

1905

Bangor Local Postal Guide v.2 1905

Bangor Maine Post Office

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Bangor

Local Postal Guide



BANGOR POST OFFICE

Postmaster, JOHN M. OAK

Assistant Postmaster, A. H. PIERCE



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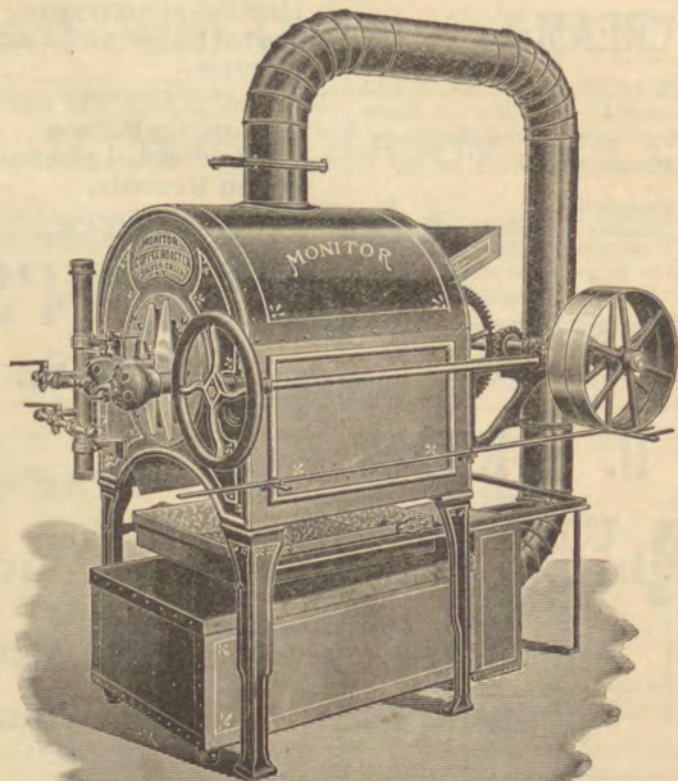
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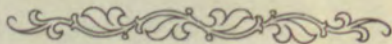
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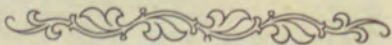
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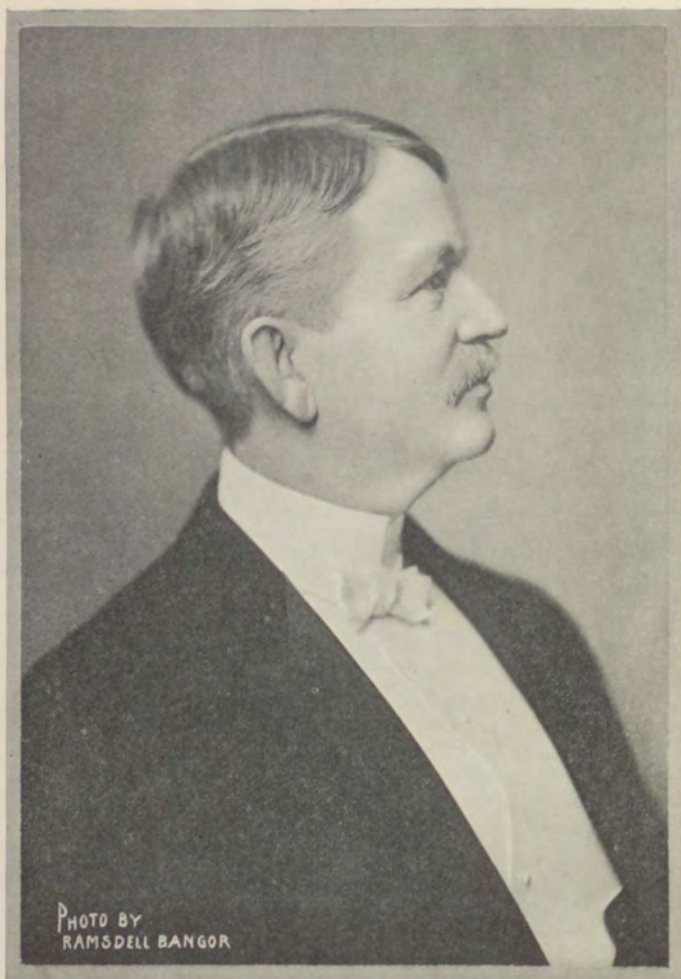
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John W. Oak,

POSTMASTER

BANGOR

Local Postal Guide

Vol. 2.

DECEMBER, 1905.

No. 2.

The information herein contained is authentic, and is compiled with the approval of this office.

JOHN M. OAK, *Postmaster.*

PRINTED BY CHARLES H. GLASS & COMPANY, P. O. AVENUE BANGOR, MAINE

OFFICE HOURS.

DEPARTMENT.	WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
General Delivery,	7 A. M. to 8 P. M.	9 to 10 A. M., 6 to 7 P. M.
Carriers' Delivery,		9 to 10 A. M., 6 to 7 P. M.
Money Order Office,	8 A. M. to 6 P. M.	Closed.
Registry Office,	7 A. M. to 8 P. M.	Closed.
Stamp Window,	7 A. M. to 8 P. M.	6.30 to 7 P. M.

HISTORY OF POSTAL AFFAIRS IN BANGOR.



THE continuation of the improvement in the United States Postal Service, largely depends on the better understanding by the people, its patrons, of the Postal Laws and Regulations. Since the early Colonial days, the growth of the country has, in no small measure, been due to the efficiency of the service which transports and delivers the correspondence, both business and social, of the people of this country. From a very small beginning, it has grown to be the greatest and most popular branch of all departments of the Federal government. It has not yet reached a state of perfection. Doubtless there are many ways in which it could be improved, as it has been improved in the years of its history.

The demands on the postal service have been the greatest factors in its development and, as in the past, will continue so to be. More interest has been shown during the past few years on the part of the people, in the affairs of the service than ever before, and where interest lies, there will surely be an increased efficiency on the part of the employes of the post office. To obtain the best

service, as much depends on the familiarity of the public with the more important rules in regard to the rates of postage, the registry and money order business, and properly preparing mail matter for transmission, as on the careful work of the employes in these departments.

The Dead Letter Office at Washington, has been well said to be a huge monument to the carelessness of the people of this country. A large percentage of mail matter lost in transmission, is due to the insufficiency of address, and careless preparation, rather than the inefficiency of postal employes. The latter is infinitesimal in comparison with the former, though it may be hard for the layman to believe it.

On the department pay rolls are thousands of clerks known as "nixie clerks" whose sole duties are to ferret out and correct the mistakes of the patrons of the postal service. In the Bangor Post Office, a large part of the time of a clerk, employed at an annual salary of \$900, is employed in this work. That the patrons of the Bangor Post Office may glean some information as to the more important and common rules of the postal service, this manual is compiled, together with brief items of interest in connection with the local office and its history.

Bangor's postal history begins with the establishment of an office in 1801, at Treat's Falls, near the present pumping station of the Bangor Water Works, which was at that time, the head of navigation and the original settlement of Bangor. It was not for some years afterward, that the business portion of the future city, far famed for its lumber interests, was removed to its present site farther down the Penobscot. The first office was a nook in a corner of Buckley Emerson's store, and Mr. Emerson had the honor of being the first guardian of the correspondence of his fellow townspeople.

Prior to the establishment of a post office in Bangor, in 1790, an office was established in Wiscasset, which was the most Eastern office. Wiscasset, at that time, was the commercial center of the part of Massachusetts which was thirty years afterward to be set off as a new state of the Union. It was the market place for all of the settlements in and around the valleys of the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers. It was the shire town of a large part of Maine, infrequent sessions of the Massachusetts court justices being held there.

For a period of seven years after the office was established at Wiscasset, George Russell was hired by private subscription to carry mail from Wiscasset to Castine, stopping at Warren and Thomaston. Mr. Russell, who may be said to have been our first rural carrier, was obliged to make his journeys with the meagre means of transportation at hand, and occupied about ten days in making the trip. It is related that his troubles were augmented by encounters with the Indians when under the baneful influence of New England and Jamaica rum.

In 1797 an office was established at Castine, which served as a post office for Bangor for three years. The service was still further improved by the establishment of an office in Bucksport in 1800. Thus did Bangor get its mail before the establishment of a post office within its limits.

