10 to 18 feet in depth at the ends and 15 to 30 feet in depth at the middle. They are made of strong cotton twine. A purse line extends around the bottom of the seine, passing through a series of two-inch iron rings. The seines cost from \$40 to \$60, each. The time selected for seining the weirs is at low tide, whether in the day time or in the night, for it is customary to fish on both tides. In the night torches are used to enable the men to work with advantage. When the time arrives to haul the seine, the boat containing the seine is taken inside the weir. Attached to each end of the seine is a pole or staff. One of these poles is pushed down into the bottom beside one of the stakes at the mouth of the weir, to which it is made fast. The seine is then stretched across the entrance and the boat is gradually moved around the sides of the weir, thus drawing the seine around the weir, until the two ends are finally brought together with the fish inclosed in it. The bottom of the seine is then pursed up, the top being hauled in at the same time. In this way the fish are brought together in a body sufficiently compact to be dipped out of the seine into boats. The fish are dipped out with large dip nets. The bow of the dip net is from 3 to 5 feet across, the handle is 12 feet long and the bag is from 6 to 8 feet deep. The nets cost from \$4.00 to \$6.00, each. One of these nets will hold from three to four barrels of herring. Regular collecting boats are usually nearby and to these the fish are carried by the weir boats, and after being dipped with scoop nets into baskets and measured they are put on board the collecting boat and transported to the canneries. The collecting boat will convey usually from five to ten hogsheds of herring.

The syndicate has been instrumental in maintaining a uniform price for fish, which has been during the past season about four dollars per hogshhead. The syndicate employs many steamers in transporting fish and these take the collecting boats in tow, con-

veying them as rapidly as possible to the different factories belonging to the company. The writer saw this season one steamer towing 13 boats containing fish at one time. The collecting boats are usually sloop-rigged sail boats averaging from 28 to 30 feet in length and costing when new about \$300, each. In 1898 the total value of boats and other apparatus used in the herring fishery in the State of Maine was \$96,396. Since then the great canning syndicate, now known as the Sea Coast Packing Company has purchased additional steamers and boats, so that the total value of the apparatus to-day is much more than in 1898.

The great object of combining the Sardine industry under the control of one syndicate was to regulate and systematize the whole business, to raise the grade, limit the production and maintain prices. Part of these objects have been attained. It is certain that more care is taken in packing, and that the quality of sardines has been much improved since the combination. The prices paid for fish have, also, been much more uniform.

The Sea Coast Packing Company has expended a great deal of money during the past season in making repairs and improvements and putting their factories into first-class condition. The company is now excavating on a lot just south of the Riverside Hotel in Eastport, where it is proposed to erect a brick warehouse and general office, four stories in height in front, and six stories in height in the rear. This building will cost at least \$60,000. The sardine factories in the State were never in better condition than now.

The sardine factories are located on wharves in order that they may be easily reached by the collecting boats. They are usually two story frame buildings. In some instances the frames are covered by corrugated iron to render the building less liable to be destroyed by fire. The interior is partitioned off into separate rooms for convenience in performing the various kinds of work. The value of canneries depends upon their size and location, and the completeness of the wharves, buildings and fixtures, and varies from \$1000 to \$15,000. The use of electricity for illuminating purposes was introduced in 1893, and many of the factories are now supplied with their own dynamos, costing from \$300 to \$500, each.

A majority of the employes are residents of the towns and villages in which the canneries are located. Quite a number, however, come from the islands in the vicinity of Eastport and Lubec to work in the canneries in the summer and fall and return home at the close of the season. Each cannery employs from 50 to 250 persons or more, the average number being about 125. The employes in all instances comprise both men and women, with a large percentage of boys and girls. The work is usually done by the piece, but clerks, foremen and general laborers are paid by the day or week. If the operatives were employed the year round their wages would enable them to live comfortably and to have many of the luxuries of life. But on an average the canneries are not in operation more than six months in the year, and during the other six months most of the operatives have no employment of any kind. As far as the morale is concerned it would be far better to have lower wages with employment the year round.

Before the sardine cans are made in the cannery it is necessary that the tin for the sides and around the ends of the can should be decorated or printed with a label. This work was formerly done in New York, but it is now nearly all done in Eastport, where a decorating factory was established by Mr. G. W. Capen in the spring of 1889. The building is 90 feet long, 30 feet wide and three stories high, and the value of the entire plant is equal to that of a well equipped sardine factory.

George O. Grady & Company have a decorating plant of their own in their large factory, but Mr. Capen does all the tin decorating for the Sea Coast Packing Company and for nearly all of the other factories in Maine. The decorating is done by a lithographic process similar to that of lithographing on paper except that the colors are confined to red and black, with a yellowish tint imparted by the use of shellac. The tin plate for decorating is of two sizes and comes in boxes of 112 and 224 sheets respectively. The dimensions of the tin in the smaller boxes are 14 by 20 inches, or 280 square inches in each sheet, and in the larger boxes, 15½ by 20 inches, or 310 square inches to each sheet. The former size is called the "oil tin" and the latter size "mustard tin." The tin in the smaller boxes weighs 80 pounds and that in the larger box, 150 pounds. American tin is now used exclusively in the canning factories.

The decoration is printed in strips crosswise of the sheets. For quarter oil cans the 14 by 20 inch sheets are used and there are 20 strips on each sheet. The same size of tin is used for quarter mustard cans but, owing to their greater depth, only 16 strips are printed on each sheet. The larger sized tin is used for the half-oil and three-quarter mustard cans, each sheet having 12 strips of the former and 8 strips of the latter size. The prices charged for decorating vary from year to year, but a few years ago were \$1.85 per box of 112 sheets and \$3.70 per box of 224 sheets. Plain tin is used for the bottoms and covers of the cans. In 1895 there were used in the canneries 87,891 boxes of tin, or about 4000 tons, which cost, including the expenses of decorating, \$378,907.

The solder used is another item of importance. The solder is made of pig tin and lead in proportions of about 70 pounds of tin to 100 pounds of lead. It requires about three pounds of solder for a case of 100 cans and two and one-half pounds for a case of 50 cans. In 1899, therefore, over 1,616 tons of solder were used. E. M. Lang & Company of Portland furnish most of the solder now used in the canneries, and they have small branch factories, both in Eastport and Lubec, for making it.

The sardine cans are generally made in one of the departments of the factory. The cutting of decorated tin consists in separating the printed strips from each other with a machine called the "shears." The work has to be accurately done, as there are no spaces between the strips, but a skilled workman will cut about 12 boxes of tin per day. The plain tin is cut on machines having dies which not only cuts but also shapes the covers and bottoms. After the tin is cut the decorated strips go to the rimmer and bender, who bends them into the proper shapes and otherwise completes them. The sealers solder the ends of the strips together and insert the bottoms. The can is then taken to the can makers, so called, who solder in the bottoms. The sealing is done after the fish have been put in the cans, the work being simply to solder on the covers. The Sea Coast Packing Company have a large and finely equipped can manufactory at North Lubec. Outside of the syndicate, packers generally make their own cans.

The cases or boxes in which the sardines are packed for shipment are made from what are called shooks. These are prepared at the saw mills and are ready for use when they arrive at the factory. A "shook" contains the material for the sides, ends, bottom and cover of the case, and the work of making the case consists in nailing the parts together. In George O. Grady & Company's factory a nailing machine is used, by means of which several boxes a minute can be made. The shooks are usually of spruce and cost seven or eight cents each. Many of the shooks are made in Baring and in other towns in Washington county, furnishing employment to a large number of people in the aggregate. The ramifications of the canning business are almost endless and furnish employment indirectly to full as many people as are directly employed in the factories.

The fish cuttings and refuse fish which accumulate at the factories are made into pomace and sold for fertilizer. When the herring are cut for sardines, the cuttings, which include the head and viscera are first deposited in barrels. The Sea coast Packing Company has one or two factories for the manufacture of fertilizer and the cuttings from their canneries are conveyed thither as fast as they accumulate. The fertilizer sells readily to farmers, and is a source of revenue to the packers. There is also quite a product of oil, derived from the cuttings, during the process of converting them into fertilizer, and this is sold for ten or twelve cents per gallon.

The State has enacted laws for the purpose of regulating the sardine industry, and these in most instances have been confined in their scope to provisions for the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the product. In 1897 a comprehensive law was passed, shortening the canning season by 40 days, also prescribing the quantity of oil or mustard to be used, regulating the decoration of the cans, the number of fish in a can, the manner of cooking the fish, etc.

The sardine industry is one of the most interesting as well as one of the most important industries in the State, being one in which more than ten thousand persons are directly and nearly as many more indirectly interested.

THE PACKING OF CLAMS.

Clams are found in large quantities all along the coast of Maine. It is estimated that the entire length of this coast, following all the curves of the bays, harbors and inlets, would be about 2500 miles. In addition to this, there are the shores of the innumerable islands where clams are found in larger or smaller numbers. The outfit for procuring clams costs but little, while the supply is practically inexhaustible. The time, however, in which one can procure clams is governed by the tides, but for several hours each day the work can be prosecuted. Clams are dug and sold for bait and for food. The total quantity of clams marketed in 1898 would be the equivalent of 1,109,936 bushels in the shell.

The canning of clams, like the canning of sardines, is a recent industry, dating back not more than twenty-five years. It is difficult to present a correct list of clam canning factories, as quite a number of sardine factories can some clams, especially after the close of the sardine season. The following list comprises the principal clam canning factories in the State:

Burnham & Morrill, Portland. Factories at Port Clyde and Friendship.

Twitchell & Champlin, Portland. Factories at Sedgwick and Waldoboro.

Seth & C. H. S. Webb, Stonington. Factory at Oceanville.

Underwood & Company, Tremont. Factory at McKinley.

D. S. & C. F. Leavitt, Scarboro. Factory at Pine Point.

New Harbor Fish Preserving Company, Bristol. Factory at New Harbor.

Thorndike & Hix, Rockland. Factory at Rockland.

Brooklin Packing Company, Brooklin. Factory at Brooklin.

Green's Landing Canning Company, Stonington. Factory at Stonington.

Willard Fenderson, Chebeague. Factory at Chebeague.

J. & E. A. Wyman, Milbridge. Factory at Milbridge.

F. L. Boothby, Portland. Factory at Portland.

Chase Brothers, Portland. Factory at Portland.

Some of the above named factories are not regular packers of clams, as for instance, J. & E. A. Wyman who pack clams after the sardine season closes.

In 1899 there were fourteen clam canning factories in the State, and the total pack for that year was 59,169 cases, the value of which was \$179,413. The number of employes was 1,367, and the value of factories was \$13,900.

Some of the clam canning factories run from the first of September till the first of June, while others do not commence till the close of the sardine season. The method of canning is somewhat similar to that of canning corn. The clams have to be cooked and the cans tested after being filled. The cans are usually round like those used in canning corn. This industry seems to be on the increase, as in 1898 there were only nine factories, valued at \$9,500. In 1898 there were 40,933 cases packed, valued at \$108,903.

CONDENSED MILK INDUSTRY.

In 1891 the Aroostook Condensed Milk Company was organized in Maine, the name being afterwards changed to Maine Condensed Milk Company. The late I. C. Libby was one of the principal promoters in this movement, and the original plan was to build not less than six factories in Maine, locating at convenient farming centers. The first location selected was in the town of Newport and the writer of this article was present when ground was broken for the new factory on July 4, 1891. Ground was also broken for the woolen mill at Newport on the same day, and from that time the town entered on a new era of prosperity.

The factory at Newport was erected during the summer of 1891. It is a two story brick structure and its cost was about \$40,000. It took a number of years to get farmers thoroughly interested in the new enterprise and to understand its workings, but the venture has long since passed the experimental stage and can now be called an unqualified success. In 1899 the factory packed 3,160,000 cans of condensed milk. The labels bear the words "Pine Tree Brand," and the market price per dozen is from 90 to 95 cents. The milk for this factory is furnished from 2,000 cows, kept by farmers in Newport and the adjacent towns. The milk is collected by teams which run regularly every day, and the wives of such farmers as sell milk to the factory are relieved of much of the labor and drudgery that usually appertains to the care of milk. Farmers in the vicinity of this

factory have increased the number of their cows and improved their quality every year since the factory was built, and during the last five years there has been a very marked improvement.

The factory runs the year round employing 28 hands, 14 men and 14 women, and pays out about \$12,000 annually in wages.

The above described factory is the only condensed milk plant in Maine at the present time, but the success of this one would warrant the establishment of others, for this State has as many advantages in favor of this industry as has the State of New York where condensed milk factories have prospered many years.

A personal visit to the factory at Newport disclosed the fact that absolute cleanliness is essential in the condensed milk industry, and hence the utmost care is taken to keep every utensil used pure, sweet and clean. Probably no article of food used is so free from every impurity and every germ of disease as condensed milk, and the use of it is increasing rapidly. On ship-board and in warm climates the use of condensed milk is a necessity. It might be well for the farmers of Maine to inquire whether the original plan of building six condensed milk factories in the State should not be carried out.

THE PICKLE INDUSTRY.

The putting up of pickles can hardly be placed under the head of canning, neither was any attempt made to gather exact statistics in regard to this industry in Maine, but in gathering statistics in regard to the canning industry proper, some facts in regard to raising cucumbers and cauliflower for pickles came to hand, and doubtless will prove of interest to all readers of this report.

There are three pickle concerns in Portland, namely: E. D. Pettengill & Company, Alfred Robertson, and Foster Brothers. There are a few other concerns in the State, but probably not more than half a dozen in all. Some concerns out of the State, however, buy part of their cucumbers and cauliflower in Maine and would buy more if farmers and gardeners would raise them.

Among those out of the State, who buy cucumbers in Maine, we would mention Skilton, Foote & Company of Boston. This firm contracted in 1899 for 75 acres of cucumbers and cauliflower in the towns of Camden, Lincolnville, Searsmont and Hope,

also for about 30 acres in Belfast and 30 acres in Bowdoinham. The contracts prescribe the size of the cucumbers and state the price to be paid. From \$75 to \$140 can be realized from each acre of cucumbers. The price paid in 1899 for cauliflower was one and one-half cents per pound. At this price cauliflower would be the most profitable product that could be raised from the ground. Last year there were shipped to Boston from Camden, Lincolnville, Searsmont and Hope 25,391 barrels of cucumbers.

It is the testimony of the Boston concern which buys these cucumbers that their best material comes from Maine and that they would gladly buy more cucumbers in our State if they could get them.

Foster Brothers of Portland had 65 acres in cucumbers in 1899 and 75 acres in 1900. Their cucumbers are raised mainly in Naples, Bridgton, Harrison and other towns in Cumberland county.

Their testimony is the same as the Boston concern, in regard to the superior quality of cucumbers and cauliflower raised in Maine. They also say that farmers can realize from \$75 to \$300 from an acre of cucumbers, according to richness of soil, and manner of cultivation. The above facts show that a profitable industry is open to Maine farmers in raising cucumbers, cauliflower, cabbages and onions for pickles, with no present danger of exceeding the demand for these products. Definite figures were not obtained from the other pickle firms, but it may be stated that quite a large sum of money is invested in the industry and the number of hands employed directly and indirectly is quite large.

SUMMARY.

In summing up the various canning industries of Maine, we find that there are about 175 canning factories of all kinds in the State, that the value of these factories is \$1,214,900, that the number of operatives actually employed in the factories is 15,071, and probably as many more are employed in supplying the factories; that the amount paid in wages in 1899 was about \$1,400,000, that there were paid to farmers for corn \$331,000 and that the value of the entire pack of all the factories in Maine in 1899

was \$5,306,029. Over 11,000 acres of land were planted to sweet corn in the State in 1899, and Maine was third in the United States in the canning of sweet corn, New York being first and Illinois second. In the canning of sardines Maine stands alone, no other state in the Union being engaged in this industry. The canning of clams, blueberries, apples, beans, squash, pumpkin and small fruits seems to be on the increase, and there seems to be no good reason why the industry should not increase largely in the packing of these last named articles. It seems to be conceded that the corn, apples and berries of Maine, are superior in quality to the same products in other states, owing doubtless to climatic conditions. There is certainly no industry in the State that has more ramifications than the canning industry. In every kind of canning, men, women and children are employed at remunerative wages. The canning factories give many poor people the only opportunity for earning money that they have, and many a family in our State has reason to feel gratitude towards those who introduced and have advanced the canning industry of the State to its present prosperous condition.

In this connection we wish to express our appreciation of the almost invariable courtesy with which the special agent of the bureau of statistics was received by the proprietors and managers of packing establishments. From one concern the following letter was received:

“DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in passing you statistics in regard to our business, and will gladly give you any further information in regard to the business that you may wish to know. We shall be pleased to receive a copy of the report when published and await the same with much interest.

Yours very truly.”

The large packers in Portland as well as in other parts of the State furnished all desired information readily and willingly, and in only one instance were the blanks handed back without being filled out. In this instance the information desired was easily obtained from other sources, but usually proprietors of industrial plants prefer to give information to duly authorized State agents first hand rather than leave them to gather the information from other sources.

The facts exhibited in the foregoing report show that Maine is holding as important and creditable a position in the Union in regard to the great canning industry as it does in the line of pulp and paper making.

LOBSTERS.

In years past lobsters have been canned in Maine to some extent, but while the canning of sardines, clams, corn, etc., is on the increase, the canning of lobsters has practically ceased, although the lobster fishery along the coast of Maine is probably more valuable now than ever before. In 1898 more than 3,000 men were engaged in the lobster fishery and the value of lobsters taken in that year was nearly a million dollars, there being more than 8,000,000 lobsters taken. Lobster canning is carried on in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where there are no less than fifty-six factories for canning lobsters, at the present time. Many of these factories are owned by Maine people.

THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRY.

In its comprehensive application the term "Woodworking Plant" would embrace every plant that manufactures articles from wood, including spool factories, wood novelty factories, etc., but ordinarily the term "Woodworking Plant" means a plant where all kinds of exterior and interior house finish are manufactured. In this article the term will be restricted to its ordinary use, as articles on the Wood, Novelty and Spool Industries appeared in the report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for the year 1897. This article will, however, include the making of wooden boxes and box shooks.

Maine is one of the principal lumber States of the Union. When first settled it was almost entirely covered by dense forests. It still has a vast forest area abounding in valuable timber for building purposes, such as pine, spruce, cedar, hemlock, poplar, bass, oak, ash, white and yellow birch, maple, beech, elm, cherry and some other varieties not so common as the above. Nearly all of those enumerated are used in the construction of buildings, either in the frame, boarding, clapboarding and shingling, or in flooring and finishing.

Much lumber is also imported into the State from the South and West for house finishing purposes, such as oak, ash, hard pine, cypress, white wood, black walnut, etc.

It is a question whether the handsome woods, native to the State, have been duly appreciated or not, in house finish and decoration. It is certain that no woods from other sections of our own country or from other countries are handsomer than our own yellow birch, curly maple, brown ash, white pine and spruce. The new high school building at Presque Isle is finished inside with yellow birch obtained from the forest near by, and all who have seen this beautiful building admire its interior

finish, and many wonderingly inquire what kind of wood it is, evincing much surprise when told that it is the common yellow birch of Aroostook. The new and elaborately finished hotel, "The Gerald," recently erected in Fairfield by Amos F. Gerald, is wholly finished inside with curly birch and maple from Maine. It is the admiration of all beholders.

The room set apart for draughting in the new office building of the Bath Iron Works is finished and ceiled with the choicest and best white spruce from Maine. It would be difficult to find a handsomer or lighter room in any building in the country. The above are given as examples of what may be done with our native woods.

A pure woodworking plant is one entirely devoted to the manufacture of some kind of house finish. The number of these is not very great as will be seen by the following list:—

- Berlin Mills Company, Portland.
- Smith & Rumery, Portland.
- S. H. & A. R. Doten, Portland.
- The McDonald Manufacturing Company, Portland.
- H. F. Farnham & Company, Portland.
- Farrington & Mann, Portland.
- W. A. Allen, Portland.
- Jerome Rumery & Company, Portland.
- The Williams Manufacturing Company, Portland.
- The Delano Planing Mill Company, Portland.
- J. W. Burrowes, Portland.
- Morse & Company, Bangor.
- Lawrence, Newhall & Company, Augusta.
- Webber & Gage, Augusta.
- Bryant & Company, Pittsfield.
- Walter Moor, Hartland.
- H. J. Dexter Woodworking Company, Foxcroft.
- J. H. Dane, Skowhegan.
- J. H. Dane, Madison.
- Robinson Brothers, Skowhegan.
- Mathews & Company, Belfast.
- J. C. Durham, Belfast.
- Gibbs & Dain, Lewiston.

W. H. Glover Company, Rockland.
F. R. Conant & Company, Auburn.
R. C. Pingree & Company, Lewiston.
Hodgkins, Foss & Adams, Lewiston.
C. A. Washburn, Bangor.
F. O. Furber, Saco.
Foster & Sons, Rumford Falls.
Asa Hodgkins & Company, Bar Harbor.
H. T. Passmore & Company, Bath.
D. B. Stevens & Company, Auburn.

On another page of this article will be found an additional list of smaller woodworking plants, planing and box mills, etc. A brief description of the more important woodworking plants is presented below:—

The Berlin Mills Company is among the most extensive lumber manufacturers in New England. The principal mills are in Berlin, New Hampshire, where is one of the most complete, up to date lumber mills in the world. The company has also a large lumber mill in Farmingdale, near Gardiner. About a year ago the company secured buildings and lands near the foot of State street on Commercial street, Portland, and completely equipped a fine woodworking plant. This plant presents a singularly neat appearance for the reason that the machines are all painted white. The main building is 40 by 150 feet, three stories in height. There are dry sheds, lumber sheds, drykilns, yards, etc., the whole plant covering more than 10,000 square feet of land. It is run by steam power, and the business has increased constantly from the start. All kinds of house finish, including fire frames, mantels, etc., are manufactured.

W. A. Allen established a woodworking plant on Kennebec street, Portland about 1875, and has been in the business ever since. Some of his work has gone into many of the most costly buildings in New England. The main building of his present plant was erected in 1892. It is 87 by 60 feet, three stories in height. His sales room is 100 by 30 feet, two stories in height. He manufactures all kinds of house finish, stairs, mantels, etc., and his market is all New England.

Smith & Rumery established their woodworking plant on Fore street, Portland, about two years ago. Mr. A. D. Smith, the senior member of the firm, is one of Portland's oldest and best known contractors. He has built some of Portland's finest residences. The woodworking plant was established partly for the sake of supplying the firm, as building contractors, with house finishing material, but the plant does a large business for other people as well, and the business has increased constantly. The plant is equipped with the best modern woodworking machinery. The main building is 60 by 80 feet, three stories in height, with a basement. The officers of the company are: Augustine D. Smith, President; Frank A. Rumery, Treasurer; Eugene C. Smith, Clerk.

S. H. & A. R. Doten are proprietors of one of the oldest woodworking plants in the State. It was established in 1854 by S. H. Doten and was known under the title of Winslow & Doten till 1866. Since that time it has been under its present title. The size of its principal building is 120 by 100 feet, three stories high, with a basement. The plant extends from Fore to Commercial street, Portland, with a frontage of 350 feet on Fore street. This firm handles all kinds of lumber, native, western and southern, and its market is Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The plant is finely equipped with modern machinery. The members of the firm are M. F. Doten, E. S. Doten and H. M. Bailey.

The McDonald Manufacturing Company, Portland, was incorporated in 1899. Its main building is 60 by 80 feet, two stories in height, with a basement. It manufactures all kinds of interior and exterior house finish and is finely equipped for its work. Its market is all New England. The officers are, James W. Parker, President; W. F. Wadsworth, Treasurer; C. E. Deering, Clerk.

H. F. Farnham & Company, Portland, established their plant in 1874. They occupy part of the buildings that formerly were used by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company as a passenger station. The specialties of this firm are doors, sash and blinds. The firm imports a great deal of plate glass and sells large quantities of glazed sash. Its market is all New England.

Farrington & Mann, Portland, occupy a fine brick building on Kennebec street. The present firm was established in 1896. The market of this firm is principally local, although they have one of the best equipped plants in the city. The partners' names are Zenas R. Farrington and Albert F. Mann.

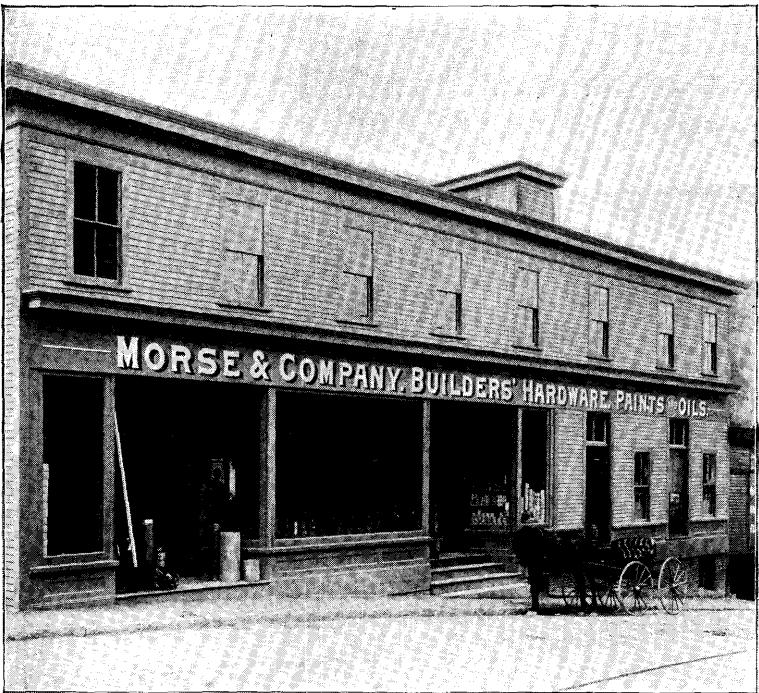
Jerome Rumery & Company, Portland, started first in 1891 as the Bar Mills Lumber Company, but in 1896 it was established under its present management. The plant is on Kennebec street, not far from the Portland and Rochester Railroad station. The plant is finely equipped with modern machinery and the business increases constantly. The market is Maine and New England.

The Williams Manufacturing Company, Portland, was incorporated in 1893. The plant is located on Kennebec street, and has been quadrupled since it first started. The size of the main buildings are, one building 50 by 80 feet, three stories in height, and one building 75 by 80 feet, two stories in height. There are five dry houses and three hundred feet of two story sheds. The firm manufactures all kinds of house finish, also fire frames, mantels, etc. The market is all New England. This firm contracts as well as manufactures, and has done the finishing for many elegant public as well as private buildings.

The Delano Planing Mill Company, Portland, was first established in 1857 by Capt. Delano, who was succeeded by his son, W. L. Delano. The concern was incorporated in 1891. The main building is 60 by 60 feet, two stories in height, with a basement. It is a well-equipped plant and does a large business. Its market is all New England. The officers: W. F. Wadsworth, President; F. C. Dudley, Treasurer; W. S. Hall, Clerk.

J. W. Burrowes is one of Portland's best known building contractors, and he has built some of the finest residences not only in Portland, but in other cities and towns in Maine and other states. His finely equipped woodworking plant on Kennebec street is mainly for his own convenience, to supply house finish for his numerous contracts, although he manufactures to some extent for sale.

All the above named establishments are located in the city of Portland, which, as will be seen is a great woodworking center. Over \$200,000 is invested in these plants, which employ over 250 men the year round, paying them about \$155,000 in wages and turning out products worth over half a million dollars yearly.



HARDWARE BUILDING OF MORSE & COMPANY.

Morse & Company, Bangor, have one of the largest and best equipped woodworking plants in the United States. The capital invested in the plant is \$324,000, and 150 men are employed the year round. The whole plant covers from ten to twelve acres of land, on the Kenduskeag stream, not far from the heart of the city. The stream is navigable for scows up to the company's plant, and rafts of logs are also towed up the river to the saw mill and other buildings. The plant was established in 1858, Llewellyn J. Morse and Hiram P. Oliver being the originators of the most successful of all woodworking concerns. The company was incorporated in 1889, the officers at present being, L. J. Morse, President; Frank Hight, Treasurer; H. P. Oliver, Manager; W. L. Morse, Clerk.

A walk through the various departments of the establishment under the guidance of one of the officers is full of interest as well as surprises. Perfect order and system prevail everywhere. The buildings number a dozen or more and are divided into large rooms for carrying on the different branches of the business. Everything required in the construction of a building can be obtained here. House finish in any kind of wood and got cut in any kind of style can be furnished in short order. The architects and designers are masters of their profession and all the workmen are experts in their various lines. Fire frames, mantels and carved work of every description are specialties in this magnificent plant, while doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, etc., are all made in the highest style of superiority, both as regards quality and workmanship.

The total value of the product of this plant last year was over \$300,000, the product going to all parts of New England and also to the State of New York. The office of the plant is a beautiful building and its architecture, trimmings and equipment are an illustration of the beautiful work done by Morse & Company. The plant is a credit to the State of Maine and to the city of Bangor.

Lawrence, Newhall & Company, Shawmut, are among the most extensive lumber manufacturers of New England. Their mills are on the Kennebec river in that part of Fairfield called Shawmut, and their average output is about 25,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. They manufacture a large quantity of hard wood

flooring, besides clapboards, laths, etc. In 1898 this firm came into possession of the large woodworking plant in Augusta, formerly controlled by A. S. & J. W. Bangs. This is one of the largest and best equipped plants in the State, employing about 50 men the year round. The plant was built in 1890, the size of the main building being 50 by 125 feet, three stories in height, with a basement. There are two large storehouses and several smaller buildings. The power is steam and the company has its own electric light plant. It requires from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of lumber to supply this plant yearly, and the output is valued at about \$100,000, annually. This plant furnished all the windows and the inside finish for the Gerald Hotel in Fairfield. The product of the plant is sent to all parts of New England.

The woodworking plant of Webber & Gage, Augusta, was first established in 1856 by Davenport & Wyman. It has been under its present title since 1884. Its market is principally Maine and Massachusetts. The product is doors, sash, blinds and all kinds of house finish. The plant is well equipped with modern woodworking machines and employs about 30 men the year round.

The woodworking plant of Bryant & Company, Pittsfield, was first erected in 1892. It has more than quadrupled since that time in size and in its annual output, and is today one of the busiest plants in the State. It is run by steam power and has an electric lighting plant of its own. It manufactures all kinds of house finish and has furnished the finish for some very notable buildings. It manufactured the beautiful curly maple and birch panels used in the interior finish of the "Gerald" Hotel, and the finish for the Millinocket Hotel, and the Ellsworth court house extension. While the market for the product of this plant is confined principally to Maine, it sends goods to all parts of New England.

Walter Moor has a fine, well-equipped woodworking plant in the town of Hartland. Although his plant is somewhat away from through lines of railroad, yet such is the reputation of the plant for producing superior work that he keeps a good number of skilled employes busily engaged the year round. His plant is one of the best equipped in the State, his machines being modern and up to date. His output is house finish, doors, sash, blinds, window frames, mouldings, etc.

The H. J. Dexter Woodworking Company is located in Foxcroft. The plant was first erected in 1886. The principal building is 120 feet by 45; with a brick annex 45 feet by 30. The machinery is modern and up to date. The market for the output is principally local, although some goods are sent out of the State.

J. H. Dane is proprietor of two woodworking plants, one in Skowhegan and one in Madison. The size of the plant in Skowhegan is 90 by 50 feet, three stories in height. It is run by water power. The market is principally local, although orders are frequently received from a distance. The plant is well equipped with modern machines, and gives employment to a number of men the year round.

The size of the main building of the Madison plant is 110 feet by 50. This plant is run by steam power. The market is principally local. The plant has been established about ten years and has been a convenient factor in the development of the town of Madison, as it has furnished the exterior and interior finish of nearly all the public and private buildings erected in Madison during the time it has been in existence.

The Woodworking plant of Robinson Brothers, Skowhegan, has been established about twenty years, and has furnished a great deal of the house finish that has gone into Skowhegan houses of recent construction. The market for the output of this plant is mainly local.

The Woodworking plant of Mathews Brothers, Belfast, is one of the most widely known in the State. It was established in 1854 by Spencer Mathews. After his death his sons succeeded to the business. These have since died and the business is now run by the daughters of the original proprietor, this being, perhaps, the most important plant in the State owned and managed by women. While everything in house finish is manufactured here, the making of fine doors has always been a specialty. The market for the output of this plant is all New England, more especially Massachusetts. The plant is a large one and is finely equipped with modern machinery. Some of the finest and most elaborate doors in public and private buildings in the city of Boston were made at the plant of Mathews Brothers, in Belfast, Maine.

J. C. Durham, Belfast, has a fine woodworking plant where all kinds of house finish are manufactured, although the principal business of this plant is the making of wooden boxes, mainly shoe boxes. His plant was established in 1894.

The plant of the W. H. Glover Company, Rockland, was incorporated in 1893. The main building is finely equipped with modern woodworking machinery for getting out house finish and also machines for doing vessel work. The market for the product of this plant is mainly local. Much of its work has gone into the best residences and public buildings in Rockland and vicinity.

The woodworking plant of F. R. Conant & Company, Auburn, was established under its present ownership in 1882. It is a large, well equipped plant, run by steam power. It manufactures all kinds of house finish, also many box shooks. It is one of the great industries of the city of Auburn, employing a large number of men and paying out in wages many thousands of dollars annually.

The woodworking plant of R. C. Pingree & Company, Lewiston, is among the oldest in the State. It was first established in 1855 by S. R. Bearce & Company. It has been under its present management since 1874. The whole plant was destroyed by fire a few years ago, when large quantities of valuable lumber were burned, the loss to the proprietors being very heavy. The present plant was erected in 1897, and is near the Bates street station of the Maine Central Railroad. It is a modern plant in every respect, equipped with the best machines attainable. There are really two separate plants, one devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of house finish, including mouldings, mantels, doors, brackets, etc., and the other on Main street devoted entirely to the manufacture of sash and blinds. The market for the product of this plant is all New England.

The woodworking plant of Hodgkins, Foss & Adams, Lewiston, is situated near the bridge over the Androscoggin river. It has been under its present management since May 1 of the present year. It is equipped for doing all kinds of house finish work, and for the manufacture of doors, windows, etc. The members of the firm are H. L. Foss and W. B. Adams.

The woodworking plant of C. A. Washburn, Bangor, is situated near the passenger station of the Maine Central Railroad. It was erected about eighteen years ago, although Mr. Washburn has been in the business thirty-five years. The plant is run by steam power and is well-equipped with modern machines. The product is doors, sash, blinds and all kinds of house finish. The market is Bangor and vicinity.

F. O. Furber, Saco, has a fine woodworking plant divided into two departments, one devoted to the manufacture of wooden pumps, the other devoted to the manufacture of house finish of all kinds. These are both well-equipped and are run by steam power. The market is Maine and New Hampshire mostly.

The woodworking plant of Foster & Sons, Rumford Falls, was built in 1893. The size of the main building is 42 by 60 feet, three stories in height. The plant is run by electric power. Much of the house finish used in Rumford Falls during its marvelous development was manufactured in this well-equipped plant.

The woodworking plant of Asa Hodgkins & Company, Bar Harbor, was built in 1895, replacing one destroyed by fire a year or two before. Mr. Hodgkins is a contractor and builder and his woodworking plant was established for the purpose of supplying house finish required in his extensive building operations. He gets out a great deal for other people, however, and his plant has been successful from the first. Bar Harbor requires vast amounts of the most costly and elaborate house finish, but Mr. Hodgkins has been able to satisfy the most critical and exacting customers and much of his work can be found in the elegant cottages of Maine's greatest summer resort. His plant is run by steam power and is equipped with modern, first-class woodworking machinery.

The woodworking plant of H. T. Passmore & Company, Bath, was established in 1899, succeeding the plant of O. W. Ring & Company. This plant is run by electric power. It is well-equipped with modern machinery, and during the two years since it was established has had a large business, as there have been erected in the city of Bath within that time more than two hundred dwelling houses, besides a number of public buildings.

The firm of J. S. Jackson & Son, Blockmackers, Bath, added a woodworking outfit to their plant in 1899 and are now well-equipped for getting out all kinds of house finish.

To the above list of woodworking plants, designed especially for manufacturing all kinds of exterior and interior house finish, there should be added the fine woodworking plants connected with the Shipbuilding Industry.

The Bath Iron Works built a new woodworking plant in 1899, that in size, convenience and equipment, will compare favorably with any woodworking plant in the country. In this plant are designed and manufactured the finish that adorns the cabins and officers' quarters in the government vessels built in that busy shipyard.

Kelley, Spear & Company, Bath, have a large and well-equipped woodworking plant in their yard.

The New England Company, Bath, have a fine woodworking plant in their yard, as have the firms of Arthur Sewall & Company, Percy & Small, and William Rogers of Bath; Dunn & Elliott and Washburn Brothers of Thomaston, George L. Welt of Waldoboro, H. M. Bean of Camden, Cobb, Butler & Company and I. L. Snow & Company of Rockland, Sawyer Brothers of Millbridge and all other shipbuilders in the State.

SUMMARY.

From the above list we find the number of pure woodworking plants in the State, engaged in manufacturing all kinds of house finish, exclusive of the woodworking plants connected with the shipbuilding industry, to be thirty-one. These plants have a total invested capital of \$743,900. They employ 747 hands and they paid last year in wages a total of \$447,382. The total cost of material used last year was \$706,500 and the total value of the output was \$1,482,500.

It will be seen from the above summary that the woodworking industry of Maine must be classed among the other great industries in the amount of money invested and earned. If we should include the woodworking plants connected with shipbuilding the above totals would be proportionately increased, but it is difficult to separate the item of woodworking from other expenses incurred in building a vessel.

Every legitimate industry is valuable to the State and no invidious comparisons should be made, but it is patent to all that the art of woodworking is highly important in many ways. It is conducive to the cleanliness, health and comfort of all citizens. Beautiful ceilings, wainscotings, floors, mantels, fire frames, panelings, etc., formed of native or imported woods, carved or fashioned with skill and beauty, appeal to the esthetic sense in man, and become factors in the development of a higher civilization. People of even moderate means become ambitious to possess homes made beautiful inside and out by handsome finishings, and the skill of the woodworker is brought into requisition more and more every year. This great industry is on the increase. It has nearly all developed in the last half century and the most of it within twenty-five years. The wages paid workmen average rather more than two dollars a day, which is above the wages paid in other lines of industry except that of machinists. A large part of the product of the more extensive woodworking plants goes to other states, yielding a money equivalent to be distributed among the wage earners of Maine. The woodworkers of our State should be united in their opposition to the destruction of our forests of beautiful and valuable woods.

WOODEN BOX PLANTS, PLANING MILLS AND SMALL WOODWORKING CONCERNS.

Allied to the purely woodworking plants are the wooden box manufactories of which there are a large number in the State. There are also a large number of planing mills, so called, and small woodworking plants, employing only two or three men each. The following list represents the most of these additional industries arranged by counties. A great many of the planing mills are connected with lumber manufactories:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Auburn.

H. Wesley Hutchins Company, Scale boxes.
Auburn Box & Lumber Company, Wooden Boxes.

Greene.

Leon Pettengill, Boxes and dowels.

Leeds.

- R. E. Swain, Packing cases and dowels.
 F. A. Wade, Boxes and cloth boards.

Lewiston.

- C. T. Fitzgerald, Planing mill.

Lisbon.

- Androscoggin Water Power Company, Planing mill.

Mechanic Falls.

- Poland Packing and Manf'g Company, Wooden boxes.

Poland.

- John S. Briggs, Planing mill and boxes.
 A. E. Libbey, Wooden boxes.

AROSTOOK COUNTY.

Blaine.

- Hathorn, Foss & Company, Orange box shooks.

Caribou.

- J. S. Getchell & Son, Woodworking.
 G. F. Ellingwood & Sons, Woodworking.

Dyer Brook.

- Ora Gilpatrick, Last blocks.

Easton.

- C. A. McNaughton, Woodworking.

Fert Fairfield.

- Stevens Lumber Company, Woodworking.
 W. A. Haines, Woodworking.

Houlton.

- I. H. Davis, Woodworking.

Island Falls.

- Fred S. Alexander, Woodworking.

Mars Hill.

- C. C. Crockett, Hardwood flooring and woodworking.

New Sweden.

Jacob Hedman, Planing mill.

Oakfield.

Hathorn, Foss & Company, Orange box shooks.

Westfield Plantation.

Bangor Edge Tool Company, Peavey stocks.

St. Croix Lake.

Woodworking plant, Boxes from veneering.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin.

F. W. Wood, Boxes and staves.

Bridgton.

Jesse Murphy, Doors, sash and blinds.

Lewis Smith, Doors, sash and blinds.

W. Walker, Doors, sash and blinds.

J. O. & G. F. Knapp, Doors, sash and blinds.

Brunswick.

The Brunswick Box Company, Wooden boxes.

S. F. Brown, Woodworker.

Casco.

W. M. & R. Cook, boxes and box shooks.

Freeport.

E. F. Libbey, Wooden boxes.

Gorham.

Goff, Plummer & Company, Packing boxes and powder kegs.

Harrison.

H. H. Caswell, Doors, sash and blinds.

Portland.

J. L. Brackett, Wooden boxes.

J. S. Gilliatt, Woodworking.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Carthage.

Goodwin Brothers, House finish and boxes.

Eustis.

John H. Day, Planing mill.

Industry.

Lovejoy & Smith, Wooden boxes.

Jay.

Gordon Brothers, Flooring, doors, sash and blinds.

New Vineyard.

O. S. Turner, Wooden boxes and dowels.

Strong.

C. V. Starbird, Flooring and box shooks.

William I. Smith, Planing mill.

Weld.

O. F. Conant, Wooden boxes.

Wilton.

N. W. Sewall, Planing mill.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Bucksport.

Bucksport Light & Power Company, Woodworking.

F. G. Perkins & Company, Boxes and headings.

Bar Harbor.

Asa Hodgkins & Sons, Woodworking.

Ellsworth.

Charles J. Treworgy, Wooden boxes.

E. Bonzey & Son, Doors, sash and blinds.

Mt. Desert.

J. W. Somes, Planing mill.

Orland.

Thomas F. Mason, Wooden boxes.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Augusta.

J. W. Glidden, Wooden boxes.
R. S. Bradbury, Woodworking.

Gardiner.

South Gardiner Lumber Company, Wooden boxes.
James Walker, Wooden boxes.
Lawrence Brothers Company, Planing mill.
S. N. Maxcy Manufacturing Company, Planing mill.
The Oakland Manufacturing Company, Woodworking.
B. S. Smith, Planing mill.

Hallowell.

Glidden Brothers, Wooden boxes.

Manchester.

F. E. Barker, Handles of all kinds.

Monmouth.

Merrill & Witherell, Planing mill.

Oakland.

A. B. Bates & Company, Wooden boxes.

Randolph.

Putnam & Closson, Planing mill.
C. H. Moulton & Company, Planing mill.

Readfield.

C. E. Merrill & Son, Woodworking.

Vienna.

A. French, wooden boxes.

Waterville.

Haines & Fuller, Woodworking.

Winslow.

Bowie & Proctor, Woodworking.

KNOX COUNTY.

Appleton.

R. S. Keene, Planing mill.
Edwin R. Keene, Rake and broom handles.

Camden.

Camden Lumber Company, Doors, sash and blinds.

Hope.

F. L. Payson & Company, Sash and blinds.

Rockland.

W. H. Glover Company, Woodworking.

Union.

Thurston Brothers, Caskets.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Bristol.

C. C. Robins & Son, Boxes and barrels.
Arad Fassett, Boxes and heading.

Waldoboro.

G. O. Waltz, Doors, sash and blinds.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Andover.

J. L. Ripley & Sons, Planing and matching.
F. M. Thomas, Doors, sash and caskets.

Brownfield.

D. B. Seavey & Sons, Planing mill.
F. R. Bailey, Wooden boxes.

Denmark.

A. B. Ordway, Doors, sash and blinds.

Dixfield.

H. G. Thayer, Planing mill.
G. A. Marsh, Wooden boxes.
W. F. Putnam & Son, Doors, sash and blinds.

Hiram.

Wallace D. Wadsworth, Planing mill.

Norway.

H. L. Horne, Woodworking.

Oxford.

Richmond Brothers, Planing mill.

Paris.

L. S. Billings, Planing mill and boxes.

G. W. Cole, Planing mill.

S. P. Maxim & Son, Woodworking.

F. L. Willis, Planing mill.

N. J. Cushman, Maple cutting blocks.

Rumford Falls.

W. J. White, House finish.

Summer.

E. W. Chandler, doors, sash and blinds.

Waterford.

James Brown & Sons, Wooden boxes.

William W. Watson, Wooden boxes.

Woodstock.

I. W. Andrews & Sons, Caskets.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Bangor.

Rowland W. Stewart, Box shooks.

T. J. Stewart & Company, Box shooks.

Jas. Walker & Company, Box shooks.

M. Tibbetts, Woodworking.

Brewer.

Smith Planing Mill Company, Planing mill and boxes.

E. H. & H. Rollins, Planing mill.

Corinna.

T. F. Burrill, Doors, sash and blinds.

Corinth.

C. H. McGregor, Planing mill.

Dexter.

Eldridge Brothers, Doors, sash and blinds.