As has been previously stated, the first office was located in a corner of Buckley Emerson's store, at Treat's Falls. Postmaster Emerson was appointed by President Jefferson, January 1, 1801, and served until April 1, 1804. William Forbes was then appointed, but on account of the political strife at that time over the appointment, or for some other cause, Postmaster Forbes served only six months, when Buckley Emerson was reappointed until such time as a candidate could be agreed upon.

Dr. Horatio G. Balch was appointed January 1, 1805, and was the candidate agreed upon during Postmaster Emerson's second term of three months duration. It was doubtless largely on account of Dr. Balch's professional learning that he was also invested with the office of town clerk and representative to the General Court of Massachusetts.

While it is not definitely known, it is presumed that the post office, during the administration of Postmasters Forbes and Balch, was located in their respective residences.

William D. Williamson was appointed April 1, 1810, and held the position for a term of eleven years, being succeeded by Royal Clark. Mr. Williamson was a lawyer by profession and it was during his administration that the office was removed from Treat's Falls to a building on the present site of the store occupied by Hughes & Son, corner of Main and Middle streets. Besides his duties as postmaster, which were important though not arduous, he occupied several other public offices. At a town meeting held March 9, 1812, he was elected superintendent of schools and in 1817-18-19 he was elected a senator to the General Court of Massachusetts and in 1820, when Maine became a state of the Union, he was elected as senator and was further honored by being made president of that august body.

In 1821 Mr. Williamson was elected a representative to Congress where he served one term. He was opposed for the nomination by Martin Kingsley and there was much political excitement, Kingsley's friends claiming that the nomination was obtained by political trickery through the influence of a few friends in court at Castine. In opposition to Mr. Williamson at the polls was John McGaw, who was nominated as the Federalist candidate at Eastport, Sept. 29, 1821. There was considerable feeling at the time, owing to the number of offices held by Mr. Williamson.

It was during Postmaster Williamson's administration that the British soldiery came up the river after the battle of Hampden and rifled his office on Main street. The soldiers, especially the Hessians, were very lawless, raiding all the stores on the west side of the Kenduskeag during their thirty hours stay in Bangor. It was

not until they had taken or destroyed about everything in the business part of the town that they withdrew, on a Sunday afternoon, taking with them about twenty horses from Bangor and numerous supplies. On Sunday night they camped on Academy Hill, Hampden, where they further destroyed property, one of their rash acts being the taking of numerous feather beds from houses, dumping them in an old grist mill on the Sowadabscook stream and starting the mill grinding feathers.

The fifth postmaster was Royal Clark, appointed July 2, 1821, and who served until May 1, 1829, eight years in the harness. Mr. Clark, in common with other postmasters who succeeded him, had his troubles. The service of one mail a week was inadequate to meet the needs of the growing community of Bangor. Mails had been received by the way of the Kennebec but it was during his administration that the department changed the route so that Bangor mail came by the way of Bucksport. They were obliged to twice cross the Penobscot, and in the handling of the mails in the many different offices before Bangor was reached, the mails became worn and were often in shreds and of no value when they were finally opened in Bangor, at the end of the route.

It was during the administration of Mark Trafton, who was appointed May 1, 1829, and served ten years, that the office was moved from the corner of Main and Middle streets, farther down Main street on the easterly side, to a building on the present site of the Boston Button Store. The business of the Bangor office had so increased by this time that it was made a presidential office July 9, 1836.

Charles K. Miller was the next postmaster, being appointed May 21, 1839. The office was at this time removed to the Smith Block, Hammond street, in the store now occupied by the Charles E. Black Shoe Co. The office was not destined to remain long in this place for on March 9, 1846, there came the big flood which compelled Postmaster Miller to remove his office to higher ground. The Bangor Whig of that time said that temporary quarters had been taken in the New Court House, and that the bell would be rung on the arrival of the western mail. It was about this time that the Court House was built, which was in 1902 torn down to make way for the present handsome edifice. Up to that time the old City Hall, now used as an armory by Co. G, N. G. S. M., had been the place for holding court, and stood on the site of the present City Hall.

Isaac C. Haynes was the next postmaster appointed. The office was again removed to the corner of Hammond and Franklin streets on the present site of the Bass Building where it remained until 1854 when the present customs house and post office was built, or rather what is known as the old part. The only entrance to the new building was from Central street, the front part of the building facing Kenduskeag bridge not being built until 1868-9. Directly in front of the original building stood what was known as the Old Market House, occupied by Rice and Sargent.

The new arrangement did not wholly satisfy the patrons of the office on account of the inconvenience of having no entrance from Kenduskeag bridge. As the government was unwilling to provide a bridge from the rear of the Old Market House to connect with the post office the people of the city by private subscription raised sufficient funds to build the bridge and arranged with Rice and Sargent for a passageway through the Old Market House, thus effecting an entrance from both Central street and Kenduskeag bridge.

The master builder of the post office and customs house was Albert Blaisdell; the iron work was by Hinkley & Egery; the plumbing by Trainor & Co. of Boston; the slating by Riley & Co. of Boston; the hardware was furnished by Thomas Jenness. Alvida Hayford was superintendent of construction. The completion of the building was the occasion of a grand social event in which the best people of the city participated and long remembered. The managers of the event were D. B. Hinkley, Leonard March, Samuel F. Hersey, Edmund W. Flagg, Albert Blaisdell, Alvida Hayford, Hastings Strickland, D. F. Leavitt and Charles L. Crosby. The floor managers were Samuel F. Hersey, Leonard March, Albert Blaisdell, James F. Rawson and Alpheus T. Palmer, who was collector of the port at that time. This auspicious opening of the building was held Dec. 26, 1854.

It was during Isaac C. Haynes' second administration that the building was built, John W. Carr having previously been appointed and served for a term of four years from June 7, 1849. Postmaster Haynes' second term was an important one in the history of the Bangor Post Office and began April 5, 1853. It was on April 1, 1855, that the law compelling the prepayment of postage went into effect; all letters not being prepaid were held for postage. It was in this year, also, that the Penobscot & Kennebec railroad was completed to Waterville, connecting with the Portland and Kennebec railroad now forming the Maine Central system.

It was Jan. 1, 1856, that the death knell of the old stage coach, which had done such excellent service and for which Bangor had become famous, was sounded. Previous to this time Bangor had received its mails by stage, on Saturdays from Bucksport and on Wednesdays from Augusta. With this service fourteen days was the shortest possible time that a letter could be written and an answer received from Boston. On the transfer of the mail service from stage coach to the railroad a daily service went into effect between Bangor and Augusta, leaving Bangor at 7.45 o'clock in the morning and arriving from Augusta at 7.15 o'clock in the evening, which was a vast improvement over the old method of mail transportation.

Leonard Jones was the next man to take up the duties of the important office of postmaster, on April 1, 1857. An important event in the history of Postmaster Jones' administration was the opening of the Air Line stage route between Bangor and Calais in

opposition to the old Shore Line run by Hale & Robinson by the way of Ellsworth, Machias and Pembroke. This new line was started by George W. Spratt, who is still a resident of Bangor. The new line made a saving of twenty-five miles in distance and six hours in time between the two points.

Great was the rivalry between the two lines. Competition was sharp, blood-curdling stories being told passengers of the rival lines, in order to induce them to travel by one line or the other.

The war-postmaster was Jason Weeks, whose appointment was made April 4, 1861, and who served until April 24, 1866, when Charles K. Miller was again appointed postmaster after a lapse of eighteen years and served only one year, when George Fuller was appointed April 11, 1867, and served until the appointment of Gen. A. B. Farnham on February 25, 1871.

Among the several long-term postmasters under Republican administration Gen. Farnham has the distinction of being the longest in office, having served continuously for a period of twenty-three years and five months with the exception of one four-year term, during President Cleveland's first administration, when Fred A. Cummings served in that capacity. It was during Postmaster Farnham's administration that some of the most important changes in the mail service took place.

Perhaps the most important change in the service of the local office was the establishment of the carrier system, by which mail could be delivered once each day to the houses of the patrons of the office, and on February 22, 1874, four carriers were appointed to do this work, namely: Calvin Kirk, Charles H. Rice, Thomas T. Tabor and Fred S. Woodbury. At that time the patrons of the office were more than satisfied, that they should not be obliged to come to the office for their mail, but could have it delivered at their very doors once each day.

On August 8, 1894, Charles E. Bliss was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Postmaster Farnham and he filled the office very acceptably for the next four years, or until the administration having changed, the present postmaster, John M. Oak, was appointed by President McKinley October 1, 1898.

At no time since the post office was established at Treat's Falls in 1801, up to the time of the McKinley administration, has there been such a demand for better and increased mail facilities as during the past few years. It was not that the Bangor post office did not compare favorably with other offices, but that business methods have so changed that better mail facilities have been required to keep pace with the remainder of the business world. Just so much as days made a difference in the delivery of mails in the early days of the department, so do hours make a difference in the delivery at the present time. It is not the departmental orders and rulings from Washington which altogether improve the postal service throughout the United States, but rather the watchfulness of postal officials to meet the increasing demands.

To accomplish these ends requires diligence and patience, to say nothing of tactfulness to overcome various obstacles generally known as red tape in departmental circles. To meet the demands of the increasing business in the Bangor post office, which has nearly doubled in the past seven years, as shown by the auditor's report, there was urgent need of more room and more help for the proper handling of mails originating in and received in Bangor.

With this end in view, plans were drawn early in 1898 for the rearrangement of the interior of the post office and which were submitted for the consideration of the Department but were not approved by Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, for the reason that they were not calculated to bring about the desired relief of the over-crowded condition of the office.

One year later, in 1899, a new set of plans, upon the details of which much time had been spent by the present postmaster and by the heads of the several departments of the post office, were submitted but these were not accepted, owing to the lack of available funds. Later, agents of the United States Treasury Department were sent to Bangor at different times, with a view of rearranging the interior of the office on a more economical plan, but finding the amount of money available and the changes proposed by the Department direct to be insufficient to give the desired relief, a bill was introduced in Congress, February 26, 1901, by Congressman E. C. Burleigh, at the request of Congressman Boutelle who was too ill at that time to personally look after the matter, providing an appropriation of \$50,000 for an addition to the Post Office Building and making the necessary repairs on the interior. Owing to this bill being introduced so late in the session, it failed of passage.

The matter was next taken up in the early summer of 1902, when Congressman Powers went before the House Committee on Public Buildings and through his persistent efforts and statements as to the condition of the building and lack of room to accommodate the ever increasing business, he secured the recommendation of the Committee, and on June 6, 1902, the passage of the bill, carrying an appropriation of \$35,000, which was the first successful effort in this direction.

For years the arrangement of the old office had been unsatisfactory to the public, and the post office officials. All mail was received at the Central street entrance and had to be taken through the public corridor to the mailing room while the money order, registry and stamp divisions were located in the rear of the building. It was the desire of the post office officials, in the rearrangement of the office, to have the money order, registry and stamp divisions, which are more extensively patronized by the public, in the front of the building, and the mailing division in the rear, from which place the mails are received and despatched. By this arrangement the greater part of the business which the public transacts in the office is done in the front corridor of the building off from which, open the offices of the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, and the money order, registry and stamp divisions.

About the middle of May, 1903, not hearing anything further from Washington, Congressman Powers was again appealed to, and in his interview with the Supervising Architect, it was ascertained that before any work could be begun on the building, the foundations of the building and approaches, which had been undermined by the freshet of March 21, 1902, must first be put in condition. In this work many thousand dollars were used from the amount appropriated for the specific purpose of the post office extension. The repairs on the foundation and approaches, and on a part of Kenduskeag bridge, which it was claimed belonged to the Government to repair, having cost nearly double the original estimate, it was found that an increased appropriation was necessary, before contracts could be made for building the extension.

It was at this time that Congressman Powers again came into the breach, and secured an additional appropriation of \$15,000, which it was thought, at that time, sufficient to permit the letting of the contract; but in the meanwhile, other repairs to the building and the expense of the special agents, which was all charged up against this appropriation, as had also been the expense of the concrete piers on the Central street side of the building, on which the new addition was to rest, it was again found that the amount remaining unexpended was insufficient to permit the letting of the contract for the building proper.

Another appropriation of \$6,000 was then made so that the amount of money available might be sufficient for the opening of bids for the construction of the much-needed addition to the post office. Only those who have been in a position to know the amount of patience and hard work necessary to secure from Congress these several appropriations, can fully appreciate the efforts required in securing the necessary money for this work.

Richardson & Burgess, (Inc.) of Washington, were the successful bidders, and on Sept. 1, 1904, began the work which had so long been held in abeyance by departmental red tape and lack of necessary funds. Without disturbing the working departments of the office, the new part of the office was begun and the work carried on in such a way that the new part was closed in before cold weather in the winter of 1904-5. During the early part of 1905, the interior of the new part was completed and the mailing room, which had for years occupied the front part of the building, on the ground floor, was removed to the commodious quarters in the addition, which is now shared with the city free delivery division.

With this removal, the front part of the building was torn out, and renovated for the occupancy of the registry, stamp and money order divisions, and the office of the postmaster, all of which had previously been located in the rear of the old part of the building, to the great inconvenience of the public. For some time the business of the office was carried on under great difficulties in order that the alterations might be made, and business transacted, without inconvenience to the public, but it was accomplished, however,

and on April 28, 1905, Richardson & Burgess, (Inc.) completed their contract, having finished the work two months in advance of the time required, July 1st.

As the work had progressed it was evident that certain things which were much needed to put the interior of the building in good condition, had not been included in the Richardson & Burgess contract. No provision had been made for putting in new floors or for painting and repairing the old walls and ceilings which looked black and dingy in comparison with the new work.

Through the interest taken in the matter by Congressman Burleigh who was on the Public Buildings Committee of Congress the sum of \$6,500 was included in the Omnibus bill, for the completion of the repairs. Once again we were destined to disappointment as the bill carrying appropriations to be expended on Public Buildings all over the U. S. failed to pass. Our Congressman again came to our rescue, and through his intercessions in our behalf with the Supervising Architect the following order was put forth, "that the Supt. of Construction, in charge of the extension work be instructed to prepare and submit specifications for the absolutely necessary work on the interior of the building, which is to be used as a basis for securing bids, with a view to having the work undertaken, from such appropriation, under the control of the Supervising Architect's Office as may be available."

With, and under this authority, bids were secured and the contract awarded to W. H. Gorham & Co. for laying new floors, painting the walls of the public corridor and the interior of the old part of the office, which practically completed the work.

When the several divisions of the office came to occupy their new quarters, it was found that the old furniture was unsuitable and inadequate. Having become depleted and worn by long years of usage, it made but a poor showing. The matter was taken up with the department with the result that an agent was sent here. Finding the furniture in such a dilapidated condition he recommended an entire new equipment of office furniture, of the most improved pattern, which has been found to be of great convenience by the office force in the transaction of the business.

During the summer and fall of 1902 many inspectors from the Treasury Department visited the post office to make preliminary arrangement for the work. In the winter plans and specifications were sent and the announcement was made that work on a new addition to the building would begin early in the spring of 1903. It was the desire of the post office officials, at the time the work was being planned, to carry the addition up two stories instead of one, as it was later decided upon to do; thus making room for a carrier's swing room and quarters for railway mail clerks; but on account of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary money for the work they had to be content with the present one-story addition. The work was done in such a manner, however, heavy girders and timbers being used in the construction, that an additional story can be put

on at any time, without additional expense in tearing out the work already completed.

Thus has been the growth of the Bangor Post Office from the time of its establishment, in 1801, at Treat's Falls, with its meagre mail facilities, infrequent mails and high rate of postage, up to the present time of fast mails, free delivery extending even into the rural districts, and cheap postage, a part of one of the world's greatest business enterprises.

The total annual compensation received by the employes of the Bangor Post Office and which is largely put in circulation among Bangor merchants, has grown since Postmaster Oak took charge of the office in 1898 from \$19,850 to \$34,300 at the present time. An annual appropriation is made by Congress for the Post Office Department based on a careful estimate of the amount necessary and allowing for needed increase in help in post offices throughout the United States. Postmasters who fail to impress upon the department the justice of their claims for improved service and additional help lose the share of the appropriation which rightfully belongs to their office and to the community which they serve. His loss in this direction is the gain of some other office whose postmaster is more watchful of the needs of his office and its patrons' interests.

Bangor's postal receipts are derived from strictly legitimate sources. None of its receipts come from postage paid by papers extensively circulated, chiefly for advertising purposes, rather than for their literary value, nor do they come from extensive advertising by proprietors of patent medicines.