Eddington.

A. F. Merrill & Company, Wooden boxes.

Garland.

Reed & Son, doors, sash and blinds.

Newport.

Danvers Cram, Doors, sash and planing mill.

Cooper Brothers, Basswood panels and cloth boards.

Lee.

Charles H. Merrill, Planing mill.

Old Town.

Jordan Lumber Company, Box shooks.

Wing & Engel Company, Doors, sash, house finish, and box shooks.

Orono.

Jas. Walker & Company, Box shooks.

Stacyville.

Valentine & Soper, Last blocks.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Foxcroft.

Ranger Brothers, Box material and cloth boards.

Guilford.

C. E. Lombard, Doors, sash and blinds.

Milo.

P. M. Hamlin, House finish.

Sangerville.

H. O. Gray, Sash and blinds.

Sebec.

A. H. Morrison, Planing mill and box shook.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Bath.

W. H. Carr, Woodworking.

John S. Jackson & Son, Blocks and woodworking.

G. P. Richardson & Son, Doors, sash and blinds.

Richmond.

Elias Milliken, Planing mill.

Topsham.

Dana S. Colby, Woodworking.

William Harland, Planing mill.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson.

N. S. Oliver, House finish.

Bingham.

Bingham Last Block Company, Last blocks.

Detroit..

C. A. Springer, Planing mill and wooden hubs.

Fairfield.

Purington & Pratt Manufacturing Company, Woodworking.

New Portland.

Charles H. Bartlett, Boxes and box shooks.

Pittsfield.

Smith & Conant, Doors, sash, blinds and boxes.

Skowhegan.

Adams & Caswell, House finish.

Solon.

N. B. Turner, Shovel handles.

C. B. Southard Company, Planing mill.

WALDO COUNTY.

Jackson.

W. E. Gould & Company, Planing mill.
Irving & Wilbert Morton, Planing mill.

Brooks.

W. H. H. Roberts & Son, Woodturning and chair stock.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Baring.

G. Chase, Box shooks.

Calais.

N. J. Adams, Boxes.
H. F. Eaton & Sons, Boxes.
J. E. Eaton, Woodworking.

Cherryfield.

E. R. Wingate, Doors, sash and blinds.
E. K. Wilson, Wooden boxes.

Cutler.

M. B. Stevens, Jr., Herring boxes.

Danforth.

Hathorn, Foss & Company, Orange box shooks.

Eastport.

E. H. Barnes Company, Box shooks.
Blanchard Brothers, Box shooks.

Edmunds.

Dennysville Lumber Company, Box shooks.

Lubec.

Charles Taft, Woodworking.

Machias.

Foster & Bryant, Sash and blinds.

Marion.

B. L. Smith, Box shooks.

Pembroke.

E. H. Sprague & Son, Box shooks.

Perry.

J. W. Leighton, Wooden boxes.

Princeton.

C. B. Eaton, Orange box shooks.

L. McKechnie, Wooden boxes.

Trescott.

I. & J. Lancaster, Box shooks.

YORK COUNTY.

Berwick.

John E. Frost, Doors, sash and blinds.

J. C. Nutter, Doors, sash and blinds.

J. R. Horne, Wooden boxes.

Biddeford.

Williams Box & Lumber Company, Wooden boxes.

Biddeford Manufacturing Company, House finish.

J. H. Hooper, House finish.

Buxton.

George G. Page Box Company, Box shooks.

Old Orchard.

H. & G. & B. F. Milliken, Wooden boxes.

Parsonsfield.

G. W. Wadleigh, Doors, sash and blinds.

Saco.

G. A. Crossman & Company, Box shooks.

Sanford.

F. S. Sherburne, Wooden boxes.

In the foregoing list we find 70 plants engaged in manufacturing wooden boxes, the majority of them wholly devoted to this industry. We find in the list 99 planing mills or small wood-

working plants, not included in the list of woodworking plants presented near the beginning of this article. We find about 20 miscellaneous woodworking plants engaged in manufacturing a variety of articles, such as peavy stocks, cloth boards, last blocks, flooring, rake and broom handles, grass hook handles, brush handles, caskets, etc.

The manufacture of wooden boxes is an important industry in the State of Maine. These boxes are generally made of spruce lumber although pine is used to some extent, especially in the southwestern part of the State. Washington county leads in the number of box manufactories. This fact is undoubtedly due to the great canning interests of that county.

In 1899 there were required, for the packing of sardines, clams and blueberries in cases, 1,281,737 wooden boxes, costing over \$100,000. We have not the figures showing how many wooden boxes were required for shipping the product of our shoe factories, cotton and woolen mills, and various other products requiring cases made of wood to ensure safety in shipment, but the number required must be very large, probably double the number required for sardine cases. In 1899 more than 900,000 wooden boxes were required in which to ship the sweet corn packed in Maine, and these would cost over \$75,000. Besides the above, there are a vast number of wooden boxes made in Maine that are sent to manufacturing centers in the other New England States, also to New York and other Middle States to be used in the shipment of goods produced in those localities. Two box making plants not far from Bangor send two car loads a week of box shooks to the National Biscuit Company of New York. These concerns employ over fifty men each in their respective plants.

G. A. Crossman & Company, Saco, box manufacturers, employ about 75 men in their plant, and use over 9,000,000 feet of pine lumber yearly in making box shooks, which are all, or nearly all, sent out of the State.

There are four great plants in the State that manufacture orange box shooks. Three of these belong to the firm of Hathorn, Foss & Company, located as follows: One in Blaine, Aroostook county; one in Oakfield, Aroostook county, and one in Danforth, Washington county. These plants run about six

months in the year and give employment to about fifty men each. Hard wood is used in making orange box shooks, mostly birch, maple and beech. The logs are sawed in lengths of about four feet and these lengths are steamed in a tight compartment for several hours. They are then taken out and made to revolve in front of a long, sharp knife which cuts a veneer from the log, of any desired thickness. These veneers are dried and then cut into box shooks to form the sides, top and bottom of orange boxes, the ends being usually of spruce boards. These box shooks are sent to the orange growing regions around the Mediterranean Sea, and many of them are shipped back to this country, filled with oranges. The other orange box factory is in the town of Princeton, C. B. Eaton being the manager.

Somewhat allied to the above described orange box factories, is a large mill erected about three years ago on the line of the Ashland Branch of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, near Saint Croix lake. This woodworking plant makes box shooks from veneering. The veneers are cut from hard wood, generally birch, beech and maple. Then three thicknesses of veneering are cemented together, the middle one being transverse the other two, thus making a very strong board. These are cut into large sizes for making dry goods boxes. They are nailed to spruce cleats at the corners and thus a light, strong box is made, suitable for shipping clothing or dry goods of every description. This plant employs 75 operatives, and is now making additions and improvements that will result in requiring 100 men or more when run to its full capacity. The machinery in this mill is very fine.

In 1898 a very large and splendidly equipped box factory was built in Eastport by E. H. Barnes & Company of New York. This factory would require more than 100 men when in full operation. For some reason the factory has been idle most of the time since it was built.

The box factory of Wing & Engel Company, Old Town, is one of the largest and most important in the State, requiring 5,500,000 feet of lumber annually for use in making boxes.

E. K. Wilson of Cherryfield has a large and well-equipped box factory where he makes the cases for several blueberry factories in the vicinity, as well as the cases for one or more sardine factories.

Blanchard Brothers, Eastport, are making all the cases for the great Sea Coast Packing Company, which has absorbed two-thirds of all the sardine factories in the State.

The great box factory of the Jordan Lumber Company, Old Town, is among the largest and best equipped in the State, giving employment to a large force of operatives the year round.

The box factory of James Walker & Company at Basin Mills, Orono, is another of the largest and best equipped. These two factories send a large proportion of their product to New York City.

The box factory of H. Wesley Hutchins, Auburn, is a unique plant, being the only one of the kind in the State. Scale boxes for druggists' use are made at this factory from soft wood veneers. The boxes are dovetailed together and are very neat in appearance. They are made in all sizes, from an inch or two to a foot or more in length and are packed for shipment, one inside of the other, like the legal measures for half-bushel, peck, half-peck, etc. The main building of this plant is a large, roomy, and splendidly equipped manufactory.

Some manufacturers of other goods have their own box-making departments, as, for instance the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works, which makes all its wooden cases for shipping cloth after it has been bleached or dyed at that great plant.

The smaller box factories employ from two or three to ten men each, the aggregate product being a surprisingly large number of wooden boxes. Even two men with modern, up to date machines will make a large quantity of box shooks. In most of the canning factories nailing machines are used in putting the box shooks together. A man with one of these nailing machines will make a box from the shook in less than a minute.

MISCELLANEOUS WOODWORKING.

Under this title may be classed last blocks, peavy stocks, rake and broom handles, brush handles, grass hook handles, etc., etc. Thousands of last blocks are got out along the line of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad in Aroostook county. These blocks are

made of rock maple, and after being split out and roughly hewn, are thrown into long, loosely constructed sheds, in order to be seasoned. They are loaded from these sheds directly onto cars, as desired. Ora Gilpatrick of Houlton and the Bingham Last Block Company of Bingham, are among the most extensive manufacturers of last blocks. Valentine & Soper, Stacyville, also manufacture large quantities of last blocks. Probably one of the most extensive manufacturers of peavy stocks is the Bangor Edge Tool Company, and their headquarters for this industry is in Westfield plantation.

F. E. Barker, Manchester, is one of the most extensive handle manufacturers in the State. He has contracts at the present writing for 100,000 grass hook handles, 150,000 brush handles and a large number of cant dog handles.

N. B. Turner, Solon, is a manufacturer of shovel handles, of which he produces a large quantity yearly.

Thurston Brothers, South Union, and I. W. Andrews & Sons, Woodstock, are among the largest manufacturers of caskets in the State.

The miscellaneous woodworking plants employ from two to twelve or fifteen men each.

SUMMARY.

It will be seen by the foregoing descriptions that the woodworking industry of Maine is large and important. From statistics at hand the conclusion is reached that in the manufacture of boxes alone more than a thousand operatives are employed, and that the value of boxes, box shooks, etc., not including those made in such plants as the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works, etc., is more than a million dollars annually. To these figures should be added the number of workmen engaged in miscellaneous woodworking and the value of their product.

The canning business of the State requires nearly two and one-half millions of wooden boxes yearly. Other lines of industry require as many more, and besides these great numbers, there are the shipments of orange box shooks, amounting to hundreds of thousands yearly. The whole woodworking industry exclusive of the wood novelty and spool business, gives employment to about 2,000 skilled workmen and furnishes products worth about \$2,500,000 annually. The amount paid in wages is

more than \$800,000, distributed pretty well over the entire State, as the woodworking industry is not concentrated like some other industries.

In box making, box shoo manufacture and miscellaneous woodworking, only Maine woods are used, while in the pure woodworking plants more than half of the raw material comes from Maine forests. Therefore every woodworker in the State is interested in the question of forest preservation. The spool making and wood novelty industries long ago made white birch wood too valuable to be used for fuel. To-day, yellow birch, beech and maple trees, when straight and sound, are altogether too valuable to be cut by farmers and hauled into villages and cities to be sold for fuel. These are slow growing trees and when cut off more than a generation is required for their replacement.

The use of veneering for box shooks, car linings, seats for settees and chairs, etc., is increasing rapidly, and with proper care and economy the State of Maine might have double the number of plants for the manufacture of veneering, hardwood flooring, handles of all kinds, etc., than she has at present, thus furnishing remunerative employment to skilled workmen and adding to the industrial wealth of the State.

THE LEWISTON BLEACHERY AND DYE WORKS.

Maine has some of the finest water powers of any state in the Union, and it is due to this fact that such magnificent cotton manufacturing plants as the Androscoggin, the Avon, the Bates, the Continental, the Hill, and the Lewiston Mills were erected on the Androscoggin river at Lewiston, the Pepperell and the York Mills on the Saco river, at Biddeford and Saco, the Cabot Mills on the Androscoggin, at Brunswick, the Lockwood Mills on the Kennebec, at Waterville, and the Edwards Mills on the Kennebec, at Augusta.

These mills employ in the aggregate, from 12,000 to 15,000 operatives, and produce millions of yards of cotton cloth annually, worth many millions of dollars. The manufacture of cotton cloth is one of the great and important industries of the State.

Most of the cotton mills in Lewiston were erected during the two decades, from 1850 to 1870. The mills at Biddeford and Saco were erected at an earlier date than those at Lewiston.

A bleachery is a necessary concomitant of cotton manufactures; hence we find the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works established at a comparatively early date in the history of cotton manufacture in the State. These works were first begun in 1860, and incorporated under their present title in 1872. The authorized capital stock of the corporation is three hundred thousand dollars. The whole plant covers an area of ten acres at the present time, well out on Lisbon street, not far from the Androscoggin Mills. This great industry is unique, being the only plant of its kind in the State.

It receives and bleaches about two hundred tons of cotton cloth a week, employing about six hundred and twenty-five hands, of

whom about ten per cent. are women, and paying out in the city of Lewiston for wages, etc., about twenty-eight thousand dollars a month.

Practically, all the cotton cloth manufactured in the State is sent here to be bleached. Large quantities are also sent from Massachusetts and other New England States, and some is sent from cotton mills in the South.

The principal kinds of cotton cloth bleached here are shirtings, sheetings, nightgown cotton, cambrics, sateens, linings, duck, etc. Pure spring water, obtained from springs on land belonging to the corporation, is used in the various processes.

For one to make a systematic tour of the plant, he should commence with the receiving room. Here an experienced clerk keeps a correct record of every piece of cloth received, and he keeps trace of the same during the several steps, till it is ready for shipment.

One of the first processes is the stitching together of the various pieces of cloth of the same kind which are to be subjected to the same operations. Of course each piece is distinctly marked, so that there is no possibility of its going astray. If we should follow a piece of cloth all the way along, we should find it first being washed thoroughly, then drawn by machinery through one or more loop holes over our heads to a keir or bleaching vat where it is boiled for a short time, then transferred through more loop holes to a vat where the bleaching is completed. The goods are then starched and run over steam heated rollers till thoroughly dry, then sprinkled by machinery and run between hot rollers which subject them to such pressure that they come out as smooth and polished as though ironed by hand. They are then folded by machinery into yard folds, the labels denoting the kind of cloth, number of yards, etc., are put on, and the piece is sent to the packing room to be placed in large boxes for shipment.

The above process refers to white cloth only. Cloth is dyed here in any desired shade. Cloth to be dyed goes through the processes of washing, etc., and then through the dyeing mixtures. There is one process that cloth is subjected to, which appears startling to a looker-on. This is the process of singeing, by which the fuzz is removed. There are two methods by which

this is done. One is by having the cloth drawn rapidly over a bar of copper, heated red hot, and so close to the bar that it seems to touch it. To an observer it would seem that the cloth must be ruined, but it comes out without the smell of fire upon it. The other process is still more startling, and consists in drawing the cloth over burning gas jets, but the cloth itself is unscathed, while every projecting fiber is perfectly removed.

At certain stages in the various processes the cloth is examined by trained experts, and no imperfection escapes their critical eyes.

In the finishing room, the different kinds of cloth are folded into neat and compact forms that we see on the shelves of dry goods stores. A label showing the mills where the cloth is made, is pasted on to each piece, a card denoting the number of yards is attached, and then the piece is ready to be packed for shipment.

The boxes in which the goods are shipped are made here, for this great plant is complete in itself. It has its own machine shop, its box making department, its pattern shop, etc.

The goods are not usually sent back to the mills where they were manufactured, but are shipped direct from Lewiston to customers.

The facilities for shipping goods are all that could be desired. The Maine Central Railroad is the great artery which carries Maine's life tide of business, and this connects at Portland with lines to Boston and the West.

The system that prevails in this large plant is perfect. It is the result of many years experience and study. At any moment the whereabouts of any piece of cloth can be told, and how far along it is in the process of bleaching and dyeing. Every movement of a piece of goods, from the time it is received until it is finished, is forward. There is no delay and no confusion. From seven to ten days are usually required to put a piece of cloth through the various processes.

The motive power of the works is water, but there is a complete steam plant in connection, and the change from water to steam power can be effected in a few moments.

An automatic arrangement in the engineer's room shows whether the machinery is running too fast or too slow in any room in the establishment, at any time.

There is a complete fire department composed of employes connected with the plant, and in a moment's time the whole fire apparatus of the works can be manned and brought into action.

It will be seen by the description given, that the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works is one of Maine's most important industrial plants. That the work done here is equal in thoroughness and excellency to that done by similar plants anywhere, is proved by the fact that cloth is sent here from cotton mills in all parts of the country to be bleached or dyed.

The officers of the corporation are, George Dexter, Boston, President; George F. Fabyan, Edward L. Wood, O. H. Alfred, George Dexter, Directors; J. W. Danielson, Treasurer; J. A. Walsh, Agent.

RAILROADS.

The following table shows the number of employes (including general officers), in the employ of steam railroad companies in Maine, total wages and average daily compensation.

Name of Road.	Number employes, 1889.	Number employes, 1900.	Total wages paid, 1889.	Total wages paid, 1900.	Average daily compensation, 1889.	Average daily compensation, 1900.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.....	1,057	1,245	\$399,004 80	\$499,251 12	\$1 75	\$1 81
Boston and Maine Railroad	784	1,180	441,135 66	660,034 88	1 87	1 91
Bridgton and Saco River Railroad....	40	43	17,442 98	18,817 77	1 44	1 43
Canadian Pacific Railway	345	379	205,140 00	210,210 42	1 90	1 99
Franklin and Megantic Railway.....	34	47	13,240 21	16,146 24	1 35	1 35
Georges Valley Railroad.	11	13	4,211 40	5,702 46	1 33	1 59
Grand Trunk Railway	618	599	371,400 02	372,795 97	1 78	1 79
Kennebec Central Railroad	15	15	6,724 93	6,724 86	1 58	1 58
Lime Rock Railroad	23	25	13,878 34	13,694 57	2 00	1 77
Maine Central Railroad	2,733	2,866	1,421,287 97	1,524,285 95	1 73	1 75
Monson Railroad.....	11	12	3,740 80	3,985 72	1 52	1 47
Patten and Sherman Railroad.....	12	12	3,404 57	3,760 28	1 39	1 50
Phillips and Rangeley Railroad.....	50	56	18,396 55	18,922 82	1 45	1 43
Portland and Rochester Railroad...	227	-	108,283 86	-	1 64	-
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad	247	236	98,810 43	104,054 22	1 65	1 68
Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad.....	59	60	27,596 50	31,840 02	1 53	1 50
Sandy River Railroad.....	38	44	15,372 95	16,169 74	1 45	1 44
Sebastcook and Moosehead Railroad	7	16	2,953 00	4,304 98	1 52	1 36
Somerset Railway.	60	68	28,228 67	72,907 07	1 52	1 57
Washington County Railroad	205	253	55,871 46	127,869 96	1 71	1 73
Wiscasset and Quebec Railroad	54	42	17,346 21	15,269 04	1 17	1 15
York Harbor and Beach Railroad....	41	35	8,941 92	6,811 45	1 83	1 72
	6,705	7,240	\$3,282,413 23	\$3,693,164 54		

RAILROAD EMPLOYES AND WAGES.

An advanced copy of the Railroad Commissioners' report for the year ending June 30, 1900, has been placed in our hands by the railroad commissioners, from which we are able to present some valuable data regarding the labor performed by employes, and wages paid for that class of employment.

The foregoing statement is tabulated to show the number of employes and wages paid by the railroads operated by steam for the years 1899 and 1900. It shows an increase in number of employed of 535, the number in 1900 being 7,240 against 6,705 in 1899.

The amount of wages paid in 1900 was \$3,693,154.54, against \$3,282,413.23 in 1899, an increase of \$410,741.31.

The total number of days worked in 1900 was 2,068,876, against 1,907,300 in 1899, an increase of 161,576 days. The average daily compensation was \$1.78 per day in 1900, against \$1.70 per day in 1899, an increase of eight cents per day.

EMPLOYES ON STREET RAILWAYS.

So far as can be ascertained from the returns of street railway companies, the number employed in 1900 was 941, against 864 in 1899, an increase of 77 employed. The total amount of wages paid was \$423,500.15 in 1900, against \$390,250.30 in 1899, an increase of \$33,249.85. The average daily wages was not far from \$1.52 per day,—conductors and motormen receiving from \$1.43 to \$1.60 per day.

The Portland Railroad, which gave complete returns of numbers employed and wages paid, shows that 299 persons were employed and \$175,875 were paid in wages.

This company paid conductors and motormen \$1.60, machinists \$1.82, other shopmen, \$2.25, other employes, \$1.50 per day, the average daily compensation being \$1.67. The number of days worked was 104,943.

The number of employes upon both steam and street railways was 8,181, and the total amount of wages paid was \$4,116,654.69.

It is estimated that very nearly 35,000 persons are dependent upon this class of employes in Maine.

MILEAGE IN MAINE OF STEAM RAILROADS.

The total mileages of steam railroads in Maine on June 30, 1900, was 1,905 miles, an increase of 33.15 miles in 1900. Since June 30, there has been put in operation six miles of narrow gauge road, being the extension of the Franklin and Megantic Railroad system from Carrabasset to Bigelow station. This opens up a large timber section in Franklin county and will add much to the business of that road.

Of the mileage above referred to, all is standard gauge except 154.17 miles which is narrow gauge. The only mileage not operated, is the Rockport Railroad, three miles, formerly used for carrying limestone to quarries, and which it is expected will soon resume operations.

STREET RAILWAY MILEAGE.

The street railway mileage was 240.20 miles in 1899, and on June 30, 1900, was 268.99 miles, an increase of 28.79 miles.

GROSS EARNINGS AND TRAFFIC.

It may be of interest to note the increased volume of traffic upon the steam and street railways in Maine for the year 1900 over that of 1899.

The gross earnings of the steam railroads in Maine, for the year ending June 30, 1900, was \$10,008,502.50, against \$8,723,218.62 in 1889, an increase of \$1,285,283.88.

The number of passengers carried was 5,417,759 in 1900, against 4,908,976 in 1899, a gain in passengers carried of 508,788.

The total number of tons of freight carried in 1900 was 7,681,808, against 6,539,200 in 1899, an increase of 1,142,608 in tons carried.

The increased freight traffic shows unmistakably, increased business prosperity in the State, and the effect upon the employment of labor outside of those employed directly upon railroads has been to give additional employment to thousands of persons, who, in various industries, have been engaged in providing so large an additional amount of merchandise for transportation.

As stated in my last report, indications pointed to an active business year for 1900, so now it is evidenced that since June 30, 1900, business is still increasing, and all indications point to another year of prosperity in Maine, where honest labor will be paid good wages and idleness will not be enforced.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines
and Quarries.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS, MINES AND QUARRIES,
BIDDEFORD, December 1, 1900.

*To Hon. Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner of Industrial and
Labor Statistics:*

In compliance with the requirements of an act of the legislature, approved March 29, 1893, directing the Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries to make a report to the Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics on or before December first annually, I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES E. ATWOOD,
Inspector.

REPORT

This department was created thirteen years ago by act of the Legislature, "To Regulate the Hours of Labor and the Employment of Women and Children in Manufacturing and Mechanical Establishments." The first Inspector, Leonard R. Campbell, Esq., of Rockland, was appointed as "Deputy Commissioner of Labor," which title was subsequently changed to "Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries," as being more appropriate. Mr. Campbell served four years and, considering that the undertaking was a new departure calling for the creation of an entirely new order of procedure, without precedent in Maine, he did good work. He was succeeded by Richard F. Chalk, Esq., who took a lively interest in the work of the department, and instituted needed reforms touching the questions of child labor and fortnightly payments. Mr. Chalk retired in 1896, after five years' service, and was succeeded by the present incumbent. Much faithful and conscientious work had been done by his predecessors, with gratifying results, and the purpose has been and now is to carry on to completion the work already begun, and to institute and perfect all needed measures for the systematic and successful execution of the present efficient State labor laws.

LABOR LAWS.

Our statutes are not overburdened with wordy enactments about labor, which few ever read or respect. The twenty sections relating to Hours of Labor, Employment of Women and Children, Fortnightly Payments and Sanitary Conditions, are short, sharp and decisive, and leave little to be desired in the way of new legislation. The provisions of these sections of our labor laws have come to be well understood by employers and their employes throughout the State, and a growing disposition

to observe them, in letter and spirit, has been clearly apparent during the past two years. When the level of the laws now on the statute books has been fully reached by the capitalist behind the ledger and the operative behind the machine, which level they are steadily approaching, another advance step in approved legislation may safely be taken.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The object of all factory inspection laws is, primarily, to protect the life, health and morals of the employes. In most of the larger cotton and woolen mills in this State, the sanitary conditions, inside and out, are excellent, especially as to cleanliness, heat, light, ventilation and sufficient air space for each employe to move and breathe in. Manufacturers are wise enough to study their own as well as their employes' interests in these regards. They readily realize that a mill or workshop in any line of business, properly constructed and equipped as to sanitary requirements, brings them the best possible results for the money they pay out in wages. In some instances the matter of properly constructed closets for male and female help, heretofore not quite right, are, under direction of the inspector, coming into line with respect to location, good order and cleanliness. The difficulty in securing proper sanitary appointments in establishments where both sexes are employed, is no small matter to contend with. The securing of perfect privacy for women and girls is often more difficult than to secure guards for machinery. Who shall say how many young girls, whose sense of modesty and propriety has become blunted by the poor conveniences provided in the factory or workshop, have thus been led into the downward path?

GUARDING MACHINERY.

The inspector has found that no feature of his work involves more direct personal responsibility than the examination of mill machinery as to its more or less dangerous character. It is his business to decide whether or not a machine or a belt or gearing should be guarded, as a means of saving life or limb. Guarded machinery means not only bodily safety to the operative, but possible financial safety to the employer. If the inspector passes a machine as safe, and an operative loses a finger or an arm, the manufacturer may be liable for damage done the operative.

No person is, or should be, more interested in careful inspection and safeguard than the mill owner, and yet, in spite of my earnest endeavors to bring about a better system of machine guarding, I have not been so far successful as I could wish, by reason of the indisposition manifested by some mill owners to do thorough work in that direction. Some progress has been made, however, and a better interest in machine guarding will follow. Mr. Edward B. Putnam, a Massachusetts inspector offers the following timely suggestions in relation to guarding shoe machinery :

Says Mr. Putnam, "What is there to guard about shoe machinery, does some one ask? The answer is plain; everything, nearly. One of the English factory inspectors, Mr. Sedgwick, says: 'A number of the machines used in the shoe trade are "power presses" for one kind or other of work, the action of which, though seemingly simple, is still the cause of a great number of serious accidents taking place. Accidents have been reported by which boys have lost one, two, or even more of their fingers, becoming by reason of such mutilations more or less unfitted as workmen in after life.'

This statement is true and if you will take particular notice of the hands of the workmen as you make your next inspection of a shoe factory, you will find, in my opinion, a large number of them mutilated by shoe machinery, either through their own carelessness or neglect in having proper guards attached.

Unless closely watched, the everlasting, projecting set-screw pokes its ugly square head out of collars and couplings in a shoe factory as much, and perhaps more than in any other, for the reason that in a shoe factory there are continual changes being made, new machinery added and shafting being lengthened or shifted, and the old-fashioned dangerous set-screw, being somewhat handier, is used in place of the modern and safe kind. 'No one ever gets up there,' is the usual plea when attention is called to the projecting set-screw or coupling pin, in overhead shafting; but employes do get up there, else why so many accidents from this cause?

In a large shoe factory in my district in which I had all projecting set-screws covered or made safe, a new machine was being added which necessitated the lengthening of the shaft about four feet. This was done by means of a sleeve coupling, and the machinist who put it up, left two set-screws projecting from it. The man who was setting up the machine was caught by one of these,—arm twisted and broken in two places, two ribs broken and various minor injuries incurred. The manufacturer carried an accident insurance policy for his employes but this man, not being on the pay-roll of the establishment, was not

considered one of the employes, and I am informed, the manufacturer settled the matter from his personal bank account for a tidy sum.

It is my practice to cause every projecting set-screw and coupling pin in all factories in my district to be securely guarded, either by covering or by making them flush with the collars and couplings.

A machine, or rather two machines, working in the same way that have ruined the hands of many, are the rolling and splitting machines. These machines have two iron or steel rolls from two and one-half inches to four inches in diameter, running close together by the requisite gearing. The leather is fed to the machine between the rolls by the operator and is pulled by him against the power that is carrying the leather through so as to straighten out any wrinkles or folds. The least inattention on the part of the operator, or a sudden swerving of the leather in passing through the rolls, will and has too often caught one or both hands of the operator between the rolls, resulting in his hands and frequently his wrists being so badly mutilated that they never get back into proper shape again. The splitting machine has a knife behind and running the full length of the rolls making it doubly dangerous. I require that a guard of some kind be put in front of the rolls. A good guard for these machines is a casting made to attach to them and running the length of the rolls and in front of them; a slot in the casting is wide enough to allow the leather to pass freely through it but will not allow the hand to be caught in the rolls unless the operator deliberately puts his fingers a good way through the slot.

The sewing-machine shafting should be properly guarded by skirt boards or something that will keep the dresses of the female employes from coming in contact with the shafting. One of the best devices for this purpose that I have seen is a strong wire netting bent in a semicircular form and hung in front of the operator in such a way that it may be readily removed so as to make it easier to sweep, clean the shaft or to make repairs, and is as easily replaced. A shipper for the sewing-machine shafting, so that the power running it may be readily controlled, is a necessity as well as a matter of economy for the manufacturer, and a strong cord running from the shipper the full length of the bench, so that the shaft may be stopped from any point on the bench, is a practical affair which I have advised in many factories, and wherever it has been adopted has been highly commended.

The dieing-out machine, where the die is placed with the cutting edge up and the leather is laid on it by the operator, who then presses a treadle with his foot, and a heavy block descends rapidly and cuts or dies the sole to the desired shape, is a dangerous machine unless a safety device is attached. This machine is operated by a friction clutch and frequently repeats. The safety

device is set in motion by the operator after having placed the leather on the die. He then puts his foot on the treadle and presses it, taking care at the same time to press a small treadle placed close to the treadle of the machine. This throws down two steel arms toward the back of the machine. After the sole is cut, he releases both treadles and the arms come back into place, so if the machine attempts to repeat, the arms being perpendicular, prevent the cross bar, and consequently the block, from coming down on the die. The arms will not throw back until the treadle connected with them is pressed.

A heel-nailing machine, where the assistant to the operator sits behind the machine, and in shoe making parlance, 'stick nails,' should be guarded by having the back of it boxed, as the gear which runs the machine is liable, and has in many cases, caught the foot of the assistant; result, amputation.

Belts running through floors, large belts and pulleys running near floors, and all exposed gears, should be boxed, fly-wheels and crank-shafts of engines properly railed, and all shafting kept clear of string and tape. A thorough inspection of a shoe factory will disclose to the inspector many and varied dangers to life and limb that can not be gone into at length in a paper of this kind."

FIRE PROTECTION.

The factories and workshops throughout the State are, as a rule, fairly well provided with handy means of escape in cases of fire. A suitable provision is also quite generally made for the prevention of fires by the organization of fire companies within their respective limits, well equipped for instant and effective work in drowning out fires in any of the several rooms. This wise precaution speaks well for the forethought and enterprise of manufacturers. But, while the foregoing applies to the entire manufacturing area of the State which is subject directly to State inspection, an almost entire absence of any of the precautions named exists in the hundreds of large hotels and tenement houses of the State, whether in cities or at summer resorts. This is marked and noticeable and the careful incoming traveler, as he takes in the condition of things, experiences a sharp twinge of wholesome dread as the hotel clerk pilots him up winding stairs to a third or fourth-story bedroom, thirty to fifty feet above the brick sidewalk, with no visible means of reaching the same, in case of fire, except to jump. The worst of all is that, for several years, we have had a State law amply sufficient to remedy this serious defect, but strangely enough the legislature

which made the law neglected to make it the business of anybody in particular to enforce it. While it is not now the business of the factory inspector to meddle with this enactment, it might be made so by amendment, and a small additional appropriation would, no doubt, enable him to remove from our great tenement and hotel industries one of their weakest and most dangerous features.

CHILD LABOR PROBLEM.

In several states, laws have been enacted that, under penalty, no child under fourteen years of age should be employed in any factory or workshop, yet with vigilant factory inspectors to enforce these statutes, it is not claimed that child labor of the grade named has been entirely abolished. Here in Maine we say by law that no child under twelve years shall be employed at all in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, but that children between twelve and fifteen years may be so employed, on condition that they are given sixteen weeks schooling each year. Thus it will be seen that the dream of enthusiasts that children, even up to fifteen years, should not be mill operatives, is not yet a reality. Whether rightfully or wrongfully, then, child labor, of a certain grade, is here to stay. Neither parent nor mill owner is entirely to blame for it. It is that brand of sharp, business competition which we call "the life of trade," that forces the situation. It is a triple game of live and let-live, for

"Children will eat, and children must work,"

and the mill owner must employ enough cheap labor to lessen his cost of production sufficiently to enable him to sell his goods at a profit. The position of the Maine factory inspector, in this matter of child labor, is the delicate one of arbitrator between the parties, to see that both get their rights and no crowding, for this element of child labor in mill and workshop is a sweet financial morsel for both sides. The parents, while not lacking in affection for their offspring, being poor in this world's goods, and not being deeply impressed with the importance of much schooling, see a tempting opportunity to add to the family purse by putting their young children into the mill. Every quarter dollar earned by the ten-year old or twelve-year old child is

counted as so much clear gain. From the selfish, financial side the crafty parents are not far from right. On the other side the mill owner sees a tempting opportunity to get a man's or woman's labor performed, if imperfectly, for less than one-half a man's or woman's wages, in a word, to get something for nothing, almost. Law enacted against wrong-doing is of little worth unless obeyed. On both sides the parent and mill-owner, in all the large mills in this State, are acquiescing with apparent cheerfulness in the wholesome rules as laid down to them under our laws, yet such is human nature, that one can see what wicked injustice would surely fall upon hundreds, and maybe thousands, of our Maine children, if that righteous law for their protection were not within easy reach of the watchful factory inspector.

Here, we say, the legal responsibility of the factory inspector ends. But the child labor question does not end here, by any means. The following extract from an address delivered by Hon. Earl Bishop, before the annual convention of Factory Inspectors held in Boston, clearly voices some of the inevitable results attending infant labor in mills and workshops :

"It often makes my heart bleed to find children who ought to be in school or at play fixed in the unpitiful mills of manufacture and trade. It is a small, miserable pittance that they earn, yet it is necessary to support the family. In many cases the child is found attending the machine, and the father seeking in vain for employment. Just think of it! This baby girl or boy the successful competitor for a place against their natural supporter. This is cheap labor at war with the home. Where is the man who dare say regulation by law is not necessary in such cases, or in case of public works of females? It is idle to say they are able to take care of themselves, they can not, and while legal restrictions must not be made to hinder women from earning an honest living under suitable conditions, there is one principle which must be applied as a test of suitability in all situations, namely: The proved tendency of their occupation under certain conditions, to destroy health and unfit them for their duties as wives and mothers. And what will happen to a home when the mother is compelled to work in a factory ten hours, toiling all day, coming back after dark to her children, weary, jaded, fretful, almost desperate? Tidiness, cleanliness, and happiness are impossible. And what of the husband of such a home? No wonder a saloon to him seems a paradise. While his habits impoverish the home, the squalor and suffering of the home keep him at the

saloon. Young people are more easily affected by the unwholesome trades than adults. Saturated with the nicotine vapors of tobacco works, their growth is stunted, their heart action is impaired, the power of digestion enfeebled, but this is nothing compared with some of the sweat-shops. Christendom still shudders when it reads of Herod's slaughter of the innocents, but even his butchery was insignificant compared with the murderous effects of city tenement life. The young are less ready to use safety devices than the old."

While one of the duties of the factory inspector is to enforce the compulsory education law against parents whose children work, it is contended that they should also be made responsible for the enforcement of the compulsory school law, which is now a dead letter, practically, in the hands of truant officers. The demand of the law that children under twelve years should be removed from the mills, wherever found, has been faithfully adhered to by me thus far during my incumbency of this office. Yet, to repeat my language of two years ago: "What will the profit be if these same children, turned out of the mills, are allowed to waste their school years in the by-ways and back-alleys of the city or town? Indeed, are not parents and children both deeply wronged thereby? The child labor problem is not solved when the children are removed from the mills."

This subject is one of vital importance to our State, and the question that is being asked by educators in many other States is: "Do we not require a full educational amendment to our child labor laws?" At a recent meeting of the factory inspectors of the United States, held in Boston, Mrs. Sarah Crowley of Chicago, a noted instructor and factory inspector, read a paper in answer to this question, from which a few clean-cut paragraphs are appended:

"At creation's dawn, Omnipotence created beasts of the field, fowls of the air, and as a fitting climax, created man, endowed with intellect, and as we read, 'after His own image,' and 'but little lower than the angels,' thereby imposing an intellectual cultivation. Our child-labor laws aim to prevent parents, who seek thrift at the expense of education, from thwarting the purposes of creation. Do these laws tend to prevent childhood in its best formative period, to wit, from ten to fourteen years of age, from inculcating the spirit of thrift and self-support? What may be said of its effect upon children of that parentage who are unable to support them in school, to the age limit? Do

our child-labor laws go far enough? Should not our inspectors be endowed with a police power over all children in their several districts; while preventing them from labor should compel them to attend school, and the funds arising from fines used to provide necessaries for education of the indigent waifs?

Is it enough for this great band of workers to say, not a child under fourteen years is at work in our several States, if by preventing their working we can only say we have turned them into the streets, depriving them from inculcating the principles of thrift? Is it not our duty to follow it up by enforcing the compulsory educational laws for their betterment? It is no answer to the question, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' to say we rescued the drowning child and left it on the river bank to die of exposure and neglect. We must help it to live. So, too, while caring for the health and bodies of these little unfortunates, rescuing them from task-masters, we should extend our labors, together with our boards of education, that they may become possessed with an intelligence to better qualify them for employes, when arriving at the age limit required."

Are we in Maine prepared to take up this work and develop it? Our nation has, during the past year or two spent millions in the cause of humanity beyond our borders. The cause of humanity can only progress as education is advanced. Can there be a greater cause of humanity than in the education of that large class of discontents that seem to be on the increase to an alarming extent all through our borders? Reach the foundation, the children, and the problem is solved. Factory inspectors will not reach all. They do come in contact with more of the class it is desirable to educate than any class of workers in humanity's cause that we know.

MINES.

Mines form one of the quartette of industries set apart for inspection by this department. Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, coal, lead and manganese are found in this State, and in 1880, prior to the organization of this labor inspection bureau, when the Maine mining boom was on, quite an imposing array of copper mining companies had been organized, and active mining operations were vigorously entered upon. As late as 1883 there were three silver and copper mines with organized companies in the town of Bluehill, four in Brooksville, three in Castine, five in Franklin, three in Gouldsboro, seven in Hancock, three in

Lamoine, one in Penobscot, one in Sedgwick, three in Sullivan and two in Surry, a total of thirty-five, all in Hancock county towns. Today there are no active mining operations being carried on in Maine that call for inspection.

QUARRIES.

As to quarries, Maine is not silent. The clink of hammers is heard in at least one hundred and seventy-five of its granite, slate and lime quarrying plants. The progress of these great industries has been noted with interest by your inspector, who is pleased to report a general good observance of our labor laws among them, on all lines, with no serious disagreements between those who employ labor and those who supply it.

STEAM BOILERS AND ENGINES.

The use of steam for power and heating purposes has grown to be a feature of large proportions in this State. Stationary steam boilers supply power and heat for mills, workshops, public buildings, school-houses, business blocks, stores and thousands of private residences, varying from three horse power capacity to five hundred. Yet as a State we have no stationary boiler inspection law that inspects. Death and destruction of property may lurk in hundreds of steam boilers, but it is not now anybody's business to know it until an explosion comes, bringing with it the sad after-knowledge which has cost human lives to obtain, as in a recent boiler collapse in my own city of Biddeford, resulting in the death of two employes.

While the factory inspector can and does inspect steam boilers found within his appointed domain, he is not a boiler expert, nor is he required to be. He does not, and from the nature of the case cannot know from external inspection, if a boiler is safe or otherwise. None except an expert can know or find out this most essential fact. While we have an elaborate State steamboat inspection law, with expert inspectors appointed, the only safeguard provided for the thousand-and-one stationary steam boilers is the legal requirement that every steam boiler shall have a soft metal "fire plug" inserted somewhere in the roof of its fire box, when it has one, under a thousand dollar penalty. Fire plugs are good for one thing—to give warning in case of low water, but they are not proof against dirt-clogged, rust-eaten, worn-out flues and boiler plates, wherein the greater danger lies.

A system of State expert inspection of stationary steam boilers and engines is most certainly one of the needs of this day. The safety of human life and the protection of millions of property call for it. Steam, as an obedient servant, has herculean proportions and matchless capabilities. As master, it is un pitying, terrible.

Along with expert boiler inspection should go engineer and fireman inspection and license. None but men of proper skill and habits of life should ever be given the custody of any mechanical appliance that, improperly handled, might destroy the lives and property of entire neighborhoods.

Mr. Thomas Hawley, State boiler inspector of Massachusetts, says of boiler inspection in that State:

"The Massachusetts statutes for the inspection of boilers and the examination of engineers and firemen operating them, have now been in force for five years, a sufficient time to show whether they will prove a benefit or not. There are now engaged in this work in the State of Massachusetts ten inspectors, four additional inspectors having been authorized by the last legislature. To do work efficiently the State is divided into districts, and each inspector is assigned to a certain district, for the inspection of the boilers, of which district he is held accountable. He lays out his work in his own way to the accomplishment of the most work, making a weekly report to the chief of the number and location of all boilers inspected, the character of the inspection, whether internal or external, and a tabulated statement of the defects found in the boilers, how many of them were dangerous and how many not dangerous, also reporting upon any that were deemed unfit for further use. Thus every week a record of the work done in each district reaches the chief, and the tabulation of defects found in the boilers inspected becomes an easy matter.

Three years' trial of this law has shown it to be a wise enactment, and the discovery of many defects in boilers shows its need, not only as relates to the first inspection, but in keeping track of, and preventing, the development into dangerous defects of the incipient defects that might quickly become disastrous under proper conditions. There is a class of boiler that has received considerable attention from the department, namely, those in school houses and public buildings. While a very large number of firms and manufacturers have sadly neglected their boilers and allowed them to go without inspection, those who control the steam plants of large heating plants seem to have been more guilty in this respect. Very few school boilers have

been found upon which it was not necessary to order extensive changes to make them safe to be run. In some cities many of the boilers have been punctured with a blow from the light hammer each inspector uses. It has been the policy of the department to have the changes made and the boilers replaced or made safe without letting the facts be publicly known because of the possible alarm of parents, and very many boilers have thus been repaired without the pupils or parents knowing or suspecting that they had been near a dangerous boiler.

I have found boilers in school buildings full of mud and deposits up to the hand-holes, barrel staves, and bricks, tubes nearly filled up with soot, and back connections filled clear to the boiler with soot and ashes, hand-hole plates in the boiler rusted solid so they had to be broken off, showing the boilers had neither been opened for inspection nor cleaned for years. The janitors claim it is the work of the building department, and that department claims that if they give the school committee a good boiler and that committee provides the man to run it, that man should see it was run properly, and properly cared for and cleaned. Between the two, however, the boiler is not long in getting into dangerous shape; and it has been necessary to condemn school boilers entirely in some cases only after a few years' use. Prior to the enactment of this law, boilers had exploded in schools in this State with disastrous results and in spite of the poor care they usually obtain, the regular inspection now made does provide a material safeguard.

In other instances, too, heating boilers are found much neglected. The claim is made that they are run at such low pressure that they cannot explode. Yet I have pieces and sections of these boilers in my possession that have exploded and very recently, and with disastrous results. Many of these sectional boilers are of cast iron, and are bad in design, cheap in material, and improperly set up and inadequately fitted with safety appliances. They have been found with devices that bore the name of 'safety valve,' but were safety valve in name only. This most important fitting on a boiler is very frequently found altogether inadequate in size and in unfit condition. I have within a month taken safety-valves from school boilers which were stuck so solid they could not be moved with a hammer, and had become so by neglect since the previous inspection. While the inspector is very careful in the inspection of the safety-valve, and always requires one in good condition and of ample size deeming it the most important fitting, yet it is curious to note that the Massachusetts laws have never required one to be placed upon a boiler. There is a statute requiring a safety-plug to give warning in case of low water, but the time has long gone by when low water was deemed to cause a boiler explosion. The writer has investigated all the explosions in this vicinity within the last

ten years, and has yet to find a single case where the boiler was exploded from lack of water or from putting water into a hot boiler. Nor have I ever heard of but one authentic case where it has been done, and that was an experiment for that purpose, and then only after the boiler had been weakened by very many attempts to explode it by pumping cold water into it when red hot, all of which had been failures. Very many have tried to do this experimentally, but the records have invariably shown failure.

It is pleasing to note that it has been necessary to make but one prosecution of the thousands of boilers inspected and ordered changed, and in this case the law was upheld. In cases where the owners have objected to changes as an unnecessary expense, each inspector has shown by a personal interview the importance of the orders and the dangers that might result from not complying, when usually a cheerful compliance has been obtained."

EIGHT HOUR LAWS.

There are 17 states, including the United States government and District of Columbia, wherein eight-hour laws exist, yet all are partial or conditional to suit circumstances. Indeed, it were hardly possible or practicable to enact an absolutely iron-clad, eight-hour law, or any-other-hour-law, for enforcement in any portion of this great country of ours, thickly dotted as it is by diversified industries. In California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Utah, New York, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, District of Columbia and the United States government, eight hours constitute a work-day, on all national, state and municipal works. In Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Montana and Ohio, eight-hour laws exist, but none of them include farm work or domestic labor, and all may be set aside by agreement of parties, as indeed may those in all other eight-hour states, so far as private contracts are concerned. New Jersey's eight-hour law is made to apply only to general and municipal election days.

BOYCOTTING AND BLACKLISTING LAWS.

The states having laws prohibiting boycotting in terms, are Colorado, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

The states and territories having laws prohibiting blacklisting in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The following states and territories have laws which may be fairly construed as prohibiting boycotting: Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

The following states and territories have laws which may be fairly construed as prohibiting blacklisting: Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota.

In the following states it is unlawful for any employer to exact an agreement either written or verbal, from an employe not to join or become a member of any labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

INSPECTIONS.

During the past year, fifteen mills have been visited three times each, twenty-three mills twice each and eighty-one mills, workshops, etc., once each, as the conditions in each case seemed to require, making 172 visits in all. This does not include the several visits made in response to complaints by employes.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED.

The following schedule will show the number of children under 15 years, also those between 15 and 16 years, employed in our factories in 1900, as compared with those in 1899. The list covers the cotton mills of the State and includes the few worsted and woollen mills where such children are employed. The Worumbo and Old Town mills are not included in the 1899 list as they were not reported last year. The comparison shows 247 less children employed under 16 years of age than one year ago:

Name of Corporations.	Location.	CHILDREN EMPLOYED.					
		1899.			1900.		
		Under 16 years.	Between 15 and 16 years.	Under 15 years.	Under 16 years.	Between 15 and 16 years.	Under 15 years.
Androscoggin Mills.....	Lewiston.....	56	29	27	26	18	8
Bates Manufacturing Company	Lewiston.....	36	30	6	30	20	10
Continental Mills.....	Lewiston.....	65	49	16	27	19	8
Hill Manufacturing Company..	Lewiston.....	26	16	10	19	14	5
Barker Mill.....	Auburn.....	7	5	2	7	5	2
Cabot Manufacturing Company	Brunswick...	82	26	62	74	41	33
Lockwood Company.....	Waterville...	171	120	51	69	39	30
Edwards Manufacturing Co....	Augusta.....	95	60	35	72	51	21
Farwell Mills.....	Lisbon.....	30	20	10	31	19	12
Pepperell Manf. Co., Laconia Division.....	Biddeford....	92	70	22	81	61	20
Pepperell Manf. Co., Pepperell Division.....	Biddeford....	89	68	21	74	44	30
York Manufacturing Company.	Saco.....	40	30	10	35	20	15
Goodall Worsted Company.....	Sanford.....	45	23	22	57	28	29
Sanford Mills.....	Sanford.....	88	33	55	55	33	22
Worumbo Manf. Company.....	Lisbon Falls.	-	-	-	11	6	5
Old Town Woolen Company...	Old Town.....	-	-	-	7	7	-
Total.....	.....	922	573	349	675	425	250

CONCLUSION.

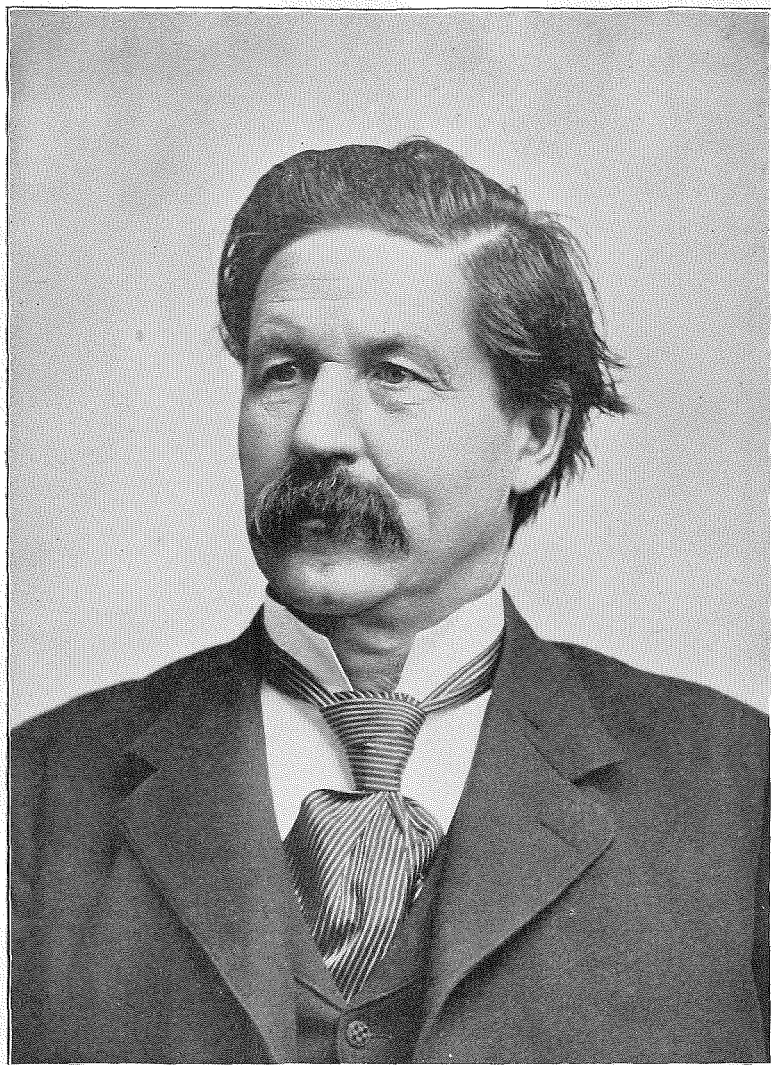
The past year, in this State, has been singularly free from the labor troubles which had become almost chronic in some portions of the country. No strike worthy of note has occurred, if we except the action of the employes of the Saco Pette Machine shop in Biddeford, which was amicably adjusted after a few weeks' lock-out. Plenty of work at fairly remunerative wages has been the rule everywhere, and a disposition on the part of employer and employe to be considerate of each other's rights and

duties and keep well together, has been generally manifested. The outlook for the birth-year of the new century is more auspicious as to the factory, workshop and quarrying interests, and it is safe to predict that more help will be employed, a larger volume of products turned out and more wage-money dispensed in the year 1901 than in any one year in all the history of the State.

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GOVERNOR LLEWELLYN POWERS.

REPORT
OF
OLD HOME WEEK
IN
MAINE

August 6th--13th

1900

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS, Secretary

AUGUSTA
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1901

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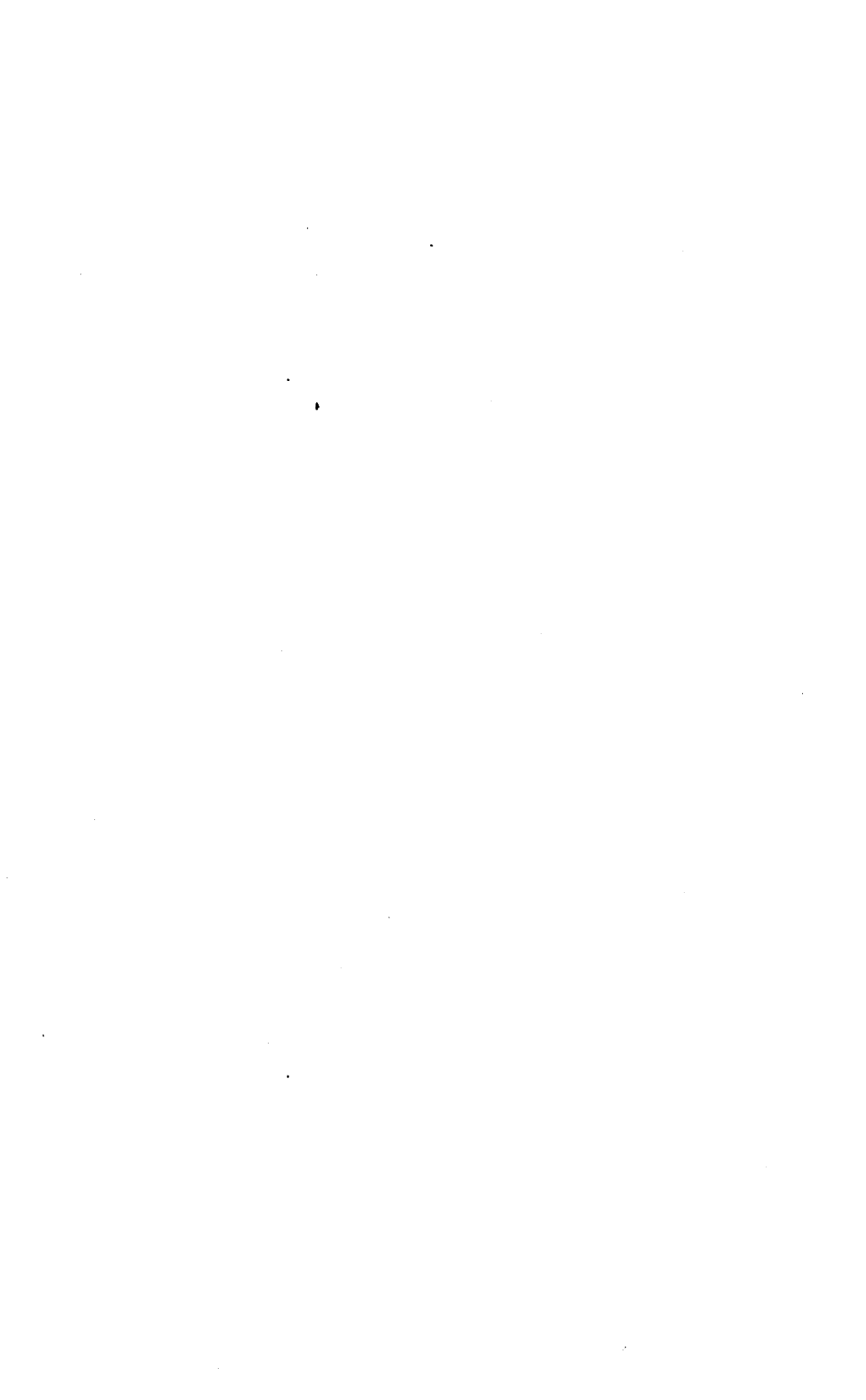
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COL. F. E. BOOTHBY.

OLD HOME WEEK--AUGUST 6-13, 1900.

This fond attachment to the well known place
Whence first we started into life's long race,
Maintains its hold with such unfailing sway
We feel it e'en in age, and at our latest day.

Cowper.

Inspired by the example of New Hampshire, where, last year, a scheme for a week set apart and styled "Old Home Week" was so successfully inaugurated and carried out, several enterprising citizens began, early in the year, to agitate and discuss the matter of a similar week in Maine. During the winter, the Maine clubs in Massachusetts discussed the plan which was earnestly championed by such men as Messrs. D. C. Heath and William I. Cole of Boston, and Hon. B. F. Hayes of Lynn, president of Maine clubs in Massachusetts. The Pine Tree State club of Boston, took the initiative in the movement, holding a meeting and adopting the following resolution, Jan. 18th :

Whereas, the return of the sons and daughters of Maine now living outside the borders of the State to the old homes for a few days at least, would be both pleasant and profitable to all concerned through the renewal of old associations and the re-establishment of old ties of kinship and affection, and would advance the welfare of Maine by increasing the interest in the State among its citizens and among its former residents now scattered throughout the world, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, representing 300 men of Maine birth, heartily approve of the plan for an Old Home Week in our native State, pledging ourselves both individually and as a body to contribute in such ways as we can to its success.

Eventually, the federation took hold of the matter with great earnestness, the president, Mr. Hayes, being ably seconded and supported by the Secretary, Dr. C. H. Bangs of Lynn. Among the first in Maine to manifest an interest in the Old Home Week movement was Mrs. W. C. Spaulding of Caribou, who called the attention of the Pine Tree Club to the subject, and urged it to hold a meeting to promote the proposed plan. Meanwhile others in Maine recognized its importance, and, on the suggestion of Mrs. Spaulding, and Col. F. E. Boothby of Portland, the matter was discussed at a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Maine, held in Westbrook, resulting in forming a committee for further action. Col. Boothby also introduced the subject to the Portland Board of Trade, which resulted in action to secure the interest of the city government, and the formation of a joint committee; this committee being empowered only to accelerate the movement. Again, at the spring meeting of the State Board of Trade, held at Biddeford, the subject of an Old Home Week in Maine was put on the calendar for consideration, Col. Boothby delivering an address which elicited considerable discussion. The result was the formation of a committee to call a meeting for a State organization.

From the outset, great interest was manifested by the city government and citizens of Portland in the proposed plans for a big celebration in that city. Among the prominent men who early identified themselves with the movement, should be specially mentioned Hon. Charles F. Libby and Col. F. E. Boothby who, from the first to the last gave their earnest and active efforts to the work of perfecting the organizations of State and local associations, and greatly contributed to the grand success of the celebrations, not only in Portland, but throughout the State.

In response to the call of the committee, a meeting for State organization was held in Portland in the Common Council Rooms, April 17th, which was largely attended; the Governor of the State, Hon. Lewellyn Powers, many State officials, the presidents of the Boards of Trade and the mayors of more than two-thirds of all the cities in Maine, a large representation of prominent citizens from all parts of the State, as well as many of the ladies of the Civic Club of Portland, being present. Among those in attendance were the following from the Maine Clubs of

Massachusetts: A. S. Pennock of South Braintree; Dr. C. H. Bangs and Hon. E. B. Hayes of Lynn and Mr. D. C. Heath of Newton.

Mayor Robinson of Portland acted as temporary chairman, and made a brief address in which he said: "The movement to inaugurate an Old Home Week in Maine is one of the most important that has been given its inception in the State for many years. The spirit that prompts the agitation of Old Home Week is akin to patriotism and should be encouraged in every possible way." He read a letter of regret from Governor Rollins of New Hampshire, who was the originator of the plan, and who had expected to be present but found himself unable to do so. He said that it was fitting that the Governor of the State should be called to preside, as it is distinctly a State gathering. He took great pleasure in calling Governor Powers to the chair. Governor Powers accepted the honor in brief remarks, announcing the business of the meeting to be the fixing upon a date for the Old Home Week, and to effect the general organization, leaving it to the local organizations to perfect and arrange the details. Hon. M. N. Rich of Portland was elected secretary. A lengthy discussion on the question of a date ensued, in which many participated, some favoring the first week in July, and others a later date. It was finally voted to make the date August 6th-13th. It was then voted to raise a committee to formulate a plan for a permanent organization. The presiding officer, Governor Powers, appointed as that committee, Hon. C. F. Libby and Col. F. E. Boothby of Portland, Mayor Chapin of Bangor, Col. Charles H. Osgood of Lewiston and Hon. Henry J. Hathaway of Houlton. The committee reported, through its chairman, Mr. Libby, the following Constitution and By-laws:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This association shall be known as the "Maine Old Home Week Association."

Article 2. The object of this association is to promote the prosperity and development of the State of Maine, and to arouse an increased interest in its welfare among her citizens and among natives of the State located in various parts of the world.

Article 3. Any resident of the State of Maine, or any person born in the State, is eligible to membership of this association.

Article 4. The State association may have subordinate branches, known as "Local Old Home Week Associations."

Article 5. The officers of the State association shall consist of a president, one vice-president from each county in the State, secretary, treasurer and an executive committee of three, who together, shall constitute the executive board, and shall receive no compensation for their services. They may fill all vacancies on the board until the next annual meeting.

Article 6. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on Tuesday of the week designated as "Old Home Week," at such place and hour as the executive board may determine.

Article 7. "Local Old Home Week Associations" may be formed and managed under such rules and regulations as the State association may prescribe, and the presiding officers of local associations shall be voting members of the State Association.

BY-LAWS.

Article 1. The fee for membership in the State Association shall be one dollar, but the presidents of local associations shall be exempt from membership fee.

Article 2. Officers of the State Association shall be elected at the annual meeting, and hold office until their successors are chosen.

Article 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president, or by the secretary upon request of ten members.

Article 4. The executive board shall designate annually, after the year 1900, a week to be known as "Old Home Week," and shall determine at what time and place a public State meeting shall be held during said week, and make the necessary arrangements for the same.

Article 5. The Mayor, president of the local Board of Trade, and a representative of Woman's Clubs shall constitute the organizing committee in cities, and the chairman of the board of selectmen, and master of subordinate Granges shall constitute the organizing committee in towns, and each committee shall call a meeting in their respective cities and towns for organizing "Local Old Home Week Associations."

Article 6. The jurisdiction of each local association shall include the territory in the city or town where located, and all persons living or born within the jurisdiction of local associations shall be eligible to membership therein.

Article 7. The officers of "Local Old Home Week Associations" shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of three, who, together, shall constitute the executive board.

Article 8. The secretary of each local association shall notify the secretary of the State association of the name and post office address of the officers chosen.

Article 9. The executive board of local associations shall prepare a list of persons born in the city or town and now living elsewhere, with present post-office address, as far as possible, and forward a copy of such list to the secretary of the State association.

Article 10. The executive board of each local association shall cause to be distributed throughout its jurisdiction such printed matter as may be forwarded by the State association, bearing on "Old Home Week."

Article 11. Each local association shall arrange for a public meeting to be held in their respective localities during "Old Home Week," and for the proper celebration of the day selected, to be known as "Old Home Day."

Article 12. Local associations may adopt such rules for their government as may be found expedient, which are not in conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the State association.

Article 13. These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

THE OFFICERS.

The constitution and by-laws being adopted, the committee presented a list of officers as follows:

President—Hon. Llewellyn Powers, Houlton.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. F. M. Drew, Lewiston; Charles B. Tenny, Houlton; Col. F. E. Boothby, Portland; John M. S. Hunter, Farmington; Hon. Hannibal E. Hamlin, Ellsworth; Charles S. Hichborn, Augusta; Hon. D. N. Mortland, Rockland; R. T. Rundlett, Wiscasset; George M. Atwood, South Paris; Hon. Henry Lord, Bangor; Willis E. Parsons, Foxcroft; Edward C. Plummer, Bath; Hon. Joseph O. Smith, Skowhegan; Hon. W. C. Marshall, Belfast; Gen. S. D. Leavitt, Eastport; Hon. Charles H. Prescott, Biddeford.

*Secretary—Hon. Leroy T. Carleton, Winthrop.

Treasurer—Hon. F. Marion Simpson, Carmel.

Executive Board Additional—Mrs. Helen Frye White, Lewiston; Mrs. W. C. Spaulding, Caribou; Mrs. Philip Henry Brown, Portland.

* At a subsequent meeting, Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics, Augusta, was elected Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Carleton.

In accordance with the constitution and by-laws, on motion of Col. Boothby, the date for the annual meeting of the association for the present year was fixed for August 7th in Portland, the hour and place to be left to the executive committee.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Previous to the formation of the State Association Col. Boothby, as chairman of the citizens' committee in Portland, endeavored to create interest throughout the State, by sending out advertising matter, copies having been mailed to the officers of every town in the State, to every Board of Trade and to every Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, State Master Gardner and Secretary Libby of the State Grange, rendering valuable assistance in the work. Copies of the constitution and by-laws of the State Association were subsequently mailed to the chairman of the selectmen in each town, and to the mayor of each city, in order that they might understand the steps to be taken in organizing local associations. The following Old Home Week Associations were formed in the State:

Bangor—President, Mayor Arthur Chapin; secretary, M. S. Clifford.

Bath—President, E. C. Plummer; secretary, Harry C. Webber.

Belfast—President, Mayor C. O. Poor; secretary, H. T. Field.

Biddeford—President, ——; secretary, Mrs. Ella J. Mason.

Brunswick—President, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain; secretary, D. D. Gilman.

Bucksport—President, Parker Spofford; secretary, C. C. Joclyen.

Canton—President, A. Delano; secretary, Otis Hayford.

Caribou—President, Mrs. W. C. Spaulding; secretary, George W. Irving.

Castine—President, Noah Brooks; secretary, Charles H. Hooper.

China—President, ——; secretary, ——.

Clinton—President, E. G. Hodgdon; secretary, A. A. Shaw.

Dexter—President, Josiah Crosby; secretary, Edwin Bunker.

Farmington—President, D. H. Knowlton; secretary, Mrs. Flora Brooks.

Foxcroft—President, L. K. Lee; secretary, A. R. Peaks.

- Fryeburg*—President, ———; secretary, ———.
- Garland*—President, ———; secretary, ———.
- Gorham*—President, Frederick Robie; secretary, H. A. McKenny.
- Houlton*—President, L. O. Ludwig; secretary, S. N. Hanson.
- Lebanon*—President, Rev. E. C. Haynes; secretary, Rev. Geo. E. Kneeland.
- Lewiston*—President, George W. Furbush; secretary, John L. Reade.
- Limerick*—President, F. M. Higgins; secretary, George H. Swasey.
- Litchfield*—President, Ormandal Smith; secretary, G. Roberts, Jr.
- Machias*—President, John F. Lynch; secretary, G. H. Harper.
- Orono*—President, Dr. E. N. Mayo; secretary, A. J. Durgin.
- Portland*—President, Mayor F. M. Robinson; secretary, H. M. Bigelow.
- Rockland*—President, F. C. Knight; secretary, Miss Helen A. Knowlton.
- Searsport*—President, Capt. James G. Pendleton; secretary, A. H. Nichols.
- Sidney*—President, ———; secretary, T. S. Benson.
- Skowhegan*—President, L. L. Walton; secretary, W. S. Cushing.
- Standish*—President, Albion C. Dresser; secretary, Mrs. M. E. Sawyer.
- Thomaston*—President, J. E. Moore; secretary, R. W. Walsh.
- Waterville*—President, W. C. Philbrook; secretary, E. T. Wyman.
- Westbrook*—President, Jacob L. Horr; secretary, E. H. Smith.
- Winterport*—President, Charles R. Hill; secretary, A. F. Carleton.

GOVERNOR POWERS' LETTER OF INVITATION.

An extensive correspondence was conducted in the office of the State Secretary, and the following letter of invitation to the number of 20,000, mailed to former residents of the State, through the secretaries of the local associations, and directly from the office of the State Secretary:

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

OLD HOME WEEK,

AUGUST 6TH TO AUGUST 13TH INCLUSIVE.

Recognizing and voicing, as I believe, an almost universal desire of the people of Maine which demands an "Old Home Week" in the Pine Tree State this year, and complying with the recommendations of a large meeting of the representative citizens recently held in Portland, and also of many of the Boards of Trade and other organizations, it gives me great pleasure to emphasize that sentiment and also add to the success of the undertaking, by naming as Governor of the State, August 6th to August 13th inclusive as "Old Home Week," and also designating August 7th as the day and the City of Portland as the place, when and where the State meeting will be held this year.

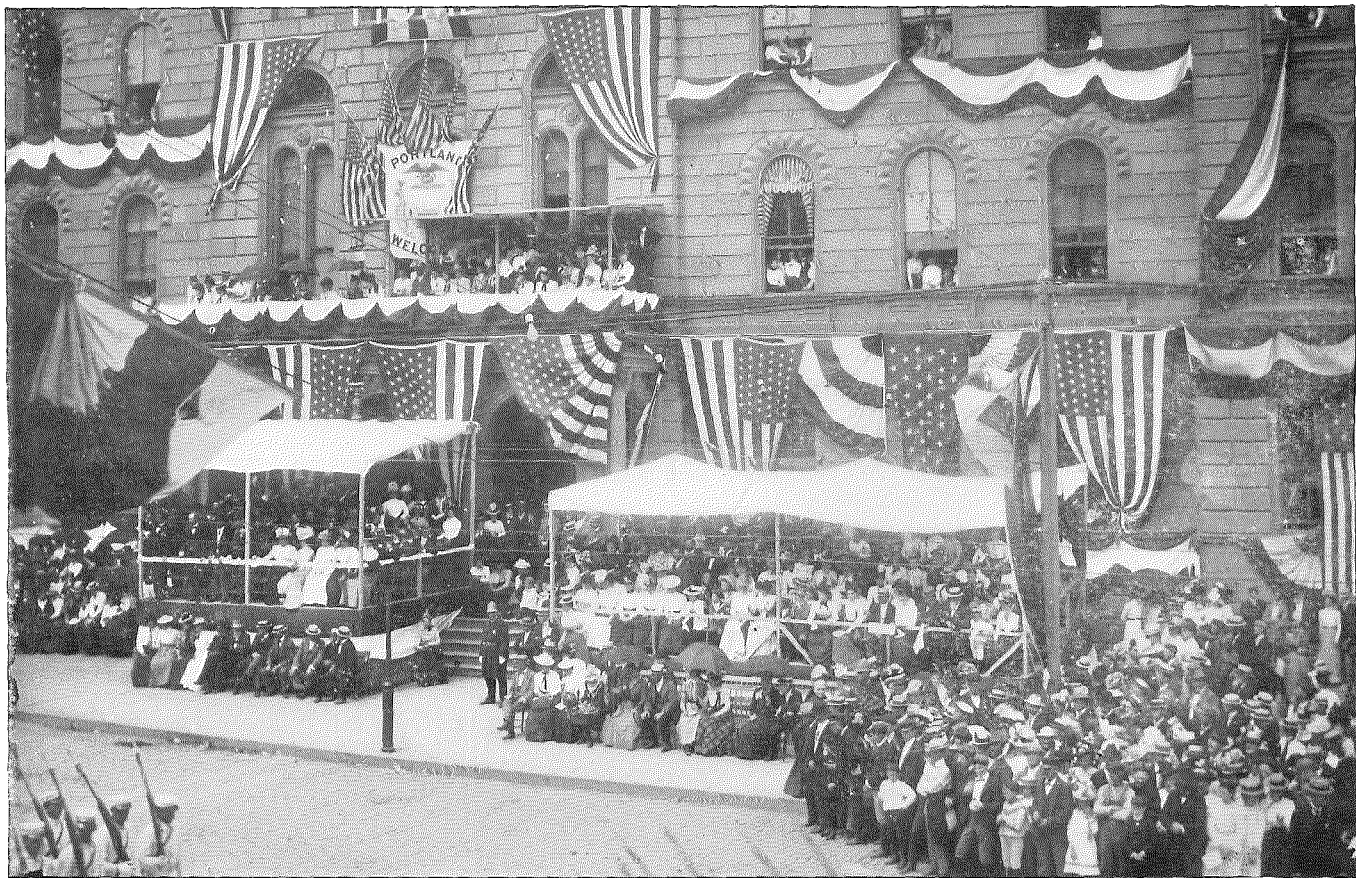
Therefore, in behalf of the citizens of our State I most earnestly assure every son and daughter of Maine, by birth or residence, their children and all connected with them by marriage, that they will be greeted during this week in all the towns and cities of Maine, which were once their homes and the scenes of their childhood, with heartfelt welcome, unfeigned gladness and open doors.

Let all come.

Visit once more the scenes of former days, recall the pleasant memories of youth and childhood, which no distance can dispel or time wholly efface. There can be no more fitting or appropriate commemoration of the closing year of this 19th Century.

Maine is justly proud of the eminent ability of her sons, both at home and in other States. Their achievements in the Councils of the Nation and in every vocation, demanding the highest intelligence, ability and culture, have placed her conspicuously in the front rank. She sends greeting to them all with an earnest request to come within her borders during this week and to mingle with and accept the proffered hospitality of those who have remained at home, to view and enjoy once again her unrivaled seacoast, her beautiful scenery, her great lakes, and rivers, her grand and majestic forests, her thriving and happy towns and villages; that together we may rejoice in her prosperous present, review and recall her grand past, which furnishes a noble incentive and inspiration to us all to make her future yet more grand and glorious.

LLEWELLYN POWERS,
Governor.



THE REVIEWING STAND.

CELEBRATIONS.

The following accounts of the celebrations in the State, are, necessarily, somewhat imperfect and incomplete. In some cases, they are abstracts from the reports published in the local papers, to whose editorials and reports the success of Old Home Week is largely due.

In several places, the Old Home Week observance was held in connection with that commemorative of the history of the town, or some event of local interest and importance.

PORTLAND.

Portland, "the beautiful town that is seated by the sea," the gateway to all parts of Maine, through which much the larger number of those returning to visit the scenes of their childhood must pass, was naturally and appropriately the place for holding a general meeting. In addition to its location, it possesses superior advantages for the accommodation and entertainment of a large concourse of people. With no desire or design to secure to itself all the expected visitors, it was willing and able to be the first to extend the hand of welcome to the returning sons and daughters of Maine, and then bid them a hearty God-speed on their way to their old homes in all parts of the State. How well and successfully this was done by Portland, can be only inadequately described in our account of her grand celebration.

For several days previous to the day assigned for the principal celebration, August 7th, visitors from abroad had begun to arrive in considerable numbers. On Sunday, August 5th, the coming event was made the theme of discourse in the churches, and love of home and family inculcated as a duty to God and "native land." The city had appropriated ten thousand dollars and many of the citizens contributed liberally to defray the expenses for a display the like of which Maine had never seen. For days the work of decorating residences, places of business and public buildings, had been going on, until, on Monday, Aug. 6th, the city, in the words of Governor Rollins, seemed "like a fairy land." The war-ships Massachusetts, New York, Indiana,

Texas and Kentucky had occupied their stations in the harbor, and their officers and crews were ready to take their parts in the celebration. People came into the city by thousands, and the various committees were on constant duty to perfect the necessary arrangements for the great State meeting on the morrow. On Monday evening, a grand concert, arranged by a committee of ladies was given in City Hall, which was beautifully decorated and crowded with an appreciative and delighted audience composed of visitors from beyond the limits of the State as well as residents of Portland and many near and remote towns and cities. The entertainment, both vocal and instrumental, was of a high order, and was a fitting prelude to the magnificent and elaborate events which followed.

STATE DAY OF OLD HOME WEEK.

Everything combined to make the day a success. The weather was perfect, the crowds large and orderly, the procession, one of the most interesting in its naval, military and civic features. Never has Portland before known so large and successful a celebration, brought about by the liberality and enthusiasm of her citizens, under the direction of committees whose unceasing and earnest labors deserved and won such remarkable results.

THE PARADE.

Long before the time set for the formation of the parade, 10.15 o'clock A. M., the route of the procession was lined with people. The tops of buildings and all the windows, doorsteps, fences and the sidewalks for the mile and half of the route were black with eager and expectant humanity. In the squares and larger streets there were thousands assembled while the smaller streets were so jammed with spectators that only a narrow lane was left for the paraders to pass through.

Promptly at the appointed hour, the bugle sounded the "march." The Chief Marshal, Maine's distinguished scholar-hero of the Civil war, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, preceded by a platoon of police, appeared at the head of the column, wearing a uniform and badges about which cluster many historic associations, attended by a brilliant staff, Gen. Charles P. Mattocks, a distinguished soldier of the Civil and Spanish wars, as chief. The following was the order of procession:



BLUE-JACKETS PASSING REVIEWING STAND.

FIRST DIVISION.

Captain Charles J. Bailey, 7th United States Artillery, commanding; Togus Soldiers' Home Band; Battalion United States Artillery from Forts Preble and Williams.

SECOND DIVISION.

Captain Dickens, United States Navy, commanding; Marine Band; Naval Brigade from Ships of War; American Cadet Band; Red Cross Ambulance from Fort Preble.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel Lucius H. Kendall, commanding; Chandler's First Regiment Band; First Regiment Infantry, National Guard, State of Maine, lately of the United States Service, Spanish War; Governor of Maine and Staff, and Guests of Honor; State Signal Corps, lately of United States Service, Spanish War; Drum Corps; State Naval Reserve, lately of United States Service, Spanish War.

FOURTH DIVISION.

General John J. Lynch, commanding; Portland Band; Battalion, Portland High School Cadets; Societies and Civic Bodies.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Chief Melville N. Eldridge, Portland Fire Department, commanding; Second Regiment Band; Portland Fire Brigade; Invited Fire Companies; Biddeford Band; Veteran Fire Brigade; Livermore Falls Band.

AT THE REVIEWING STAND.

It was about eleven o'clock when the Governor and his staff having left the column on High street, reached the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall, and it almost looked as if they had been escorted there by the delegation from Massachusetts, for the latter, with colors flying, passed along just in advance to the inspiring strains of the Livermore band. A mere incident like this was only needed to stir the mass of humanity which had packed itself in available places on the adjoining streets. It was an expectant crowd which stood in front of the reviewing stand, for they knew that the marching bodies, at the finish, under the

inspiration of the observation of prominent officials and the glances of fair women, who were assigned vantage points, would do their prettiest. And so they did.

The parade, which was one of the largest and most successfully conducted ever seen in the State, was witnessed by at least 75,000 people, and what was gratifying, not a serious accident or disturbance occurred to mar the event.

THE SPEECHES.

At 2.30 P. M. City Hall, resplendent in its beautiful decorations, was filled with visitors and guests, assembled to listen to distinguished speakers from at home and abroad, whose theme was that of love and loyalty to the homes and scenes of childhood. The platform was occupied by many men of National and State eminence, among whom were Governor Powers, Governor Rollins of New Hampshire, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Hon. Charles F. Libby, Judge William L. Putnam, Hon. William D. Washburn of Minnesota, Congressmen Allen and Littlefield of Maine, Hill of Connecticut, and Fletcher of Minnesota, Mayor Robinson, Ex-Mayors Walker, Deering and Randall, Judges Strout and Whitehouse, Zenas Thompson, Col. F. E. Boothby, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rev. J. C. Perkins, and many others. A number of ladies were in the party.

The Togus band furnished delightful music on the occasion.

The first speaker was Governor Powers who was most cordially received as he arose to extend to the visitors the welcome of the State.

GOV. POWERS' ADDRESS.

It falls to my lot as Governor of the State, and it is a very pleasant duty, to extend in its behalf, here and now, not a mere formal, but a sincere and heartfelt welcome to all its returning and visiting sons and daughters who may honor us with their presence during "Old Home Week."

I know that I truly voice the universal sentiment in declaring that we hail with joy and gladness your presence on this occasion in the land of your birth and among the scenes of your childhood, for we believe that one and all of you have a warm place in your hearts for your native States and your many friends and kindred still dwelling here. Possibly some of you may have found other skies fairer and brighter, other lands richer and grander, offering opportunities and inducements more remunerative and promising, yet, I am confident they have never



THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION.

been able to wholly supplant it in your affections. And I desire to assure those of you on whom fortune has thus smiled, that we all of us heartily rejoice in your prosperity and are proud of your grand achievements and success.

It has been in the past, it is now, and it will continue to be in the future, the special prerogative of Maine to produce the very best types of men and women, and to furnish to many other states and territories a long list of their best men, honored and distinguished citizens. I shall not attempt to enumerate them. Many of their names are familiar to you all as household words. They are to be found in every vocation and calling, demanding the highest intelligence, ability and integrity, and by their unswerving devotion to duty and the eternal right, in the places of trust and confidence which they so honorably fill, they honor their native State and are a potent factor in placing it in the front rank where it so conspicuously stands to-day. And I confidently claim that Maine has a right to point with pride and gratification to the names of her sons in the Nation's galaxy of great and good men who have represented our own and other states; to the unselfish patriots and philanthropists, to the eminent statesmen and brave soldiers and sailors, to the able jurists, profound scholars and immortal poets who have written their names in indelible characters on the eternal parchment of the Republic's history.

Yet, I would not especially bid welcome here to-day to those alone who have achieved immortal honors and undying fame, nor to those whose efforts in the great drama of life have been abundantly crowned with marked worldly success, but I would greet with equal ardor and open arms those hardy sons of toil whose names are unknown to fame, whose constant, patient labor and honorable work in the factory, in the mines, in the wilderness, in the marts of trade, on the farm and on the ever restless rolling ocean, as small capitalists and wage earners have been and are to-day the conserving vital force that makes our country the freest, grandest, richest and best the world ever knew, those whom both inclination and the force of circumstances compel to "scorn delights and live laborious days." Their industry produces and creates our vast wealth. Their patriotism and loyalty, more than any other class, have, in the past, kindled and kept burning the fires of liberty upon our altars of freedom. Therefore I would emphasize the fact that on this occasion this week of fraternal unions and celebrations, inaugurating, perhaps, a new era in the history of our State, that Maine knows no class, no creed, no sect, no passport to favor, but honor, worth and good citizenship, and all alike, the rich, the poor, the statesman and the wage earner, are welcomed with open door and out-stretched hand.

The history of Maine does not commence with its admission into the sisterhood of states in 1820. Her first settlement was nearly or quite, it is claimed, contemporaneous with the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. True it is we cannot boast within our borders a Plymouth Rock, a Lexington, or a Bunker Hill, yet the people of Maine contributed their full share to all that makes those places historic, sacred and immortal.

Along our coast and on our soil, many years ago, France and England, at that time the two most powerful and highly civilized nations of the world, contended for supremacy on this continent. They did not fully comprehend the magnitude of the stake, as no one at that time in fancy's wildest flights, could foresee or foretell the vast and undeveloped resources hidden here, or the great and powerful Republic which two centuries have produced, occupying the central and better portion of the continent, extending from ocean to ocean, and far beyond, embracing the islands of the Pacific and the golden Orient.

Some one has said or written, "happy is the nation which has no history." This may be true of those countries that have been evolved slowly from the barbaric past through a long series of usurpations, crimes and oppressions, and whose record is "all blotted o'er with man's inhumanity to man," but it does not in the least apply to us.

We are proud of our State's past record. We would relegate no part of it to oblivion or forgetfulness. It's every page is honorable, inspiring, and proffers to us all a noble incentive to so act in and improve the living present as shall make her future yet more grand and glorious.

As time rolled on, many descendents of the Puritans and a large number of the soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, settled in our State. There could be no better stock than these early pioneers.

These, our common ancestors, were men of action. They loved liberty. They had struggled, fought and sacrificed much to obtain it. They cordially hated every form of tyranny and oppression except their own.

An unflinching devotion to duty and the general welfare as they understood it, dominated and controlled all their public and private acts. No dangers could daunt them. No privations or hardships deter them. As they comprehended their rights they ever dared to dauntlessly maintain them. Their wisdom and foresight laid firm and deep the foundations of our free institutions. They subdued the forests, and created from the wilderness the town, the farm and the intelligent New England home with its fireside, which fireside, some eminent men have declared to be indispensable, if the people would maintain a high standard of civilization and culture.

It was their high privilege to gather laurels as the early founders and creators of our State. It is our imperative duty to perpetuate and preserve its institutions, and transmit them in all their vigor to bless those who shall succeed us.

During the eighty years which have passed since Maine was admitted into the Union, she has never faltered in her devotion and duty to the best interests of our common-country and in maintaining the integrity of the Union and the honor of our flag. And, my friends, she never will.

When our misguided Southern brethern sought to destroy that Union, and to obliterate near one-half of the stars that then glittered in the galaxy upon the American flag, Maine sent more than seventy thousand of her bravest and best sons to the front to preserve it, some of whom I recognize here today. Others gave up their lives that the Nation might live. Many lie buried in unknown and unmarked graves, beneath a Southern sun. No braver troops ever followed any banner at any time in the world's history. No braver men ever fought a more just and righteous cause. The same spirit of patriotism which animated those brave soldiers and which sustained the patriots of the Revolution, during the eight years' struggle for Independence, lives and is a vital force in our country to-day.

And whatever duties and responsibilities the new and unprecedented situations and conditions of to-day may place before us, or impose upon us as a people, powerful, liberty loving, and progressive, and whatever sacrifices and efforts our country may be called upon to make in the interests of humanity and stable government, anywhere, so as to command and maintain our self-respect at home and the confidence and approbation of the civilized world, the people of Maine will loyally do their full part. They will cheerfully and readily respond to honor's and to duty's call.

History proves that neither nations or individuals ever attain to their highest and best or become truly great by doing easy things and always moving on the lines of least obstruction. While we should shrink from nothing which the logic of events and duty places in our path yet we should ever remember that our people desire not war. They thirst not for military glory or conquest. They much prefer peace with honor, and they desire to cultivate and enjoy the arts and the blessings of peace.

They appreciate what this 19th century has done in bettering the conditions of the down-trodden and oppressed in many countries. They know that it is, however considered, the best century humanity has known since time began. That in it "Peace hath had her victories not less renowned than war," and as we approach its sunset hours in this last year of its closing decade, we can distinctly discern the bright sun of liberty, prosperity and progress already illuminating the threshold of the next, which is certainly destined to be still more grand and glorious.

Therefore, notwithstanding recent events and present conditions in the far East, we have implicit confidence in the future. Our people have an abiding faith that in God's own time, wars, tyrannies, cruelties and slavery will cease and everywhere throughout the world right will ultimately triumph over wrong, truth over error, knowledge over ignorance, justice and the God-given rights of man over injustice and oppression.

In the past Maine has championed every onward movement, aiding to give freedom and liberty and equal rights to all; every noble effort tending to make that part of the Declaration of Independence which declares that all men are created equal, a political verity and axiom of our government, not a mere glittering generality.

She has done her full part and contributed her best efforts towards hastening the time foretold by Daniel Webster, who declared that in the not far distant future this great Republic should become a lasting monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, peace and justice, upon which the world will gaze with admiration forever. For not only territorially upon the map of the Union, but in the great bivouac of life, Maine faces the rising, not the setting sun, and her people ever have been and ever will be true to the motto inscribed on her banner, "Dirigo."

I presume many of you will go from here and visit once again your former dwelling places in different sections of our State. You will be gladly welcomed in the beautiful towns and villages, where you will find the contented and happy homes of the many friends and loved ones from whom you parted years ago. You will also find, that in your absence, your native State has kept step with the onward march of events; not in population and wealth, but in all those qualities that constitute true greatness and worth, in the education, enterprise, intelligence and patriotism of her people.

I have endeavored, very briefly, to recall and allude to a few incidents in Maine's honorable past, directed attention to her prosperous present and her bright and promising future, for it seems to me that no theme is better calculated to kindle anew the fires of love for native land in the heart of every true son and daughter of the old "Pine Tree State."

And permit me in closing, to indulge in the hope and wish that all of you may find your visit here both pleasant and profitable, recalling and reviving pleasant memories and associations of days departed, and that the remembrance of "Old Home Week" may be one of the bright spots in your life's journey, inducing you all to come again in the near future, and also that when you shall be about to return to your homes in other states your welcome may be such, and the love of native State be so aroused in the hearts of each one of you, that you will feel to exclaim with joy and pride "This is my own, my native land."





MAYOR FRANK W. ROBINSON.

MAYOR ROBINSON,

representing the city of Portland, as Governor Powers had represented the State, was the next speaker. He was enthusiastically applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, and then proceeded to introduce

GOVERNOR ROLLINS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

who spoke enthusiastically as follows :

Maine and New Hampshire may well make common cause of bringing the old homes to the attention of the wanderers who have gone away upon quests from which a great majority have not come back. These two states have trained their boys and girls along the same true lines, and have given most generously towards the upbuilding of newer but now wealthier and more powerful commonwealths. Each of these two states have seen the names of many of their sons enrolled upon the scroll which bears the record of great usefulness and grand achievement, in the service of the nation. New Hampshire sent Salmon P. Chase to Ohio and saw him chief justice of one of the greatest judicial bodies on earth, the supreme court of the United States: Illinois allured from Maine, and the nation took from Illinois, a most worthy successor to the long line of eminent jurists, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller. New Hampshire gave to Michigan that great senator, ambassador and cabinet officer, Lewis Cass; Maine furnished Illinois with that noted congressman, governor and ambassador, Elihu B. Washburne.

Zachariah Chandler, a son of New Hampshire, sat in President Grant's cabinet, with Lot M. Morrill, a son of Maine.

We are proud of the fact that Henry Wilson, of humble New Hampshire birth, became vice-president of the United States; Hannibal Hamlin brought honor to your State in the same high office.

It was a son of my State, John A. Dix, who with the fortitude of a Spartan general gave the order, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." With chivalry worthy of Sir Philip Sidney, your soldier scholar, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, commanded his soldiers to present arms before their vanquished foe at Appomattox.

Under the secretaryship of William E. Chandler, a son of New Hampshire, the United States navy took on new strength; it won imperishable glory under John D. Long, a son of Maine.

Our Daniel Webster was the greatest expounder of Constitutional law; the greatest expounder of Parliamentary law is your Thomas B. Reed.

New Hampshire gave the nation a president, Franklin Pierce; Maine offered the nation the peer of all the chief magistrates, her adopted son, James G. Blaine.

After speaking of the summer beauties of Maine and New Hampshire he spoke interestingly of the benefits of Old Home Week.