Bangor has long been recognized as a great letter-writing city. In comparison with other cities of New England of the same population where there is no periodical or patent medicine business to boom receipts, its postal receipts are very large. For the sake of comparison, a table is herewith given, showing the population and percentage of expense to gross receipts, of the ten cities of New England whose postal receipts are next below Bangor's. While the percentage of expense is smaller than that of any of the others, the gain in receipts has been larger, which conclusively proves that the Bangor Post Office is conducted on a more economical scale than any of the others given.

	Gross receipts 1903.	Gross receipts 1904.	Population.	Per cent of expense to gross receipts.
Bangor, Me.	\$80,759.49	\$86,474.94	21,850	39
Lawrence, Mass.	77,384.18	80,015.22	62,559	68
Burlington, Vt.	75,713.37	75,277.68	18,640	47
Holyoke, Mass.	73,009.71	77,979.73	45,712	50
Salem, Mass.	71,989.42	74,953.42	35,956	57
Newton Ctr., Mass.	71,961.66	72,849.55	33,587	79
Pawtucket, R. I.	65,770.46	68,596.79	39,231	54
Concord, N. H.	64,610.97	68,402.56	19,632	62
Meriden, Conn.	63,276.15	64,466.53	24,296	57
Haverhill, Mass.	62,731.38	66,156.09	37,175	63
Newport, R. I.	60,691.30	60,234.71	22,034	53

It may be interesting for the people of Bangor to know of the remarkable growth of business in the Bangor Post Office in the past twenty-five years.

The following is a comparative list of the gross receipts of the Bangor Post Office taken from the Auditor's report, of the Post Office Department, at Washington, from 1880 to 1905:

1880	\$25,094.88	1893	\$46,174.86
1881	25,669.18	1894	49,538.63
1882	29,070.22	1895	48,708.39
1883	30,191.89	1896	50,480.70
1884	27,949.27	1897	53,283.90
1885	29,177.18	1898	57,644.17
*1886	36,021.42	1899	61,497.43
*1887	43,499.14	1900	63,627.52
*1888	51,259.36	1901	67,735.16
*1889	56,477.08	1902	76,611.39
*1890	55,052.17	1903	80,759.49
1891	42,547.06	1904	86,474.94
1892	41,428.44	1905	90,542.73

*Receipts for these years were unduly increased by extensive advertising of Brown's Sarsaparilla.

In connection with the increase of the receipts of the office, it may be also interesting to know the increase in the amount of business handled in the registry and money order departments. For the year 1898 there were registered in the Bangor Post Office 6,077 pieces and for the year 1905 over 22,000 pieces, almost four times as many as in 1898.

In 1898 there were 8,479 money orders issued as against 13,150 in 1904.

In 1898 there were paid 16,944 money orders amounting to \$162,349.92, in 1904 there were paid 25,635 orders amounting to \$260,966.75.

To relieve the strain on the main office and for the better convenience of the public, it became necessary to establish four stations in different parts of the city with facilities for the transaction of postal business. At these stations stamps are sold, money orders issued and mail matter is registered as in the main office.

Station 1 is located in the drug store of C. M. Brown & Co., Hammond St.; Station 2 is located at the Essex Street Pharmacy, State and Essex Sts.; Station 3 in the drug store of Fifield & Co., Main St. and Station 4 in the drug store of Buckley & Preble, Hammond St. The first three were established July 1, 1903, and the last one July 1, 1905. The steadily increasing amount of business transacted at these stations is proof of their need, and of their popularity with the public.

On Jan. 1, 1901, the post office at Brewer became a part of the Bangor Post Office, two carriers being assigned to give the city a free delivery service, which it had not before enjoyed. Wilbur Sawyer, then postmaster, was made clerk-in-charge. The people of Brewer now enjoy a much better mail service, receiving two full deliveries of mail, daily.

Whereas Buckley Emerson, Bangor's first postmaster, had little trouble in transacting Bangor's mail business without aid, it now requires a force of forty-four clerks and carriers, not including the postmaster and his assistant. From time to time, to meet the demands of the service, it has been found necessary to appoint additional clerks and carriers. In 1898, when the present postmaster took charge of the office, there were eleven carriers and nine clerks regularly employed in the office as against eighteen city and eight rural carriers and sixteen clerks and two special delivery messengers in 1905.

The eight Rural Free Delivery carriers of the office cover a distance of one hundred and eighty miles and the collectors of mail over thirty miles each day, making the total distance covered by the carriers and collectors of the Bangor Post Office two hundred and seventy-four miles, a distance, on a direct line, farther than from Bangor to Boston. This distance is covered every day in the year, excepting Sundays and holidays, through sunshine and storm, through high and low temperature and when the roads would be impassable to the ordinary traveller, the mails are delivered with remarkable regularity.

The city letter carriers of Bangor and Brewer cover a distance of sixty-four miles of streets, making two full deliveries each day and, in addition, an extra delivery in the business section of the city.

Bangor's carriers are a fine body of men, interested in the work which they perform and have reached a high state of efficiency. They have received warm words of commendation from post office inspectors for the excellent manner in which they perform their work. No city in New England has a crew of letter carriers able to sort out and deliver more mail than the carriers of the Bangor Post Office. The work is far from being a sinecure, it being no infrequent thing for a carrier to have 140 lbs. of mail matter for his morning delivery which he is often obliged to divide into two and three trips, owing to the weight.

The work of the clerks in the office is of a different nature. They are obliged to work from the early hours of the morning until night sorting and routing mail and on them depends the proper despatching and distribution. They are obliged to keep posted on all changes in the transportation of mail matter, that each piece may arrive at its destination by the shortest possible route. Both speed and accuracy are required so that in time their work becomes mechanical in nature. In order to keep his record good the clerk is obliged to use great care, for on each package of letters which he ties up, and each sack of papers he despatches he is obliged to inclose a slip bearing his office number on which all errors of despatching are marked up and recorded against him. Upon this record a clerk may be promoted or reduced in rank, according to its excellence. Bangor being a terminal office, it is necessary to have clerks on duty during the twenty-four hours of the day.

The Rural Free Delivery Service, which was at first started in its experimental stage in 1897, was introduced in Bangor Oct. 15,

1900, when two routes were established. There are now eight routes from the Bangor office, six from the main office and two from the Brewer station, covering well the rural districts in each direction within a radius of ten miles from the office. The phenomenal increase in the amount of mail delivered and collected by this branch attests its popularity as a great improvement in the postal service. Daily papers now enter hundreds of homes where they have hitherto been unknown. At the present time there are about 25,000 routes in the United States which serve 13,000,000 people with a daily mail.

On the basis of the experience of 1904 the loss in the Rural Free Delivery service may be prefigured this way :

Cost of average Rural Route per month	\$49.54
Income	10.64
Net loss to the government on each route	\$38.90

It would be a bold man indeed, in spite of this loss on every Rural Free Delivery Route, who would dare to oppose this great farm illuminating service, simply because it is not a financial success.

There is no halt in the growth of Rural Free Delivery. In 1902 the cost of Rural Free Delivery was \$4,089,000; in 1903, \$8,052,000; in 1904, \$12,640,000; in 1905, \$21,000,000.

The history of the Bangor Post Office from its establishment in 1801 up to the present time has been an interesting one. During the early years, as has been told, the office was shifted about from place to place with the change of postmasters. It has become settled, however, in its present place, which is most centrally located, and with the improvements recently completed, it will be sufficiently large to care for the business for a number of years.

The service of today and of the early years of the post office is not to be compared. The changes which have been brought about have come with general improvement of the service and the energetic work of the faithful officials who have served the people of the city from the early part of the country's history.

Bangor people have always been of the first to demand increased postal facilities as fast as they could be made. Situated in the extreme Northeastern part of the United States and depending largely on the mails for the transaction of its business, its people are obliged to have and receive the best the government has to offer in the way of prompt communication with the business centres of the country.

Bangor has been fortunate in having efficient and faithful officials in charge of its post office. Each postmaster has retired from office with an honorable record and with the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens for the service which he has performed.

This local postal guide is issued that the people of the city may become better acquainted with the routine of the post office and the rules governing the despatch and the delivery of mail. Much

might be written; volumes might be filled; but it is not the purpose of this little book to go into the full details of the service. If it serves to throw light on postal subjects which the public does not generally know, it will have accomplished its purpose. The bit of local history which is here given may be well known to many of the people in the city and doubtless much more might be added, but it is with the hope that some of the citizens of Bangor may be interested in this brief history of the office which we are able to give, that this book is respectfully submitted.