It is an old story to you all how nearly New Hampshire's Old Home Week, last year, met all expectations, but I am going to trespass on your time just a little longer and name some of the results. In the first place the measure of invitation with its assurance of hearty welcome was far-reaching. It was heard in the miner's or cowboy's camp in the far West, the cabin of the sailor and the tent of the soldier, as surely as in the office of the banker in Wall street, the study of the college president, the studio of the artist, or the sanctum of the editor—and the responses came back to loved ones at home, if any remained, and to some friend or Old Home Week committee, if all of kindred were gone from the hearth-stone.

The message was not only heard and answered by words of thankfulness but it brought the welcome presence of the son or daughter, of brother or sister, to the old hearth-stone when no other summons would have been heeded in years. I have in mind one instance of peculiar interest here, the brother, who had gone to the shores of the Pacific as a "Forty-Niner," came back for the first time as a "Ninety-Niner," in Old Home Week, never to go away again from the peaceful fireside on the Atlantic's silvery sands. We say 10,000 people heard our Old Home Week call last year, but we make no account in such reckoning of the many times 10,000 of our own people whose lives were brightened and whose hearts were gladdened by the home-comings of so many absent ones.

It is early yet to count our gain. We know of quick Yankee trading done in Old Home Week, whereby the possession of old homesteads reverted to former occupants and communities were gainers because the wealth and culture and influence of success achieved in distant lands were thus transferred to places which need them sadly. We know of public improvements made upon the spur of Old Home Week interest and enthusiasm. We have seen enduring memorials set upon spots associated with lives or events in which great pride is taken because Old Home Week has created a new or more concentrated interest in local history. If you will go with me to the quiet village of Boscawen I will point out to you as one of the results of its first Old Home Day, a handsome bronze tablet with this inscription:

Birthplace of

William Pitt Fessenden,

Born Oct. 6, A. D. 1806.

United States Senator from Maine for Thirteen Years,
Secretary of the United States Treasury, 1864-65.

Erected by the Town of Boscawen.

And I will show you within a stone's throw of it other memorials showing where General Dix was born, where Daniel Webster's first law office stood, and other sites of local importance marked in the same generous way.

Our literature about New Hampshire was greatly enriched by the contributions of Old Home Day orators and poets. The addresses, sketches, verses, and songs which the occasion inspired, covering as they did the range of history, romance, love and home, will have a lasting influence for good.

Mayor Robinson then presented—he said he would not presume to introduce

HON. THOMAS B. REED.

Mr. Reed received a splendid ovation. Applause followed almost every sentence and was long and loud.

The State of Maine is not the garden spot of America. That proud title will some day belong to some spot in the arid West, when touched by water of which Maine is the most strenuous advocate. Maine is more than a garden spot, for it is the summer paradise of all this world.

No lovelier sky looks down on man on any part of the round earth, and no more health-giving air ever goes to human lungs than fills the summer breezes of the largest of the New England States. There are many mysteries in life, but time reveals the purposes of all things, and if the old skippers who used to sail in and out of the bays and inlets, wind round the islands and wonder why there were so many of them peopling the sea upon every side, are looking down upon the old State just now, they can see that while the Almighty gave us but 300 miles of seacoast, he had so notched it that 3000 miles of water front invite the cottager, from Portsmouth to Santiago, to come and build the health-bringing buildings which today shine along the rock-bound shore.

It may be that with this air, the soft-hearted sons may drink in some of the virtues of the sires who met, with joy and frolic welcome, the winter gales where we now bask in the summer breezes.

Maine is thought not to be a growing state, because she cannot keep her sons at home; but she is growing all over the United States.

In my pilgrimages, quadrennially and biennially, from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, for these many years, I have found thousands and thousands who have come to greet me, not only for the sound doctrine which I was preaching, but most of all, to talk of the loved State from which they had not been

weaned, either by gathered wealth or broad and fertile lands, or even the conquest of the pine in all the regions from the Atlantic to the Puget Sound. Maine may not have furnished great wealth gathered from her soil, but she has furnished men who have made at least one broad belt from ocean to ocean, the scene of strong endeavor and of successful and vigorous life.

Whether it is the happier lot here to-day to be one of the welcomers, or one of the welcomed, I hardly know, for I am so near to both that I have the pleasure of all.

Here it is not permitted to give a toast (laughter), but if it were, I should say "Here is to the State of Maine, settled mostly by the blood of old England, but always preferring liberty to ancestry; a strong old democratic State, yet the first to help to give liberty to the slave—may her future be as noble as her past. Here is to the State of Maine, the land of the bluest skies, the greenest earth, the richest air, the strongest, and what is better, the sturdiest men, the fairest, and what is best of all, the truest women under the sun."

EX-MAYOR HAYES.

A cordial greeting awaited ex-Mayor Elihu B. Hayes of Lynn, Mass., who was next introduced as a representative of the Massachusetts visitors, who were very numerous in the audience. He expressed the gratification of the visitors at the reception given them in Portland. He thought that the arrangements for the occasion had been splendidly conceived and executed.

The Maine man—like the Puritan father—was a commanding figure in history. His footsteps were in every state, his works in every land.

In every great crisis in the Nation's life, Maine and Massachusetts were one. It was so in the war for the Union. The great soldier who led the procession during the day—to whom history would give a greater place than this generation had given—had fought beside Devens and Bartlett of Massachusetts. And the great war governor of Massachusetts, who stood at the altar of liberty in the war for the Union, was John A. Andrew, a native of Maine. And in the recent unpleasantness, John D. Long, a son of Maine, had guided the navy to the victories which destroyed the power of Spain in the Western Hemisphere in 100 days.

In the future as well as in the past, Maine and Massachusetts would be found together.

Other able and distinguished speakers were Congressmen Littlefield, and Allen of Maine, and Congressman Loren Fletcher and Hon. William D. Washburne of Minnesota, natives of the

Pine Tree State. All these speeches were worthy of the men and occasion, and it is a matter of regret that space will not permit their publication in this report.

While the literary exercises were taking place in City hall, the vast crowds on the outside were being entertained by a variety of exhibitions, such as the contests of firemen, a ladder contest, military manoeuvres by the First Regiment, Maine National Guard, concerts by bands, ball games between teams from the battleships, boat races between cutters from the battleships, etc. The day concluded with a magnificent display of fireworks on the Eastern promenade, and the illumination of the North Atlantic Squadron. These displays were beautiful almost beyond the power of description, and were witnessed by many thousands of delighted spectators.

The celebration of Old Home Week in Portland was a splendid success in every respect, and justified the allusion to it made by Governor Rollins in his recent speech at the Hanover Old Home Week celebration, the second held in New Hampshire:

“I was myself privileged to be present at the central celebration in Portland and it was one of the grandest sights I have ever witnessed. The city was decorated like a veritable fairy land with bunting and colored electric lights. The great fleet of warships in the harbor, contributed by the general government, furnished a noble and inspiring sight, both day and night. The parade was one to stir the heart of any American.”

BANGOR

held its celebration of Old Home Week, Thursday, August 9th. The prominent features of the day were a floral parade, a public meeting at City hall and a canoe parade. The decorations were profuse and elegant. City hall, the fire stations and many business houses had been previously decorated with bunting and flags, but early Thursday morning more decorations began to appear and by 10 o'clock, the down-town district of the city was a mass of red, white and blue.

The attraction for the morning was a band concert in Center park at 10 o'clock, and people commenced flocking in that direction long before Director Woods waved his baton for the first

strains of Corey's lively march. The concert was fully up to the high musical standard maintained by the Bangor band and was listened to by hundreds of people.

THE FLORAL PARADE.

This was one of the most beautiful displays ever made in Bangor. Promptly at two o'clock, the procession was organized and soon began its long march over the principal streets of the city. Thousands of spectators filled the streets and occupied all the favorable points of observation. The many elegant turnouts in the line were profusely decorated with flowers and plants and presented a scene of beauty never to be forgotten.

The procession was headed by Chief of Police Gilman. Then came a mounted platoon of police and Chief Marshal Brett and his staff of fifty mounted aids, followed by the Bangor band.

As the band moved forward the long line of landaus, which had been waiting in front of the church started and swinging in, joined the procession. In the first, driven by Charles Nichols, and bedecked with green and blossoms, sat Governor Llewellyn Powers, Mayor Arthur Chapin, Hon. Bartlett Tripp and Adjutant-General John T. Richards. In carriages trimmed in perfect taste came the governor's staff in full uniform.

Following the staff came a carriage carrying Hon. John F. Hill, Republican candidate for governor, Hon. Henry Lord, Charles S. Pearl and John M. Oak. After several more carriages containing prominent citizens, came one with Mrs. Hannibal Hamlin and Mrs. Levi L. Paine, and following that rode Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Chapin.

After this was the real parade of flowers. First, towering above all the other turnouts, and beautifully decorated with the best the greenhouses could muster came the famous McGregor tally-ho, with the owner on the box, and holding the ribbons over six splendid horses. On the top under a perfect bower of flowers and tropical plants sat Charles D. Stanford, Harry F. Ross, Dr. E. B. Sanger, Col. Israel B. Norcross, Harry A. Chapman and Frederick H. Parkhurst. This was one of the biggest shows of the whole parade and was cheered and applauded all along the line of march.

Then came the children from the Orphan Asylum, happy and laughing in a six-horse buckboard provided for them by several generous Bangor women. The little ones attracted lots of attention.

The four-horse turnouts came next. A large four-horse, flower-bedecked team full of laughing children was one of the features of the day, and was notable among the turnouts.

The above mentioned, are but a small part of the richly decorated teams that made up the procession, which was most beautiful and attractive.

ORATORY.

The speaking took place in City Hall, commencing at eight o'clock in the evening. We give only abstracts of the speeches.

The hall was resplendent with glories of flags and festoons of bunting, and brilliant with the glow of many lights, and long before the hour had arrived for the opening of the public meeting, hundreds had gathered in the building and in the adjacent streets to admire the best of all the Old Home Week decorations.

The tower and the walls of the municipal temple were tastefully draped with the national colors and other bunting, while from wires strung along the front of the building blazed numerous electric lights in colored globes. The interior of the hall presented a very handsome appearance, streamers of light green and corn-colored bunting depending from the central chandelier to the balconies, while the balcony fronts were draped with bunting with the same colors and with American flags. The stage front was also festooned with flags and bunting and ornamented with potted plants.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

At eight o'clock, the hall being at that time comfortably filled, Mayor Chapin, with Governor Powers and members of the Governor's staff, Hon. Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota, Hon. Henry Lord and others came upon the stage and with them, escorted by Col. Frank D. Pullen, former Chief Justice Peters. As the party entered, the Bangor band, which had been giving a concert on the stage, played the time-honored air, "Hail to the Chief," and there was a round of applause when Governor Powers appeared. When the people caught sight of the venerable Judge Peters, there was a great burst of applause which brought a smile of satisfaction to the face of "the best-beloved man in Maine."

It was a sincere and graceful word of welcome that Mayor Chapin spoke to the people who had come, from near and far, to take part in this Old Home gathering, and the audience expressed appreciation.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mayor Chapin introduced Hon. Henry Lord as chairman, and Mr. Lord proceeded to address the audience, setting forth in a pleasant and convincing way many things that are to the everlasting credit and glory of Maine. He spoke of the solid, steady growth of Maine, like that of the oak tree, and said that the State was destined to grow. Maine had been great in the past, would be great in the future, and her greatness was builded upon right foundations. He spoke of the splendid resources of Maine—her farms, her forests, the fisheries, the lime, pulp, granite, lumber, shipbuilding and other great industries and the State's grand water powers.

Maine, said the speaker, is a state of homes; 92 per cent. of the farms are owned by their occupants, and 78 per cent. of those farms are free of incumbrances; 88 per cent. of the State's population is native born, and accumulations in the savings banks amount to \$100 per capita. But Maine's greatest wealth is not in farms, not in forests, nor ships, but in her men and women, who are the source of her true strength and an honor and credit to her, whether at home or abroad.

With appreciative allusion to his honorable career and his distinguished public services, Mr. Lord now introduced His Excellency, the Governor of Maine, Hon. Llewellyn Powers, and the chief magistrate was warmly received as he advanced to speak.

GOVERNOR POWERS.

Governor Powers spoke with characteristic earnestness of Maine's goodness and greatness, and his speech was frequently interrupted with applause. He offered congratulations on the splendid day of home greetings, and especially congratulated the Queen City of the East on having had what he considered to be the finest floral parade that had ever been witnessed in Maine. It falls to my lot, said the Governor, as Governor of the Pine Tree State to extend a sincere and heartfelt welcome to those who have honored us with their presence. I am confident that they all have in their hearts a warm spot for the home of their

childhood; they may have found lands where skies are brighter, but never a place that has wholly supplanted Maine in their affections.

The Governor's excellent address was on the same lines as that delivered by him in Portland, and is published in full, in connection with our account of the celebration in that city.

Chairman Lord then introduced

HON. BARTLETT TRIPP.

Hon. Bartlett Tripp of Yankton, South Dakota, a native of Maine, was greeted very handsomely as he came forward to speak. Mr. Tripp said in opening, that Maine was an expansionist in the truest sense. She had her colonies throughout the great West and they regarded her today with the same affection as when they were citizens within her borders. He told of an error which the chairman of the meeting in Dexter had made in presenting him to the audience there, saying that he was a native of Harmony, or of Ripley, or of Dexter. He was a native of Maine, but of no particular town in the State, and this he explained by saying that he was the son of a Methodist minister, and was "born on the circuit." This raised a laugh, and the speaker was at once on good terms with his audience.

He spoke of his first visits to Bangor when a boy, and how his youthful mind was impressed with the brick buildings here, and with the general metropolitan air of the place. Bangor then was a little giant; she built the first railroad in the State, and one of the first in the country, and the first iron steamer in America ran between here and Boston. Bangor had been prolific of great men and women; he could not name them all, but in literature there was a Howard and a Mace; in business a Hersey and a Veazie; in theology a Trafton and a Harris; in the law, McCrillis, Paine, Kent, Cutting, Appleton and Peters (great applause.) As a great man risen from the ranks, he cited Hannibal Hamlin, and concluded this line of observation with the remark that any town might be proud of such a galaxy of names without calling to mind the hundred others who had honored her history. Bangor's fame was secure. Someone had said "God made the country, but man made the town," and the speaker congratulated Bangor on its past and present, and believed that the future held great things for the city.

Nature had done much for Bangor and for Maine, and the speaker talked interestingly of the abundant resources and opportunities at hand. It had often been said that Maine was the playground of the nation, but Judge Tripp hoped that the splendid harbors would sometime be put to more practical uses than as the locations for palatial summer residences, and that the great north woods would sometime be something more than a deer park. He believed that the time would come when the abandoned farms would be newly peopled.

Judge Tripp made some interesting observations on social and economic questions, and said, concerning the benefits of such occasions as Old Home Week, that closer acquaintance between the peoples of different sections of the country would have a valuable effect in obliterating sectionalism.

HON. JOHN A. PETERS.

The welcome accorded to former Chief Justice Peters as he rose to speak, showed that there has been no diminution in the popular love for the grand old man of Bangor. He made one of his delightfully quaint and witty speeches, touching upon a great variety of subjects and weaving the glowing little chapters of it into a glittering garland wherein rhetorical symmetry gave way to sincerity, and oratorical order, and pretense to lovable wholesomeness.

THE CANOE PARADE.

The day's celebration was closed with the canoe parade under the auspices of the Condukeag Canoe club. It was the most beautiful water carnival seen in Maine for a long time. The crowd which watched it from the wharves and bridges numbered 5000 people and the procession was given a great ovation.

There were 21 canoes, decorated with Japanese lanterns, in the parade, which was a most interesting and pleasing feature of the day's observance of Old Home Week.

Bangor's celebration was a notable event in every way, and did credit to the enterprise and loyalty of the "Queen City of the East."

BATH.

Maine's "Shipbuilding City," celebrated Old Home Week, commencing August 9th and continuing through the week. The following program, with the exception of the launchings, which were unavoidably postponed, was successfully carried out:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

2.30 P. M. Address of welcome by Mayor Hyde, and oration by Rev. Geo. W. Bicknell, D. D., of Cambridge at Winter Street Church. Poem by F. W. Hawthorne.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

10 A. M. Grand trade, church, civic, and military parade.

2 P. M. Yacht and launch races open to the State, \$250 in prizes, marine sports.

4 P. M. Balloon ascension and daring parachute leap on the Common.

8 P. M. Grand reception at Alameda and concert.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

12 o'clock noon. Arrival of the famous battleship Texas, Captain MacKenzie. The Texas is a sister ship to the battleship Maine which was sunk in Havana.

Noon. Launching of the largest five-masted schooner ever built, William C. Carnegie, at yard of Percy & Small.

P. M. Visitors are cordially invited to inspect the various wooden and steel shipbuilding plants which will be open to the public.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Grand water carnival and marine pageant. Three miles of gaily decorated yachts and floats under the auspices of the Kennebec Yacht Club. Over \$1,000 display of fireworks by Pain of Manhattan Beach, from a float in the river.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

Special services at the churches. The Texas will be open to visitors.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

Banquet to naval officers at Merrymeeting Park.

2 P. M. Launching of the Maud Palmer at the yard of William Rogers.

Evening—Promenade concert.

On Thursday, August 9th, thousands poured into the city, by steamers, trains and trolleys, while many residing at neighboring summer resorts, took advantage of the picturesque drives over the winding woods roads. The decorations of blocks, stores and places of business generally, as well as of numerous private residences were elaborate and brilliant.

The first event of the Old Home Week celebration was the reception of the alumni, at the Bath High School building, under the auspices of the Bath High School Alumni Association, which was well attended, many of the alumni residing in other states being present.

THE OLD HOME WEEK

literary exercises took place Thursday, P. M., at the Winter Street Church which was prettily decorated with palms and flowers. Mayor Hyde made a brief address and extended, in behalf of the city a sincere and cordial welcome to returned sons and daughters.

REV. GEORGE W. BICKNELL

He then introduced as the orator, Rev. George W. Bicknell, D. D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a former Bath boy. The following is an abstract of Dr. Bicknell's able and eloquent address:

In opening, he said that he did not understand that the address of the day was to be statistical or historical, these matters having been covered by speakers in past years, but that his thoughts would be regarding some of the emotions and reflections quickened by the sons and daughters of Maine returning to their old home. Thousands have experienced the greatest pleasure during the past few weeks in looking forward to this week, and he believed he expressed their sentiments when he said "I thank you for the welcome you are according to the returning sons of

Maine." Back to Maine! The heart leaps, the blood flows quicker, the eye is brighter as once more we stand on ground so familiar and so full of association. Maine is small in some particulars, but in others she is grand. Her rivers, lakes, brooks, forests, seacoast cannot be excelled in their beauty and uplifting influences. Maine people as a class, are warm hearted, cordial, sincere, honest, these points being illustrated at some length. Maine leads in many things. Here the speaker paid a tribute to the influence of the warship Maine passing through a baptism to give freedom to a people long suffering from the tyrant's power.

It is well to renew association. It is well to realize by contrast what we were, many going from home without a dollar, and what we may have gained. Amid our many cares, hearts are liable to grow cold. This Home Week warms and invigorates not only the returning son but the present inhabitant.

All that is true regarding Maine in general, is true regarding Bath in particular. With Tell we can exclaim, "Ye crags and peaks, I'm with you once again." Many of us live to indulge in retrospection. We have seen grand sights, but we have never seen sights as large as those of forty years ago, as we viewed them with our boyish eyes. The palatial "Sagadahoc House" we thought only for millionaires. The names of Bath's great shipbuilders were synonyms for all earth could give with a little of Heaven thrown in. We used to gaze with awe on the deep railroad cuts out at Sewall's; greater to us then than Colorado canons are to-day. A few boys fitted for college, but going to sea was the fad. Dr. Bicknell said he had it when he was a lad, and lived to ship with the gruff but manly old sea captain, Silsby, but that he was ordered ashore and to school, which order he quickly obeyed, thinking that if that was the style on the wharf, what would it be when on the sea?

A personal incident was related which was of deep interest. Forty-six years ago, Dr. Bicknell said, he was the humble sexton of the church in which he was now speaking to a Bath audience. He filled the position for nearly three years. A most fitting tribute was paid to the late Dr. J. O. Fiske, who was the pastor at that time and a heartfelt acknowledgement was made of the helpful influences, of the rich associations of the church.

The speaker alluded to the little old white schoolhouse which used to stand on the hill at the head of Centre street, and which, he hoped, would always be preserved, a sentiment which won applause. The mayor was a great man in those far back years. The city marshal was a "terror," but we are told up in Massachusetts, that there is not much for the officials to do, as there are no bars, or liquors sold in Bath, or Maine. Still, the speaker would not have his hearers feel that Maine people away were exactly innocents abroad.

But we are back to Bath, back because we love her, back because we wish to see you, dear friends. You find Bath people everywhere, as their returning indicates, sea captains, engineers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and an occasional preacher. Generally speaking, they are getting on well, not great—many of them—as the world styles greatness, but upright, honorable, stirring, busy, excellent people. Men recall the fact that they are Bath boys with a feeling of pride. It is always pleasant to meet them, you feel better.

Bath people love Bath because of her heroism. She has had her vicissitudes, her ups and downs; but she has been heroic. The result of patient waiting, yet ready to improve the opportunity, when it presented itself, is seen in the revival of business along all lines, the happy expression on the face of the merchant, the workman and the citizen. Her comparatively new industry is adding greatly to Bath's national reputation. Dr. Bicknell said he was not a man of war. He deprecated it. He had seen enough of its horrors so that he had only words of denunciation for it; but still he believed in being prepared and if Satan was to be fought—fight him with a will until he gets all he wants. This sentiment like many others met with hearty approval.

"Bath," the speaker continued, "has always had a good opinion of herself and why shouldn't she? To be successful one must have a good opinion of one's self, not inwardly, but possess that real humility which enables one to stand erect, move fearlessly and gain the victories which God gives us the opportunity to gain if we will only improve it. When we consider the sturdy manhood and pure womanhood of the past and the

present too, consider what she has done, Bath has a right to feel an honorable pride which, it is to be hoped, may stimulate it to renewed activities along the line of advancement.

"Bath never shirks her duty." Here the speaker painted a word picture of what he saw behind the flag in '61, when secession threatened the Union—the call for volunteers, the ready response of the young men, the struggle on the battle-field, the terror of defeat, the thrill of victory—and he believed, aye, knew, that no braver, more sacrificing, patriotic, enthusiastic men ever fought for principle and flag than the men from our old home of Bath. Here a tribute was paid to the late General Hyde—his courage, manhood and soldier ability, together with his worth as a civilian—which was very heartfelt. "Yonder granite shaft (soldiers' monument) tells the story of how much some Bath men sacrificed."

Dr. Bicknell closed with the thought that Home Week may be a type of the future. Shall we ever wing our way back from the other realms to learn of the progress of man and principle on earth? No one knows. But he had no doubt that the future would have grand homes, using material objects for illustrations, and maybe beautiful streets, fragrant gardens, placid waters, blessed privileges, rich opportunities, aye, everything which the soul in its higher state may need; but perhaps for a season at least no gem may be brighter than this environment, as we shall then see it, of our earthly home where first we may have recognized the goodness of God, through which our interest in man may have become awakened, and his advancement made dear to our hearts.

"May this Home Week be a type of all that is beautiful and true, filling us with new inspirations for the activities and responsibilities of the glorious future which lies before us."

The oration occupied three-quarters of an hour in delivery, and was given without notes.

THE PARADE.

The grand trade, church, civic and military parade which occurred Friday morning ushered in Bath's big celebration of Old Home Week in a manner most magnificent. It surpassed everything of the kind ever presented in the City of Ships.

The procession proved a great drawing card for thousands who flocked to town from all points of the compass, and long before the time announced for the divisions to march, Bath's business section was packed with old and young sightseers.

Shortly after ten o'clock the strains of the Naval Cadet Band pealed forth a march, and the dazzling lines moved up Front street with marshal, Charles H. Greenleaf, accompanied by his aids, A. M. Holbrook and George C. Nichols, leading the way on prancing steeds.

Then came a platoon of Bath police followed by the first division of the procession in charge of chief, Harry H. Donnell.

The division included the Naval Cadet Band, Hyde Light Guards, commanded by Captain William R. Kimball, and the Bath Boys' Brigade, Captain Miller, commanding officer. The two companies received much applause as they marched through the animated throngs which banked the streets.

Following, came a very unique section of the parade, the Sunday-School floats of the People's Church and Corliss Street church. The People's church was represented by two floats, one adorned with a veritable backwoods log cabin with an old oaken bucket. Strings of fish were appropriately hung near the door, while on each side of the cabin were signs bearing the words, "Be it ever so humble there's no place like home." Evergreen trees effectually arranged on the float prettily relieved the darker colors of the rustic roof.

The other float was in the form of a barge trimmed with evergreen and colored bunting, bearing the seal and motto of the Pine Tree State. The Corliss street barge was a beauty in green and white with evergreen. But the most pleasing feature of the three barges was the happy faces of the children. Directly behind these barges was a carriage in charge of driver Wright bearing the Rev. Francis W. O'Brien, the energetic and popular pastor of the Forward Movement and Corliss Street churches, Mrs. O'Brien and C. A. Hooker.

Then appeared a feature which caused many a Phi Rho's heart to throb with admiration, the Phi Rho coach, a four-in-hand in charge of Driver Hart. Rupert M. Much, Harold Gould, Arthur Shorey, Fred Humphreys, Charles Donnell, Galen Hinckley, Harold Smith, Ben Mikelsky, Clarence Lind-

say and Herbert Hall, active members of the society, were on board, and smiling serenely in their midst, was the Phi Rho goat, the real thing. The coach had been finely decorated by Rupert Much to whom great credit is due for the success of this part of the parade.

In the second division, in charge of chief, George F. Williams, the city of Bath was well represented, including the chief and assistant engineers of the Bath Fire Department with the various companies and their apparatus which made an excellent showing.

Following "Bath's Bravest" was the street department apparatus; the city sprinkler, city road machine, city street sweeper and last, but by no means least, the ponderous steam roller.

The third division under chief, Frank H. Turner, was made up of attractive floats, arranged by Bath's wide-awake merchants—the trades exhibit.

First came the fragrant float of Kennebec nursery, a tropical garden of palms and flowers with white doves perched among the green and an American eagle, life-sized, with out-stretched wings made of asters.

Bunting and flags added a touch of bright color to the magnificent design which was arranged with great taste under the direction of Manager P. M. Olm. Then came the Bath Iron Works float adorned with a handsome model of the Cruiser *Castine* made by John A. Lord; Enterprise Tea Company; W. A. Barker, hard wood; L. B. Swett & Company, Eureka laundry; a nobby bicycle carriage in which rode Proprietor Harris; Thompson Brothers, the clothiers whose large establishment was well represented by two big floats bearing boats decorated in gay colors; H. E. Palmer & Company; O. W. Ring & Company's display of blinds and windows; C. T. Jackson and Henry Poli.

Following came A. D. Stetson & Son's furniture float; H. T. Passmore & Company's display of doors, hardwoods, sash and blinds; S. P. Clatenburk, carpet-cleaner and upholsterer; E. A. Farrar's grocery and meat market with two floats; the Singer Sewing Machine Company; D. T. Percy & Sons, the enterprising dry goods dealers, with a large and most attractive float of yellow and canopy top, which shaded a huge bee hive about

which were little children dressed as bees; Leonard's bakery with bouncing loaf of "Home Made Bread;" Grand Union Tea Company; Harry B. Sawyer's grain store; Crystal Spring Bottling Company; Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef; Savage's fish market; Kennebec Provision Company; H. L. & W. E. Chase, the Center street grocers; Fleischman's yeast; J. M. Hayes & Company's furniture float; C. T. Jackson; Diamond Spring Company; Manager Fall of the Portland Store; Brunswick, in a nobby turnout.

Space prevents a minute description of this interesting display in which much taste was shown in the decorations.

The route of the procession was as follows:

Up Front street to Linden, through Linden to Washington, up Washington to Beacon, through Beacon to Dummer, through Dummer and York, to Middle, down Middle to Oak, through Oak to High, down High to South, through South to Washington, up Washington to Centre, through Centre to Front street.

Shortly after 11.30 the circuit was made and the parade brought to a successful close.

In the evening, a big crowd enjoyed a fine concert on the Park.

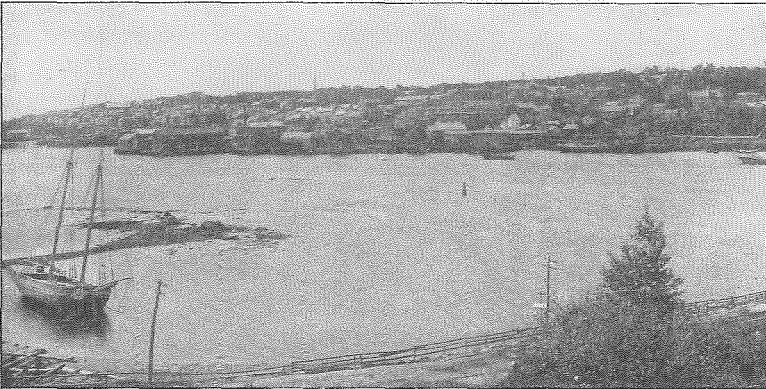
The presence of the famous battleship Texas, during the last days of the celebration, contributed greatly to the interest of the Old Home Week entertainments and proved "a drawing card." Other pleasing incidents were the yacht races of the Kennebec Yacht Club, on the river, and the sending up from the city park, of a series of large fire balloons charged with magnesium lights. On Saturday evening a boat carnival took place, the procession of launches, floats, scows and small river craft being brilliantly illuminated and moving to the strains of rich music. This was a most interesting incident in the celebration in Bath.

BELFAST.

BY HON. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

"The hills are dearest which our childish feet
 Have climbed the earliest; and the streams most sweet,
 Are ever those at which our young lips drank,
 Stooped to the waters o'er the grassy bank."

Such, and kindred associations, induced the presence of a large number of the sons and daughters of Belfast residents elsewhere, to participate in the observance of Old Home Week. A society formed for the purpose and presided over by Mayor Clarence O. Poor, omitted no effort to render the occasion successful.

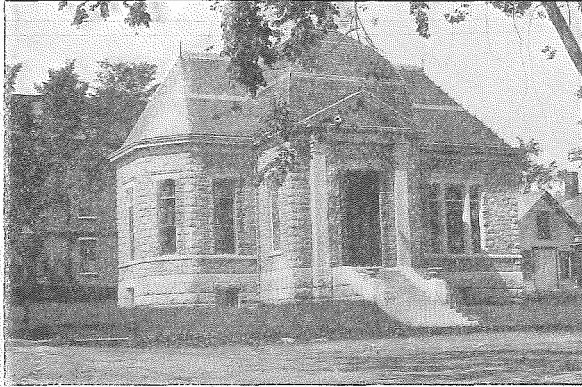


CITY OF BELFAST.

Supplementary to the official assurance of Governor Powers that former residents of Maine would be greeted where "were once their homes and the scenes of their youth with heartfelt welcome, unfeigned gladness and open doors," it sent a cordial invitation to nearly a thousand old citizens and their descendants who were scattered through every state in the Union.

The public entertainments were inaugurated August seventh, by a base ball game, and a performance of Pinafore by a local company at the Opera House. Social gatherings occupied the next day, followed by the arrival of the United States ship Texas, a war steamer of over 6000 tons, which anchored opposite the western battery.

Thursday, August 9th, had been set apart for the principal festivities, and nearly all the buildings, public and private, presented a gay appearance with their decorations of flags, mottoes and flowers. A cloudy morning gave way to sunshine, which enabled the programme to be thoroughly carried out. At nine o'clock, a procession, preceded by the Belfast Brass Band and escorted by the Knights of Pythias, formed in line on High street. Here it was joined by the officers of the Texas, in carriages, the city authorities and by a battalion of marines and blue jackets, followed by the Brooks Band, and buckboards adorned with flowers containing young ladies in brilliant costumes. During the passage through the streets, a halt was made around



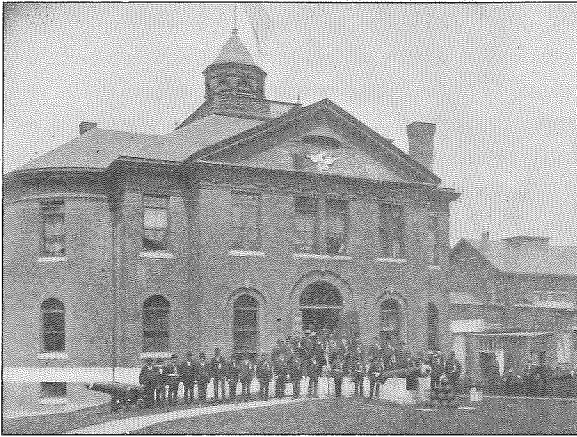
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

the schoolhouse common, where lemonade was served and each person in the ranks supplied with a bouquet. Along the line of march, the naval officers as well as the men under their command received a continuous ovation. In the afternoon, the harbor presented a brilliant spectacle. Favored by a light breeze, and witnessed by thousands of spectators who lined the shores, a fleet of nine yachts from Dark Harbor, all racers in rig and model, and manned by experts, contended for prizes, succeeded by trials of speed from sloop and knockabout classes. Many visiting yachts, among them the famous cup defender Vigilant, and numerous steamers and vessels, gave animation to the scene. Other events were visits to the Texas, which was open to public inspection. A base ball game was played, and towards sunset,

Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, under the command of Captain Francis H. Welch, gave an interesting and largely witnessed drill in Custom House Square.

The evening's entertainment consisted of a concert by the Belfast Band upon the common, which was illuminated by Japanese lanterns, suspended from the trees. Captain Mackenzie and nine associate officers attended. While the concert was in progress, the Texas gave an exhibition of her search and signal lights.

On Friday afternoon, a reception, conducted by the Improvement Society, took place in Memorial Hall, and brought together many citizens and old residents. The decorations of the hall



MEMORIAL HALL.

were elaborate, and the ladies, who offered refreshments from tables almost obscured by flowers, were particularly attractive. In the evening the Naval Officers and others were hospitably entertained at the residence of James S. Harriman, Esq., collector of the District of Belfast.

The exercises of the week fittingly closed by services at the Unitarian church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by its pastor, the Rev. James M. Leighton. A large audience was present, many from abroad availing themselves of the opportunity to worship once more in the venerable edifice, which for over three-fourths of a century has remained almost unchanged.

BIDDEFORD.

The special celebration of Old Home Week was held Thursday, August 9th. Although quite a number of former Biddeford residents were present to revisit the scenes of their childhood, the principal entertainment was that connected with the reception to the members of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Association who met for their annual reunion. Many of the business places were handsomely decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and "Old Glory" waved in the breezes from all the public buildings. About one hundred and forty of the old veterans took part in the reunion. During the forenoon the time was spent in meeting and greeting old friends and looking about the city. At one o'clock the veterans and other visitors assembled at National Hall where an elaborate dinner was served to about 600 guests. The hall was handsomely adorned for the occasion with flags, flowers and hunting. The stage, especially, was beautifully ornamented with ferns and potted plants and was a veritable "bower of beauty." Previous to the serving of the dinner, a fine drill was given on the stage by a number of school children. It was finely executed and elicited unstinted applause and praise. A corps of thirty young ladies, dressed in white acted as waiters. The dinner was pronounced by all, one of the best.

At 2.30, the exercises in the Opera House, which was well filled, opened with singing by a chorus of school children. After the singing, which was enthusiastically applauded, Mayor Nathaniel B. Walker was introduced by the president of the meeting, Joseph T. Mason, and delivered the address of welcome.

Mayor Walker spoke as follows:

MAYOR WALKER'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Invited Guests:

When the governor of our neighboring state of New Hampshire, called upon its absent sons and daughters to return in a body to their former homes and native places, and appointed a time for their general reception throughout the State and designated the occasion as Old Home Week, another festival was then originated and added to the list of New England holidays.

The strong sentiments and feelings which are embodied in the term Old Home Week and the success which attended its first celebration, prompted a call for similar reunions in other states.

Maine, however, has been the first to adopt the idea and carry it into execution.

Imbued with the sentiments of the event and pleased with the opportunities which it offers, we have met here on this Biddeford's day of the Old Home Week to extend to its sons and daughters who have abandoned the old home for new ties and associations, and to its guests, the members of the Twenty-seventh Maine Regimental Association and our soldiers of the late war with Spain and to all our other invited guests a cordial greeting and welcome to our city.

We appreciate the presence of our soldier friends with us today; to no one do the old home sentiments appeal more strongly than to them. No one leaves the old home under more trying conditions, or surrenders up more in support of its principles or knows better the strength of the bonds which bind us to the old home than they.

Their reunion on this occasion serves a double purpose, not only for the revival of old home memories but also of the old camp and sterner realities of the soldier's life.

The sons and daughters of Maine residing in other states have for a long time maintained Pine Tree clubs and other kindred organizations for the purpose of perpetuating old home memories and as evidence of their continuing loyalty and devotion to the old home state, and many and varied have been benefits secured for the old home and the native town by reason of the sentiments fostered and developed by these associations; but heretofore in many instances these sons and daughters who have been so loyal to the old home and the parent state, after a long absence returning singly and unexpectedly have found themselves to be strangers in a strange land, and disappointed in the scenes and saddened by the changes have departed regretting the decadence and degeneration of the old home and the native town, too frequently with no desire to return.

But the Old Home Week brings them back under more favorable conditions. Changes indeed will be found, but old friends are there, long cherished memories are revived, new friends are made, new interests are created and the Old Home Week becomes an occasion looked forward to with fond anticipations.

While very many of those to whom our call has been extended to be with us today are prevented by other demands upon them, or have wandered so far that to return is impracticable, yet the occasion will not be forgotten nor will it pass by them without awakening the memory of old home scenes and associations.

It is not with elaborate banquets, pompous parades, or any grand display that we welcome you today, but more in accordance with the sentiments of the occasion, rather in an informal and more social way.

We are proud of our old Pine Tree State and we are proud of its sons and daughters who have gone out into other states.

We have seen the great influence of the sons of Maine in the National councils, we have seen them directing the affairs of important states, attaining the highest judicial positions in the country, taking eminent positions in the professions, and, with its daughters, prominent in science, literature and art and all the various kinds of business venture, and, while engaged in the cause of religion and humanity, meeting death heroically in foreign lands.

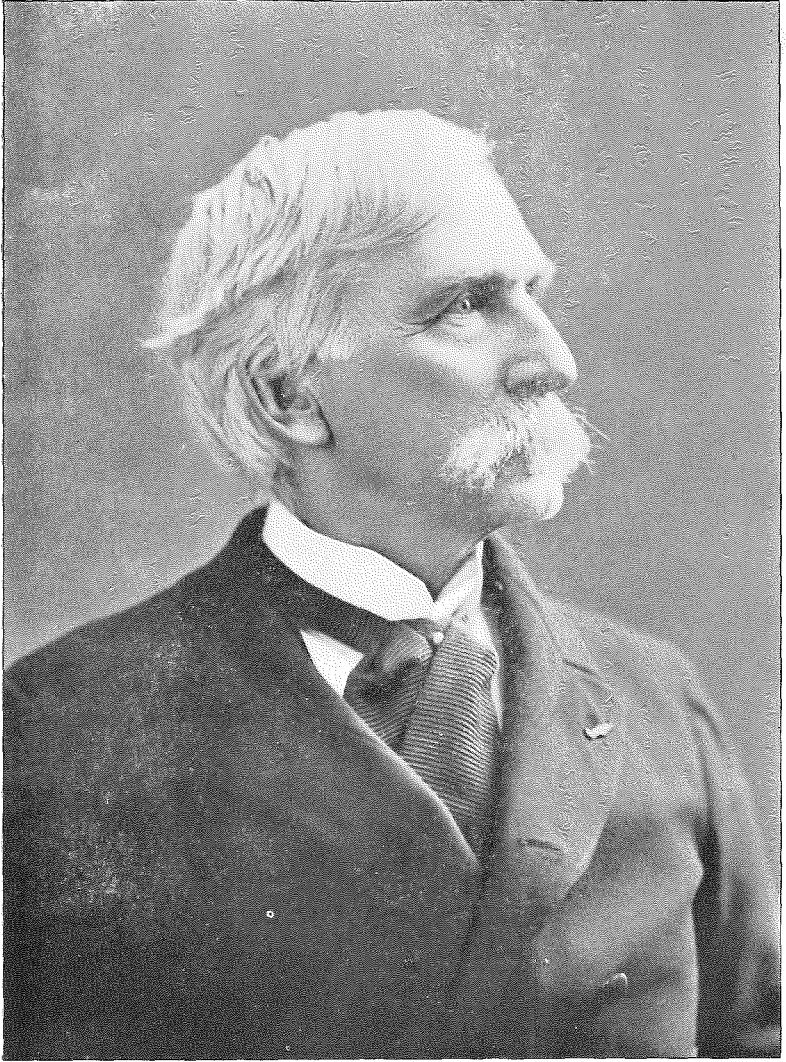
Henry B. Pierce of Boston, president of the Twenty-Seventh Maine Regiment Association, made a brief response.

At the conclusion of President Pierce's response followed the children's welcome. Miss Goldie Emmons and Master Clarence Holt took places at the front of the stage, with a chorus of school children in two divisions, one at each side of the stage, and in turn recited short verses of poetry, welcoming the veterans to the city. After each verse the chorus broke forth into charming snatches of patriotic songs, which seemed to go straight to the hearts of the battle scarred men of the sixties.

The welcome to the old flag which the regiment carried in the Civil War was delivered by Mrs. Ella Jordan Mason. The faded and tattered ensign was held by one of the comrades while Mrs. Mason eulogized in glowing terms the courage and patriotism of the men who marched under it in the broiling sun of the South. She appealed to the children never to allow the Stars and Stripes to suffer a stain from any act of theirs.

In the evening, an interesting musical program was given in the Opera House, in connection with the reception to former residents of Biddeford. After the concert the entire building was thrown open to the visitors and an hour or more passed socially, affording an opportunity of reviving old acquaintances, a privilege more enjoyed by many than any formal entertainment could have been.

While the celebration in Biddeford was not elaborate, it was a very enjoyable one, for which much credit is due to the ladies of the city, especially to the Secretary of the local association, Mrs. Ella Jordan Mason, who was indefatigable in her efforts to make the occasion a success.



GENERAL JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

BRUNSWICK.

BY PROFESSOR F. C. ROBINSON.

The first move towards an Old Home Week celebration in Brunswick was made at a special town meeting called for another purpose on April 7th. When the business mentioned in the warrant was finished, some remarks were made with reference to joining the movement started in the State for such a celebration. It seemed to be the general opinion that a committee should be appointed to consider the matter, and arrange for such exercises as they thought best.

The moderator, Prof. H. L. Chapman, named the following as the committee:

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Capt. C. E. Humphries, Capt. L. H. Stover, Mr. W. M. Pennell, Mr. John Furbish, Mr. D. D. Gilman, Prof. F. C. Robinson.

The committee organized with General Chamberlain as chairman and D. D. Gilman as secretary. After careful consideration the committee decided that it was advisable to arrange for a celebration, and soon settled upon the following general plan:

(1). To ask the pastors of the different churches to emphasize the Old Home idea in one at least of their services on Sunday, August 6th.

(2). To arrange a civic procession for the forenoon of the following Wednesday, and for an address in the evening.

(3). To have a general town picnic at Merrymeeting Park on Thursday, with addresses on local topics and the singing of old songs.

(4). To invite all visitors to inspect the rooms of the Historical Society Friday, and visit any of the manufacturing establishments in the town.

In addition they accepted the offer of the Saturday Club, a ladies society, to hold a reception on the college grounds Wednesday afternoon, to which they would invite all visitors and guests of the week.

It was soon found that the interest was great and there was no difficulty in getting active sub-committees to organize the different features. As a result everything passed off with the greatest smoothness and success.

The exercises of Sunday were especially helpful and satisfactory. The churches as a rule co-operated gladly. At the old First Church, Rev. Newman Smyth preached a sermon in which he set forth the old strong life of the fathers in a way to impress his hearers most profoundly. Rev. C. M. Herring, one of its old pastors preached at the Berean Baptist church in a most fitting manner. The pastors preached in the other churches.

The omitting of Monday and Tuesday from the Brunswick program, was due to the fact that many would wish to go to Portland to see the display there.

Wednesday was cloudy and finally rainy, but this did not prevent the presence of large crowds, for rumors had spread to the surrounding towns that there was to be something worth seeing in Brunswick that day. After some delay, the procession began to move and was soon stretched nearly the entire length of Main street. Even those in charge of it were surprised at the show made. It exceeded anything of the kind Brunswick had ever had. Nearly every business of the town was represented by a float or team and many of these were very elaborate. All the uniformed companies took part, and these, with the bands and a fancy dressed bicycle brigade, formed a scene never to be forgotten by spectators. It rained hard in the afternoon which interfered somewhat with certain firemen's contests, and with the ladies' reception, but the ladies held their reception in Memorial Hall and those who attended voted it a great success.

The address in the evening was given by James McKeen, L. L. D., of New York City, a former Brunswick boy, and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. He gave a most vivid picture of Brunswick forty years ago, told of the queer characters then living; of the quaint and strong people, and of the lumbering industries of the town. Few who heard him will ever forget his word painting of an old time launching on the shore of the bay.

Thursday opened bright and fair and soon the electric cars were carrying crowds to the park for the picnic. At ten o'clock there was a meeting in the beautiful amphitheater, and an hour and a half was spent in singing and listening to brief addresses. The speakers and their topics were as follows:

Sumner L. Holbrook, "The Rural Interests of Brunswick."

John Furbish, "Past and Present Business Interests of Brunswick."

Barrett Potter, "The Town and the College."

Franklin C. Robinson, "A Look Into the Future."

General Chamberlain presided and in his short introductions said most appropriate things.

The registration books kept in many places showed more than one hundred and fifty former residents present at some time during the week and most of these staid during all the days. To these especially it was a great treat to visit the Historical Rooms Friday, and the mills and manufactories, and they gladly availed themselves of the privilege.

And so the celebration ended. It was felt by the promoters of it that two things at least should be accomplished by it. First, the old residents should be welcomed back with the greatest cordiality, and second, the civic pride of present citizens should be stimulated. They feel that both these objects were accomplished. That old citizens were much gratified could be plainly seen whenever they were approached, and as for present citizens it is hard to find one who does not think that the town never invested three hundred dollars to better advantage than when it put it into an Old Home Week celebration.

BUCKSPORT.

The following account is furnished us by the Secretary, Charles Cecil Jocylen :

Old Home Week opened August 6th, with the weather all that could be desired, and the old town of Bucksport was looking her best to welcome her many absent sons and daughters who once again returned to visit the scenes of "childhood's happy hours."

The official celebration opened on Tuesday evening, August 7th, with a brilliant reception at Emery Hall. The hall was taxed to its utmost with several hundred of former and present sons and daughters who gathered to renew and strengthen old friendships and memories.

The reception committee comprising Hon. Parker Spofford, President, and wife; Oscar F. Fellows and wife; George D. Crane, Chairman of Selectmen, and wife; Rev. Robert Sutcliffe and wife and Charles C. Jocylen, Secretary, received the guests and with the assistance of the members of the various sub-com-

mittees, extending to each and all, a hearty and cordial welcome. Among the former residents present who have distinguished themselves in the world of art and music, were Miss Phoebe Hooper, Alexander Maddox, and Joseph C. Chase, who charmed their audience and added in no small degree to the success of the evening, with songs of the long ago. Bucksport is proud of her Band which on this occasion added to its laurels and won unstinted praise from all who listened to its inspiring strains. The refreshment tables, loaded with delicacies, were presided over by the ladies of the October Club. After several hours spent in social intercourse, dancing was indulged in for an hour by the young people, bringing to a close one of the most delightful social events in the history of the town.

To many who watched the happy throng it brought to mind some cherished remembrance of the long ago, and they sighed and longed for "one of those hours of gladness'

Gone, alas, like our youth, too soon."

Wednesday was devoted to private excursions. One special object of interest was the famous sloop yacht "Vigilant" which in 1893 successfully defended the America's cup against the Valkyrie II. By the courtesy of her sailing master, Captain Maskell, large parties were enabled to visit the beautiful boat during the day.

In the evening the Belfast Amateur Dramatic Company presented H. M. S. Pinafore in a manner rarely seen outside of a first class professional company and was a delight to all lovers of music.

The public festivities closed Thursday with what proved to be the most successful celebration held in Bucksport for more than 25 years.

The morning opened threateningly with every appearance of rain; but dark clouds had no power to damp the ardor of those, who like John Gilpin, "were on pleasure bent."

The business places and private residences were gaily decked with bunting and flags. Hardly had Emerson's park donned its holiday dress of flags comprising every signal in the American code, radiating from a giant staff and surmounted by a regulation pennant 75 feet in length, than the sun in all its beauty, burst through the clouds, heralding a perfect day.



THE SLOOP YACHT, VIGILANT.

The water of the harbor resembled a sheet of glass, and the white sloop *Vigilant* lying at anchor, with the City of Bangor passing in, both wearing their full dress of colors, made a picture long to be remembered.

Boat and train brought numerous arrivals, while the influx of visitors from adjoining towns gave our streets an animation hitherto unknown, even to the "oldest inhabitant."

At 1.30, the Bucksport Military band under the able leadership of John L. Homer, gave a fine concert opposite the Robinson House. The ascent of a large balloon was the signal for the commencement of the sports. All the events were contested in a spirited manner.

The egg race was won by Joshua Robinson.

One hundred yards dash was won by John McIntire.

One hundred yards dash for members of the *Vigilant's* crew, Quartermaster Joseph Ruffle.

Half-mile running race, with turn, Leo Heywood.

Half-mile bicycle race, with turn, George Wentworth.

Bag race, Morton Homer.

Wheelbarrow race, Bert Norris.

These were followed by a ball game at the Central Street grounds between Bucksport and Castine. Nine full innings were played, resulting in a score of 12 to 6 in favor of Bucksport.

The game was witnessed by the largest number ever collected on the grounds.

Much interest was manifested by the older visitors in the trial of hand engines. Many, who 30 or 40 years ago ran "wid th' machine" were to be seen at the brakes or running with the hose-reel. *Torrent*, No. 2, with the record of 45 years faithful service, played 181 feet, 6 inches, while the *Deluge*, not quite as old in the town's service but equally faithful, came up well in the first play although not in condition to show her full power.

The festivities closed with a band concert and the finest display of fireworks ever witnessed in town.

Old Home Week of 1900 has passed into history, and to those who revisited the homes of their youth and have returned to the homes made for themselves in distant places, it will ever remain a pleasant memory.

CARIBOU.

(FROM THE AROOSTOOK REPUBLICAN).

The observance of Wednesday as a day in the Old Home Week program, was an event that will add many pleasant memories to local history. Two or three months ago a meeting called together a few citizens who were interested in the Old Home Week celebration, and, as a result, the necessary committees were appointed to arrange plans for a gathering which it was decided would take the form of a grove meeting with a picnic dinner at noon, and a program consisting of music and speeches in the afternoon. The place decided on was the beautiful grove south of the town on the farm of Haines Hardison, and the date Wednesday, August 8.

Nature has not been very lavish of her sunshine this season, but, in this instance, proved to be in a happier mood than usual, for fair skies and cooling breezes ushered in the day, although these were succeeded in the afternoon by clouds and threatening rain which, fortunately, did not fall to any extent until the exercises were over. At about eleven o'clock teams loaded with men, women and children were seen moving towards the grove, and by noon, there was a very good company assembled. After a bountiful lunch, to which all did justice, there was an opportunity for old friends to greet each other, which was most enthusiastically done.

Then followed a program that was listened to with deep interest. W. B. Hall, Esq., called the meeting to order and an invocation was offered by Rev. H. B. Woods. Mr. Hall then gave an eloquent and graceful welcome address in which he brought out many interesting facts of early history connected with the times of his grandfather, Winslow Hall, one of the first pioneers of the town.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. HALL'S ADDRESS.

In behalf of the committee of arrangements and the State committee and the relatives and friends these visitors have returned this Old Home Week to see, allow me to extend the right hand of fellowship and welcome to you all. The freedom of our towns and cities is yours this week and we trust that you will make the most of it, to the end that you will desire to come again. The beautiful idea of an annual returning home by

Maine's sons and daughters in all parts of the world, almost, is turning out to be a grand success, if we can judge anything from the number here present and the glad and happy expressions on your faces. Many of the more wealthy and larger towns and cities have gathered together large sums of money for the celebration of Old Home Week, yet I doubt if the feeling in those places is of more good fellowship and love than here.

I wish to thank this committee for the great honor and privilege conferred upon me by the invitation to welcome home the children of Maine at this first celebration in Caribou of the Old Home Week. * * * * *

We sincerely welcome you here to-day, and trust there may be many home-comings of which this is but the small commencement. If the Old Home Week idea grows and prospers as this town did from its inception, no one can tell what form it may develop. In 1848, when the Plantation Letter H, was organized, on the 24th day of April, the whole number of votes cast was 34. Now see the difference. At that first meeting, the officers elected were Ivory Hardison, moderator; Harvey Ormsby, clerk; Samuel W. Collins, Winslow Hall and John Bubar, assessors; Harvey Ormsby, David B. Adams and Joseph B. Hall, superintending school committee. The meeting was held in the barn of Winslow Hall.

It is a grand thing, this idea of making a time when home-coming is general all over our magnificent State. It is prompted by that undefinable something in man which makes home the first place in all the land. Though you have amassed much of this world's largess; though the fair goddess of fortune has frowned upon you still home is home be it ever so homely.

A letter was read from Mrs. Ella H. Stratton, another descendent of the Hall family, expressing her appreciation of the compliment paid her by the committee in including her song, "Old Home Week in Maine," in the invitations sent out, and affirming her keen pleasure in being claimed as "A daughter of Aroostook." Afterwards, the song was sung, the Ladies Crescent Orchestra leading in the music. Several other pleasing selections were also given by the Orchestra.

Then came an address by W. T. Ashby of Parkhurst, whose mother, Mrs. Armstrong, is said to be the first white child born in what was formerly the town of Maysville.

MR. ASHBY'S ADDRESS.

Early in the spring of 1810, my grandfather, a young Scotsman, left his home in Canada and went to a wonderful land called Aroostook. Strange stories were told about it among the Canadian lumbermen. It was said to be walled in by a range of

mountains on three sides, while on the other, great cliffs of limestone blocked the way; the river, the only gateway to this strange valley, was guarded by a roaring cataract that ran down a steep hill for a mile. But the giant pines that grew there seemed to touch the sky. English agents had been there, however, and put a broad arrow on every pine that would make a mast for the king's ships and the penalty for cutting one of those was three months in prison. But the United States claimed this territory also. The Americans had more than held their own in the war that had just closed, and were aggressive. Daniel Webster had maps printed and distributed, with a broad red line where the American border should be, and the Governor of Massachusetts gave permits to cut any tree that grew in the Province for a shilling a tree, if it had a dozen broad arrows on it. So, Armstrong joined a party of lumbermen at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and came to the Aroostook, and for eighteen months made the mammoth white pines into timber. He then returned home with over \$700 in gold in his belt.

Ferdinand Armstrong, my grandfather, was a giant in stature. I have no doubt there are some here to-day who remember him. His god was pine timber and when he felled the last pine giant in this beautiful valley and hewed it into timber he gave up the ghost. He died in 1857. After his trip to Aroostook, he was not contented in Canada, so in the spring of 1823, with his young wife Polly, and two young children, he again started for Aroostook. Coming down the Saint Lawrence to Quebec he bought a pair of horses, and with these attached to a sled struck due east through the wilderness of Maine on the old Indian trail. Crossing the Kennebec at Norridgewock, they left the last sign of civilization. When they came to the Penobscot, they followed it up, driving along the shores or cutting a road through the woods till they came to a tributary of the Aroostook, which they followed down. About six miles above where the Presque Isle stream empties into the main river, they were surprised and overjoyed to find a settler's cabin. One Morris, from New Brunswick, had made a little clearing in the wilderness, and, with his wife and family, appeared happy and contented. After resting a few days, Armstrong began to look around for a location. He decided to settle some ten miles farther down the river on what is now known as the Armstrong flats near Parkhurst siding. Some will wonder why he did not build his cabin near that of Mr. Morris. The intervalles along the river were covered with an abundant crop of grass, and, as the summer was passing he cut this and stacked it to winter his team on, there being no other intervalle of importance between the two places.

Here they settled in the unbroken and trackless wilderness. To the south six miles, where Presque Isle now stands, was another little cabin in the forest. Down river eight miles was

another and across the hills some nine miles where Fort Fairfield now is, were others. The nearest trading post was Tobique, now Andover, the nearest grist mill Four Falls; no roads but the river, no wagons but canoes, no schools, no books, no papers, no doctors, no lawyers, no churches, no book agents.

* * * * *
 Pioneer Aroostook has produced a class of people that will compare favorably with any on earth. Reared among the blackened stumps and deep snows, without the privilege of a liberal education, they have gone out into the world, not to follow but to lead. In every state in this broad Union they have made their homes. * * * * * This great county is yet in its infancy. When pine timber and shaved shingles passed, the farmer turned his attention to the soil and found that he was living on one of the most productive lands on earth. More potatoes, hay and grain are raised according to the population than any place under the sun. While the Aroostook farmers are not wealthy, yet they have good buildings, keep fast horses and fine wagons, wear fur coats, have handsome daughters and feel "grand." A century hence when my old ghost comes rambling around my native land, I expect this village to be a large and thriving city, and I hope to see in the city park, tall monuments erected to the memory of Washington Vaughan, S. W. Collins, Ivory and Jacob Hardison and other Aroostook Pioneers who subdued this wilderness and laid the foundation for a thousand happy homes.

Then came a poem written by James Small to his friend James Hardison. This was read by Hon. Charles E. Oak with good voice and enunciation.

Charles H. Smith recited an essay on "Home" by Washington Irving.

Short impromptu speeches were made by L. E. Mosher, a former editor of the Los Angeles Times, California, W. L. Hardison, Dr. C. F. Thomas and Mrs. Florence C. Porter.

Among the guests present from out of town and other states, were Mr. and Mrs. James Hardison, Geneva, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gries, Nordhoff, California; Lot M. Merrill, New Cumberland, West Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Amos Bishop, Alfred Bishop of Fort Fairfield; James Bishop of Santa Paula, California; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Weaver of Lewiston; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hurd, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brittain, Melrose, Massachusetts; W. L. Hardison and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Mosher of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Alice Haycock, Chicago, Illinois.

The committee which so successfully carried out the program and dinner arrangements, consisted of Mrs. C. E. Oak, Mrs. L. E. Tuttle, Mrs. E. A. Washburn and Mrs. S. Oldham.

CASTINE.

The Home Week Association for the town of Castine was organized in June, 1900, by the appointment of the following-named officers: Noah Brooks, President; R. B. Wardwell, First Vice-President, and E. C. Bowden, Second Vice-President; Rowland B. Brown, Treasurer; Charles H. Hooper, Secretary; Mrs. George W. Warren, Mrs. C. F. Jones, and Miss Helen Norton, Executive Committee. These appointments were made by the chairman of the board of selectmen and the master of the local grange, under the authority of the State Home Week Association.

Adopting the custom generally accepted throughout the State, the local association selected the week of August 6-12 to be observed as Old Home Week, the tenth day of the month being especially designated as the day for a more formal celebration.

A harbor carnival was held on the evening of Tuesday, the seventh, when a considerable fleet of canoes and boats, profusely decorated with Chinese lanterns, made the circuit of the harbor and went through a series of aquatic evolutions. The Lawrence Cornet Band discoursed sweet music from a float moored in the harbor while this was being done.

The morning of the tenth was ushered in by the customary bell-ringing and salutes, and at ten o'clock in the forenoon there was a parade of vehicles of every description, most of them adorned with bunting, evergreens, and flowers, the procession forming one of the most pleasing features of the celebration. In the afternoon, the United States ship Dolphin having arrived, the officers of the vessel were given a drive through the village and vicinity. Later, a yacht race took place in the harbor, and a baseball game (between the Bucksports and the local nine) was played at Fort George. In the evening, the Common was brilliantly and tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, the band played during the evening, and a reception was held at a pavilion built on the upper end of the Common.

At nine o'clock, a large company assembled in the Town hall, among them being a goodly number of natives of Castine whose homes are now in other parts of the world, and who had responded to the invitations sent out by the association. An address of welcome was made to these by the presiding officer of the association. Vocal solos were given by Miss Isabel Wales, assisted by Miss Maybelle Wood, pianist, and glees were sung by a quartette composed of Messrs. Warren C. Philbrook, of Waterville, and William A. Walker, William G. Sargent, and Dr. E. E. Philbrook, of Castine.

On behalf of residents of Castine who were not born in the town, Mr. George M. Warren made a pleasing address, and Judge Warren C. Philbrook spoke for former residents of the town whose homes were now in other parts of the country. At the conclusion of these exercises, the entire company rose and sang "Auld Lang Syne." The evening was concluded by an informal dance, which was participated in by all who chose to remain. The whole celebration passed off without serious delay or hitch, and was very generally enjoyed.

On the evening of Sunday, August 12, a union service was held in the Congregational church, when a discourse, appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. George M. Adams, a son of Castine, now residing in Auburndale, Massachusetts.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. GEORGE M. ADAMS.

The thought of the "Old Home" is something to touch us on the tenderest side, and is fitted to join itself with our purest and best emotions. The home of our childhood, the scenes of our earliest experiences, the place associated with the dear ones who guided our infant feet on the first steps of this perilous journey of life,—this must ever be precious to us, and our relations to it must be of value to our spiritual life. The house of God is no unfit place in which to recall the memory of youthful years; the Lord's Day is a good time to speak of fathers and mothers who taught us sacred lessons of duty and of righteousness; all that is sweet in the memories of household affection may well ally itself with the worship of our Father in Heaven.

Let me ask your attention to some reminiscences of Castine and its people in the last sixty years.

The Castine that I knew best was the Castine of about 1840, a smaller village than the present. Court street ran only from

Dresser's lane on the south to thirty rods beyond the foot of Windmill hill on the north. Perkins street also terminated near the foot of Dresser's lane. There was no Broadway, no Pleasant street above the rope-walk, and High street extended towards the lighthouse only as far as where it now meets Broadway. There were neither streets nor houses, except the lighthouse and two lonely farmhouses, in all the section lying south and west of what is now Broadway. The lighthouse was reached only by a cart track through the pasture, with two or three gates or pairs of bars on the way, which must be carefully closed after passing.

But this smaller Castine throbbled with a commercial activity to which the present town is a stranger. It was the business center for Penobscot, Brooksville, and the islands within ten or fifteen miles. There were well-kept wharves and ample storehouses for the supply of the fisheries at the Grand Banks and the bay of Chaleur. In the early spring, the wharves were crowded with the vessels of the fishing fleet, shipping their supplies for a four months' voyage. In the summer came ships with cargoes of salt from Liverpool and Cadiz,—sometimes the ships owned here, sometimes French ships or barks with their red-capped sailors, giving to the delighted boys of the town our first lessons in a foreign tongue. Then came back the fishing fleet, deeply laden with their well-earned ocean spoil. On the first of January again, the fishermen gathered here to receive the "bounty" with which the United States government encouraged their arduous vocation. The amount paid in this way every year made an important addition to the income of the fishermen, and, as the result shows, was indispensable to the continuance of the business. From the time when the government ceased to pay the bounty, the business declined, and, so far as this region is concerned, has come to an end. The deputy collector of this port has kindly examined the records, and informs me that in the year, 1857—probably one of the most prosperous years—bounties were paid at this office to three hundred and fourteen vessels, to an aggregate amount of more than fifty-nine thousand dollars.

Every summer one or two ships or smaller vessels were built here. The ships were for the cotton-carrying trade between New Orleans and Liverpool, which in those days proved very profitable. Most of the moderate fortunes which made Castine, in proportion to its population, one of the wealthiest towns in the State grew out of the shipping interest. There is a tradition—I do not know how reliable—of one ship built here, of the value of some thirty thousand dollars, which actually cost her owners nothing. The custom was, that one of the merchants—who found their advantage in supplying the ship carpenters and their families—would undertake to build a ship, and, reserving a

quarter or more of the ownership for himself, would propose to one and another of his neighbors to take an eighth or a sixteenth, as each might feel disposed. Those were days of long credit, the bills being settled at the end of the year. In the case named, the ship was built and sent to New Orleans, and the owners waited for the time when they must pay for their several shares. But the ship made a very prompt and successful voyage, and when the time for settlement came, there was nothing to pay. The ship's earnings for that voyage had covered her entire cost.

In those days, Castine was the shire town of the county. The court house was the present Town hall, and the jail stood above it, where now is a garden of vegetables and flowers. The high spiked fence which surrounded the jail did not wholly hide the grated windows of the cells, and we boys sometimes gathered to listen to the shouts of the prisoners in language that was far from edifying.

I am a little surprised to discover that my own recollection of the men prominent in the town in those days, is connected in most cases with their presence on the Lord's Day in this church. At that time this was the only church on the peninsula holding regular services, and men of all denominations came together in this place. As a boy, I saw them here more often than elsewhere, and under conditions which printed their faces deeply upon my memory. Here at my left sat Hezekiah Williams, then, or later, member of Congress from this district. I remember with what lawyer-like intentness he watched the preacher, as if bound to test the strength or weakness of every argument. One of his sons, Edward P. Williams, thirty years later than the time of which I am speaking, was a commander in the United States navy, and lost his life in the Japan seas. The sloop-of-war Oneida, of which he was in command, was run down and sunk by the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamship Bombay, in Yokohama Bay. Commander Williams and nearly the entire ship's company, two or three hundred men, went down with the ship. Farther away, still on the northerly side of the house, sat Dr. Joseph L. Stevens, for many years the beloved physician of the town, ministering also to a wide circle of patients in adjoining towns and on the nearer islands. Near him sat Charles J. Abbott, a younger lawyer than Esquire Williams, in later years prominent in connection with the educational interests of the town.

In the same section of the church sat Robert Perkins, the father of Elisha Perkins, and of the late Mrs. Daniel Johnston. Mr. Perkins was a farmer and ship-owner, but especially known to the boys of that day as the possessor of a large orchard, the fruits of which he dispensed generously to us all. I remem-

ber especially his sunny face, which seemed always ready to break into a smile. Perhaps something was due to the fact that he was associated with my father in some business matters so leading him to take more notice of me than he would otherwise have done, but I always had the feeling that, more than most men, he thought a boy was worth caring for, and so he won my lifelong gratitude.

Another kindly face comes back to me, as I wander in memory over the worshipers in this sanctuary in those days,—the face of my uncle, Thomas Adams. Much the same might be said of him as I have already said of Mr. Perkins. He was superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with this church, and his genial, winning ways must have effectively commended to many young minds the sacred truths he set before us. Of my own honored father, I leave it for others to speak.

The mention of the name of Thomas Adams gives occasion to refer to an interesting fact, which Mr. Noah Brooks kindly named to me a few days since. When the British had possession of Castine in 1814 and 1815, they established a custom-house and collected duties on imported goods. After the war, the United States government demanded another payment of those duties. The merchants refused to pay, and suit was brought against them in the United States Court. Thomas Adams, as one of the principal merchants, was named as defendant. The amount involved was about one hundred thousand dollars. Daniel Webster was attorney for the defense, and won the case. So much, in substance, we knew before, from Dr. Wheeler's valuable history of the town. Now, it has been learned that the money which the British collected was kept separate, and was known as the Castine Fund. It was taken to Halifax and remained unappropriated for some years, and finally was given with accumulated interest to Nova Scotia for the founding of Dalhousie College.

I have spoken of the forms and faces which rise most clearly before me, when I look back on the congregation of my boyish days. There are others which I recall, but less distinctly, partly, it may be, because in their places in the church they did not fall so well within the range of my vision—Charles K. Tilden, Sewall Watson, Charles Ellis, Mark P. Hatch, Noah Mead, Doty Little and Major Otis Little, who in still earlier days was the president of Castine bank. Major Little's youngest son, the son of his old age, was George B. Little, one of the most gifted men that Castine has produced. It was my good fortune to be brought into intimate relations with him in college and in after life. He was for some years pastor of the First Church in Bangor, and later of a church in Massachusetts, but passed away in the midst of his years and of his usefulness.

Besides those I have named there were men prominent in the town of whom I have clearest recollections, as it happens, in other places rather than in the Sunday assemblage,—Judge Nelson, for many years judge of the Probate court for the county, and William Witherle, father of our present citizen of that name. He must have been a man very accurate and exact in his habits, for I think I must have seen him scores of times, after walking up from his place of business at noon, turning in at the gate of his house on Main street, at the very moment when the twelve o'clock bell began to ring.

I must add to this enumeration of those who in my boyish days seemed to have leading influence in the town, the names of Joseph Bryant, John H. Jarvis, George Vose, Dr. Rowland H. Bridgman and Capt. Henry Whitnev. Rev. William Mason—Parson Mason, as he was always called—I remember to have seen here only once. That was when I went to his house to obtain a book from the Social Library, of which he had charge. His removal to Bangor must have been in my very early boyhood. Some years later, when I was residing in Bangor for a time, he very cordially welcomed me to his house.

I have referred chiefly to the men of adult years who were prominent here between the years of 1835 and 1845. I must be allowed to speak also of my own boyish playmates who have passed away,—James Hale and James Brooks, brothers in each case of those still with us. They, with one yet living companion and myself, formed a quartette in which there were, as I remember, no discords, but always a delightful harmony. Many a chowder we ate together on the shores of Back Bay, otherwise known as Wadsworth Bay. More than one May-day festival we observed, in a chosen spot in "Perkins' back pasture," trudging over the hills at the sun-rising, laden with our supplies, and dragging our weary feet homeward with the declining day. Many a pleasant sail we had together, often in Dr. Stevens' sailboat, which one of our number could obtain when not in use. But they have now sailed far away beyond the horizon, and we who remain are glad to hold them ever in loving remembrance.

I have spoken of the sea and shipping as the source of commercial prosperity to this town. But it is more than material success that the sea has brought to us. The ocean is an educator. Those who are brought up by the seaside have a new realm of nature thrown open before them. In addition to the natural history of the land,—the beasts and birds and insects, the trees and shrubs and flowers,—they have also the multiplied life which inhabits the deep, and that which plants itself on the ocean shores,—shells in their endless variety, sea mosses, the strange vegetable products which make their home in the salt sea, the lower growths which link together vegetable and animal life, and all that class of borderland existences to which science

is giving so much attention in our day. The children who grow up in the country are educated in respect to the grandeur of nature and into an apprehension of the majesty of the Creator, by wintry storms, by mountain heights, by summer tempests and rolling thunder. But how much is added to the impression upon the young mind and to educative influence, where he sees also the ocean in a storm, the mighty waves tossing human fabrics like toys, and hurling themselves upon the rocks with a force that shakes the solid earth! "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."

And the touch of the ocean trains our youth in courage and skill and adventure. Many a mother, to be sure, dreads this part of the education of her boys, and would be glad if it could be omitted. When her little ones learn to paddle and row and scull, almost as soon as they learn to walk, when they climb the masts of the incoming ships to dizzy heights, and with yet untried skill sail away to the islands or beyond the sounding rapids of the Bagaduce, the mother's heart trembles with anxious fear. And when later, the nautical fever seizes her growing boy, and he can no longer be held back from committing himself to a sailor's life, and going to visit strange lands beyond the ocean, she is ready to wish they had an inland home, where the glamour of the sea should never have fastened upon her sons. But she may not be wise in this. The boys are getting a most valuable training. They are growing manly and energetic and courageous. When the country calls her sons to her defense, when any noble sacrifice appeals to youthful enthusiasm and devotion, the boys of the seaside are not found wanting.

Nor is this yet all that the sea has done for us. The communication with other countries which belongs to a seaboard town has a broadening influence. Seafaring men get larger views, and learn to look on more than one side of a question. If Castine, with its somewhat secluded position so far as communication by land is concerned, had not found this outlook by means of the sea, there would have been danger of the growing up of narrow prejudices, local habits, estrangements from the large movements of humanity. But our fathers and brothers in many instances went over the sea. The tides of a larger life flowed in upon us. And instead of settling into narrow and provincial views and habits, we have become as a community, I am proud to say, in a good degree broad-minded, public-spirited and patriotic. This assuredly is a result which our favoring circumstances ought to have brought to pass among us, these qualities we are in honor bound to possess.

When the question of holding the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 was under discussion in Congress, it is said that Charles Sumner was not altogether in sympathy with the plan. At that time this country had not reached the pro-

iciency of the present day in many lines of manufacturing industry. Mr. Sumner said in substance—I cannot quote his words: “It is unwise for you to invite a comparison with the Old World in the more delicate and difficult processes of manufacturing skill. They have had centuries of experience, while your attainments in this line are young and crude. You cannot compete with Europe in these things. You have no royal palaces, with their jewels and treasures of a thousand years, You cannot equal the painted windows and the marble statues of their cathedrals. But you have what is better,—the cathedral character, the free and intelligent and enterprising men. These are your true trophies. Here you may safely invite comparison.” It is the men of Maine that have made her what she is. Out of the earnest Christian spirit of our forefathers, out of the high moral tone and unselfish devotion of those who laid the foundations of New England, have sprung an energy of character and a strength of achievement, which have given our portion of the country an honorable place among the commonwealths of the Union. Maine is in the fullest degree a democratic state. I use the word, of course, not in a political but in a literal sense. Here, more than in the older sections of the country, men are measured simply by what they are. We have no old families with an almost commanding influence in social and public life. We have no autocratic leaders, dominating legislative action, and controlling political affairs for their selfish ends. I have no wish to disparage other portions of the land. I claim only that the free and fair spirit of democratic equality which belongs to our country, and is one secret of its prosperity, belongs in an eminent degree to our native State.

Mr. Whittier has contrasted the rich material advantages of the South and West with the poorer soil and severer climate of Massachusetts, but claims for the Bay State a pre-eminence in another direction, and his words are even more closely true, in some respects, of Maine than of the mother Commonwealth:

“The South-land boasts its teeming cane,
The prairied West, its heavy grain,
And sunset’s radiant gates unfold
On rising marts and sands of gold!

“Rough, bleak and hard,—our little state
Is scant of soil, of limits strait;
Her yellow sands are sands alone,
Her only mines are ice and stone!

“From autumn frost to April rain,
Too long her winter woods complain;
From budding flower to falling leaf,
Her summer time is all too brief.

“Yet, on her rocks, and on her sands,
 And wintry hills, the schoolhouse stands,
 And what her rugged soil denies,
 The harvest of the mind supplies.

“The riches of the Commonwealth
 Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health;
 And more to her than gold or grain,
 The cunning hand and cultured brain.”

Castine is “one of those old towns with a history.” We have—what few localities on this new continent possess—a record running back three centuries or more, and localized and made definite by many points of historic interest which can be exactly identified. All honor to the generous zeal which has undertaken to guard against destruction these priceless relics, and which has kindly marked for us so many of the historic spots! This flavor of the olden time which hangs about the town is a heritage of increasing value. The changes which are sweeping away so many of the things that are old, will never sweep this away. On the contrary, this—we may be assured—is a feature of interest which will grow ever more precious with the advancing years. As time rolls on, more and more of poetic interest will gather around the names of D’Aulnay and La Tour, and Friar Leo, and Baron Castin; other pens will be enlisted, to add to what has already been so well done, in rescuing from oblivion the incidents and legends of the past, and in immortalizing in fiction and romance the events of our early history. The steady growth of antiquarian interest and research in this country is sure to reach after, and draw out to the light, and embellish in ever richer illustration and detail, the ample materials for study which belong to the events that have transpired here.

The commercial activity of Castine may have passed by, or may have been suspended, until the long-hoped-for railway train shall cross Hatch’s Cove, and sweep down whistling through our streets. But be that as it may, there are other things we can never lose. The natural beauty with which God has endowed our native town,—the ever-changing grandeur of the ocean and bay, glittering in the summer sun or thundering in storm upon our western cliffs; the quiet beauty of river and cove and inlet: the glory of the sunrise and the gorgeous painting of the sunset; the blue haze of the far-away mountains, and the nearer vision of green islands,—emeralds set in a silver sea,—these rare, almost unequaled, features of majesty and beauty no change can take from us and no lapse of time can impair.

It is gratifying for us who in other parts of the country keep the memory of our old home fresh and green, as it is for you who dwell still by the ancient hearthstones, to see that others, who had not the privilege of being born here, have discovered

the attractiveness of the dear old town, and have come to make their summer homes with us. We welcome them—unless, indeed, it is more fitting that they welcome us, the wanderers,—at least, I may say, we join hands with them, in appreciation of the beauty and healthfulness and romantic history of the town, and rejoice in the generous heartiness with which they identify themselves with our local interests.

The sons and daughters of Castine who have gone out from the old home are found in almost every state of the Union, and more or less in foreign lands. Fifty years ago, when the ships sailed from this port every autumn to New Orleans, there were many from here in that city; and now Castine is represented there, if not by new accessions, at least by the children and grandchildren of those who were born here. To-day Boston is full of Castine boys. They are found in Bangor and Portland, in New York and Philadelphia, in Chicago and St. Louis, in Cincinnati and Minneapolis and San Francisco. We hear of them in Jamaica and Hawaii, and on the shores of China and Japan.

We do not forget those who with patriotic devotion went out from us to the war, some of them, alas, not to return. They gave their lives for the country, at Bull Run and Cold Harbor, at Hall's Hill and Gettysburg. Out of the one hundred and thirty-seven who enlisted in the army and navy, twenty-three of whom there is record, fell in battle or died in the service. Let their names be cherished in grateful remembrance in all generations!

Of the sons and daughters of the town who have found their later homes elsewhere, a goodly number are here today, or have been here for the festivities of the week. We have come back in response to your kind invitation. We come with glad greetings to you who have kept guard by the ancient watchfires, and with quickening affection for the old home. We miss many faces that once were dear to us, but we rejoice that we are not forgotten, and that there are many still to bid us welcome. In our present homes away from here, some of us may wear perchance a sober mien under the duties and cares of maturer life, and those who see us there and who cannot look below the surface may call us sedate or even stern. But in Castine, we are boys and girls again, and the burdens of life slip off from our shoulders. The very air is a cordial which is almost intoxicating. The associations and memories which meet us here make us forget our years. It is a joy to us to find the old town as beautiful as ever, and to see that the generous spirit of local loyalty and regard for the common welfare has not died out. It is an abiding gladness in all our dispersions to look back to these cherished scenes, to people again the streets and the homes with their former occupants, and so to live over again the life of our youth.

Some lines* that were not written for this place, yet express so well many of the thoughts, as we from afar look back to these scenes, that we may adopt them as our own :

“Often I think of the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea ;
Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town,
And my youth comes back to me.

“I can see the shadowy lines of its trees,
And catch, in sudden gleams,
The sheen of the far-surrounding seas,
And islands that were the Hesperides
Of all my boyish dreams.

“I remember the black wharves and the slips,
And the seatides tossing free ;
And the foreign sailors with bearded lips,
And the beauty and mystery of the ships,
And the magic of the sea.

“Half strange to me are the forms I meet
When I visit the dear old town ;
But the native air is pure and sweet,
And the trees that o’ershadow each well-known street,
Sway their branches up and down,

“And the evergreen woods are fresh and fair,
And with joy that is almost pain
My heart goes back to wander there,
And among the dreams of the days that were,
I find my lost youth again.”

CHINA.

It was a great disappointment to the people of China generally, and to the Old Home committee particularly, when Wednesday, August 8, dawned gray and cloudy. Preparations were made to hold the exercises in the High School yard, but the dampness making it impracticable, the company assembled in G. A. R. hall in the forenoon, filling it to overflowing. Being obliged to seek these quarters as a last resort, no special attempt was made at decoration, beyond the placing of a few vases of flowers and the draping of the Stars and Stripes over the altar.

*The liberty has been taken to make slight changes in these fine lines of Longfellow's, in order to adapt them to the present use.

On the stage was seated the chorus choir of 20 voices, with Mr. Lewis Fall of Charlestown, Massachusetts, at the organ, also, Mr. George Frank Mosher of Hillsdale, Michigan, the orator of the day; Rev. N. G. French, of Auburn; Rev. Elias Wixson, Dr. G. J. Nelson, the historian of the day, Rev. H. F. Wood, chairman of the Old Home committee, and Mrs. Florence M. Wallace, secretary of the committee.

An efficient reception committee with Mr. Charles Jones as chairman, extended a cordial greeting to many who came as strangers and needed a word and a clasp of the hand to make them feel at home.

The exercises opened about 10.30 with the singing of America by the choir, in which the audience joined, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wixson. Following this the choir sang an original hymn, "I'm Going Home," written by Mrs. F. M. Wallace.

A very fine address of welcome was then given by Rev. H. F. Wood. He spoke of Maine's resources in a general way, her lakes, rivers and forests; in fact he made Maine appear such a desirable place to live in that it seems wonderful that anyone should ever have left it. In closing he extended a most cordial greeting to all who were here on this most interesting occasion. The response to the address of welcome was given by Rev. N. G. French of Auburn. Mr. French, though not a native of China, came here when a small child and grew to manhood in this village. He caused a smile in the audience by stating that he came in response to a request from the committee. He said he didn't want to write a letter because when he wrote he had a bad spell. He spoke very feelingly of his childhood's impressions of China and the influence of his early associations upon his life, and tenderly referred to those who, during his absence from China, had left this life for the life beyond. He seemed to feel, he said, not only the voices of his friends but the voices of the hills, the trees and the waters saying "Come back." Lastly he spoke of the schools and the benefit and pleasure he derived from them when a boy. His words were closely heeded and many a face wore a reminiscent far away look as he talked.

The next feature of the program was the reading of letters from former residents of China, who were unable to be present. They were all interesting letters, all bearing regrets that the

writers were unable to be present. No doubt their minds wandered to us from their far off homes on this occasion, and certainly their spiritual presence was felt while the letters were being read. The committee received letters from the following persons, and nearly all of them were read: John H. Stevens, San Francisco, California; John Sanford Ward, Houston, Texas; Augustine Jones, Providence, Rhode Island; M. S. Fletcher, Ashland, Wisconsin; C. Judson Mitchell, Providence, Rhode Island; Miss Annie E. Hanscome, LeCrosse, Wisconsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Greely, New Rockford, North Dakota; George E. Johnson, Belfast; Mrs. Ella Doe Critchett, Belfast; Adolphus W. Doe, Belfast; Rev. William Hurlin, Antrim, New Hampshire, and Mrs. Lucia L. Maitland, Torrington, Connecticut.

The forenoon's exercises closed with the singing of "Home Again" by the choir. A bountiful dinner was served in the hall dining-room by the ladies of the Baptist church, and about 150 guests were present.

In the afternoon the weather still continued unpleasant, and as the people were arriving in considerable numbers it was thought best to adjourn to the Methodist church which was more roomy than the hall. The exercises opened promptly at 1.30 with the singing of the hymn, "Blest be the Tie that Binds." The audience then repeated the Lord's Prayer and this was followed by the reading of several letters which were omitted in the forenoon. Dr. G. J. Nelson then entertained the audience with a historical sketch of the earlier parts of China's history, when it was known as Jones' plantation. Dr. Nelson brought out many interesting anecdotes concerning the trials and deprivations of the early settlers, and the courageousness and helpfulness of the women who endured these hardships. Surely, descending from such sturdy stock, it is no wonder that China has sent out from her homes many eminent men, who have gone to many different states and risen to be among the world's highest and best.

Following Dr. Nelson, the hymn, "I'm Going Home" and also the poem "Come Home" were repeated by special request and after these came the number on the program to which we had all been looking eagerly forward. This was the oration by George Frank Mosher, LL. D., President of Hillsdale College, Michigan, who was born and brought up in that part of China known as Weeks' Mills. From the moment Mr. Mosher took the floor

to the last word of his address, he commanded the closest attention of his audience. He spoke briefly of his earliest recollections of China village, when, as a boy, he drove in with his father to attend the caravan, as it was then called, which showed forth on the lot just above the Baptist church. He spoke with feeling of his old friend James Parnell Jones, who, as we all know, answered the call of his country and gave his life in her service. One memory which greatly impressed itself upon the speaker's mind was the fact of casting his first vote at the town house for U. S. Grant for President. He came home from Bowdoin College to perform that interesting duty.

Mr. Mosher made some very touching remarks in connection with those who by choice or necessity have staid at the old homes, and quoted a beautiful poem in reference thereto. Many eyes were dimmed and many cheeks were wet with tears, as Mr. Mosher stirred in many minds the memories of bygone years.

Mr. Mosher took as the theme of his afternoon talk, "Obedience to Law as a Test of the Civilization of the People," and by citing different nations he showed very plainly how nations grow strong or weaken in proportion as they obey or disobey the laws. He mentioned the great growth of cities, corruption in politics, growing carelessness with which we regard civil service, and the development of the mob spirit, all, as menaces to our government and quoted some very convincing words, spoken by a minister, who was present at the lynching of Sam Hose, in Georgia, recently, showing the danger of the effect of the mob spirit in civilization. Dr. Mosher spoke briefly of the situation in China, and expressed the hope that time would eliminate the mob in social and political life. At the close of his speech Dr. Mosher received the heartiest applause, which showed a true spirit of appreciation. The closing hymn which is given below was composed by Mrs. F. M. Wallace:

Good-bye, good-bye and God bless you
 On earth we may meet no more,
 But trust to the Father's promise,
 To meet on the Heavenly shore.
 Our hands have been clasped in greeting,
 And our hearts have bridged the years,
 And the memories which have been wakened
 Have caused mingled smiles and tears.

CHORUS.

Good-bye, good-bye and God bless you,
 We say it in joyful tone,
 For safe in the Father's keeping
 We surely can trust His own.

Good-bye, good-bye and God bless you,
 May your hearts be ever true,
 To the dear old village of China,
 Which has reared and nurtured you.
 Just pause in your busiest moments,
 And give us a thought once more,
 And if you should want to come again
 You are sure of an open door.

CHORUS.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. N. G. French and China's celebration of Old Home Week became a thing of the past.

DEXTER.

Old Home day was, so far as weather conditions were concerned, very disappointing, and, at just the time when about 500 people were being seated beneath the trees on the common near the Pleasant street school-house, the mist that had commenced drenching things generally laid aside all signs of modesty and changed to a very disagreeable rainstorm. The best of spirits prevailed nevertheless. Determination to enjoy the day was one of the basic principles that entered into their resolution before they entered upon the grounds.

Baked beans in ample quantities, steaming from their perspiring repose in large kettles, placed in a mammoth bean hole, watched over by George A. Brawn, who, in his attention to the details and the results obtained is entitled to first rank as

a baker of this New England dish, were ready in waiting, while coffee enough to supply all was also furnished. The dinner was finished with umbrellas over the heads of all who were provided with them, and at the close, Hon. Josiah Crosby announced that the continuation of exercises would be held in town hall at 2.30.

F. O. Additon in behalf of the Dexter grange tendered the use of Grange hall, where the exercises were held.

The first on the program was a selection by the band, after which Hon. Josiah Crosby delivered an informal address of welcome, conveying to the minds of his hearers that it was neither the desire nor intent of the committee or officers of the association that there should be anything stiff or formal about the exercises. That it was to be observed in the sense of an Old Home day where all who came could enjoy themselves in a pleasant manner and according to their desires. He bid them welcome to the family meeting as he was pleased to term it. "We come here for the purpose of a family talk."

HON. BARTLETT TRIPP.

After a selection by the choir, Hon. Bartlett Tripp was introduced and delivered a most able and interesting address. Mr. Tripp said in part:

Have you ever been absent from your native land, where you have not seen your own flag for years? How dear the emblem is when you return. I shall never forget the feelings with which I viewed the old North star disappear as I sailed south of the equator two degrees, and saw it sink below the horizon. Upon return to my view again, it seemed like some old friend. As we grow older these old scenes become dearer to us. You may travel over the west and here and there you will find whole colonies of Maine people, and they all love the old State. This is the way our land is made up, this is the way our government is cemented and made up. It makes a strong tie between the people of the west and the people of the east, and if this government remains in perpetuity as our forefathers intended, it will be because our people are homogeneous in sentiment, as they are homogeneous in character.

To make a republic strong, you must educate the people. The time will come when one or two races will govern the world. Shall the republic live? If to live, it must be in the same sentiment we find here to-day, that Maine shall love the west, and the west love the east.

The plain simplicity of the people, that simplicity that extends from our ancestors on the Mayflower down to the present time is one of the strongest traits of New England character. You may talk of your 400, your cast of society, but it is the plain, honest people that control the country.

It is from the workshop and the farm that come the men who are now guiding the destinies of the world. Mothers, do not seek for positions in society for your children. It is your boy that you will educate at home that will visit the courts of nobility, and you will not be ashamed of them. It is better that your boy be given an education than to be left a fortune. There is no danger while the wealth remains in the original hands, no danger in your Carnegies and your Rockefellers, the danger lying in its descent from ancestors or forefathers. We are not a Roman empire. We are a country as long as we can keep homogeneous, so long as California can feel toward Maine as now, as long as you can extend the glad hand of welcome to us in the west. Aristocracy founded upon intelligence will make of us, as it is now, the grandest government the sun ever shone upon.

Mr. Tripp's remarks were loudly applauded and were followed by a selection by the choir.

S. P. Crosby, Esq., of St. Paul, Minnesota, was called upon, and favored the audience with a short but very interesting address, expressing his pleasure at being present upon the festal occasion and at meeting so many Dexter citizens. He assured his hearers that he had found among the sons and daughters of the Pine Tree State, who are located west of the Mississippi, the keenest sort of interest being felt regarding the observance of Maine Old Home Week. It was certain that thousands who have moved away were revisiting and reviewing old scenes in spirit, this week, if not in person. He called attention to the practice, common years ago, of reading the Declaration of Independence each year on July 4, and the impression it created in the minds of the children. He spoke of how the flag was being carried into more distant parts of the earth, and that civilization as surely followed the flag as night follows the day. Referring to Dexter, he stated that at this time he could not help thinking of a great many familiar faces which he knew years ago, not to be seen now, and repeated one of Longfellow's poems especially appropriate. He paid a compliment to the character and worth of the sons and daughters who go forth to fight their battles else-

where, and to their achievements. He assured his hearers that, go wherever they would, the sons and daughters of Maine ever remained loyal to the home of their childhood.