Value of the Return Request.

Patrons of the United States Postal Service should invariably place their name and address on each and every piece of matter deposited in the mails. Too much importance cannot be attached to this simple though effective method of insuring safety of transmission. If this was only a requirement before mail matter could be accepted for transmission there would be little need of that vast establishment in Washington known as the Dead Letter Office. The name and address of the sender of a letter or package on the upper left hand corner insures its return in case of non-delivery.

In the case of a letter, it returns it unopened to the sender if the addressee cannot be found. In the case of an incorrect address it secures its return to the sender after thirty days or in such time, not less than three days, as he may designate. In this way many misunderstandings are avoided and many errors corrected in addressing matter. Business houses are almost invariably using the return request as a matter of safety to their correspondence. In cases of illegible writing it secures a return to the sender.

In case of non-delivery of third or fourth class matter, which cannot be returned free, postmasters are required to send written notice of such non-delivery, stating the reason therefor, and also stating the amount of postage required for its return which can be forwarded and the package safely returned.

Not only does the return request insure return in cases of non-delivery, but it often aids postal employes in properly delivering mail matter which could not otherwise be delivered. The business card and request of a firm or corporation is often the key to the proper delivery of a letter or package which could not otherwise be made.

While there is no objection to mailing letters without such return request, the Department urges patrons to adopt its use, which insures better service to the patrons and lessens the large amount of unnecessary work in the Dead Letter Office.

Arrivals and Departures.

The first carriers' delivery includes mail from all points west of Bangor; from Eastport, Calais, Machias, Washington county, Bar Harbor, Ellsworth and way stations; from the Maritime Provinces, St. John, Vanceboro; from Fort Kent, Van Buren, Caribou, Presque Isle, Ft. Fairfield, Houlton and all other Aroostook points; from Greenville, Dover, Foxcroft, Milo and way sta-

tions; from Bucksport and way stations; from Charleston, East Corinth and Kenduskeag.

The carriers' afternoon delivery includes all western mail and connections, both local and distant, excepting from points east of Waterville; from Bar Harbor and way stations; from Washington county; from Halifax, N. S., St. John, Vanceboro and way stations; from Caribou, Presque Isle, Houlton, Fort Fairfield and way stations; from Bucksport and way stations; from Greenville.

The principal mails for the west are closed at the Bangor Post Office at 6.30 A.M., 1.00, 8.30 and 11.00 P.M.; for Vanceboro and way stations and the Lower Provinces and Aroostook County points at 3.00 A.M. and 2.45 P.M.; for Greenville and way stations 6.30 A.M. and 4.25 P.M.; for Washington county, Ellsworth, Bar Harbor and way stations 5.00 A.M. and 4.25 P.M.; for Bucksport and way stations 6.30 A.M. and 4.25 P.M.; and for main line points between Bangor and South Gardiner at 4.25 P.M.

Information for the Public.

Do not hold your mail until the closing of business, but mail it at frequent intervals during the day.

Postage stamps are neither redeemable nor exchangeable for those of other denominations.

Mail matter deposited on the top of the letter boxes is not in the custody of the post office. It is almost of daily occurrence to receive packages which have been deposited in this manner, with the stamps torn off the wrapper by dishonest persons.

From twenty to thirty minutes are required to transfer the mails from the main office to the depots; therefore, mail should be in the main office not less than one-half hour before the departure of trains, and as much earlier as possible.

It is of daily occurrence that letters intended for registration are received with the ordinary mail. Demand of your messengers the receipt of this office which is always given for matter that is presented at the registry window for registration. Otherwise your letter or parcel may not be registered.

When mail matter is returned to the sender for more postage or for better direction, care should be taken to erase the rubber stamp impression put on by the post office before again placing the article in the mail, or, better still, a new envelope or wrapper should be used.

See that the proper postage is prepaid.

Have your letters and packages properly addressed.

Have your card with a request to return upon the face of the envelope, so that in case of non-delivery it will be returned directly to you.

All letters and packages with valuable contents should be registered, as it is almost impossible to trace losses of ordinary mail matter.

More mail matter is improperly handled, delayed and missent because of imperfectly or carelessly written abbreviations of States than from all other causes combined.

When addressing matter for delivery in the city, the words "Bangor, Me.," should be used, and not "City." This will prevent the matter going astray which has been inadvertently sent out of the city.

Persons mailing packages or parcels should not depend upon the scales at the corner grocery to determine the proper amount of postage required, as only the scales in the post office are relied upon to ascertain the correct weight.

It is not practicable to comply with requests from boxholders for the delivery of one portion of their mail matter through box and another portion by carrier, etc.

CARE OF KEYS.

Boxholders should exercise great care with regard to their box keys, to prevent them from getting into the hands of unauthorized or dishonest persons. Messengers should be cautioned against losing or mislaying them, or leaving them (as they do occasionally) in the keyholes of the boxes.

SPECIAL REQUEST ENVELOPES.

Special request envelopes must be purchased of and ordered by the Postmaster, and will only be delivered by the Department to the purchaser through the Postmaster.

When stamped envelopes bearing a return request are purchased in lots of five hundred and upwards, the Government will print on them the card of the sender, containing the name and address, free of charge.

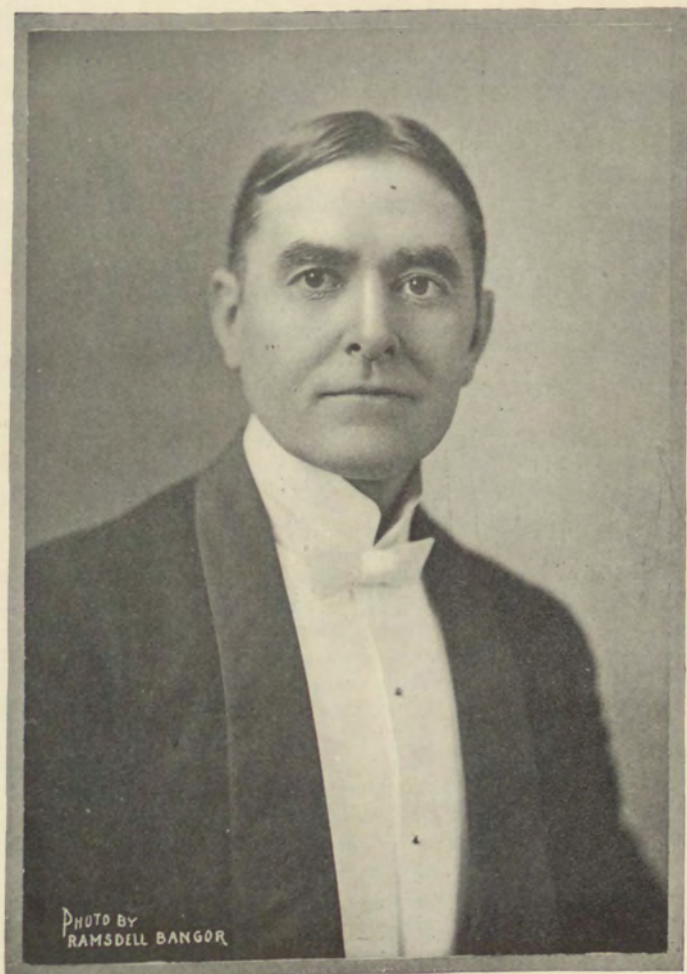
All stamped envelopes are of excellent quality and good writing surface. The use of special request envelopes prevents delay on account of misdirection, as such letters are immediately returned to writer for correction.

Orders for special request envelopes are sent to the Department on Mondays of each week, except in the months of March, June, September and December, when no orders are sent in after the fifteenth of these months. It ordinarily takes about two weeks after an order is sent to the Department before envelopes are received at this office. When ordering envelopes it is necessary to give the number, denomination, quality and color, or to furnish a sample envelope.

In accordance with the widening scope of the money order system, and to save to the business men the time and trouble of going to the post office to get their money orders cashed, an arrangement was made with the First National Bank, Bangor, whereby this bank received authorization to act as a clearing house for money orders; taking money orders the same as checks on deposits.

MAIL IN DISPUTE.