Remarks were made by Allen Merrill who convulsed his hearers with a number of comical stories which he knows so well how to tell; Mr. Herbert Kendall of Hilo, Hawaii Islands; Joseph Hamilton of St. Louis Park, Minnesota; J. H. Fitzgerald, Old Town; John Bean, Haverhill, Massachusetts; L. C. Chandler, Providence, Rhode Island; Col. Stanley Plummer, who paid a most eloquent tribute to Judge Tripp, among other things stating that Mr. Tripp was the only man that ever gave him a licking, and the judge laconically observed: "You needed it didn't you?" Others who spoke were H. W. Trafton, Esq., of Fort Fairfield, and Judge W. S. Brown of Dexter.

The grange hall was crowded until the standing room was fairly well taken, and many went away because insufficient room was to be found. At the close forty names were added to the roster provided for Old Home visitors.

FARMINGTON.

The first meeting of citizens to arrange for the observance of Old Home Week in Farmington was called together by Mr. J. M. S. Hunter, who was chosen chairman of the meeting. At this meeting a committee was chosen consisting of D. H. Knowlton, Mrs. C. W. Keyes and J. M. S. Hunter, to outline some plan of organization and program. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Knowlton made a report and recommendations, and after its presentation, an Old Home Week Association was organized as follows: President, D. H. Knowlton; secretary, Mrs. Flora Brooks; treasurer, Rowland S. Howard; committee, J. C. Tarbox, J. W. Fairbanks, C. P. Merrill, J. M. Matthew, N. B. Knowlton, H. P. White, A. F. Gammon, D. C. Currier, and Mesdames J. M. S. Hunter, S. O. Tarbox, G. W. Ranger, J. J. Linscott, Belle W. Gilman and C. F. Smith.

The committee held several meetings at which various matters were discussed with reference to the observance of the week. In order to obtain sufficient funds it was voted to ask the town to raise the same. At a meeting called for the purpose, the town

declined to raise any money, and the committee was left to make any arrangement that might seem feasible. Mr. Knowlton, president of the association, thereupon arranged the program for the work, which was carried out, with some additional features of interest.

With the aid of the advertisers a large edition of their program was printed, and they were furnished, without charge, to all who desired them to send to friends or for preservation as souvenirs of the event. The edition was completely exhausted before the first of August. Some three hundred of the governor's invitations, also, were sent out, and in response thereto, there were numerous guests in Farmington during the week.

Wednesday, August 8th, was the public reception which was held in the Normal Hall, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; previous to which the Normal school building was opened for the inspection of the public. Ushers were present to receive visitors and show them over the building. This opportunity was improved by many during the day. A good audience was present when the orchestra set the ball in motion, rendering a fine selection. The president, D. H. Knowlton, then called the meeting to order and introduced the Rev. Arthur Titcomb of Saxtonville, Massachusetts, who offered an appropriate prayer. Mr. Titcomb was born and reared in Farmington, and is a descendant of Stephen Titcomb, one of the pioneer settlers of Farmington.

The festival chorus, led by George McL. Presson, then sang an appropriate selection. Mr. Knowlton then gave an address of welcome, in reply to which he invited Mr. D. C. Heath of Boston, President of the Pine Tree Club, to respond.

ADDRESS OF MR. HEATH.

..

While I have been sitting here I have been reminded strongly of the old Academy, which stood on this spot, and have again visualized it to myself. I have seen in my mind's eye that long,—and to me then,—large, room with a stage at the end two feet high. Among other things I recall the day when either Mr. Burnham, or Mr. Kelsey, or Mr. Ladd, (for I had them all as teachers) called out: "Collamore Heath will now declaim 'Spartacus to the Roman Gladiators.'" I have since wondered why he could not have walked down the aisle and touched me on the shoulder, and whispered to me that it was my turn, or sent me a postal card, or in some way avoided the shock which came to



INTERIOR OF NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING WHERE EXERCISES WERE HELD.

me from hearing my name called aloud before the other pupils. I recall how much trouble it was for me to get my feet from under the seat into the aisle; how reluctantly I arose; and in rising how I knocked the slate and books from the seat; how I seemed to find difficulty in getting up the aisle without hitting all the seats on either side; how some fellow thrust his foot out into the aisle to help make a bad matter worse; with what difficulty I climbed the stage; how glad I should have been if it had been two feet lower (in fact, before I got through I wished it was at least ten feet lower, for I wanted to sink out of sight). I recall how my knees trembled as I said, "I come not here to talk. Ye know too well the story of our thralldom." I wondered then, and I have often wondered since, why Spartacus did not follow his original intention not to talk, and thus have kept his word and have saved a myriad of school boys the embarrassment which will, I suppose, always attach to this sort of thing.

In recalling that experience, I have got myself into such a tremor that I can hardly talk to-day, and yet, if one could talk on any occasion, it would be on such an one as this, and in answering such a cordial welcome, Mr. President, as you have given us. What could loosen a man's tongue more effectually than a welcome to his home,—to his old home? I am sure I voice the sentiments of all your guests when I thank you heartily for the welcome you have extended to us to-day, and will renew from time to time during the week. We are not surprised by it, for you have been noted always for your hospitality.

Some one has put the history of Scotland into five words: "Scott," "Burns," "Heather," "Whiskey," "Religion." In recalling the history of Farmington we must put for Scott our Jacob Abbott; for the sweet singer Burns, our unrivalled Lillian Norton; for heather, we will substitute our corn fields; for whiskey, the general intelligence for which Farmington has always been noted; and for Scottish religion I will for the moment put your hospitality—not that you lack formal religion, but rather that your religion on this as on every occasion is the kind that eventuates in good deeds; that shows its faith by its works. Indeed, hospitality is the noblest exponent of that triumphant religion whose one hopeless note is, "He came unto his own and his own received him not."

Some one may think that your hospitality has been discounted by the action of your town meeting in not appropriating the small sum asked for, for the purpose of this week; but such a critic is wrong in his inference, it seems to me, for please remember that Farmington is one of the very few (about thirty) towns that is celebrating Old Home Week. Again, I am sure that many of the men who voted against such action on the part of the town are personally contributing to the week's expenses.

They probably thought it unwise, for good and sufficient reasons, for the town, as such, to make this expenditure. It might establish bad precedents.

But as there may be some here who have taken a mercenary view of the matter, who think it will not pay to thus appropriate money for Old Home Week, let me take a moment to tell you what has been the effect of Old Home Week in some other places.

Governor Rollins of New Hampshire, who was the originator of this movement (you know they began last year to celebrate Old Home Week in his State) said in his initial pronouncement on the subject; "I have a scheme which I think promises to *help the State.*" You will see that his prime idea was help to the State, and it has helped the State, as I heard him say yesterday in Portland, in the following particulars:

In several cases, old residents who came back to the homes of their childhood, during Old Home Week, and who were abundantly able to do it, established town libraries where none existed before. In other cases high schools were established in small towns that could not afford them. In other places returning sons and daughters established lecture courses where none existed before, and where the people did not know how to manage the thing as well as did those who had been engaged almost daily in such work. In some places, town histories have been prepared where none existed before and where none would have existed for many years to come, if Old Home Week had not stirred up fresh interest in the old town and brought to the front a host of historic episodes which everybody declared should be chronicled. Many schoolhouses were decorated with pictures and received gifts of books and apparatus. In other places, village museums have been started, and especially such as illustrate in their collections the history of the town and its social life from the very beginning. Many old cemeteries and commons have been improved. Old trees have been looked after and new ones set out. Village Improvement Societies have been started. Wise forestry has received attention, as also the question of better roads. The beauties of many of the old towns impressed the visitors afresh, and they have started methods of preserving and enhancing these beauties. Many of the little struggling churches have been helped in one way and another by returning visitors. Books have been sent for the Sunday-School Library, and books and papers for the struggling little minister. Other churches have for the first time been adorned with memorial windows. In one town in New Hampshire a party of summer visitors, sitting on a veranda, discovered that the old church needed painting, and they raised a hundred dollars on the spot, for that purpose. In not a few instances abandoned farms were taken up for summer homes, especially those where the returning sons and daughters had been born. In other cases memorial tablets

were put up on historic buildings and sites. And nearly all of the towns acknowledge the great benefit to the young people who have got fresh inspiration and ambition from contact with the worthy and distinguished former citizens. These and many other like benefits have accrued to the towns. You will see, therefore, that, viewing the Old Home Week as a purely business transaction, you will be the gainers. For every three hundred dollars appropriated for this purpose, you are sure in time, to get three thousand back again.

The advantage to us as guests is that we love to come back to see the old home. Nothing is so dear to us. No matter how many or how pleasant our homes have been elsewhere, our old home, our first home, the home of our childhood, is *the* home. Childhood days are, or should be, our happiest days, and wherever we have been happiest there we want to go again and again.

Yet there is inevitably attached to the return to one's old home a certain sadness which may have often made us conclude that we should never come again. But the Old Home Week brings back so many of the old friends familiar in childhood days, whom we are glad to see, and with whom we shall enjoy recalling the old times, that our visit is made one of cheer. This is, perhaps, the chief pleasure and benefit to us as guests, and yet, I must acknowledge that your simple, comfortable, unartificial methods of life always have a charm for us, and, let us hope, will have a good effect upon us after we return to the discomforts of civilization.

Some of your guests may wish they had come in the autumn when they could attend the cattle show with all its accompanying delights, or go hunting, or have a husking or a paring bee, or go beechnutting.

Others will wish it were winter when they could take a sleigh ride to Wilton or Strong with the best girl, get an oyster supper and return; or sit around the fireside and tell stories over the apples, pop-corn and cider. In winter too, were the parties, the spelling school, the singing school, and the quiltings. And it was in the winter that we had the village lectures, and could sit down and read and meditate,—things which are lost arts with us in the city.

Others will wish it were spring that we might go up to Benny Titcomb's and get some maple sugar,—a thing that so sweetened life that we could endure the horrid spring traveling and that kept us from running away from the approaching ploughing and harrowing. It was then we hung May baskets, and made an excursion to "the Cascade" for May flowers.

But here we are in the summer. It is too late for fishing and berrying, and too early for hunting. We can go in swimming (you know we never went in bathing), but we cannot do it seven times a day as we used to.

Since, however, we are not likely to go in swimming, we have nothing to do but sit on the piazzas and recall the old times; and that is after all, the pleasantest thing we can do, and of course the most appropriate thing for an Old Home Week.

In closing, let us wish for you a continuance of the old home comforts, as we remember them, and as Cowper has expressed them:

“Home-born happiness,
Fireside employments, intimate delights,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturbed retirement and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening know.”

A poem by Clarence H. Knowlton was then read. Rev. Charles F. Thwing, D. D., president of Western Reserve University, Hon. J. W. Fairbanks, Mr. W. G. Mallett of the Normal School, F. F. Whittier, M. D., of Boston and N. R. Knowlton, followed with appropriate remarks. The orchestra and chorus rendered several pieces of music during the exercises and at the close an informal reception was held which formed one of the most attractive features of the day.

THE FLORAL FESTIVAL.

A floral festival arranged by Farmington Grange, was held in G. A. R. Hall. The forenoon was devoted to receiving and arranging flowers about the hall. The public was invited in between the hours of one and two, and visitors were pleasantly surprised to find the finest flower display ever seen in town. Many visiting patrons attended the meeting in the afternoon for which a special program had been arranged. It proved one of the pleasantest incidents of the week.

Thursday morning the county buildings were opened to the public and a large number took advantage of the opportunity to look over the buildings. All visitors were cordially received by B. M. Small, Esq., clerk of courts, who showed them about the premises.

In the afternoon the reunion of the May School and Wendell Institute was held on Mrs. D. W. Austin's lawn. The May sisters, at one time, occupied the premises and had more or less pupils who lived in the family with them. A large number of pupils and friends came together. First, there was a very pleas-

ant reunion of old pupils and friends, followed by a picnic daintily served. Another feature, much enjoyed by all, was the reading of an original poem by Miss Julia H. May.

Thursday evening there was a very pleasant session of Franklin Lodge, I. O. O. F., in honor of the occasion.

Friday forenoon, Appleton Relief Corps had the G. A. R. hall very prettily decorated with flowers, flags and bunting. Ice cream and cake were served to visiting members of the order.

In the afternoon there was a parade by the Hoyt cadets, Lieutenant Elmer S. Randall in command. The company was in fatigue uniform. Wheeler's band furnished the music. It was the first time the cadets appeared in public and their movements were watched with great interest by the people.

Masonic hall was prettily decorated and opened to the public from four to six o'clock. Some 300 people visited the hall and enjoyed the hospitality of Maine Lodge which boasts of being the oldest organization in town, having held its first meeting in 1808. In the evening the lodge held a reunion of its members, which proved to be one of the most enjoyable features of the entire week. A dainty lunch was served in the banquet hall. The post-prandial exercises were conducted by Past Master S. Clifford Belcher, who called upon numerous visiting and present members, all of whom had appropriate and pertinent greetings for the occasion.

There was also a band concert by Wheeler's Band on the common in the evening.

Saturday the churches were open and many visited them, where they were cordially received by ushers. At the Old South there was an organ recital by Carl Jean Tolman, Farmington, a popular organist.

Sunday morning Rev. W. B. Dukeshire of Orono, a former pastor, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church, and Rev. E. R. Smith preached an appropriate sermon at the Old South church.

In the evening there was a union meeting at the Old South, where "The country church—its importance and influence upon the college, the business world and the home," were the general topics. The meeting was conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. R. Smith, and President Charles F. Thwing, Dudley P. Bailey, Esq.,

Rev. W. B. Dukeshire and Rev. W. H. Ramsey responded in appropriate words to the respective topics assigned them.

There was a most cordial feeling on the part of the public towards the observance of Old Home Week.

At various times during the week there were interesting family reunions in town, one of the most interesting of which was that of the Hunter family, which was held with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. S. Hunter.

The general committee desire to express their thanks for the assistance rendered them by the Farmington Chronicle, for its many notices and helpful words, to Priscilla Alden's orchestra, the festival chorus and Wheeler's band for their excellent music, to many ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services to the cause, and to many others for cordial words and substantial aid in various ways.

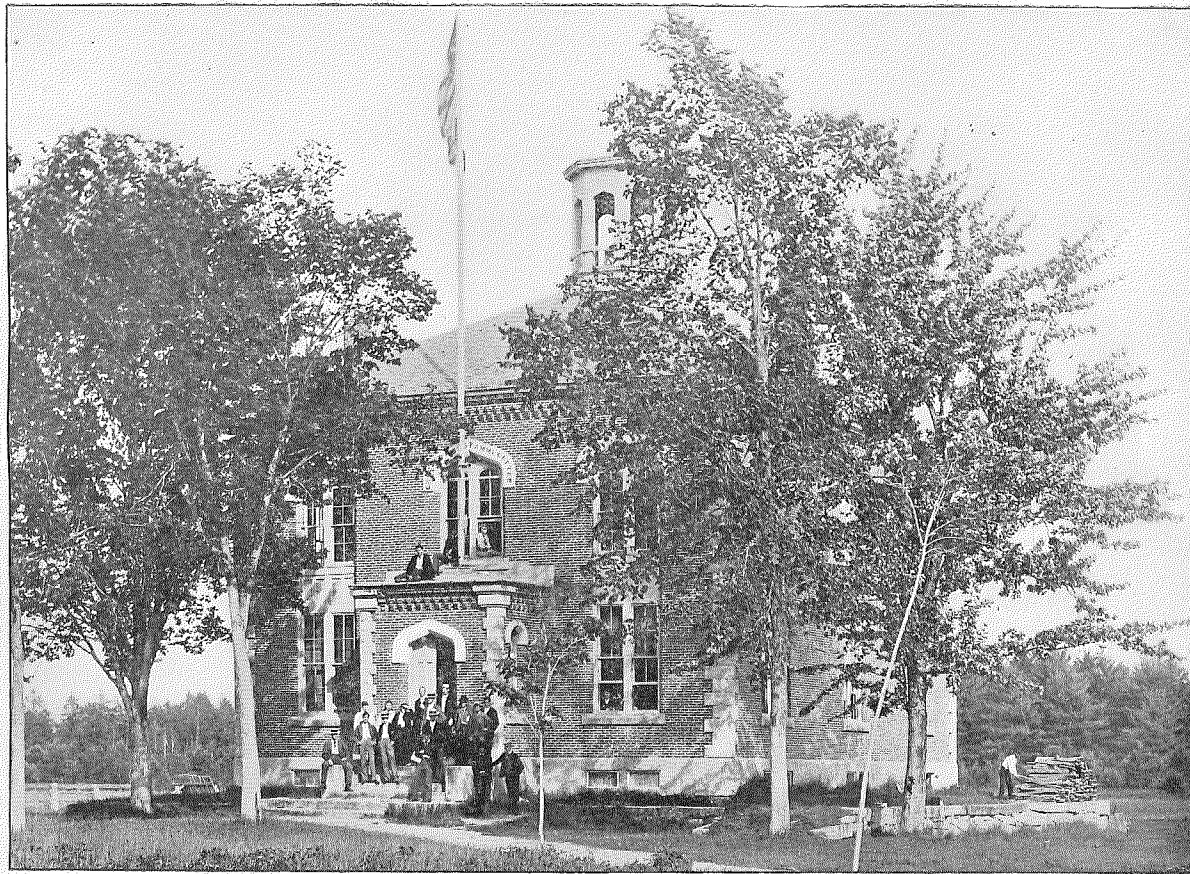
FRYEBURG.

(CONTRIBUTED BY PROF. W. A. ROBINSON, BOSTON, MASS.).

Fryeburg is bordered for so long a distance by the State of New Hampshire, and lives in such cordial relations with her sister towns to the west that the good things, and sometimes, those not so good, easily flow over the boundary or are carried over. It was thus with Governor Rollins' idea of an "Old Home Week" celebration. Fryeburg took it up with enthusiasm soon after the desirability of such a reunion began to impress itself upon the citizens of this State, and in August, 1899, celebrated with reunions, a banquet, addresses, and speeches her first Old Home Week.

It proved such a success, that at Governor Powers' call for similar meetings throughout Maine in August, 1900, Fryeburg seemed to know just how to do it. A committee of residents and annual visitors was at once appointed and entered upon their work.

The program was made to cover parts of three days. On the morning of Wednesday, August 8, the academy alumni met at the Congregational church to listen to some suitable music, two excellent addresses upon educational topics prepared by Augustine Simmons, Esq., and John F. Hull, A. M., former masters of the academy, a poem by Miss Ellen H. Butler, a former pre-



FRYEBURG ACADEMY.

ceptress, and an ode by John Stuart Barrows, a former student in the academy.

At two o'clock a banquet was served to one hundred alumni and teachers of the academy. This also afforded the opportunity for old songs, cheers, stories, and post-prandial addresses which were all of an interesting kind. Hon. William W. Towle of Boston was toast-master. The evening was given up to an "old time" academy sociable in academy hall, participated in by the "old boys and girls" exclusively.

Thursday had its delightful reunions, and also much work of a thoughtful kind. By invitation of the trustees of the academy, a joint meeting of alumni and trustees was held to formulate plans for united action to increase the prosperity of the academy. The meeting was a prolonged one, where much hearty good will was exhibited, and upon which is based the hope of great good in future years.

Friday, at the Chautauqua grounds, a citizens' celebration was carried on under the presidency of Dr. S. C. Gordon. In these meetings the thought centered in the interests of the town as distinct from the academy life. The speakers were many old residents, and their theme was historical and reminiscent. It is firmly believed that the results of these several meetings will be for Fryeburg what they were designed to be for every community of the State engaging in them, the means of strengthening the mutual interests of city and country life, and making them helpful to each other.

ADDRESS OF MR. SIMMONS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When I received from Professor Robinson an invitation to address you, I was pleased and I felt honored. The year I passed in your beloved academy began twenty-five years ago next month. It was one of the happiest of my youth. Memory brings to me across the intervening years the delight of the old associations, a pleasure as sweet as the perfume of your June fields. These elms still stand in their commanding stateliness like sentinels of the dear past, and seem to bend in graceful majesty to welcome us back to sweet Fryeburg, loveliest village of the valley. Amid these familiar scenes the spirit of the schoolmaster again possesses me, and I want to say a word to the young and to the teachers of the young.

What ought academies to provide for their pupils? We expect them to furnish intellectual and physical training, but there is a need about which comparatively little is said or written, to wit, *the culture of the sensibilities*. If public schools are intended to fit boys and girls for life, ought heart culture to be omitted? By heart culture I do not mean moral instruction merely, but rather what might be called the enrichment of the soul, a culture that produces a sensitive spirit, a spirit delicately susceptible to the sublime, the beautiful, and the religious in nature. Neither mere learning nor mental gymnastics will cultivate this spirit. The culture of the sensibilities is beyond them, and gives the soul, desire and increased capacity to feel and to assimilate the spirit of nature and the spirit of God. Every child possesses in some degree the love of nature. The little beauty that cannot yet call the blossoms by name will grasp with the grip of a treasure the buttercups and the daisies it has gathered, and will not let them go even in its innocent sleep. It is true that some persons having eyes see not and having hearts feel not, but it is true only in degree. None are born emotionally blind or deaf, but some are extremely dull in seeing and hearing the voices of God in nature and in feeling the pathos of human life. If teachers are not dull themselves they can lead their pupils along the pathways of grandeur and loveliness that lead surely to the invisible spirit that breathes and moves in nature and in human hearts.

“To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language.”

The study of such a poet as Bryant, the American high priest of nature, voicing her oracles as no other poet has expressed them, cannot fail to create an enlarged and deeper appreciation of the beautiful, the sublime, and the worshipful. Every youth ought to know his “Forest Hymn.” The spirit of that poem is so rich in true religion that the possession of its spirit will indeed enrich the soul.

Notice the worshipfulness of these passages:

“His simple heart
Might not resist the sacred influences
Which, from the stilly twilight of the place,
And from the gray old trunks that high in heaven
Mingle their mossy boughs, and from the sound
Of the invisible breath that swayed at once
All their green tops, stole over him, and bowed
His spirit with the thought of boundless power
And inaccessible majesty.”

“But thou art here—thou fill’st
 The solitude. Thou art in the soft winds
 That run along the summit of these trees
 In music; thou art in the cooler breath
 That from the inmost darkness of the place
 Comes, scarcely felt; the barky trunks, the ground,
 The fresh moist ground, are all instinct with thee.
 Here is continual worship; nature, here,
 In the tranquillity that thou dost love,
 Enjoys thy presence.”

“Grandeur, strength, and grace
 Are all here to speak of thee.”

“That delicate forest flower,
 With scented breath and look so like a smile,
 Seems, as it issues from the shapeless mould,
 An emanation of the indwelling life,
 A visible token of the upholding Love,
 That are the soul of this great universe.”

Poetry like this, whether in words or music or art, is the interpreter of nature, the expression of the truth, the revelation of the God that is in all and through all.

Nature stultly as it generally exists in the schools loses more than half of its charm and usefulness if the pupil is not daily taught that in studying the “various language” he is thinking God’s thoughts after Him, and that the sublimity, beauty, and grace he beholds in visible forms are only the indexes of the ideals as they exist in the mind of the Creator, and in his own soul made in the image of its Creator. The teacher that leads his pupils to see these revelations of the Almighty will start them along a course of reasoning and of soulful delight that the atheist and materialist cannot block with their icy scepticism. A child so blessed has thousands of impressive evidences that there can be no design without a designer. The commercial spirit pervades almost every sphere of human activity in these days, and it needs to be supplanted in a measure by a love of the lofty emotions for their own sake and for the soul exaltation that they produce. This commercial spirit would look upon Niagara Falls merely as a waterpower to run dynamos for electric cars, as the old farmer looked upon them as a great chance to wash sheep. Having eyes they see not. But the cultured spirit is lifted by that vision of tumbling grandeur to nearness with the Almighty, and the spirit is indeed “bowed with the thought of boundless power.”

To an appreciative soul the flowers that decorate a pulpit speak of God with a pathetic silence of worship more powerful than the tuneful eloquence of the preacher. From the chalice of

the lily comes the suggestion of the watchful eye of Him whose love is over all, and we seem to hear the affectionate voice of the benevolent Nazarene telling his disciples to behold the "lilies of the field."

The showy chandeliers of the cathedral, as they flash their light across its frescoed ceiling, are darkness when we contemplate the quenchless lamps of night, that, flickering before the breath of the Almighty, are hung in love across the arched expanse.

From the tiny coral, building upon the skeleton of its dead self till it reaches its heaven of sunlight, we learn patience in rising above the failures of the dead past; from the innocent lambkin, frolicking on the green, we get the lesson that play is good because it is play, and that cheerfulness is the normal condition of animal life, while dyspeptic piety and long-drawn melancholy are spiritual diseases.

The falling leaf, as it slowly and reluctantly finds its grave where was once its cradle, tremblingly speaks of a resurrection in the cheer of returning spring, when the joyous trées wave their green arms in triumph over death.

The sigh of the pensive pines, singing their plaintive alto, touches the soul like the memory of the dear dead.

From the sobbing autumnal wind, grieving over the loss of beauty; from the melancholy howl of the winter, which, like the snowy-sheeted ghost of the departed year moans over its own desolation; from the uneasy sea, struggling to tell us of God; from the majestic silence of the mountains—silent because no utterance can tell of their grandeur, come voices of lifting to the Infinite.

I have said something about the sensibilities as they are concerned with the sublime and the beautiful, but the most important part of all is the religious. The religious condition of the soul is its normal and natural condition. We read that the natural man is at enmity with God. Certainly the unnatural man is at enmity with God and everything else. He is out of joint with nature. What is religion? What a variety of answers this question has had. To some it means a system of theology, a creed, or a code of ethics. If you ask what is his religion, you may get the answer that he is a Protestant, Catholic or Mohammedan. What is religion? Religion is the touch of the human spirit with God's spirit, the contact of the finite with the infinite. The result is love of God and man, unselfishness, the kingdom of heaven within you, the reign of peace in the soul, a peace so calm and restful that joy seems too violent a word for it. How can this touch come? By prayer. This is all natural, not supernatural or unnatural. The body goes to earth for its food, because the earth is like itself, and it finds there that which will nourish it. The soul must go to God,

because it is like God, and there it will get its nourishment, the bread of life. The soul cannot feed on science, not even on morals. It must feel the presence of a personal God. If your child ask bread will ye give him a stone? The spirit of man has a natural affinity for the spirit of God. If a soul is hungry for religion, it could be as well fed with a theological dogma or a scientific fact as an empty stomach with a geometrical demonstration. In our day we have heard much and read much about the conflict between science and religion. The phrase is grotesquely ridiculous. There can be no conflict between truths. The law of gravitation that draws the human body to the earth is one truth, and the law of spiritual attraction that draws the human soul to God is another truth. They cannot conflict. There may be and there has been a conflict between science and church dogmas. That is different. Religion and church dogmas are not always synonymous.

How can this worshipful spirit be developed and nourished in the public schools? The personality of the teacher has much to do with it, but such literature as the Lord's prayer, the Beatitudes, the parables of the Prodigal Son, the Lost Sheep, and the Good Samaritan, and such poems as the twenty-third Psalm and the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah ought to have devoted study along with such poems and prose as picture the mountains, the woods, the brooks, and the flowers. The acknowledged value of the study of literature in the public schools furnishes an easy opportunity for the cultivation of the sensibilities along the lines of the sublime, the beautiful, and the worshipful.

The natural product of all such influences is the gentle spirit. We hear much said about the strenuous life. Do you think a time will ever come when the word *strenuousman* will appear in the dictionaries? Will the world ever care for the strenuous man as it does for the gentle man? The affectionate, gentle life is needed as much as the bold, energetic, and aggressive life. Jesus was a gentleman. Loveliness of character is stronger than strength of character, if by strength of character is meant justice untempered with mercy and resentment unsoftened by forgiveness. The world loves Jesus and Abraham Lincoln. Give me anything but the heart of a Pharisee. I am sorry to admit it, but the Pharisees are not all dead. I have seen so many coldly moral lives without even one redeeming vice that I understand how Jesus loved the warm hearted sinners who followed him and denounced the cold hearted Pharisees that sneered at him.

One of the wisest acts of school legislation in this State is the requirement that kindness to animals shall be taught in the public schools. Tenderheartedness covers a multitude of sins. This is true subjectively and objectively. If we feel tenderly

towards a person we offer excuses for his faults or see none. On the other hand the possession of this quality in one's self lessens the prominence of one's faults in the eyes of others.

While beholding the Statue of the Republic in Portland, I said to Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, "I can see in the face of your statue, dignity, strength, courage, resolution, and ——" "And what?" said he. While trying to find a word to express what I saw, he pronounced the word *sweetness*; and thereupon her bronze face looked as if a lovable soul shone in it. The highest ideal for an American youth is a combination of the strenuous and the gentle life.

The strenuous Jesus denounced the formalism, the hypocrisy, the iciness of the Pharisees, and whipped the sordid money changers out of his Father's temple; the gentle Jesus sent the repentant Mary Magdalene away comforted and he blessed and caressed little children. The gentle Jesus in Gethsemane told the strenuous Peter to put up his sword, and afterwards while quivering with pain he prayed for the forgiveness of his murderers. The forgiving, the unselfish, the lovable, and the tender spirit is the true test of strength of character, for true strength of character is sweetness of spirit. Can't the public schools give something of this? Churches and Sunday-schools have their mission and we commend them without stint of praise, but the secular institutions of learning, from the kindergarten to the university, have a hold upon the youth of the land that no other organizations possess. The teacher that has such a spirit will make it felt, church member or no church member. Her very presence is a benediction. Her nearness to nature and to nature's God will give her life—the eternal life—and she will breathe into her pupils the breath of that life, and they will become living souls. True culture, as I said in the beginning, is enrichment of the soul, refinement of the spirit in love and tenderness and forgiveness. This is the religion of Jesus, and the religion of Jesus is the religion of nature. He went into the mountains to pray. There, amid the peaceful grandeur of the Judean hills, his soul touched God. The contact gave life. He said he could do nothing if God were not with him. Neither can we.

GARLAND.

Garland celebrated its centennial in connection with the Old Home Week observances. The celebration took place August 10th. The following account is copied from the *Bangor Commercial*:

Garland's one hundredth anniversary has come and gone. The century milestone has been reached, and the same observed in a most appropriate and fitting manner by hundreds of its loyal citizens and numerous visitors from away, not a few of whom look back over many years passed in distant states to the period passed here when youth in all its freshness and enthusiasm builded air castles and mapped out roads leading to great triumphs of station and wealth, with little thought of the stern realities of life.

It was many weeks ago when it was first decided to observe the anniversary of the settlement of the town and from that date up to the culmination of well-directed efforts upon the part of many of the enthusiastic citizens, there has been no time when they have not looked forward to the event with keen anticipation, and labored that all might be accomplished which would in any way contribute towards its success. The day arrived Friday, August 10, but was disappointing as far as weather conditions were concerned.

The citizens, for once, laid aside their regular duties. Each turned the key in the lock of his or her abode, and then, seated behind well-groomed nags, many of them turned into the high-ways in the different parts of the town, all of which seemed to lead to only one place, and that the Garland Grange hall. Along the various routes were to be seen the national emblem swinging in the breeze from numerous flagstaves, and, in the little village, the houses with few exceptions, were decorated with evergreens and flags, presenting a strikingly handsome and inviting appearance.

The church bells of the little village were set ringing at six o'clock, reminding one of the poem in which "Ring out the old, ring in the new" so aptly applied. They proclaimed the dawning of another century in the march of time, as concerns man's settlement and development of this fine old town of Penobscot

county. Back down the vista of time many turned their thoughts as the full force of it all dawned upon them. The spirit of hospitality was abroad; the tide of reminiscence had set and was in evidence everywhere; smiling faces betokened the home coming of those who years before had gone forth into the world to battle, and now had returned proud of their achievements. Everyone seemed happy, and it was a festal occasion filled to overflowing with good cheer.

Among the many teams which arrived shortly after ten o'clock was one in which His Excellency, Governor Powers, Hon. Bartlett Tripp, and Colonel Stanley Plummer were seated. The distinguished visitors received a very warm welcome and proceeded to the Grange hall where they were given hearty handshakes by many who knew them well.

Dinner was read^y shortly after eleven o'clock, and such a spread as only good housewives know how to prepare. If there ever comes a time when prizes go to good cooks by way of encouragement, rest assured Garland will carry off the lion's share.

DINNER AND POST-PRANDIAL.

One table was reserved for the distinguished guests and prominent citizens, and at this were seated Governor Powers, Hon. Bartlett Tripp, Hon. Lyndon Oak, Dr. F. A. C. Emerson, Garland; Charles E. Oak, land agent, Caribou; Postmaster J. M. Oak, Bangor; Colonel Stanley Plummer, F. D. Dearth, Esq., C. R. Favor, Dexter, and Mr. Eddy of East Saginaw, Michigan. Post-prandial speeches were delivered, Dr. Emerson acting as toast-master.

GOVERNOR POWERS.

His Excellency, Governor Powers, responded to The Good State of Maine. He said in part:

I came to this beautiful town of Garland very largely for the purpose of listening to the address of your distinguished citizen, Hon. Lyndon Oak, and I do not intend to leave till I have listened to that address. I am pleased to meet so many of the good people of Garland, to note their prosperity, to look upon their happy homes and their fine farms and to be in your beautiful village.

Though it has been many years since I was in Garland, I have not forgotten the town. It is one of the model towns of the State. It is just such towns as this that the state of Maine is

indebted to for what it has done and what it is. There are no better people anywhere than you have right here. There are no people that enjoy more of the comforts of life than you do right here. The town system of government has been very beautiful to the people of our country. Maine, it is true, has sent to other states many distinguished men. One of them is here to-day, one of the most distinguished on the west side of the Mississippi. We have furnished many congressmen, and we are proud of the record they have made.

Think of what has been accomplished in this State of ours since this gentleman (Hon. Lyndon Oak) on my right, was a young man; what has been invented; what this State has been through and what the people have been through in the last half century. I can recall the time when the railroad was unknown, when a telegraph office was almost unheard of, and when the telephone had not been heard of. It may be safely claimed that in almost every field of invention the unknown transcends the known.

Garland has had its full share in producing men and women of ability. As a nation we have progressed in a manner unprecedented. All along our line of march can be found monuments erected to the great men who have preceded us. Our government to-day recognizes the rights of all. Our flag is in truth and in fact the flag of the free. You have made this country not only the home of the brave but the home of the free. The century that has passed has been productive of so much progress that the onward march has almost annihilated distance. We have bridged the ocean with steamboats, by the use of electricity we have made those living in distant states like near friends. It is easier to go to South Dakota now than it was to go to Boston years ago.

I am glad to witness the evidence of prosperity here. I am glad to have the privilege of meeting you here. There are none more desirable than the people that live right here in Garland and vicinity. You enjoy the privileges of individual security, and I doubt if there is to be found a child that has reached the age of ten years, in your midst, but that can read and write.

None deserve a higher seat in the synagogue than the gentleman on my right, whom I came here to-day to greet and listen to.

HON. BARTLETT TRIPP.

"Our Foreign Possessions" was replied to by Hon. Bartlett Tripp. He said in part:

It gives me, indeed, great pleasure to be with you on this occasion, and all that has been said with reference to your locality by my distinguished friend, meets with my cordial approval.

I can only speak to you of such of our foreign possessions as I am acquainted with, and if we are to go to that distant clime we must hasten. A year ago there came to me a telegram, "Will you go to Samoa?" I had no more idea where it was, than of some place in China. I might say that probably ninety per cent. of the people of the United States, up to that time, were as ignorant as myself. I got out my map, and found that when I went to school the islands were known as Navigator's islands, and perhaps you will excuse me for my ignorance. I replied immediately, "Yes." If I had known the responsibilities, I might have hesitated. I had nine days to prepare in, to go to Washington, thence to San Francisco to take the steamer, and I started in three hours.

Where is Samoa? Between the 13th and 15th parallels, a pleasant journey of 2,300 miles from San Francisco. There the three great nations of the earth had a small tempest in a teapot. The areas of the islands are less in extent than the little state of Rhode Island and only one-third under cultivation. Three great nations were then on the eve of war. It was a question of getting there, and if America says that a proposition must be maintained, there is no other alternative.

We found the natives of the islands arrayed against each other. There were 3,000 upon one side and 3,000 upon the other, and seven war vessels in the harbor. A half dozen of our men had been beheaded, but there were too many powers in Samoa for the Samoans.

In less than six weeks' time, contrary to views expressed there, we had the natives disarmed and 4,500 guns placed aboard a vessel to be brought to San Francisco. We had restored perfect peace between these peoples forever.

These islands lie in the path of commerce. In the settlement between the three great powers, the United States wanted the harbor of Pago Pago, and I have the pleasure of saying to you to-day that it is one of the possessions of the United States and the finest harbor in the world.

The entire fleets of the world could safely ride at anchor within it. A gun mounted on Goat Island at the entrance, could defy the entire fleets of the world. I have told you of this, for in this I was a part.

Interesting remarks were made by the toast-master as he called on the several speakers, and speeches of a most interesting character were made by Hon. Charles E. Oak, Colonel Stanley Plummer and F. D. Dearth, Esq., Colonel Plummer replied to the toast, Maine's Record in the Rebellion; Maine's Record in Politics; Hon. Charles E. Oak, Our Visitors.

AT THE CHURCH.

On account of the rain, the exercises in the afternoon were held in the Free Baptist church and consisted of music by the Garland orchestra; prayer, Rev. J. G. Fisher; selection, Land of Our Fathers, double quartet; address of welcome, Rev. H. W. Cummings; historical address prepared by Hon. Lyndon Oak, read by F. D. Dearth, Esq., of Dexter; selection, male quartet; biographical sketch of Hon. Lyndon Oak, written by Dr. F. A. C. Emerson, and read by Miss Agnes Emerson; speeches by B. P. Hubbard, Hon. Charles E. Oak, Hiram J. Preble, A. B. Haskell, L. P. Evans, and others.

Following the reading of the biographical sketch, three cheers were proposed for Hon. Lyndon Oak and they were given with a will.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Following is an abstract of the address of welcome by Rev. H. W. Cummings:

We assemble here to-day to celebrate a notable event. The town has completed one hundred years, easily expressed, but long, long in passing. This is an opportunity not to be neglected, for as we review the annals of the town and take note of those that have settled here, we are reminded that those who participate here today are but a handful as compared with what would have been, had all who have settled in town remained and been here to-day.

To me it is then the pleasurable duty of welcoming you to this anniversary. I trust that you already realize that you are welcome. The fatted calf has been killed, as you will testify who have partaken of the bountiful spread that has been prepared. We are proud of the path you have gone and the honor you have been to your native town. We feel glad that you have so nobly sustained that honor. This day, this opportunity commemorates the richest product of this town, the noble men and women who have gone out of it.

One hundred years—how much these years contain. The historian will thrill your soul and make you glad that you have some connection with this town. To us who have gathered here to-day, comes the reminder that anniversaries are but milestones to review the past, to nerve the soul for its onward progress of the future. Old Home Week, one of the grandest institutions that has been established in the grand old state of Maine. Again do we establish those friendly relations which are so sacred. Thrice welcome, welcome to this church.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

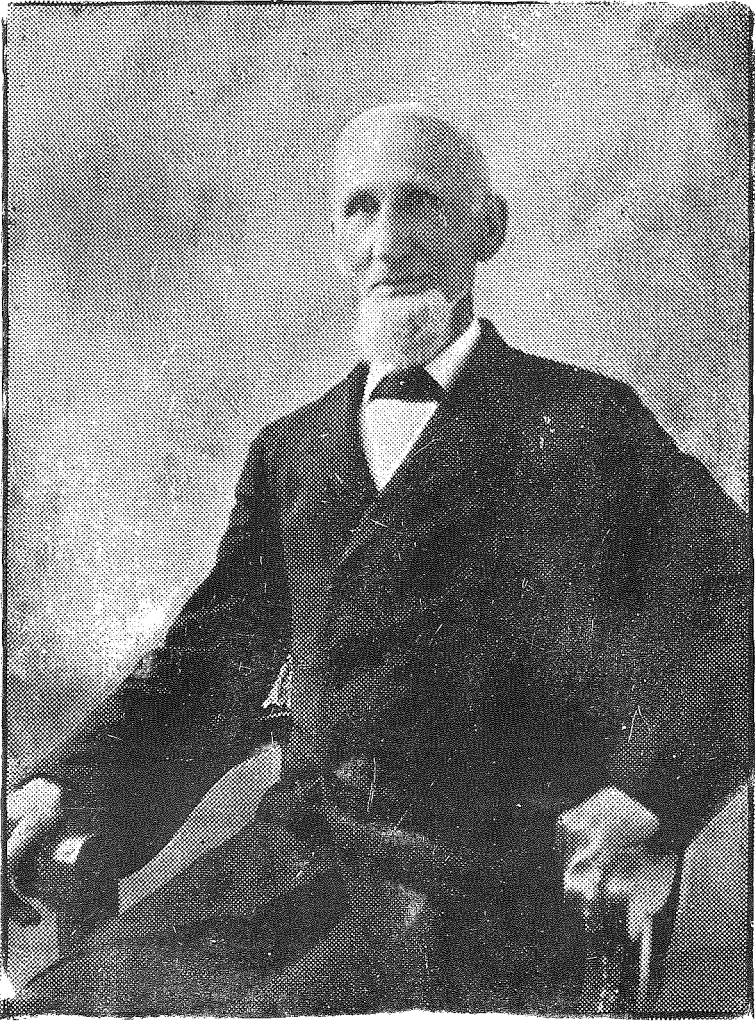
The following historical sketch of Garland was prepared by Hon. Lyndon Oak and read by Freeman D. Dearth, Esq. :

“The groves were God’s First Temples.” This is the introductory sentence of one of the poems by one of America’s favorite poets. With no infelicity of phrase, we may characterize the place of this large assemblage of people as nature’s cathedral.

Among the pioneers of the township was Isaac Wheeler, Esq., who bore with him from Massachusetts, his native state, a commission as justice of the peace, which gave him great influence in this and neighboring townships as they became peopled. He had been a member of a surveying party in 1801 when he made choice of the lot where we are now assembled, and the writer has never heard of his judgement being questioned for the selection made. He was one of the eighteen who began the work of clearing land in 1802. He acted as agent for one or more of the original proprietors, for several years.

On February 4, 1798, the legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolve granting to Williams college, Williamstown, Massachusetts, two townships of land, the same to be vested in the trustees of said college and their successors for the use of said college forever. One of the townships embraced in this resolve is now known as the town of Garland, which was designated as township No. 3, in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo patent. In 1798, it was conveyed by the college to Levi Lincoln, Seth Hastings, Samuel and Calvin Sanger, and Elias Crout, who were known as the original proprietors of the township.

The geographical situation of the town having been determined by reference to the Waldo patent, a brief sketch of the history of that patent is here given. In the year 1630, the Plymouth Company, an English institution, granted to John Beauchamp of London and Thomas Leverett of Boston, England, by patent a tract of land extending from the seashore up the westerly side of the Penobscot bay and river to an undefined limit, far enough to the north to embrace territory equal to thirty-six miles square. This patent conveyed only the exclusive right to trade with the Indians. About 1720, the patent passed into the hands of a wealthy family of Boston, of the name of Waldo, and from that date it has been known as the Waldo Patent. When finally settled, the north line of the Waldo Patent was found to be coincident with the south line of the towns of Hampden, Newburg, and Dixmont. The towns of Bradford, Charleston, Garland and Dexter, are in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent.



HON. LYNDON OAK.

The fact that the township now known as Garland was a gift of Massachusetts to Williams college naturally elicits inquiries respecting the history of that institution. Williams college sprang from a high school of note which had been established by a celebrated Indian fighter by the name of Ephraim Williams, who was afterwards killed in a fight with the Indians. It was located in the northwestern corner of Massachusetts among the Berkshire hills, in the town of Williamstown.

Thus came into existence the institution now known as Williams college, and while it has been overshadowed by the fame of older and more pretentious institutions, it has quietly and modestly performed its share of the world's educational work. There are events of great importance interwoven with its history. In 1808, a society was organized here, the purpose of which was to carry the school, the printing press, and the Bible, to regions which had hitherto been submerged in the darkness of heathenism. This was the first organized movement in this country in the interests of foreign missions, and it was the germ of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign nations which was organized two years later at another place.

This, and kindred organizations of a later date, have raised whole nations from the lowest and most loathsome conditions to the plane of Christian civilization. In its turn, civilization has developed a multiplicity of wants unknown to the primitive modes of life, to meet which, the channels of the world's commerce have been widened and deepened. The missionary has been aptly characterized as the pioneer of commercial enterprise.

* * * * *

“Waking I dream. Before my vacant eyes,
In long procession, shadowy forms arise;
Far through the vista of the silent years,
I see a venturous band—the pioneers,
Who let the sunlight through the forest's gloom,
Who bade the harvests wave, the garden bloom.”

Holmes.

At the opening of the summer of 1801, the present town of Garland presented an area of thirty-six square miles of heavy forest growth, the continuity of which was nowhere broken, save by a small natural pond, extending across the west line of the township into the township now known as Dexter. But this condition of things was soon to be changed. The forces were organized that would transfer the township to the influence of civilization.