When a firm or company dissolves partnership, and contention arises as to whom the mail matter addressed to the former business firm or company, or its officials, shall be delivered, the postmaster will require them to designate some third person to receive the mail, retaining all mail matter until said person is selected, and if no one is designated to take the mail from the post office, nor an agreement between the contending parties is reached before the expiration of thirty days from the date when delivery ceased, all mail held in dispute shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office, until an agreement is made or



A. H. Purcell
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

receiver for the mail appointed. If, however, such letters bear card requests for their return if not delivered within a certain time, they shall be returned to the sender direct, at the expiration of the time named, care being taken to mark all such letters "In Dispute."

GENERAL DELIVERY.

All mail matter bearing no street or box address and all mail matter found undeliverable at its street address (of which the correct address is not known and cannot be found in the directory), is placed in the general delivery to await call. If bearing the name and address of the sender, with a request to return within a specified time, it is, if uncalled for, returned at the expiration of that time; if no particular time is named in the request, or if it bears the name and address of the sender only, without request to return, it is returned at the expiration of thirty days, if not previously called for. Matter intended to be called for at the general delivery should be addressed "General Delivery."

DELIVERY THROUGH LOCK BOXES.

All letters and other mail matter may be delivered through a lock box when addressed to the lessee, or in his care to his employes, to any member of his family or firm, or to his temporary visitors or guest; but such use of a box is confined to one person, family, firm, or company.

Mail addressed without name to the number of a box must be delivered to the renter of a box so long as no improper purpose is promoted thereby.

Postmasters are strictly prohibited from disclosing to any person other than the clerks of their respective post offices and the post office inspectors the names of persons to whose use boxes have been assigned.

Postmasters may hand out mail from lock boxes or drawers, and should do so when, upon rare occasions, the renter of a box has forgotten his key, or through no fault of his own he is unable to open his box, provided they are requested or authorized by the renter of the box to do so; but they should not hand out mail to those who have been or may be properly supplied with keys and can open their boxes, and yet habitually call upon the postmaster to deliver it to them.

In renting boxes the department reserves the right to close them against the renters at any time prior to the expiration of a quarter, without refunding any portion of the rent paid therefor, in all cases wherein by the use thereof the law has been violated, or the safety of the mail in the post office has been endangered by the parties to whom they have been assigned; as, for instance, when they are used to promote fraudulent or lottery schemes, or by persons who persist in using counterfeit keys or keys not properly obtained from postmasters.

Box rents are due on all boxes in use on the first day of a quarter. If box renters do not renew their rights to boxes in use by them, by the payment of a full quarterly rate fixed or approved by the department, before the close of the tenth days of January, April, July, and October, postmasters **MUST CLOSE** their boxes against them. Boxes thus vacated may be immediately rented to any applicant who complies with the Postal Rules and Regulations.

Postmasters must not discriminate in delivering mail, but each person must be served in his turn without regard to whether he rents a box or receives his mail through the general delivery.

Brief Items of Interest.

We have more postmasters in the United States than we have soldiers.

The postal employees number over 240,000.

We have more names on the post office pay rolls than in all other branches of the Government, including the army and navy.

The Post Office Department is the greatest of the Federal departments and in many respects greater than all the others combined.

Every branch of the postal system loses money to a greater or less extent, except in the transportation and delivery of first class mail matter. In other words, the post office business has numerous ramifications, but the two-cent letter pays it all.

There are a few leading sources of heavy loss in the post office department which may be briefly catalogued as follows:

Excessive pay to railroads for carrying the mails.

The cost of carrying free franked matter, not only for the Post Office Department itself, but for all the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government.

The abuse of second class rates.

The Rural Free Delivery system.

Last, but not generally known, there is a loss in the issuing of money orders.

In connection with the loss by excessive charges by railroad companies for carrying the mail it may be stated that there has been no reduction in these rates since 1878. A former United States Senator is authority for saying that the Government pays the railroads each year for carrying the mails \$40,000,000, while the same lines carry the same amount of express for \$4,000,000.

The United States pays the railroads for carrying the mails, including rental of mail cars, \$46,000,000, while in England only about one-ninth this amount is paid the railways for carrying the mails, and in France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Belgium, in return for grants of right of way and other privileges, the railroads for their service in transporting the mails receive practically nothing.

A London letter carrier receives the first year \$160 which is gradually increased to \$300, the maximum salary.

The head of a division in an English post office receives from \$400 to \$600.

In France a letter carrier is paid 800 francs the first year, and from that, in time he works up to 1200 francs or about \$250. In addition to this the Government furnishes the carrier with a uniform which is a poor affair at the best. He receives also some tips from the patrons along the route. When he delivers important letters or registered matter, he invariably looks for a small gratuity.

In Germany the letter carrier receives about the same as those in France, except that he is dressed better. In Switzerland they are on about the same footing, while in Italy they receive a little less.

Our Postal System was devised by an Englishman, Sir Rowland Hill, in 1837, to reform the expensive mail carrying system, then in use. The first stamp was used May 6th, 1840. Stamped envelopes came in 1853; the registry service in 1855; money order service came in 1864; street letter boxes and free delivery in 1874; fast mail in 1875; penalty envelope in 1877; our first parcel post with Jamaica in 1887. Letter postage fell to five cents per half ounce in 1845, to three cents in 1851, to two cents per ounce in 1883, and in 1885 this covered all domestic letters not exceeding one ounce each. In 1893 came civil service law, and cancelling machines in 1897. In 1904, there were 71,131 post offices in the United States.

The total postal receipts in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1904, were \$143,582,624, and the expenditures \$152,107,537, showing a deficit in round numbers of about \$8,500,000. Money orders issued during the same period amounted to \$378,778,488.

During the last fiscal year 10,923,239 pieces of mail were sent to the Dead Letter Office. Of this number 1,444,831 were restored unopened to their owners.

Drafts, notes, mortgages, etc., of a value of \$1,953,704 were found. Postage stamps were found in 289,904 letters. The actual number of letters without any address whatever found in the mails during the last year was 51,841, or more than 160 for every business day in the year.

General Guide to Classification of Domestic Mail Matter.

First Class.—Rate two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Includes all written matter, all matter closed against inspection, and all matter though printed, which has the nature of actual and personal (individual) correspondence, except that certain writing or printing may be placed upon matter of the second, third, and fourth classes without increasing the rate.

Second Class.—Rate one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Includes all newspapers and periodicals which bear the authorized statement: "Entered at the post office as second-class mail matter."

Third Class.—Rate one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Includes all printed matter upon paper not having the nature of actual, personal correspondence, except newspapers and periodicals bearing the statement: "Entered at the post office as second-class matter." Limit of weight is four pounds except in case of a single book.

Fourth Class.—Rate one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Includes all merchandise and all other matter not comprehended in the first, second, and third classes. Limit of weight four pounds.

NOTE.—Matter of a higher class inclosed with matter of a lower class subjects the whole package to the higher rate. First-class matter may be sealed or unsealed. Second, third and fourth-class matter must be unsealed and open to inspection.

List of Employees in Bangor Post Office and Dates of their Appointment.

NAME.	APPOINTED.
Annas, George L.	Nov. 23, 1898
Cameron, Charles W.	Dec. 15, 1900
Close, Oscar R.	Nov. 22, 1903
Holden, W. F., appointed as carrier	Aug. 8, 1888
Exchanged places with Clerk C. N. Dearborn	July 1, 1905
Glidden, Mary L.	July 16, 1899
Glass, Albert K.	Sept. 24, 1897
Hainer, William H.	Aug. 9, 1899
Hatch, Ralph J.	Jan. 15, 1900
Kirk, Edmund E.	May 1, 1891
Lynch, Cornelius J.	Sept. 18, 1893
Lynch, John E.	Aug. 1, 1894
Lowe, George S.	July 1, 1904
Madden, Jere G.	April 16, 1898
Spearen, Walter E.	Aug. 1, 1900
Sawyer, Wilbur	Jan. 1, 1901
Tracy, John L.	Dec. 1, 1904

Carriers.

NAME.	APPOINTED.
Bowen, Herbert L.	July 17, 1900
Casey, John A.	June 1, 1894
Coleman, George F.	June 1, 1894
Crowley, William L.	Oct. 1, 1890
Curran, James A.	May 1, 1895
Dugan, John F.	May 1, 1896
Ford, John F., first appointed	May 1, 1887
Resigned April 30, 1891; reinstated	Aug. 23, 1893
Friend, Frank D.	July 15, 1904
Gibbons, Frank H.	Sept. 13, 1902
Giddings, George E.	Jan. 1, 1902
Haney, Walter	Aug. 16, 1891
Dearborn, Carl N., appointed Clerk	Apr. 14, 1900
Exchanged places with Carrier W. F. Holden	July 1, 1905
Kane, Aurelius H., Railway Mail Clerk, exchanged with Carrier L. F. Coombs	July 1, 1905
Kingsbury, W. A.	Feb. 15, 1904
Deceased Oct. 29, 1905.	
Merrill, Clifton E.	Jan. 16, 1901
O'Brien, John H.	May 15, 1903
Patten, Everett E. (Substitute Carrier)	July 1, 1905
Rowe, Edwin G.	Dec. 1, 1890
Riley, Daniel F.	Dec. 6, 1904
Sullivan, James H.	April 1, 1888
Sprague, George A., first appointed	Jan. 7, 1891
Left service June 30, 1903, reinstated	Aug. 1, 1904
Welch, Henry P. (Substitute Carrier)	July 1, 1905



CLERKS OF BANGOR POST OFFICE



CARRIERS OF BANGOR POST OFFICE

Alphabetical List of Articles in Domestic Mail Matter and Rates of Postage.

Domestic Rates of Postage.

- Class 1 (sealed or unsealed), 2 cents for 1 ounce or fraction.
 Class 2 (unsealed, transient), 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction.
 Class 3 (unsealed), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction.
 Class 4 (unsealed), 1 cent for 1 ounce or fraction.

Article	Class
Advertising cards combined with post cards	3
Advertising signs printed on other material than paper	4
Albums, autograph, without writing	4
Albums, autograph, with writing ..	1
Albums, photograph	4
Almanacs	3
Animals, stuffed	4
Architectural designs, printed ..	3
Architectural designs, containing writing	1
Artificial flowers	4
Assessment notices, wholly in print	3
Assessment notices, partly in writing	1
Baggage checks, metal	4
Bees, queen	4
Bills, wholly or partly in writing ..	1
Blank account books	4
Blank books, with written entries ..	1
Blank cards	4
Blank printed forms, with written signature	1
Blind, indented or perforated sheets of paper containing characters which can be read by the, unsealed	3
Blueprints	3
Books, printed	3
Botanical specimens, not susceptible of being used in propagation ..	4
Bulbs	4
Calendars, printed on paper	3
Calendars, printed on material other than paper	4
Candies	4
Carbon copies of typewritten matter	1
Card games	4
Cards, blank	4
Cards, Christmas, Easter, etc., printed on paper	3
Cards, Christmas, Easter, etc., printed on material other than paper	4
Cards, visiting, bearing written name	1
Catalogues	3
Certificates, blank	3
Certificates, filled out in writing ..	1
Check books, blank	3
Checks, blank	3

Article	Class
Checks in writing, canceled or uncanceled	1
Chestnuts	4
Chromos printed on paper	3
Cigars	4
Circulars, printed	3
Clippings	3
Cloth, samples of	4
Coin	4
Coin holders, card, blank	4
Copy books, school, with printed lines and instructions for use ..	3
Crayon pictures or drawings, framed or unframed	4
Cuts, wood and metal	4
Cuttings of plants or trees	4
Daguerreotypes	4
Designs, wholly in print on paper ..	3
Diplomas, blank	3
Diplomas, filled out in writing	1
Drawings (pen or pencil), without writing, framed or unframed ..	4
Drawings or plans containing written words, letters, or figures indicating size, price, dimensions, etc.	1
Electrotype plates	4
Engravings, when framed	4
Engravings and wood cuts, impressions from, printed on paper ..	3
Engravings and wood cuts on wood or metal base	4
Envelopes, mailed in bulk	4
Flour, samples of	4
Flowers, cut or artificial	4
Fruit, dried	4
Geological specimens	4
Grain, samples of	4
Herbs, dried	4
Honey, in comb	4
Insects, dried	4
Invitations, printed or engraved, containing no other writing than date and name and address of person addressed and sender ..	3
Labels, written	1
Letterpress copies of handwritten or typewritten matter	1
Liquids	4
Liquors, ardent, vinous, spirituous or malt, unmailable ..	
Lithographs	3
Magazines or newspapers, mailed by the public, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction	2

Article	Class
Manuscript or typewritten copy, without proof sheets	1
Manuscript copy, accompanied with proof sheets	3
Maps, printed on cloth	4
Maps, printed on paper, with the necessary mountings	3
Medals or coins	4
Merchandise, samples of	4
Metals	4
Minerals	4
Music books	3
Newspaper clippings, with name and date of paper stamped or written in	3
Newspapers or magazines, mailed by the public, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction	2
Nuts, in natural state	4
Paintings, framed or unframed ..	4
Paper, blank	4
Patterns, printed or unprinted ..	4
Photographs, mounted or unmounted	3
Plans and architectural designs, printed	3
Plants for propagating purposes ..	4
Postage stamps, canceled or uncanceled	3
Postal cards, wholly or partly in writing, remailed	1
Post cards, printed	3
Posters, printed on cloth	4
Posters, printed on paper	3
Price lists, printed, containing written figures changing individual items	1
Price lists, wholly in print	3
Printed matter on other material than paper	4
Printing, samples of	3
Proof sheets, printed, corrected, with or without manuscript	3
Receipts, printed, with written signatures	1
Receipts, partially printed, with writing	1
Roots	4
Rulers, wooden or metal	4
Seeds	4
Sheet Music	3
Shorthand or stenographic notes ..	1
Soap	4
Tags	4
Telegram blanks	3
Tintypes	4
Typewritten matter, original letterpress and manifold copies thereof	1
Valentines, printed on paper	3
Valentines, printed on other material than paper	4
Wall paper	4

Domestic Mail Matter.

Domestic mail matter includes all matter deposited in the mails for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States.

Porto Rico and Hawaii are included in the term "United States." The Philippine Archipelago, Guam,

Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States) and the Canal Zone are included in the term "Possessions of the United States." The term "Canal Zone" includes all the territory purchased from Panama, embracing the "Canal Zone" proper and the islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco.

Domestic rates of postage also apply to mail matter sent from the United States to Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China.

Prepayment of Postage.

Postage on all domestic mail matter must be prepaid in full at the time of mailing by stamps affixed, except as follows:

(a) Letters of United States soldiers, sailors and marines when marked "Soldier's letter," "Sailor's letter" or "Marine's letter," as the case may be, and signed thereunder by a commissioned officer with his name and official designation.

(b) A letter bearing only a special delivery stamp. This provision applies to special delivery letters only.

(c) First-class matter, prepaid one full rate, 2 cents.

Note.—In each of the above cases the matter will be forwarded to destination and the unpaid postage collected on delivery at single rates only.

Note.—Postage-due stamps, internal revenue stamps, or embossed stamps cut from stamped envelopes, or stamps cut from postal cards will not be accepted in payment of postage.

Permissible Additions to Original Matter.

Note.—The words "personal" or "to be called for," and other directions as to delivery, and requests for forwarding or return upon prepayment of new postage, are permissible as part of the address on second, third or fourth class matter.

Additions to Second-class Matter.

1. On the wrapper, or the matter itself, there may be written or printed (1) the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from"; (2) the name and address of the person to whom sent; (3) the words "sample copy" or "marked copy," or both, as the case may be.

2. On the matter itself the sender may (1) place all that is permitted on the wrapper; correct typographical errors in the text; designate by marks, not by words, a word or passage in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

2. Other writing will subject the package to the first-class rate.

4. To be entitled to the transient second-class rate, copies of newspapers or periodical publications must be complete. Partial or incomplete copies are third-class matter.

Additions to Third-class Matter.

5. **On the wrapper, envelope, or the tag or label attached thereto, or upon the matter itself,** there may be written or printed the name, occupation and residence or business address of the sender, preceded by the word "from"; there may also be printed on the wrapper, envelope, or the tag or label attached thereto, any matter mailable as third class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, and the necessary postage stamps.

6. The words "please send out" or "post up," or other similar directions or requests, not a part of the address, nor necessary to effect delivery, may not be written upon the wrapper of third-class matter or upon the matter itself without subjecting it to postage at the letter rate.

7. **On the matter itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper, and may make marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors.** There may also be written or printed upon the blank leaves of any book, or upon any photograph, or other matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of personal correspondence. A serial number written or impressed upon third-class matter does not affect its classification.

8. **Written designation of contents,** such as "book," "printed matter," "photo," is permissible upon the wrapper of mail matter of the third class.