In the summer of 1801, the reverberations of the settler's axe and the crash of falling trees were heard in the township now known as the town of Garland. David A. Gove, then a recent

citizen of Nottingham, New Hampshire, as agent of the proprietors of the township, felled an opening of ten acres, on the line of the road now running through the center of the town from east to west. This first opening became the site of the home of Josiah Bartlett, and in 1802, the first crop in the township was raised in that opening. In the same year, openings were made in eighteen different lots, which consequently became the sites of a like number of homes. The men who made these openings in 1802, came from towns designated, and were Moses Hodgdon, Levant; Isaac Wheeler, Rutland, Massachusetts; John S. Haskell, Thomas S. Tyler, John Tyler, Thomas Finson, Thomas Gilpatrick, Joseph Saunders, New Gloucester; Edward Sargent, William Sargent, Boscawen, New Hampshire; John M. Chase, Danville; an Augusta man, name unknown; Arnold Murray, Palermo.

The proprietors withheld every alternate range from sale evidently with the belief that the ranges withheld would sell for higher prices, but the result was to scatter the families largely over the township much to their inconvenience.

The pioneers of 1802 did not all become residents of the township, but most of them remained to a good old age to enjoy the homes which their own strong arms had wrested from the obstinate wilderness. In their later years, the reflection that after all the hardships and privations they had endured, they would soon pass away and be forgotten, disturbed their thoughts by day and haunted their dreams at night. But let us, their descendants, firmly resolve that their worthy names and deeds shall be transmitted to their descendants on the printed page.

It was in the year of 1802 that Joseph Garland of Salisbury, New Hampshire, moved his family into the township. It embraced the father, mother and three children of tender age, the threads of whose history are closely interwoven with those of the history of the town. They reached their solitary cabin on June 22, 1802, thus marking the date of the settlement of the town. This brave family was met at the town line by the eighteen men who were now making the beginning of homes in the township, and escorted to their little cabin beside the brook. It is doubtful if any of the family has since been honored by so large an escort as was that of Mr. Garland.

The first sawmill in the township was built by the proprietors in 1802. The first nursery of apple trees was planted in 1802 by Mr. Garland, who, a few years later, furnished nursery stock for orchards in Garland and several of the neighboring towns. The early building of a saw mill superseded the necessity of log houses. Joseph Treadwell was the first resident carpenter in the township.

An incident of the autumn of 1802, was the transportation of a saw mill crank from the Garland township to the Dexter township, on the back of a horse. The route was through an unbroken

wilderness, and without a spotted line much of the way to guide the two men who had charge of the enterprise. The day appointed to start was cloudy and dark, the distance between the two places was seven miles. When they had made half this distance they lost their way, and divesting the horse of his load, hitched him to a tree and started to find their objective point. In their wanderings they camped two nights. They reached the place they sought about noon of the third day, where they found the family of Ebenezer Small, the only family within the present town of Dexter at that time. This family was living in a log cabin covered with bark.

The hungry strangers were gladly received and, with a woman's intuition, Mrs. Small hastened to place before them a delicious dish of pounded corn boiled in milk, which was the best the town afforded. The town of Dexter has long been noted for elaborate entertainments, and it is no disparagement to assume that no entertainment within its limits has ever been proffered by more hospitable hands, or received with a keener sense of appreciative gratitude, than on this occasion.

Dinner finished, the first thought was for the hungry horse tied to the tree three miles away, which must be found and fed. The remaining portion of the day afforded scant time for this service, but the men hastened to the place where the horse was tied and were received by the hungry animal with expressions of satisfaction that seemed almost human. The party started on their return, but darkness shut down upon them and they were again forced to the conclusion that another night in the wilderness awaited them. The thoughtful Mrs. Small, however, rightly interpreting the reason of the delay, seized the old dinner horn, hastened to the top of the hill, now known as the Bryant hill and delivered blasts that guided the men to the home of the Smalls.

Men and horse recuperated by a good night's rest, were successful in getting the crank to the place of final destination. This may seem to be a cranky story, nevertheless it is true. The hardships of the early inhabitants of Garland were numerous and severe and cannot be recounted here. The first school in town was taught by Miss Nancy Gordon in a corner of a barn in 1805. This was one of several private schools that were taught before the incorporation of the township. The teachers at that time were paid in grain, the currency of the time.

Attendance upon the sick in the new settlements of Eastern Maine ninety years ago, was a long remove from holiday amusement. In the absence of roads, the physician, in his visits to his patients, was obliged to follow uncertain way marks, along angular routes, through dense forests, to cross unbridged streams, to climb over prostrate trees, to make the circuit of bogs and swamps and to scale hills and mountains. If darkness settled upon his pathway while still in the forest and far from human

habitation his only alternative was to brace himself for hours of endurance of nervous uneasiness, while listening to the stealthy tread of prowling beasts (oftener imaginary than real), and the dismal hootings of the long visaged owl. The assuring presence of a faithful horse or dog, if he had one, would divest the sluggish hours of much of their dreariness, but the humble follower of Esculapius in these eastern wilds, was often destitute of both dog and horse.

In the year 1806, the first physician made his appearance in the township, in the person of Joseph Pratt, M. D. The destitution of a medical adviser in the township previous to 1806, had been the source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. The coming of Mr. Pratt was therefore the occasion of rejoicing. His practice extended to other townships.

The rude appliances of mechanics to do jobs within the range of their callings, were often subjects for amusement. A blacksmith opened business under the spreading branches of a tree. Having placed his bellows in position between two trees, and his anvil upon a stump, he announced that he was ready for business. A stranger whose horse had lost a shoe, inquired of a man he met the location of a blacksmith shop. The instant reply was, "Why, bless you sir, you are in a blacksmith shop now, but it is three miles to the anvil."

The first church in the township was organized in 1809. It was Congregational in creed and was the third Congregational church within the present limits of the county of Penobscot. It embraced members in townships now known as Garland, Dexter, Dover, Foxcroft and Sangerville. It was known as the church of Garland and vicinity. The period of its organization was characterized as the heroic period of Christian life in this region. On special occasions members living twelve or fifteen miles away would come on foot, on horseback, and in the winter on ox-sleds, guided on their way by spotted lines. Coming on Saturday they would remain with friends over the Sabbath and return on Monday, rejoicing in the memory of what they had heard on the Sabbath, and what they had experienced with Christian friends.

One good old deacon, in relating his personal experiences to his friends, would sometimes get his sentences a little mixed. He often had, he said, "hitched his oxen to the sled and taken on his children and driven to Garland with his wife, good woman, she had gone to Heaven now, by a spotted line."

This church was organized by the Rev. John Sawyer. Father Sawyer, the name by which he was best known, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, 1755. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. His education at that time was scarcely above that of the average child of eight years, of the present time. When twenty-five years of age he entered a school at Hanover, New Hampshire, which, a few years later,

ripened into Dartmouth college. Entering this college in 1781, he was graduated from it four years later. A little later he commenced the study of theology which he pursued for a year. About the year 1796, he entered upon a pastorate at Boothbay, and while at that place he heard much said about the destitution of Christian influences in Eastern Maine.

He was thus led to enter upon the work of an evangelist. He was an early friend of the common school. When entering upon his new work he declared his purpose to be—"To preach what he could, to teach what he could, to do what he could to influence young men to enter upon a plane of living that would add to their usefulness and happiness."

In pursuance of this purpose he visited nearly every township in Eastern Maine. His first visit to Bangor was about the year 1807. Here he preached and taught school. The superintending school committee certified that "they had perambulated the teacher and found him qualified to teach." While in Bangor, that town was visited by a terrible disease known as the Black Death. So fatal was it that Mr. Sawyer was called to attend one hundred funerals within the limits of a single year.

In 1807, he purchased land in Garland and built thereon, and from that time onward he regarded Garland as his home, with the exception of three years' residence in the town of Lee. In the year 1835 he organized a movement which resulted in the building of the Congregational meeting-house which was the first meeting-house in Garland. It was made ready for use in 1837. Mr. Sawyer was the prime mover in the establishment of the Bangor Theological seminary and was for several years the president of its board of trustees. On his one hundredth birthday he preached in the largest church in Bangor to an audience that crowded the house. His voice was strong and his enunciation was distinct. The Rev. Dr. Pond, dean of the seminary remarked, that "No one in that great assembly had ever seen so notable a gathering, and probably no one would ever live to see the like again."

In the same year he gave an appropriate address to the students of Garland high school in a neighboring grove, and presented them with a Bible. About three months before his death, he went to visit a daughter living in Bangor where he died at the age of one hundred and three years and three months. His remains repose in Maple Grove cemetery in Garland. Father Sawyer may well be regarded as having been Garland's most distinguished citizen.

In the midsummer of 1848, a cyclone passed over the town from east to west. Originating in Somerset county, it passed through Dexter and Garland into Atkinson. Its path was narrow, but everything in its course, gave way to its violence. Following the range of hills that runs through the town of Garland, it passed the house of Justus Harriman. On the opposite side of

the road from this house lay two hemlock logs, waiting transportation to the mill. These were carried across the road and lifted to the roof of the Harriman House where they were allowed to remain for several days to gratify the curiosity of sightseers.

Meetings for town business, immediately following the incorporation of the town, were held in private houses or barns. The first schoolhouse in the town was built in 1816. It was of good size and was located at the nominal center of the town. From that date, town meetings, religious meetings and other public meetings were held in Garland's first schoolhouse, till 1848 when the town house was built.

In 1848, inspired by the consideration that there were many bright girls and boys living within the limits of the town, whose parents could hardly afford the expense of sending them to other towns for more schooling, a high school was opened. Without any prospect of aid from town or State, a resident teacher ventured upon the experiment of trusting to a moderate charge for tuition for his compensation. The result of this experiment was so satisfactory to parents, students and teacher, that the school was perpetuated under other teachers through a period of thirteen years, at the end of which time it was rudely terminated by the opening of the war. Its graduates, so far as is known, have made good records in the various communities in which they have resided. This high school had the effect of raising the public schools of the town to a higher plane of usefulness. The teacher of the fall term was usually employed to teach the winter term of the district school, to which the scholars of other districts had free access.

A company of artillery was organized in 1838, which embraced many of the most prominent citizens of the town, through the influence of Colonel John S. Kimball of Bangor. It was furnished two field pieces by the State, and a substantial building was constructed by the town for military drill and the protection of the field pieces. This company was justly regarded with pride by the citizens of the town. The larger part of the company went to Aroostook in anticipation of trouble over the northeastern boundary dispute, but as was the case with the traditional army that marched up the hill and down again, no blood was shed.

The influences that controlled the movements of emigration then were different from those that control it now. There were but few commercial centers to attract young men who were seeking employment. The great manufacturing establishments that now allure young men and young women from the agricultural districts by the promise of lucrative employment, had no existence then. Lawrence and Lewiston, Lowell and Manchester, and the hundreds of villages whose factories line the water courses and the hum of whose machinery is as incessant as the roar of the waterfalls, were creations of a later date.

The demand for labor at the opening of the century now just closed was small. A few thousands of the young men of New England were attracted to commercial pursuits, a few thousands to house carpentry, ship building and other mechanical pursuits, and a few thousands were employed as sailors and fishermen, but the great mass of laboring people were agriculturists.

It was quite natural therefore, for young men, just starting out for themselves, to seek the employment that had given their fathers the means of support, and oftentimes made them wealthy. Indeed, in the absence of other employment, it was a necessity. Lands in the older sections had become dear. Cheaper lands that were accessible and productive, were the conditions sought. The "great west" was but little known. The absence of roads and distance made the region practically inaccessible. On the other hand, the section of Maine contiguous to the head of navigation on the Penobscot river, could be easily reached. Productive lands could be purchased at low prices. Inducements of another character were held out to allure a good class of settlers. The best statesmanship of Massachusetts had been employed to promote the settlement of its favorite eastern province.

Reservations of land were made by its legislature to aid in the support of religious and secular education. As the result of these various measures to attract settlers, the township in 1810, contained forty or more families. Without the power to levy taxes, but little had been done in building roads or establishing schools. A growing sentiment in favor of an act of incorporation, resulted in a petition to the legislature of Massachusetts for such an act, which was granted, and under which the citizens of the township assembled, organized and voted without division to give the township the name of Garland.

The act of incorporation bore such distinguished names as Joseph Story, afterwards, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, the stately Harrison Gray Otis, president of the Massachusetts Senate and Elbridge Gerry, afterwards vice-president of the United States. This act had the effect of converting an unorganized into an organized community, vested with the power of levying taxes, building schoolhouses, making roads and supporting schools. It was also brought into political relations with state and nation.

The town of Garland had now only to await the coming of that characteristic New England institution, the town meeting. The act of incorporation was forwarded by mail and was a little more than two weeks in reaching Garland. The first town meeting was held at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq. The first town officers were Thomas Gilpatrick, moderator; Joseph Treadwell, clerk; Josiah Bartlett, Isaac Wheeler and Thomas Gilpatrick, selectmen and assessors. This meeting was characterized by the irrepressible sportiveness which is so often witnessed in the New England town meeting. Four town meetings were

held in 1811. In the year, 1813, a building was constructed at West Garland for the purpose of prosecuting the business of wool carding and cloth dressing.

A military company was organized in 1813. At midnight of September 2, 1814, this company was called out to aid in defending Hampden and Bangor against an incursion of a British force which was ascending the Penobscot river to capture those places. The call was promptly answered but when the company had reached Kenduskeag, it was met by a messenger who informed them that both these places had fallen into the hands of the British.

The question has often been asked, why did our fathers establish homes in a cold region where frost and snow hold uninterrupted sway through one-half of the year, and a reluctant soil yields scanty support as the result of vigilant and persistent toil through the other half? Why did they not seek a more productive soil under summer skies?

The earlier settlers of Garland, were mainly from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Western Maine; much the larger number being from New Hampshire.

Those sections had been settled for many years, and the most desirable lands were occupied. As a rule, families were large in those days. The old homes had become like over-stocked hives. The grown up children must seek homes for themselves, as their fathers had done. At the date of the settlement of Garland, the occupations of the people of New England were limited in range. The cold year of 1816, which has been called the year without a summer, came into the experience of the people of Eastern Maine with crushing effect, leading them to question seriously whether it was fit for human habitation. Several families of Garland abandoned their farms and emigrated to Ohio. The years immediately following, were pleasant and fruitful, causing several such families to regret their change of base.

Previous to the year of 1816, Garland was within the limits of Hancock county, but upon the establishment of Penobscot county, it became a part of the new county. From 1802 to 1818, the people of Garland obtained their mail matter from the Bangor postoffice, twenty-five miles distant. A mail route from Bangor to Skowhegan through the town of Garland, was established in 1818; a postoffice was located in the latter place and William Goodwin was appointed postmaster.

On the 28th of July, 1819, the citizens of the province of Maine voted in favor of the separation of said province from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and establishing the same as an independent state. The vote of Garland was unanimous in favor of the separation. Amos Gordon was Garland's delegate to the convention which assembled in Portland to form a constitution for the new state. The matter was then remanded to Congress

and on the 3rd of March, 1820, Maine was admitted to the Union by a formal act of that body to take effect on the 15th day of March, 1820.

The consummation of this important transaction drew from the government of Massachusetts the following remarks: "Whatever Maine has been in the past, whatever she is now, or whatever she may become, it is certain that no state can boast of a more illustrious or a better parentage." The year 1820 opened more auspiciously upon the inhabitants of Garland than had any former year. New hopes, new ambitions and purposes inspired the inhabitants to fresh activity for the improving of their surroundings.

The population of the town was increasing faster than in any former year. For the reason above indicated, the year 1820 may be regarded as the opening of a new era in the history of the town.

The Congregational church, the first church in the township, was organized in Garland in 1809. Its first settled minister, the Rev. Isaac E. Wilkins, was installed over the parish in 1825 by the town, the town having control of the lot of 360 acres that had been reserved for the benefit of its first settled minister. At the end of five years' service, Mr. Wilkins resigned his pastorate over the church on account of ill health. From the date of the close of the pastorate of Mr. Wilkins, this church had no regular pastor until 1837, when the Rev. Samuel S. Drake became its pastor. Mr. Drake was succeeded by the Rev. P. B. Thayer in 1848, who filled the pastorate for almost half a century, longer than any existing Congregational pastorate in New England, save one. After his retirement from the pulpit by reason of illness, he lived but three months. His usefulness as a citizen was the counterpart of his usefulness as a minister. The Free Baptist church was organized in 1825. Its membership at first was very small, but it had a healthy growth. Its first minister was Elder John Page. Among the more prominent successors of Elder Wilson, were Elders Hathaway, father and son, Elders Moses Ames, T. W. Dore, A. W. Reed and Leonard Hutchings. This denomination built a small church in 1840, in the easterly part of the town. In 1886, it built a meeting-house in the village with a largely increased attendance.

The first temperance society was organized in 1829. It proved an aggressive organization, and, before 1850, it had broken up the open sale of intoxicating liquors in the town without the aid of legal measures. In the war of the Rebellion, the voluntary enlistments for service numbered 129. Including re-enlistments, Garland furnished 173 volunteers and nineteen drafted men. The two classes were equal to about one-fifth of the entire population of the town. The cost in money to the town including the amount drawn from the treasury and voluntary contributions, was fully \$20,000. The patriotic women of Garland employed

much time during the continuance of the war, in providing supplies for the suffering soldiers in the hospital.

Many of the brave men who entered the service, never returned.

“True to the last of their blood and their breath,
Like reapers they descended to the harvest of death.”

Soon after the close of the war, its survivors organized a Grand Army post for the the purpose of perpetuating the names and deeds of comrades who had passed to the eternal camping grounds. The touching custom of visiting the graves of comrades annually and strewing flowers thereon, is sacredly observed each year, with no apparent decrease of interest.

There are a great many other interesting incidents connected with the early history of the town, which the writer would have been glad to have included in this address, but time forbids. Thanking you for your indulgence in thus allowing him such a generous share of the time on this occasion we will leave the balance to be told perhaps on some anniversary of this most auspicious introduction of the Old Home Week in the “Pine Tree State.”

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

In the evening, at Grange hall, the ladies gave a very enjoyable entertainment. The program follows: Music by the Garland orchestra; solo, Miss Grace Norton; recitation, Miss Agnes Emerson; recitation, Gertrude Fogg; poem by Susie Curtis; poem by Georgie Titus; music by orchestra, which was followed by a social. All of the houses were illuminated with Japanese lanterns.

Thus ended one of the most enjoyable occasions in which the good people of Garland have participated within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

GORHAM.

(FROM REPORT IN PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.)

Old Home Day was very successfully celebrated in the pleasant town of Gorham, August 9th. Large crowds of people were in attendance, many old residents from different parts of the State, New England, and even from more distant points, gathering to once more look upon early scenes and to greet friends of many years ago. To add to all of the extensive preparations which have been made for the occasion, the weather was well

nigh perfect. The exercises and reception took place at the fair grounds in Narragansett park. When the meeting was called to order at two o'clock by ex-Governor Robie, there were from 1,500 to 1,800 persons on the grounds.

At six o'clock in the morning, the bells of the Congregational and Methodist churches and of the academy were rung. Salutes were also fired in the morning and upon the arrivals of the trains from Portland throughout the day. Dinner was served at the hall on the grounds at noon and this part of the day was also spent in renewing old acquaintances.

The exercises were held on the grandstand opposite the race track. Chandler's band of Portland played in its usual excellent style. Ex-Governor Robie presided and after music by the band, called upon Rev. William Cashmore, the pastor of the Methodist church to offer prayer.

To the music of the band the people then sang "Auld Lang Syne," with fine effect.

The ex-governor, who was president of the day, then stepped forward and delivered the introductory address of welcome: He spoke as follows:

EX-GOVERNOR ROBIE'S SPEECH.

On an occasion like this it is not expected that any person will make a long speech, for the time is limited, and we desire to hear from the largest possible number of our fellow-citizens and invited guests. It behooves me, as presiding officer of this large and representative gathering, to set you a good example, and therefore I shall be brief in my remarks. I feel highly honored at being called upon to preside over the sons and daughters of old Gorham during their first celebration of "Old Home Week," and with your assistance I shall try to perform my duty in an acceptable manner.

It should be a cause of thankfulness and rejoicing to us all that on this beautiful ninth of August, in the year 1900, so many of the natives and residents of Gorham are privileged to assemble on the sacred soil of our town, to exchange salutations and kindly greeting at so appropriate a place as this, dedicated to the interests of agriculture which has been from the first the chief vocation of our people. We recognize the peculiar fitness of this period that has been set apart by the common consent of the citizens of Maine for renewing old friendships and recalling old and sacred memories and thrilling incidents; and we trust that hereafter at proper intervals this gathering will be repeated.

One of the principal objects of this occasion is to bring back to their birthplace and early home those natives of old Gorham who have wandered away from their ancestral fields to assume other duties and responsibilities. We have cordially invited them back, that they may once again breathe the invigorating air of their native hills; recall that beautiful and familiar panorama of wood, valley and cultivated fields; realize the progress that has been made during their absence, along the lines on which our town has steadily advanced in its march of one hundred and sixty years; and receive therefrom an inspiration such as can come from no spot save that which gave us birth, the home of father and mother, of brothers and sisters. Yes, this is our own home! Here we were born, and here we have lived in the fellowship of our dearest earthly friends, many of whom have passed to a higher and better home after completing lives of honor and usefulness.

To the faithful natives of Gorham who have returned from their present homes in response to our invitation, and to our own citizens who honor this occasion with their presence, I extend a most cordial welcome. There is no place so dear or sweet as the place where we were born. A halo of endearing memories surrounds the locality in which our boyhood days were spent, the place where we received our early training from faithful parents, the place from which we started with other children for the district school. We can never forget the ancient well-sweep which we passed; the old oaken bucket which hung so long in the well; the running brook; the high shade trees; the big rock which has withstood the storms of centuries; the old sleeping room of our earliest boyhood, where we have often welcomed the first appearance of the morning sun, which greeted us so warmly in early life and called us to the duties of a new day; the opening in the woods through which we have seen the same glorious orb, as it went down in the western sky, casting a golden glory across the landscape. We gladly recall these glowing visions of our early days, spent in the society of dear parents and brothers and sisters. This is one of the purposes of the Old Home Week. May we appreciate its value, and drink our fill from its never failing well of precious memories!

Among the things that have contributed most strongly to make the New England home what it is, are the church and the school-house. It is to their influence in the past that the present high standing of our State and nation is largely due. But, interesting and instructive as the past may be, we cannot change it; the future of every life is the thing of real importance. The records of history tell us that brave and good men are never forgotten. The golden age of the millennium does not lie behind us, but before. We know that every human victory for truth and righteousness exalteth a nation as truly as it does the individual, and brings us nearer the haven of universal happiness. We should

remember that every good deed, every noble act, every high purpose, adds to the glory of God, and increases the dignity and happiness of man. In the words of a distinguished citizen: "Today is a better day than yesterday, but tomorrow is the land of promise." A Quaker minister once said: "I desire to do thee all the good I can, for I cannot expect to pass this way again." Each day balances your account for good or evil, and in so doing takes care of itself; and the year also will take care of itself. Listen to the voice of the poet:

"Think that day lost, whose low, descending sun
Views from thy hand no noble action done."

Such was the instruction that we received at the hearthstone of the old home, from sermons in the meeting-house, and from our lessons in the school. It is, therefore, a source of pride and gratitude to us all that we were born in the good old town of Gorham, with its remarkable history, so filled with instances of loyalty, sacrifice and Christian faith, supplemented by energy, frugality, and all the virtues of true manhood and noble womanhood.

I could illustrate my words by a recital of the heroic deeds of the earliest settlers of our town when the Indians surrounded their dwellings. I could speak of the privations they endured, when for six long years they were confined within the walls of a fort, on the very spot where we today honor their memory by raising the flag of our nation with its forty-five stars. I could speak of services rendered by our ancestors in the colonial wars. I might dwell upon the courage and patriotism manifested by an enrollment of one-third of the male population of the town during the dark and troublous days of the American Revolution, when Gorham so nobly did its part in the establishment of a free and independent nation. I might speak of the distinguished quota our town contributed to the American army in the War of 1812, and of their participation in that series of glorious victories by land and by sea, which aided so much to give our nation a free ocean and unrestricted commerce. I might recall the remarkable devotion and loyalty of Gorham at the time of the Civil War, and comment upon the bravery and sacrifices of individuals among the scores of our brave boys who joined the Union army and went to the front to save the flag of the country from disgrace; who rescued our government, constitution and laws from treason, and thereby contributed to the liberty and happiness of mankind. I might call your attention to the enlistment of the Gorham boys in the war with Spain, which added to our public domain the rich islands of near and distant oceans. I might speak at length of the early families of our town who have made their names illustrious in its history, and now are

represented by worthy descendants. We have very properly decorated their graves with flowers in token of our love and reverence for their memories.

Lasting honor to the Phinneys, Moshers, McLellans, Watsons, Whitneys and their contemporaries, who laid the foundations of Gorham; and to the many families who have since followed their example, and contributed so much to our State's advancement. Nor can we forget, we are in close touch with, the Watermans, the Hinckleys, the Emerys, and others, who have passed over the river a little in advance of this great gathering of warm and devoted friends. We bring today our profound respect, and the highest tokens of gratitude and love, for the lives they lived, and the example they set for us. God bless their memories.

Again I might call your attention to the great improvement in the appearance of our homes, our schoolhouses and our places of worship, and to our advanced system of public education; to the progress that has been made in social culture and the refinements of life; to our improved financial condition; to the Gorham savings bank, with its four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of deposits from the savings of our own people. I might speak of the first appearance of our academy, one hundred years ago, and of its continuous noble work; and of the more recent appearance and development of our normal school, which so beautifully crowns one of our prominent hills, and fills so important a place in the educational system of the State of Maine.

In 1786 John Adams, who afterwards became the second President of the United States, was asked by a distinguished Virginia statesman what it was that gave New England its great superiority over every other section of the Republic. Adams replied, "I can give you a recipe, which if you diligently follow it, will establish New England's progress in the State of Virginia." His questioner earnestly desired to know what it was. Mr. Adams's reply, according to his diary of July 15, 1786, was as follows: "There are four factors which have made New England civilization and progress superior to that of any other enlightened people,—they are the military training, the schoolhouse, the town meeting, and the Christian church." All these factors have been prominent in the history of our town.

The military trainings in Gorham are among the traditions of the past, but their influence in those early days developed loyalty and love of country, that was put to the test when the strong arm of the people was needed to preserve our free republic from the foul attack of treason. The town meeting has always been one of our most cherished institutions, where important political and financial questions have been discussed, and the destinies of the great republic determined by the free ballots of an intelligent people. In the little red schoolhouse on the corner of the road leading to the village green, the children of the rich and of the poor have had an equal opportunity to enjoy the blessings of edu-

cation. And from its earliest days to the present time the town has supported a strong and talented ministry, and can point with pride to the churches that crown its swelling hills and nestle in its valleys.

I have thus briefly spoken of the four important factors that have made for progress and high character in the history of our town.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce for a few remarks Rev. Edward S. Palmer, who will take as a subject, "The Christian Meeting-houses and the Ministers of Gorham."

Rev. Edward S. Palmer then responded for the churches of Gorham.

Mr. W. W. Woodman, for several years the successful teacher of the high school, spoke for the schools of the town. "It has been well said," he stated, "that the New England school and town house have known each other too long to be thought of as separate factors in our civilization. They were placed together in olden times and have never parted company."

After a selection by the band, Mrs. Ada Cary McKenney, one of the famous Cary sisters, long a great favorite in Gorham, rendered "Home, Sweet Home," being joined in the chorus by the audience. Mrs. McKenney was applauded to the echo and responded to an encore by singing the last verse of the hymn.

Mr. John A. Waterman then responded to the "Town houses."

The band next played selections and Comrade Williams Merrill then spoke for Gorham on her military history. He delivered a most interesting address, sketching the history of the nation and state, and pointing out the grand work that had resulted from the different wars.

Professor Lucien Hunt then spoke on "Back Home." He said in part: "The stability of our republic is dependent in a great measure on its fixed, permanent and never changing population. That is the sheet anchor of the ship of state, the dwelling place of patriotism. Every man who owns a home is part owner of the republic—is a share holder in the Stars and Stripes."

The band played a selection and then Mr. Howard A. McKenney spoke on the early settlers of the town. He said: "The story of our early days ought to be ever kept in grateful remembrance and if this day shall contribute towards that end, it will be profitably spent."

After another selection by the band ex-Governor Robie announced that the exercises according to the program had been concluded. He called upon Railroad Commissioner Benjamin F. Chadbourne, a former citizen of the town, who was in the crowd. Mr. Chadbourne was warmly greeted by his old friends. He gave an eulogy on the State, saying that those who had gone from Maine had long stood high in the councils of the nation. But as good as they were they had not taken the whole state with them. We can raise enough not only to maintain our State but also to supply many other states. We have been forging ahead all of the time. Maine is destined to hold her own not only as one of the best states, but as the best State in the Union.

Rev. Thomas S. Robie, of Hawley, Massachusetts, another former resident and a cousin of ex-Governor Robie, made the concluding speech. "It is certainly with no little gladness," he said, "that I find myself today present on this great and interesting occasion, although I have been away from Gorham for nearly fifty years and have visited it only four or five times since then. Amid all of the changes that have been wrought the grand old institution of the home and school abides. Glorious has been the history of the state of Maine and of the town of Gorham."

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks in front of the residence of Roscoe G. Harding, Esq. A large crowd was in attendance.

Colonel H. R. Millett was the chairman of the reception committee; Mrs. Frederick Robie of the dinner committee; Mr. Charles K. Hinckley of the music; Mr. Roscoe G. Harding of the flags and decorations; Mr. John A. Waterman of the finance; Mr. Fred D. Scamman of the grounds; Mr. Joseph Redlon of the auditing; Mr. William H. Lombard, Jr., of the salutes.

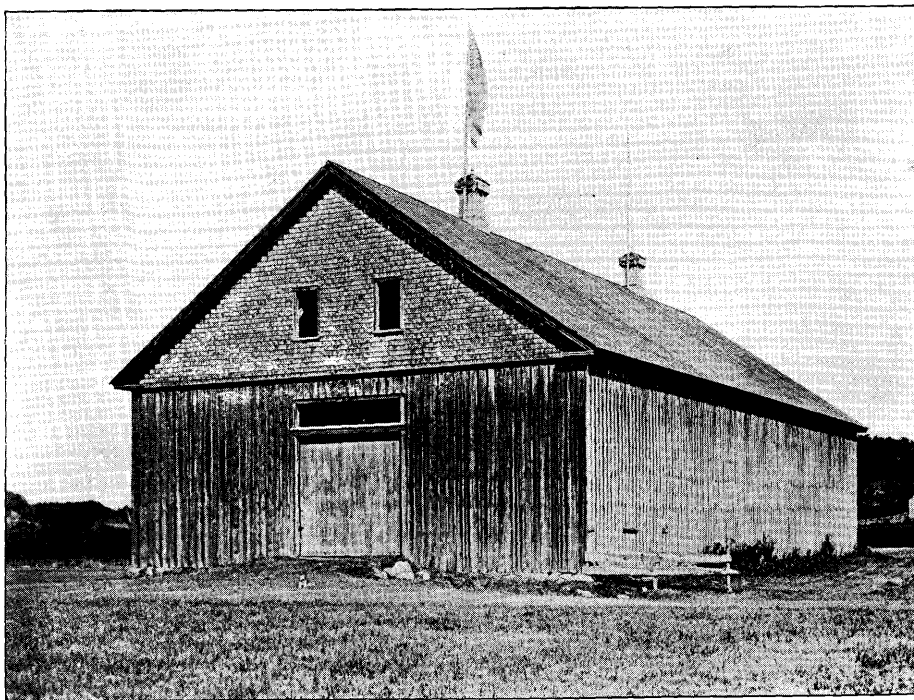
Many letters were received from former residents who were unable to be present. Owing to the lateness of the hour these letters were not read.

LIMERICK.

(REPORTED BY MISS JANE M. SWASEY.)

Limerick is a charming retreat in the northern part of York county. It is beautifully located among the grandest hills, and the Ossipee valley with its graceful slopes, varies the delightful scenery. This small and obscure town is ten miles from any





THE BARN WHERE CELEBRATION WAS HELD.

railroad, nothing but a primitive stage-coach connecting it with the outside world, and the inhabitants number less than nine hundred souls. These two facts mean that whatever Limerick undertakes she must work early and long to accomplish.

In June it was decided by the majority of citizens, both male and female, that Old Home Week would be celebrated in the little town. All were prompt to respond to a call to meet and organize for business; consequently an association was formed consisting of president, two vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, and began work in earnest.

The officers appointed able and efficient committees to act under their leadership, consisting of executive, finance, program, dinner, location, invitation, music and decorating committees, all performing their various duties ably and willingly. A banquet was decided upon, for guests must be fed. The cordial and abundant hospitality of Limerick is far reaching, and her fame in this must not, at this time of all others, be in any way diminished.

A large barn, 100 by 60 feet, located in one of the most beautiful fields of some fifteen or twenty acres, and having nothing more unwholesome than the freshest of mountain air and God's glorious sunshine to sweeten its beams and rafters, was selected as the place for holding the exercises. It was artistically decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens. Seven large tables were erected, also an elevation for the Portland band of twenty pieces.

There was never a more unpropitious morning than Wednesday, the 8th day of August. The drought of the past two months was most effectually broken and it was a veritable down-pour. It took more than this to quench the ardor of these loyal men and women, when everything had gone their way thus far. Six hundred people, including citizens and guests, sat down to a banquet, fit for the gods, promptly at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The time was at last ripe, and the good people were to see the result of their untiring efforts. The invocation by A. Z. Conrad, D. D., of Worcester, Massachusetts, was followed by a brief address of welcome by the president, Hon. F. M. Higgins. He was followed by Hon. Charles F. Libby of Portland, a native of the town, who, as a public speaker is too well known throughout

the State for any enlargement here. His remarks were most fitting and gratifying, and in the choice and pleasing vein he so well knows. The only criticism and regret was the briefness of his remarks.

Toasts then followed, both spicy and numerous. Rev. George B. Ilsley of Bangor, a native of Limerick, responded for the clergymen, Judge H. H. Burbank and Luther Moore, Esq., of Saco, for the lawyers, Dr. George B. Swazey of Portland, for the doctors, Mr. Augustus Libby of Summit, New York, for the merchants, Professor Frederick Allen of the Boston University and Professor William Harthorn, now principal of the Limerick academy, for the educators. Professor Albion Burbank of the Exeter high school, responded to the toast, "The boys who would a wooing go," Rev. A. Z. Conrad, for "The boys who would a wooing come," Mr. William Bowditch, for the Limerick club of Boston, and Miss Jane M. Swazey, for "the girls they left behind them." The dinner and the toasts occupied the time until four o'clock, and another hour was enjoyed in renewing old acquaintances and discovering familiar faces. Some visitors had been away from their native village thirty, forty and even fifty years.

At half past seven the band gave a concert of an hour and thirty minutes, assisted by Miss Martha Hawes, contralto soloist of Portland, again filling the barn to its utmost capacity with an enthusiastic audience. Even now the good people of Limerick were not willing to separate, and a dance by both old and young (but none were old that day) was indulged in. The giddy whirl went on until after midnight, when, unwillingly, good nights were said with the hope to see each other the following day. All counted the whole affair a grand success.

Open house was in order the next day throughout the village, and many calls were made by the guests and a cup of tea enjoyed for "Auld Lang Syne."

The evening found them again in the town hall to form an alumni association of the pupils and teachers of the academy. H. H. Burbank, Esq., of Saco, was chosen president; Mr. William Harthorn, vice-president; Frank Fenderson, secretary, and Mrs. Frank Libby, treasurer. Over one hundred people enrolled themselves as members, and an evening long to be remembered was spent. Many brief speeches were made by old pupils and

teachers, and vocal selections rendered by Mr. Willard Bowdoin of Portland and Mr. and Mrs. Norton of Melrose, Massachusetts.

I cannot count this report complete without a special mention of the untiring efforts of Deacon Samuel T. Bradbury. From the first moment, he was ready for any duty that might fall to him, and his work and enthusiasm never waned for a moment. He and his horses worked steadily for a week at the barn, and to his energy and determination is due, largely, the success of Old Home Week at Limerick.

LITCHFIELD.

The observance of Old Home Week in Litchfield was mostly of an informal character. During the forenoon of August 9th, the time was passed in social greetings and welcomes to visiting friends. The latch strings were out and all visitors cordially invited to enter. At the noon hour, a picnic dinner was given, which was much enjoyed.

At two o'clock P. M., a large crowd gathered in a grove at Litchfield Plains, where the speaking exercises were held, Hon. Oramandal Smith presiding. Following music and prayer, an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Samuel Smith, after which there were brief speeches by the presiding officer and William H. Smith of Lynn, Massachusetts, Hiram C. Shorey of the state of Washington, Rev. Dr. Sturges, Natick, Massachusetts; A. H. Kenniston of ———, Massachusetts, Professor Warren Smith, Chicago, Joseph Perkins of New Hampshire, Hon. John Day Smith, Minneapolis, General Isaac Starbird, Massachusetts, Dr. S. K. Smith, Waterville, and others. Songs and solos by ladies were an interesting feature of the program.

While no attempt at display was made, Old Home Week day in Litchfield, was an occasion which will long be remembered on account of the presence of many of her sons and daughters who had come from great distances to revisit the old homes of their childhood.

ORONO.

The program arranged and carried out by the executive committee of Old Home Week in Orono on Wednesday, August 8, was a success in every respect.

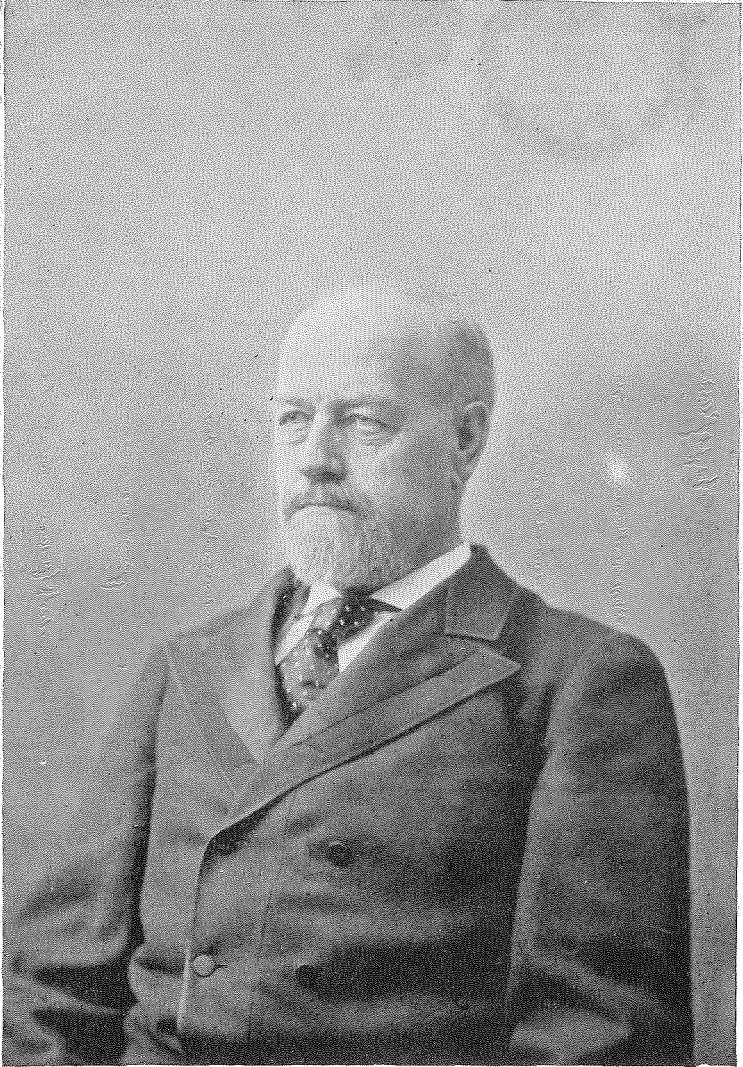
In the morning the different committees were busy in completing their work so as to have everything in readiness for the guests when they arrived. The Ktaadn Club house presented a pleasing appearance in its dress of red, white and blue, with the old flag above all. In the different rooms were potted plants and cut flowers. At two o'clock, two buckboards and a number of carriages were at the club house to take the visitors for a drive, but on account of the storm that came on very soon they were unable to visit the University grounds, much to their disappointment.

In the evening a large number of guests and citizens gathered in the town hall for entertainment and a social hour. The hall was tastefully decorated with ferns, golden rod and potted plants, the stage being especially attractive. The program was as follows: Address of welcome by Dr. E. N. Mayo. The doctor in a few appropriate remarks gave a most cordial welcome to those who were once residents of Orono. Music by the choir, "We're Going Home." After the music several letters were read from those unable to be present. The following is an extract from that of the Hon. Franklin Wilson of Bangor.

"I have been enabled to keep in close touch with the dear old town of Orono and its inhabitants, and I have in the case of some families, acquaintances amongst the grand-children and great-grand-children of persons whom I knew in Orono in 1846. The first piano I ever saw, and I think it was the only one in town, was at the house of Colonel Webster. Daniel White and John Goddard were the wealthiest men in town and their farms occupied the territory now owned and occupied by the University of Maine. May those of the present and future generations of men and women, labor successfully to advance still higher the standard of truth, virtue and integrity, which your ancestors and mine planted so high in those early days."

The choir then sang "Home Again." Refreshments were served; then all were asked to join in singing "Home, Sweet Home," and as the company separated it was with the feeling that the evening had been both enjoyable and profitable.





HON. DAVID N. MORTLAND.

The following names are a few of the guests in town: Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Knox of Waterville; Arthur Page, St. Paul, Minnesota; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Farrington, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Fuller and two daughters, Kansas; Harold Judkins, Concord, Massachusetts.

ROCKLAND.

Old Home Week in the "Lime City," proved, in the words of a local newspaper, "an overwhelming success." In response to the Governor's letter of invitation, and the following invitation issued by the Mayor:

" CITY OF ROCKLAND, MAINE.

'Who that in distant lands has chanced to roam
Ne'er thrilled with pleasure at the name of home?'

In behalf of the citizens of Rockland I join with the Governor in extending to you a cordial invitation to again visit your native city, where we hope to have the pleasure of meeting you and many other former residents. Wednesday and Thursday, August 8 and 9, 1900, are specially designated as days for attractions and entertainment of visitors. We are preparing to make the days named enjoyable both to our visitors and our own people.

D. N. MORTLAND,

Mayor of Rockland,"

several hundred natives of Maine, now residing in other states, came to the city during the week. On Tuesday evening, August 7th, at Elmwood hall, the visitors were cordially "welcomed" in the following manner:

Colonel F. C. Knight, president of the Old Home Week Association, called the meeting to order and stated that its purpose was to meet in an informal way, those who come to spend the week with us. He then introduced Mayor Mortland, who in his characteristically happy way delivered the address of welcome. He spoke as follows:

MAYOR MORTLAND.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In behalf of the citizens of Rockland I extend to you, natives and former residents, a hearty welcome. If this were, as in olden times, a walled city where entrance and exit could be had only by the use of keys, I would gladly give to you the use of them while here. But such, even in semblance, will not be necessary. There will be neither locks, bars nor bolts in the way of your entire freedom. Not only will the bolt of the lock be thrown back and the latch-string out, but the larder will be also unlocked and open ready for your use.

It must be indeed a pleasure to you to again visit and gaze upon objects familiar to you in former days. Time has not changed the surrounding hills and valleys bordering the beautiful Penobscot bay on which our city is planted, but there must be a feeling of sadness as you gaze upon these familiar objects, when you miss the faces of many whom you connect with these scenes. Some of these have gone on "to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns," or if living, have become inhabitants of other localities. For that reason you are led to exclaim, "Where are the friends of my youth?" I hope, however, you will not let these melancholy reflections mar your pleasure while you are with us. This generation will equal any other generation. The citizens of Rockland are as refined and intelligent as were those of the past, and are as hospitable. You will be made welcome wherever you call and I trust this week will not be the only time we shall have the pleasure of welcoming you to your native soil.

SENATOR FRYE.

Senator Frye—a former Rockland resident and a resident by marriage—received an ovation befitting his fame and popularity. Always a favorite here, "Bill" Frye was doubly welcome on this occasion. He responded at some length, and the audience forgot the passage of time as they listened to his eloquence, interspersed with ever ready wit, humor and anecdote.

The following is an abstract of his remarks:

Mr. Mayor—Your gracious words of welcome have been pleasant for us visitors to hear. They have been especially grateful to me because I adopted Rockland as my home many years ago. Here I studied my profession and here I began the practice of it. Many of your citizens were my clients, and the advice and friendliness of many of your leading business men helped fill whatever measure of success I may have achieved. Not only

that, but one of your best looking girls fell in love with me and captured me with her Spear. For these reasons I am indebted to the city of Rockland.

Delighted at your greetings! Of course we are. What chumps we would have been if we hadn't come, for Maine is the most delightful spot in the whole world. It's winters are long and cold, but they make men hardy and strong, and their evenings may be devoted to reading, study and social intercourse. The cold freezes the purest ice in the wide world and by it the distant city of New Orleans is enabled to have good mint julep.

Hard work is the secret of all success in this world; genius marks only the pathway to it. Work makes men prudent, economical and successful. Half of the State is a wild forest but this furnishes work for thousands of men, and cargoes for scores of ships. The result brings much new money into the State. The rivers are often turbulent but they furnish the power which makes the spindles sing and which turns the wheels of the mills. The mountains, the lakes, the valleys and the seacoast, the moose, the caribou, the deer, the salmon and trout educated to rise to the persuasive fly, bring thousands and tens of thousands of men and women into the State. They come here and spend their money, imagining, perhaps, that they teach us manners but we know we teach them morals.

You may travel about the country where you will and you will find that the leading business men, professional men, senators and representatives, hail from Maine, and that wherever they have settled they have carried with them the advantage of lessons taught by the rugged sea coasts, the fertile valleys and lofty hills. I spoke once in the Chicago Auditorium and every one of the 400 persons on the platform behind me was a native of Maine. And I can tell you they compare very favorably with New York's "400."

Maine's prominence was never more fully illustrated than during the last Congress, when the speaker of the House of Representatives, the president of the Senate [Here the audience paid a tribute to Mr. Frye], and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court were all Maine men and graduates of one Maine college. The chairman of important committees, the heads of prominent departments and ministers plenipotentiary were also Maine men.

If there are any of you here from Massachusetts (a stir in the audience indicated that there were) you will know that she has often regarded Maine as a bumptious State. Maybe we are, but whoever heard of Massachusetts giving us any credit? Did she in the war of the Revolution or did she in 1812? Well, we got tired of that sort of thing and in 1820 we said to Massachusetts "get out." and since then we have been running the machine independently of anybody and we have got the credit of it.

The first free schoolhouse in the United States was opened in Maine, the first church was built in Maine and the first city was chartered in Maine. Who then, is the mother of New England civilization, if not Maine?

Her sons and her daughters are receiving a warm welcome all over the State today, and their hearts are happy. However remote from Maine their present residence may be, they love this blessed old State better than they ever did. When life's fitful fever is over their sincerest wish is, doubtless, that they may be permitted to lie at rest beneath Maine soil and beside the forms of the dearly beloved father and mother. God bless them all."

Wednesday was enlivened by a ball game and the arrival of the warships Kearsarge, Indiana and Texas. A clam bake, where nearly 900 people were fed on 60 bushels of clams and an abundance of lobsters and roast corn, washed down with lemonade without "a stick" in it, was provided and greatly enjoyed. The presence of the warships drew a great crowd, "from all the country round," and the illuminations of the ships formed a most interesting part of the week's program.

THE PARADE.

On Thursday, a parade, pronounced the finest ever seen in Rockland, took place. The city was beautifully decorated, and throngs of people filled the streets.

The parade began forming at ten o'clock, and a few minutes later the marines and blue jackets from the Kearsarge and Indiana, marched up Sea street headed by the naval band from the former craft.

Within half an hour from the arrival of the train the procession was in motion, and Main street was a sea of faces and a babel of cheering voices. Windows which had been unused for years commanded a premium and from the second, third and fourth stories peered eager faces.

Major John Bird was chief marshal. With the aid of Lieutenant William A. Glover, E. B. Spear, Dr. E. H. Wheeler, Dr. A. R. Smith, A. J. Bird, Hiram B. Snow, and Woodbury Snow, the big parade was handled in first-class manner, being devoid of the vexatious delays which often characterize such events.

The extreme right of the line was given to the blue jackets and marines, those from the Kearsarge preceding. In place of the 300 men who had been expected there were fully 500, and they

made a never to be forgotten scene as they marched through our streets keeping perfect time and representing the finest type of our naval forces.

Each of the naval companies was warmly applauded and the band came in for its full share of attention.

The second division of the parade was under the escort of the American Cadet band of Portland, Charles L. Higgins, leader. The organization numbered twenty-five pieces and its music was of the most inspiring character.

Company H, Tillson Light Infantry, Captain Tibbetts, commanding, followed, and received fully as much applause as any organization in the procession.

Canton Lafayette appeared in the procession with 42 chevaliers in line, making a brilliant appearance. The third division comprised the Rockland fire department. Bringing up the rear of this division were two barges containing members of Edwin Libby Post, G. A. R. These veterans were recognized and followed with continuous applause.

The floral division, numbering 14 teams, was the prettiest feature of the sort ever witnessed in this city, and the public owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. D. N. Mortland, who had it in charge. The participants showed much taste and ingenuity in the decorations, and must have felt repaid by the rapturous applause which greeted the teams all along the line.

The parade passed before the reviewing stand on Park street at noon, and every feature received liberal applause from the committee and guests there assembled. For a parade of its length, Rockland has never seen its equal. A variety of entertainments took place on Thursday and Friday; band concerts, horse trots and a clam bake and fish dinner at Oakland, at which the officers and many of the crews of the warships were guests.

While great credit is due the public spirited citizens of Rockland generally for the liberal spirit and earnest efforts which made Old Home Week so conspicuous a success, special mention should be made of Mayor Mortland, a pioneer in the movement in the State, and of Miss Helen A. Knowlton, secretary of the local association, who labored "early and late" to bring about the happy results.

SEARSPORT.

The observance of Old Home Week in Searsport was a very pleasant and successful event. Visitors began to arrive during the week previous, and on Sunday morning nearly one hundred landed from the Boston steamer. The following report is taken from a local paper :

Wednesday morning, many started out in conveyances of all kinds, some to visit old land-marks that they remembered, others to visit friends in outlying districts; and all seemed to enjoy every moment of the time, and every rod of the way. Wednesday evening a large audience assembled at the Methodist church and listened to a sermon by Rev. C. A. Plumer, chaplain of the Maine State Prison.

Thursday morning opened bright and clear and the visitors were up betimes, each seeking his or her own way of enjoyment during the forenoon. The game of base ball, as advertised, was promptly called at one o'clock and watched with keen interest by a large audience who saw the home nine an easy victor. The Waldo county veterans began arriving early, and after a picnic dinner and clam bake, served between one and two o'clock, they adjourned to G. A. R. hall, where a rousing campfire was lighted, at which John O. Johnson of Liberty presided. Speeches were made and an interesting program given. The mammoth clam-bake was served in Mosman park at 4.30 P. M. and proved a grand success. Fifty bushels of clams were served, and, with the good things in the picnic baskets, made a repast that was fit for the king. After the banquet, songs were sung and three-minute speeches were made until it was nearly time for the fire works, when all were invited to repair to the ball-field, where Messrs. Park and Trundy put up a show of fire works that would have done credit to a very much larger town than Searsport.

Friday forenoon opened cloudy and showery, which somewhat disarranged the forenoon program. At three o'clock, the Belfast band arrived, the bicycle parade took place, and the band gave a most entertaining concert in the main street. As the shades of evening came on, the trend of travel was towards Union hall, which was filled by eight o'clock with dancers and spectators. Ames Belfast Orchestra of six pieces began playing the

grand march at 8.30, and the festivities continued until about one o'clock. During the intermission, refreshments were served in the dining-room.

Saturday was one of the most social days ever known in Searsport. Everybody's latch string was on the outside, and hospitality was the order of the day. Sunday, both churches had large audiences present. At the Congregational church, Rev. Edwin Smith of Ballardville, Massachusetts, delivered an excellent sermon from the text found in the 27th chapter of Matthew, a part of the 42nd verse, and at the Methodist church, Rev. Horace Haskell of Millinocket occupied the pulpit and gave the audience an interesting discourse. In the evening, the climax was capped in the closing exercises of the week by a union praise service at the Congregational church, with one of the largest audiences present ever seen in the edifice. The first part of the exercises was the singing of old familiar hymns by a grand chorus which filled the entire space around the organ. Many of the members were old-timers from both societies, and it was really soul-stirring to hear so many of the old familiar voices. The service was conducted in a most happy manner by Rev. R. G. Harbutt, who, after prayer by Rev. Edwin Smith, called on Rev. J. E. Adams, D. D., who delivered a most interesting closing address, giving many interesting reminiscences of the sixty years during which he had known Rev. Dr. Thurston, the former pastor of the church. He was followed by short talks by his son, Rev. W. C. Adams, and Rev. Horace Haskell, interspersed by solos by Miss Janie Curtis, Miss Laura May Carver, and a quartette consisting of Mrs. A. D. Carver, Mrs. Anna Tuttle, W. B. Sawyer and Henry A. Webber, closing with an address by Rev. H. W. Norton, and the singing of the familiar hymn "Blest Be the Tie," etc. The concert was a most fitting close of the exercises of Old Home Week, and will be long remembered by those present.

STANDISH.

The Standish Old Home Week Association have published a complete record of the observances of Old Home day, August 9th, from which we make the following extracts:

Between thirty and forty citizens from every section of the town gathered at the Town hall, at Standish village, on the after-

noon of June 16, to decide upon the advisability of taking some action toward welcoming the returning sons and daughters of Standish, during Old Home Week. With enthusiastic unanimity, this meeting organized, selected a name, a time and place of meeting, and the list of officers appearing elsewhere in this pamphlet.

The Maine Central railroad very kindly gave to the Association, for the occasion, the use of their extensive grounds at Sebago lake station, and half fares from Portland to North Conway. To its good fortune in having the use of such spacious and beautiful grounds so admirably adapted to the purposes of the meeting, is, in no small measure due the pleasure and success of the gathering.

The collection of names and present addresses of former residents of the town, was most thoroughly and energetically made by the local committees, who, in the most cases, made a house to house canvass therefor. From their lists the secretary sent out six hundred of the State invitations and between eight and nine hundred copies of the local invitation.

As these invitations were sent to but a single member of each family, it is a conservative estimate to say that they must have reached at least a thousand former residents.

As the surest way of making the Association's plans known to the residents of the town, a large number of posters were printed and distributed, giving as fully as possible the chief features of the observance. Meanwhile the local committees had collected the subscriptions by which the expenses of the gathering were to be defrayed, and the musical committee had shown commendable zeal in enlisting the interest of those who were to constitute the chorus for the occasion.

EXERCISES OF THE DAY.

The morning sun of the day of meeting showed the air washed clean, foliage freshened and dust laid by the rain which had caused so much apprehension on the day before. A gentle breeze drew under the branches of the trees, tempered the air and lent a charm to all the exercises of the day. A constant stream of teams and bicycles and generous delegations on all the incoming trains steadily swelled the attendance until at the time of the afternoon meeting from one thousand to fifteen

hundred people were assembled. Committees of the Association met all incoming trains, escorted visitors to the registering stand and so far as possible aided in the renewal of old and the formation of new acquaintances.

In the morning two local nines struggled for supremacy on the ball field under the leadership respectively of W. H. Waterman and Arthur C. Spear; the team captained by the latter winning by a score of 5 to 2. Meanwhile in the "Sunshade," Chase's orchestra very kindly gave the Association their services for the entertainment of those who wished to dance. And those who cared for neither of these forms of enjoyment wandered about the grounds, greeting and swapping experiences with friends old and new. A stranger to most of those present remarked that it was worth traveling many miles to see these people shake hands. At one P. M. the picnic dinner was held in the grove. The only difficulty seemed to be in making even an appreciable inroad upon the food brought and in so distributing the visitors that each family group of hosts should feel that they had their share of guests for the dining.

At two P. M. the assembly was called to order by the President, and the Rev. John Philo Trowbridge—formerly pastor of the Congregational church at Standish village and now at Eastford, Connecticut—invoked the divine blessing. Then, after a selection by the chorus of fifty voices of the townspeople, under the skillful leadership of Mr. Julius E. Ward, Mr. Dresser, the president of the Association, welcomed the home comers.

MR. DRESSER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Friends:

The Standish Old Home Association joyously bids you welcome to her homes and hearths, to her fields and forests, to her lakes and streams, that are to-day looking their fairest for your home coming. And she begs you to understand that this greeting is not the sole sum and substance of her welcome. She asks that you should think of this as only the swinging wide of her hospitable gates; pulled apart by anxious hands from within, pushed asunder by willing helpers from without. This afternoon you stand upon the threshold of your entry into a place of hallowed associations. It is her hope that in the remaining days of this week you may cross that threshold and explore every nook and cranny of the old home.

She begs you to cast your cares to the winds and become once more the care free boy or girl who revelled there in the old home in the wealth of nature's gifts; in the glorious inspiration of the dewy birth of a new day, in the visible stillness of summer noons, in the burning glory of the sunset skies, in the still calm of twilight, in the ghostly radiance of the moonlight upon her ponds and lakes. We wish you once more to search out the dark pools in Jose's and Strout's brooks where the speckled trout love best to lie. We expect that you will revisit those spots where you use to swim in the Saco; in the Bonny Eagle and Watchic ponds. We hope you will wander again across "sunny slopes and beechen swells" where you hunted the partridge in the golden glory of the autumn time; through the new lands where you gathered the luscious clusters of the native strawberry, and over to the back pasture lot where the blueberries grew thickest, largest and sweetest.

But we must warn you that we do not welcome you back in a purely unselfish spirit. We know that, leaving aside all those thoughts of the personal past that must so fill all our minds this day, you will also gladly unite with us to perpetuate the remembrance of those noble ancestors who have cemented by honest lives worthily lived the stones of that municipal structure which we today cherish and revere. And while you thus pay tribute to the noble record of the past, we know that you will unite with us in the resolution and in the effort to make still more worthy of emulation the history of her future.

And so with commendable pride in your individual achievements, with keen enjoyment of this privilege of renewing with you old associations, and with a firm resolution to earnestly labor for the future welfare of our old home, we again most heartily bid you welcome.

On behalf of the returning sons and daughters, William W. Wingate, of New York city, feelingly responded in an address liberally applauded.

MR. WINGATE'S RESPONSE.

Mr. President, Friends and Fellowtownsmen:

Ever mindful of the great honor conferred by your committee in selecting me to respond to your President's splendid and cordial address of welcome, I shall not attempt to express my gratitude, but simply thank you for your kind consideration.

Old Home Week! Standish Old Home Day! Mr. President, has the true meaning and full beauty of those words occurred to you? You have thrown wide your portals and to-day you stand with outstretched arms, bidding the merchant, banker, doctor, lawyer, clerk and mechanic lay aside their tools of industry and come to share your hospitality, and to learn again the true meaning of that word of words, "home."

To be a native of the State of Maine is a gift richer in prospect than any endowment of worldly wealth! In the first Continental Congress sat one of her sons in those days when liberty was taking root. When the great call came to defend those principles championed by our great leaders of that period, Maine sent a band of her stalwart and sturdy sons. Her children were among the pioneers who reclaimed the unexplored deserts and illimitable prairies west of the Mississippi. In those dark days when the life of the nation was threatened from within, and when Abraham Lincoln called for troops to enforce obedience to the mandates of the central government, the echo of that call had not ceased reverberating through the valleys and hills of the old Pine Tree State before thousands of her sons were in heavy marching order, ready for the front. You are the trustees of the State's honorable past; see that no dishonor befalls that fair trust.

Mr. President, your returning guests appreciate this welcome because it is a Standish welcome, and I believe that they will unite with me in saying that wherever you go throughout the length and breadth of this great State during this memorable week, you will find no place where the wanderer, be he prince or prodigal son, will be more welcome or receive a firmer grip of friendship, of brotherly and neighborly love.

We congratulate you upon your prosperous condition, reflected in the happy faces of your people, upon the betterment of your roads, the improvement of your public schools and your public libraries. Your farms have improved and invention has lightened your labors.

We heartily hope that the Standish Old Home Association will make this an annual event, and we pledge you here and now our support and co-operation in all your undertakings, while at the same time assuring you that no reunions are necessary to hold our love, for "where we love is home, home that our feet may leave but not our hearts."

After referring to the brief life of the old Standish academy, and the influence which it even yet exerts, the president introduced Maurice H. Mayo, a graduate of the academy's successor, the Standish high school, to read the poem which James R. Osgood, the famous publisher, had read just fifty years ago that month as his valedictory to the old academy. No small measure of the enjoyment of this poem was due to its excellent rendering by the reader.

As the first speaker of the home comes the president called upon Dr. A. K. P. Meserve, of Portland, whose historical address in 1885 was the chief feature of the observance of the hundredth anniversary of the town.

DR. MESERVE.

Mr. President and Friends:

For the cordial invitation to join in fraternal reminiscences of the past, I thank you. Although never living at any great distance from this town, the home of my youth and early manhood, for the last forty years, I have known little of its inhabitants, its prosperity or its growth, so that to-day the faces before me are mostly strange, the names unfamiliar or unknown. But you are citizens of Standish and as such I greet you.

* * * * *

The influence upon us in younger life, of our parents, our neighbors, our teachers, of the minister, the doctor, the lawyer, and of the common people of the town as well, has been a mighty factor in making us what we are to-day. * *

* * Along this line of thought next to our kind and loving parents (whose memory is too sacred to be paraded here to-day) come the schools and their teachers. How well I remember my first half day at school, placed near the hot box stove, not called up by the teacher to see whether I could read or not, and in the end a terrific headache.

The next and many succeeding summers, Catherine Thomes taught in that old schoolhouse. If there are any present who attended her school I think they will join with me in reverencing her memory and bemoaning her sad and sudden death. How well I remember the surroundings of that old schoolhouse; the Lombardy poplars that we used to climb to get switches to play horse, or to throw the wind-fall apples from their tips; the sand-hole where we boys made ovens and the girls mud pies; the out-cropping ledge, offering a firm base for the game of duff, etc. etc. Of the winter teachers I remember Mr. Butler, who afterward became a minister; Samuel Merrill of Buxton who married Miss Thomes and after the war was governor of Iowa; William Deering of Paris, later of Portland, and now a wealthy business man of Chicago; Robert Thompson, Samuel F. Bacon of Gorham; successful teachers all. But few names of my schoolmates, either in the town school or academy, have escaped my memory, but the roll is too long to be called here; many have passed on; would that I could clasp the hand of each one present here to-day, and for a season renew the acquaintance of those old school days.

* * * * *

DR. NICHOLS.

The next speaker, Dr. J. G. T. Nichols, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the son of the village physician of many years ago was most cordially greeted and briefly responding to his welcome, said:

Mr. President and fellow townsmen: (for the calendar does not count to-day), I feel that I am discharging a filial duty in honoring you with the memory of my father and mother. For twenty years they lived honest and useful lives with you, and as long as they lived held Standish and its people very dear to their hearts. I cannot find words to express the pleasure it gives me to meet here some, who after these many years, still remember them with affection and respect. My own memories are those of childhood and youth. To-day they come to me so vividly that I wonder if I am not in my second childhood! They are very pleasant ones; a happy home, warm friends, the simple pleasures of a country boyhood; never to be forgotten while memory lasts. It is indeed good to be here, and I thank this Association for giving me the opportunity to greet old friends, and to express my love for my old home.

HON. A. A. PERRY.

The eloquent words in which the Hon. Albion A. Perry next told of his love of and admiration for the town and state of his nativity was one of the most enjoyable features of the exercises.

I have come among you today not for the purpose of making a speech, but merely because this old town is very dear to me, and I had a strong desire to look once more into the faces of the men and women, who, like myself, find in the fields and forests of Standish, and in yonder peaceful lake, a beauty and a charm possessed by no other spot on God's green earth.

* * * * *

In such a place, with such recollections as at this moment flood my mind, I am constrained to silence, not to speech. To many of you who have returned to your native town on this midsummer day, after long years of absence, the voices that thrill you do not speak from this platform: they come to you out of the sacred, well remembered past. They whisper to you in the soft breeze, in the murmuring pines, in the wavelets that ripple on yonder sandy beach. They tell a story of blended joy and pathos whose meaning cannot be expressed by any human lips.

* * * * *

In closing Mr. Perry declared that the glory of Maine was not alone in the past, that the present was laden with rich fruitage, and the future was splendid in the promise of still better things. He enumerated some of the institutions and influences that had contributed to the greatness of New England—the town-meeting, the free public school, the church—and implored his hearers to see to it that these benign agencies were not neglected in the years to come. God grant that our dear native State may continue to be a torch-bearer in the field of religion, education and

free representative government. If she does, her sons and daughters, wherever they may dwell, will give to her their deepest reverence and their purest love; they will come back each year, in the glad Home Week to worship at her shrine and place the wreath of laurel on her brow.

HON. HIRAM KNOWLTON.

Last called upon for remarks was Hon. Hiram Knowlton who was introduced as representing the town's adopted sons and daughters and as one who could be safely asked to speak without previous notice in the assurance that he would be always ready. His remarks proved particularly interesting to those who were old enough to have a personal recollection of some of the hardships and deprivations of an earlier generation.

Mr. Knowlton said he took it for granted he was legally adopted as he had been introduced by a lawyer who was presumed to know the fact as stated. Mr. Knowlton spoke of his residence in Standish as being very pleasant and agreeable in every respect, and in very pleasing terms of the citizens of Standish generally, complimenting them for their intelligence, activity and thrift, and expressed his pleasure at being adopted into so fine and large a family. He then referred to the great importance attached to Old Home Week, and suggested the propriety during a New Home Week, of considering the changes and in many respects the advantages of the present compared with the disadvantages under which people labored many years ago. He spoke of the crude implements of husbandry, among which he mentioned the heavy primitive hoe with its thick handle shaved by hand, extending through the blade and fastened by wedges on the under side as compared with the light steel hoe smooth and polished with its steel shank and turned handle. He spoke of the first hay fork he ever saw, the tines of which he described as being nearly as large as his fingers, being drawn out from iron and having a shank driven into a handle, finished with a draw shave and perhaps scraped with a piece of glass or knife to make it smooth; and of the rake and scythe made and finished much after the same way. He maintained that the people generally were industrious of necessity and prudent and, having their reasonable wants supplied, were contented and consequently happy. He said the people were honest and

with enough to do, their minds were properly and profitably occupied and that they apparently were quite as honest as at the present. Wants now being in excess of means often caused people to take undue liberty with others' money. What means people then possessed they earned and consequently knew how to take care of what they had. Now many people did not know enough to take care of their own or others' earnings.

Referring to educational advantages he said the children had often to travel long distances to attend school and were obliged to make a great effort to obtain such education as they did, which being obtained under such disadvantage was of more value, while, under the present system of blowing a ready-made education into them, it was of much less permanent value; it seemed somehow to evaporate or disappear. He said scholars studied by the light of tallow candles or by the light of pitch knots gathered from the field or pasture.

The remarks of the speakers were interspersed with the reading of letters from the absentees by Joseph W. Knight, Esq., with several selections excellently rendered by the chorus and by a very pleasing vocal solo by Mrs. Willam M. Tucker.

Rev. J. L. Marsh, of Lincoln, Nebraska, read with fine effect the beautiful ode written for the occasion by Parker F. Paine, and it was then sung to the tune of Hamburg by the audience, led by the chorus.

Glimpses of time-enduring hills
 Rimming the far horizon line;
 Nearer a stretch of billowy woods,
 Rich with a wealth of oak and pine;

Rivers whose ceaseless currents float
 The forest kings to distant mills,
 Now foaming through a narrow gorge,
 Now sweeping round obstructing hills;

Lakes to whose quiet, peaceful charm,
 The moonlight's witchery is lent,
 Whose faces, mirror-like, reflect
 The glories of the firmament;

People, who, by their honest toil,
 Give honor to their place of birth,
 And to their town its character,
 By lives of unassuming worth ;

This is our home. May these fair scenes
 Inspire our loyalty and love,
 Lead us to higher, nobler thought,
 And deeds acceptable above.

Then came the reading by Orville S. Sanborn, Esq., of a historical sketch prepared for the occasion by Rev. C. L. Parker, from data furnished by Thomas Shaw, Jr.

Following the historical article, the Rev. C. W. Rogers read in a highly pleasing manner the following metrical version by Robert L. Whitcomb, of Portland, of his early experiences in his native town.

FROM A HOME COMER'S VIEW-POINT.
 Well folks, you asked us to come home
 And visit, so to speak,
 Whether "next door" or at Cape Nome,
 To be here "Old Home Week."

The Guv'nor said we'd better come
 And see the good old State,
 Because she had developed some—
 Which we appreciate.

* * * * *

And so we Mainers everywhere
 Began to think we'd go,
 And when Old Standish sent her prayer
 We couldn't then say "No."

And we've been home now several days,
 And, *my!* we're glad we came!
 Old Standish well deserves our praise,
 She well deserves her fame.

What fame! some *Baldwin* man may ask,
 "What has she done of worth?"
 Well, to explain's an easy task,
 She's our own sweet place of birth.

And we might say we live out west
 And claim that's where we b'long,
 But no! Old Standish stands the test,
 We'll hail from Standish strong!

Why, we can never grow above
 Our interests in this town,
 She was our first and fondest love,
 We'll never "throw her down."

'Twas here we learned our A B C's,
 And learned to swim the Lake,
 And scratched and barked our sunburned knees,
 And earned the stomach-ache.

When our Thanksgiving came around,
 And ma for days would bake,
 We revelled in the crust well browned,
 Of pies ma used to make.

We hunted berries on the plains
 And rabbits in the swamps,
 And fished for pickerel up by Paine's,
 And went on lengthy tramps.

Up Breakheart's densely wooded slopes,
 Or to the Cabbage Yard,
 And in the winter pinned our hopes
 To "when the crust gets hard."

From down to Bonny Eagle's dam,
 Way out to Standish neck,
 We've revelled in the home brewed ham
 And slaughtered many a peck

Of "Early Rose" and "Jackson Whites"
 That pa had raised that fall;
 And oh! the very thought delights
 And makes us heed your call

When you all cry "Come home to Maine!"
 We *hear* you when you *speak*—
 But *think* most of the chance again
 To eat, at home, a week!

No sweeter air fans any plain
 Than sweeps o'er this old town,
 No sweeter girls are born in Maine
 Than Heaven has here sent down.

No sturdier boys grow into men
 Than these you give the land,
 No dearer mothers in our ken—
 Our love they'll e'er demand.

No sweeter town than Standish is,
 Beneath God's sunlight lies,
 Where'er we be, our one wish is
 To laud her to the skies.

And when we're called to go above
 And join St. Peter's train,
 We'll ask for nothing there to love
 More beautiful than Maine.

The singing of two stanzas of America by the chorus and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Muttart, a former pastor, completed the exercises of the day and the home comers scattered to their trains and teams or grouped under the trees or upon the shores of the lake to enjoy a picnic supper in the twilight hour.

Many letters from former residents, expressing regrets at not being able to be present during Old Home Week, were read.

MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS.

The Association by a meeting held September 10, 1900, decided to appoint a committee in whose care should be left the formulating of any general plans with reference to the future marking of historic spots in the town, and to the order in which such marking should be done.

WINTERPORT.

Winterport's Old Home celebration proved a grand success. Guests began to arrive several days before, and Wednesday morning a goodly number were present. In the morning, buckboards were furnished to take visitors to the cemetery and other points of interest in the village, and the churches, public library, and halls of the various organizations, were open to all. At noon a bountiful dinner was served in the dining-room of Union hall, and, at two o'clock, the street parade was formed as follows:



PARADE, MAIN STREET.

C. F. Atwood, Sidney Fisher, mounted; James Otis Kaler (orator), C. R. Hill (president); Rev. J. W. Hatch and Ellery Bowden, Esq., in carriages.

Lewis Grant, decorated pony and cart; Mrs. C. C. Moody, carriage decorated in yellow; F. C. Young and family, carriage decorated with golden rod; Joseph Carleton and family, carriage decorated with golden rod; ladies in decorated buckboard; decorated hay rack, filled with school children, drawn by four horses, driven by John Young; Winterport Ferry Company; decorated boat, filled with young ladies in white; H. D. Simpson, advertising cart in form of a big shoe; Charles Nason, decorated market cart, driven by Harry Dillaway; H. D. Ellingwood, general merchandise, large cart, decorated, drawn by four horses; J. F. Hussey, grocer, jigger of pure molasses; P. C. Rich, grain, flour and coal, decorated cart making and baking bread from Juno flour, drawn by four horses; F. W. Haley, decorated wagon, furniture; C. R. Hill, decorated wagon, groceries, two horses; C. A. McKenney, grain and coal, model of warehouse in flags and bunting, drawn by four horses; Ira White, McCormick reaper in action, two horses driven by F. W. Carleton; Mrs. H. A. Bolan, decorated carriage.

The parade was a very beautiful one and reflected great credit on those who took part in it, but unfortunately the showers prevented its going over the whole route, which was a disappointment to many. However, the people soon gathered at Union hall, where the exceedingly interesting exercises soon banished all regrets. The band gave a fine concert, prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Hatch, followed by special music, and the orator of the day, James Otis Kaler of Portland, was then introduced by C. R. Hill. Mr. Kaler, who is a native of Winterport and a noted author of books for boys, gave one of the finest orations we have listened to for many a day. Frequent and hearty applause was given, and to say that everybody was delighted but faintly expresses it.

In the evening, a reception was given in the hall, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting. H. F. Lougee was the head of the reception committee and was assisted in receiving by twelve young ladies. Fine music, vocal and instrumental, and recitations, entertained the guests, and ice cream,

cake and lemonade were served ; but the best of all was the social reunion with the friends of long ago. It was unanimously pronounced one of the most enjoyable occasions ever known here. The decorations of the places of business and many private residences were fine, and all things considered, it was a notable event for Winterport.

A very pleasing concert was given by local talent in the Congregational church Thursday evening. The proceeds were for the benefit of the town clock. The program was as follows: Piano duet, Louise Eveleth and Louise Plummer ; vocal solo, Charles Eaton, with clarinet obligato by Richard Tainter ; reading, Lena Sprowl ; violin solo, Roland Sawyer of Bangor ; vocal duet, Charles Eaton, Mildred Haley ; solo, Marion Crowley of Boston ; reading, Nellie Wiswell, Brewer ; clarinet solo, Richard Tainter ; solo, Joshua Treat ; violin solo, Mr. Sawyer ; piano solo, Mr. Eaton.

ADDRESS OF JAMES OTIS KALER.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Committee:

The honor which you, as representatives of the citizens of Winterport, have conferred in thus allowing me to take some part in the welcome extended to those who have so long been strangers to the old home, is so great that words utterly fail in conveying such an expression of gratitude as would fully describe that which is within my heart. In return for the honor one should be eloquent beyond the ordinary power of man, and yet, had your choice rested upon one so gifted, I question if even his great powers would not give way before the sweet memories which would come like an irresistible flood as he allowed his mind to dwell upon the old home—never forgotten, but, during a certain time at least, classed as in the never-to-be-recalled past.

The old home! The mere repetition of the words shuts out all of the present ; stifles all anticipations of the future ; dims everything save the picture of that which was in the past.

There is but one other term which thrills the heart more than does the "old home," and that term is "mother." It is only natural that such should be the case, for to the child—and the man ever retains the impressions of childhood—the words home and mother are synonymous. When, after having left the old home to fight the battle of life, is heard the name of one's native town, how the heart-strings tighten. With it comes a mental picture standing out clear and distinct, regardless of a new home and new home ties, of the home left behind so many years before in the race for honor, wealth or glory. One can see clearly every building as it stood when he was a careless, happy boy ; each well

known rock has for him some memory of joy or of sorrow; the brooks tell him sweet stories of the past, and he pictures the old home as it was when it formed his entire world.

While this mental picture is before his mind's eye, his memory goes trooping down the dusty avenues of the past, pausing here to uncover some sweet, hitherto forgotten incident that had been buried by the rush and clatter of the world, or to halt beside a stream of long ago pleasures, every one of which is a thread binding him to home and to mother. What recks it that the home itself is a grass-covered ruin, or that the patient, loving mother has long since reposed in the city of this world's dead? For the moment it is with the dreamer as if time had rolled backward in its flight, and again he is a boy in the old home, with never a care that mother's hand cannot brush away; with never a sorrow that mother's lips cannot soothe.

It is well that the boy, as he nears manhood, should reach out for "fresh fields and pastures new" in which to fight the battle before him, else the desire would not have been implanted in his heart. It must be well for him to believe that in some other portion of the world he will be better able to make a home for himself, otherwise it would have been ordained that he be content to remain among the old familiar places. To every lad the time comes when it seems as if he had outgrown the parent nest; as if it was a burning necessity that he seek out a new home for himself, and he dwells upon such an idea until it becomes almost impossible for him to remain with those whose later lives have been devoted to care of him.

He pictures the triumphs which await him somewhere in the great world. He feels certain there is some particular place, other than at home, which he is especially fitted to fill, and then, for the only time in his life, is the old home distasteful to him. Finally he wins the consent of his parents to the plan which has long been forming in his mind, never dreaming of the mental pain he is causing those who love him so dearly.

While the preparations for the journey are being made; while the loving, patient mother is working on the modest outfit with which the lad is to be made comfortable in body while among strangers, he is triumphantly happy, believing that the hour is near at hand when he shall be classed among men as a man. The world is all before him, and he is confident of being a victor in the battle where so many are vanquished. The newly fledged nursling vaunts himself before the companions of his childhood, and is envied by them. He has yet to learn that with the sweet must come the bitter, and that lesson is near at hand. The teaching of it begins when his mother kisses him good night the eve of departure, and then suddenly comes the thought that on the morrow it will no longer be possible to feel the pressure of those dear loving lips.

When he goes into his chamber, with this first bitterness dulling the sweetness of anticipation, it is as if he looked upon his belongings for the first time. Each inanimate object seems to have taken on a particularly friendly air, and everywhere is written the painful possibility that he may never come back to the home which has suddenly become so beautiful—that his success in life must be purchased at the price of his boyhood's home. How gladly now would he reconsider all his plans; how willingly would he banish his dream of future triumphs, but for the supposed shame of allowing his schoolmates the opportunity of calling him a baby, tied to his mother's apron strings.

False shame forces him forward upon the path he had marked out for himself, and all too soon comes the hour of parting. It is a hard wrench; but fortunately, soon over, and then he is launched upon the world—that world which he fancied was awaiting him with open arms, impatient to crown him with the victor's wreath.

A short twenty-four hours, and he discovers that it is not absolutely necessary for the happiness of mankind for him to leave home. No one gives any particular heed to the awkward lad who is yearning with all his soul for a cheering word, but receiving none. Then comes into his heart the first really sharp mental pain; then for the first time he realizes the true meaning of the words "home" and "mother." The town which a few hours before had appeared so small and utterly unworthy of him, is exalted above all the cities of the world, and he could have no higher happiness than to be suddenly transported to the village he voluntarily abandoned. The battle must be fought, however, and although it is a struggle he had fancied could not present itself, he fights with greater or less credit to himself until, slowly, he is weaned from it by other ties, other associations; but it never ceases, whatever may be his success in life, to be "his home"—the name of his native place never ceases to touch a responsive chord in his heart.

Apropos of the pain caused by the severing of home ties for ever so short a time, is that story of the boy who decided that the only manly course for him to pursue was to run away. It would be childish to wait for so trifling a thing as the consent of his parents; he was tired of the village where a fellow had never a chance to show of what stuff he was made; the city awaited his coming, and he would go in manly fashion—such a fashion as would prove to his acquaintances that he had the proper amount of what is termed "sand." To this end he invited a few select acquaintances to assist in launching himself upon that great world which was looking forward so impatiently to his coming. With his chosen friends he set off as if for a day's excursion in the woods, and a right jolly time the party had, celebrating the future triumphs of their comrade.

Night came; one by one the would-be runaway's companions went home after bidding him good-bye, and he was left alone to set forth on his journey. Now that it was possible for him to go, the question of running away assumed a different aspect; it seemed as if months had passed since he last saw his mother; he had a feverish desire to look upon the old home once more, and, after a desperate struggle between his sense of shame at thus acknowledging himself a baby, and the yearning for mother, he crept back home in the twilight. It was to him as if he had been absent half a lifetime, and he expected a most affectionate greeting.

The family were seated around the fireplace looking particularly comfortable and happy—no one gave any heed to the amateur prodigal. Modestly he seated himself just outside the home circle, feeling somewhat like a stranger, he looked around. Everything appeared to be changed, because never before had he been so near losing his home. He did his feeble best to appear unconcerned; but his heart ached for a welcome. Then his eyes rested upon one object that was unchanged. With assumed carelessness, and an effort to prevent his lips from quivering, he said, tremulously: "I see you've got the same old cat." Then the ice was broken, and with the cat in his arms he felt as if at last he had in fact come home.

I believe that the majority of those whom you have made glad by an invitation to revisit the scenes of their childhood, experience more of sweet pain than of boisterous joy in the home coming. In such a visit there must perforce be awakened a preponderance of memories which are sad, although dear, as in life's journey bitterness permeates all the sweetness, yet they are memories we would not banish if we could—memories we welcome even above those which bring smiles to our lips.

With many of you here, I remember that woeful time in '61 when, from out our midst, went this young man and that, until it was as if the village had been deserted, and those who were thus forced to part with their loved ones, said amid their tears: "They have gone to save their country; they are but performing man's noblest duty." Then the tears were forced back, the sobs resolutely suppressed as, with aching hearts and trembling lips mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, cheered the boys in blue on their way to the death grapple, praying meanwhile that the good God would spare yet a little longer those nearest and dearest.

Then this little village alternately shuddered and rejoiced as the electric wires flashed tidings of this disaster or that victory, waited with breathless, agonizing suspense for the terrible list which told of wounds or of death. Mothers strove to comfort mothers; wives breathed words of cheer into the hearts of wives; sweethearts extolled the virtues of absent ones to sweethearts, and thus all the women of Winterport fought, quite as bravely

although in less bodily danger, as did their loved ones on southern battlefields. The women, young and old, did their full share in the saving of the Republic, and when had come the time for that first Old Home week, the women bore up bravely under the deathly grief or the wonderous joy God had apportioned to them. Then were gathered many of those who now sleep peacefully on the hill beyond, many who are present to-day, all gathered to greet those who were coming back to the old home once more. And that home coming! Tears and smiles, deepest grief and greatest joy intermingled. Some of our wanderers came back stark and cold, enwrapped in the folds of their country's banner, and those we followed reverentially up the hill to the quiet field where they were to await the summons from above, and as we followed, we repeated again and again the story of their gallant deeds which had been checked by the wings of the great white angel of death. Others came maimed and disfigured, bearing scars of battle or worn and wasted by the prison's pestilential airs, and such we greeted with loud huzzas, for they had proven themselves men at a time when timorous ones were all too many. And a few came bearing on their breasts the decorations bestowed by a grateful country for deeds of valor far out-stripping the bounds of a soldier's duty, and those we did homage before, for had they not brought honor and glory unto all of us who claimed Winterport as home? Thus they came to the old home, the dead, the maimed, the strong, and the doubly proven heroes—came in full honor, having done whatsoever had been demanded of them—yea, more, and among them all, thank God, never one who has cast the shadow of shame upon his old home.

When it is asked of me the question: "Where were you born?" I dearly love to make reply: In that village which nestles on the banks of the mighty Penobscot, where the everlasting hills stand ever as sentinels; where the sun, as if loath to depart at night-fall, flings down a silvery sheen upon the waters, that the radiance may serve as a mirror for the clustering dwellings to view themselves before the darkness enfolds them; in that village where I could now find deepest calm and most satisfying content; that village favored above many others, in that it is located in this particular place, and this place the State of Maine.

Then having thus answered, my memory goes back to Winterport as I last really knew it, nearly two score years ago. In fancy I sail up the river once more, waiting impatiently until the picture comes to my eager eyes, and I see what is like unto a cluster of green and white jewels shining out above the deep blue of the Penobscot. When I had lived here, and was in duty bound to return after what had seemed an all too short absence, the village was no more in my eyes than a collection of so many houses, and I gave little heed to any dwelling save that which

sheltered my mother. But after I had given up my claim to it; after it had ceased to be my abiding place, its charms suddenly burst upon me. I wondered how it was possible I could have thought it other than what it really was—the dearest, the most beautiful spot in all the wide, wide world. From that day to this, I have never ceased to contrast it favorably with any place in any country I have ever visited. True it is I have idealized it, beautified it by associations, dwelt upon it in my mind until the poorest dwelling is a sentient thing which has its share in my life. True it is that the unimpassioned stranger would laugh at my boasts, considering them vain, yet to me the ideal village is the real village, and the home coming to-day has not disillusioned me. It is home, and only those who have learned the meaning of the word by the sickness which comes with the longing for home that cannot be satisfied, knows how much is contained in the word. We remember the name of John Howard Payne because he wrote of "Home, Sweet Home," and yet I who know, tell you that a song fully equaling it for pathos and power, comes into the heart of every boy and girl who has ever felt the loss of home, although perchance, they may not be able to clothe their heart's ache with such euphonious words.

Citizens of Winterport: It is a kindly act which you are performing in thus welcoming to the old home those whose duties in life have carried them in widely diverging paths throughout the world. Among all who visit you this day, there is never one who has not been tempted again and again to go once more to the land of his fathers; but, mayhap, he has resisted the temptation in the belief that business or new home ties prevented. But such an invitation as has been sent out during this summer, causes the wanderer to believe that, to present himself among the friends of his childhood, is a duty which cannot be longer set aside, and, having come to realize or believe this, he blesses you in his heart for having thus kindly forced him to so shut out all else that once more he walks the familiar streets, once more he is amid the scenes of his childhood.

You have given him the opportunity of living over again in fancy, with the reality of old schoolmates, old dwellings, old landmarks so deeply graven on his heart, all his boyhood days. During a few hours at least it is to him as if the outer world had no existence—as if his boyish idea that, in Winterport, was all worth seeing on the globe, was indeed a fact. He is young again; forgotten are the sorrows or the joys which time has brought him since he went out from among you, and once more he revels in his youthful fancies. If it was a boy who left home to fight his battle with the world forty years ago or more, he comes back yearning for Chick-common woods, where he had supposedly hunted Indians or bears. He pictures to himself the

speckled trout he once caught in Low's or Rankin's brook, and momentarily believes, like all fishermen, that they were of enormous size. He promises himself that he will drop in at William Johnson's hotel; that he will run across the way to speak with Job Lord; lounge in at Steve Stubbs' paint shop; pay a call at Amos Grout's or Royal Atwood's livery stables. He almost counts on hailing Rube Rowe, driving the plump white horse in the blue jigger; of going to Treat's store, and from there to the shipyards. He is surprised that he can venture from the lower village to the upper, alone, without being set upon by other boys, who in the olden days, blessed their lucky stars when they had an opportunity to thump a lad from the opposite side of the imaginary line marked by the common and Deacon Doak's house. He looks around for George Fernald's blacksmith shop; wonders if perchance Reuben Rich is trying a case to-day, or if he can play any prank on Nahum Baker; loiters on the street half expecting to hear John Stokell singing "Roary of the Wild Moor," and had it on his tongue's end to ask if Captain Billy Mansfield's stove, which he bought in order to burn the stumps from the old Douglass place, is working as such a stove should. He wonders if Deacon Hackett still makes maple sugar and cider; if Captain Dick Rankin has driven down to town yet; if Al Fernald has finished that famous toy ship; if Jot Doten will have many passengers on the down trip tonight. Perhaps he decides to walk past Tisdale Dean's orchard, to ascertain what may be the chances of getting a few apples after the moon goes down, and counts incidentally on having a chat with McShea—he of the kindly heart and apparently inexhaustible fund of stories.

All these, and many more, the lad, now grown gray headed, remembers and there comes upon him a sensation of loneliness, of being a stranger in his own home. He realizes with painful suddenness that, like himself, the old village has changed until it has become new, and, almost unconsciously he turns his face toward the spot where have been laid those who, happily, have done with the turmoil and strife of life. Even the cemetery is changed; but there at least he finds the name of those of whom he has been dreaming.

As he roams from one marble tablet to another, whereon is told the entire story of life—the birth and the death—he is filled with amazement that all these friends and acquaintances should have crossed the dark river in advance of him. He wonders why all those should have been taken by the grim reaper and he left behind.

As he returns from the silent village to the village of life and gaiety then it is that your kindly welcome and your generous hospitality take on a new significance, and sink deeper into his heart than before. Then it is, he says to himself: "Of a verity

this is my home, and despite my own neglect I have not been forgotten." Then it is, citizens of Winterport, he realizes to the utmost all the meaning of the term "Old Home Week."

A kindly act indeed is this welcome of yours to those who have strayed so far from the old scenes and the old ties—an act which he who visits you this day will never forget, and who shall say that when he is brought home for the last time, done with all earthly things forever, to take his place with those silent ones yonder, who shall say that somewhere in the realms of space, his spirit will not look down with content upon its body's final resting place, remembering the keen though sorrowful pleasure you afforded him this day?

It is a noble, an affectionate welcome, people of Winterport, and speaking for your other guests as well as myself, I thank you for the sweetest hours it can be possible for a wanderer to spend. You may never be able to realize fully all you have done this day for the stranger who was not really a stranger; but he realizes it to the utmost. Never a word of welcome, never a smile, a gesture, or an act, has escaped his notice. While life on this earth lasts for him, your faces and your words will stand out prominently in his memory, and his one red-letter day will be this 8th of August, when you allowed and aided him in being a boy again.

Mr. President, gentlemen of the committee—citizens of Winterport, in the name of your guests, who have this day been your fellow townsmen once more, I thank you for your loving, generous kindness.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

Old Home Week was observed in several other towns from which no reports have been received. In Bethel and Foxcroft the celebrations were held in connection with academy reunions of former teachers and pupils. In Sydney and Thomaston quite elaborate programs were carried out.

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