9. **Inclosures.**—A single card bearing the written name and address of the sender, or an envelope bearing a written or printed name and address of the sender may be inclosed with a circular, catalogue, or other third-class matter without affecting the classification thereof.

10. **Public library books,** otherwise mailable at the third-class rate, may bear any printed or written mark which may reasonably be construed as a necessary inscription for the purpose of a permanent library record.

11. **Additional imprinting,** by hand stamp, upon third-class matter will not affect its classification as such except when the added matter is in itself personal or converts the original matter into a personal communication; but when such appears

to be the fact, the presentation at one time at the post-office window or other depository designated by the postmaster of not less than 20 perfectly identical copies separately addressed and unsealed will be sufficient evidence of impersonal character to entitle such matter to the third-class rate.

12. **Corrections in proof sheets** include the alteration of the text and insertion of new matter, as well as the correction of typographical and other errors. Includes also marginal instructions to the printer necessary to the correction of the matter or its proper appearance in print. Part of an article may be entirely re-written if that be necessary for correction. Corrections must be upon the margin of or attached to the proof sheets. Manuscript of one article can not be inclosed with proof or corrected proof sheets of another except at the first-class rate.

Additions to Fourth-class Matter.

13. **On the wrapper, envelope, tag or label, in addition to the name and address of the addressee, there may be written or printed the name, occupation, and residence, or business address of the sender preceded by the word "from," as well as any marks, numbers, names or letters for the purpose of description, and any printed matter which is not in the nature of personal correspondence.** On the address side or face of the package there must be left a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, and the necessary postage stamps.

14. **On the matter itself, or upon the tag or label attached thereto, may be written or printed any matter authorized to be placed on the wrapper.**

15. **Written designation of contents,** such as "samples," "candy," "cigars," are permissible upon the wrapper of mail matter of the fourth class.

16. **Inclosures.**—With a package of fourth-class matter, prepaid at the proper rate for that class, the sender may inclose any mailable matter of the third class. A single card bearing the written name of the sender and such inscriptions as "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," etc., may also be inclosed with fourth-class matter without affecting its classification.

Drop Letters.

1. A "drop" letter is one addressed for delivery at the office where mailed.

2. Drop letters mailed at letter carrier offices, or at offices which are not letter carrier offices if rural free delivery has been established

and the persons addressed can be served by rural free delivery carriers, are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

3. When mailed for delivery at post-offices where the letter-carrier service is not established, or at offices where the patrons can not be served by rural free-delivery carriers, the rate is 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

4. There is no drop rate on mail matter other than letters.

5. A request upon a drop letter for its return to the writer at some other post-office, if unclaimed, can not be respected unless it has been prepaid with one full rate (2 cents) of postage.

6. Letters mailed at a post-office for delivery to patrons thereof by star-route carrier, and those deposited for mailing in boxes along a star route for collection by such carrier, are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

United States Postal Cards.

1. United States Government postal cards are entitled to all the privileges of letters except that of return to the sender when undeliverable.

2. They must not bear any printing or writing on the address side other than the name and address of the addressee and such ordinary index marks as the sender may employ to identify the correspondent.

3. The address may be written or printed, or by an address label not exceeding three-fourths of an inch by 2 inches in size. A similar address label may be pasted to the message side. The words "to be called for," or any proper description of the person addressed (not in the nature of an advertisement) are regarded as part of the address.

4. Any matter, except as above, on the address side of a postal card, or any mutilation thereof by splitting, cutting, defacing, enameling, bronzing or pasting any matter to either the address or message side renders the stamp impressed thereon valueless. Postal cards so mutilated when mailed must be prepaid by stamps affixed as follows: If the message be wholly or partly in writing, 2 cents; wholly in print, 1 cent.

5. A postal card with a statement of account written thereon, or a legal notice that taxes are due, or about to become due, may be transmitted in the mails when such statement or notice does not contain anything reflecting injuriously upon the conduct or character of a person, or a threat of any kind, or any other matter forbidden by law.

6. Postmasters are authorized to redeem, in postage stamps or other stamped paper only, and from the

original purchasers, unused, uncanceled and unserviceable postal cards at 75 per cent. of their face value. Parts or pieces of postal cards are not redeemable. When the redemption value of the cards includes the fraction of a cent, such fraction will accrue to the Department.

7. Each unused half of a "reply" postal card will be regarded as one single card.

8. Re-mailed postal cards wholly or partly in writing are subject to a new prepayment of 2 cents postage.

Post Cards (Private Mailing Cards).

Note.—Any cards issued by private persons bearing on the address side the words "United States," or "United States of America," in similitude of the regular United States postal cards, are unmailable at any rate of postage.

1. Post cards manufactured by private parties bearing either written or printed messages are transmissible in the domestic mails prepaid 1 cent and in the mails of the Postal Union prepaid 2 cents each, by stamps affixed, when they conform to the following conditions:

2. Each card must be an unfolded piece of cardboard substantially of the quality and weight of paper used in the Government postal card and must not be larger in size than 3 9/16 by 5 9/16 inches, nor smaller than 2 15/16 by 4 5/8 inches.

3. The cards may be of any color which does not interfere with a legible address and postmark. Each card must bear the words "Post Card" at the top of the address side, unobstructed by any other matter; said words to be placed thereon in conspicuous letters in such manner as not to interfere with a perfectly distinct address and postmark.

4. Advertisements and illustrations in any color may be printed upon either or both sides of a post card, but the same when on the face must not interfere with a perfectly distinct address and postmark.

5. Post cards prepared by printers for sale should bear in the upper right hand corner of the face in an oblong diagram the words, "Place postage stamp here," and across the bottom the words, "This side for the address."

6. Cards bearing the words "Post card," but which do not conform to the conditions mentioned, are chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing or the third-class rate if entirely in print.

7. A single hole, not exceeding 5/16 of an inch in diameter, may be punched for filing purposes in post cards conforming to the above conditions.

8. Post cards may be remailed to the same addressee upon a new prepayment of one cent postage.

9. **Folded advertising cards** and other matter entirely in print arranged with a detachable part bearing on the inner side the words "Post card" and intended to be used as such in making reply, are mailable as third-class matter.

Third-class Matter.

Printed matter under the following conditions is third-class matter:

Printed matter defined.—Printed matter is the reproduction upon paper by any process, except handwriting and typewriting, not having the character of actual personal correspondence, of words, letters, characters, figures, or images, or any combination thereof. Matter produced by the photographic process (including blueprints) is printed matter.

Circulars.—A circular is defined by law to be a printed letter which, according to internal evidence, is being sent in identical terms to several persons. A circular may bear a written, typewritten, or hand-stamped date, name and address of person addressed and of the sender, and corrections of mere typographical errors.

Where a name (except that of the addressee or sender), date (other than that of the circular), figure, or anything else is written, typewritten, or hand stamped in the body of the circular for any other reason than to correct a genuine typographical error, it is subject to postage at the first-class (letter) rate, whether sealed or unsealed.

Exception.—If such name, date, or other matter be hand stamped, and not of a personal nature, the character of the circular as such is not changed thereby.

Reproductions or imitations of handwriting and typewriting obtained by means of the printing press, neostyle, hectograph, electric pen, or similar process will be treated as third-class matter—provided they are mailed at the post-office window or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of 20 perfectly identical, unsealed copies separately addressed. If mailed in a less quantity they will be subject to the first-class rate.

Letters of and Reading Matter for the Blind.

Letters.—Under special legislation all letters written in point print or raised characters used by the blind are mailable as third-class matter; that is, when mailed unsealed, they are chargeable with postage at the rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction.

Reading matter.—Books, pamphlets and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, which contain no advertising or other matter whatever, when sent by or returned to a public library or public institution for the blind, are entitled to transmission in the mails free, under the following conditions: When mailed by a public library or public institution for the blind the matter must be sent as a loan to a blind reader. When mailed for return to a public library or public institution for the blind, the sender must be a blind reader. The matter must be wrapped so that it may be easily examined. On the upper left-hand corner of the envelope or wrapper containing the matter the printed or written name and address of the sender (whether public library, public institution for the blind, or blind reader) must appear, and on the upper right-hand corner the word "Free" over the words "Reading matter for the blind." The weight of a package must not exceed 4 pounds except in case of a single volume, which must not exceed 10 pounds.

Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Etc.

1. By special legislation, seeds, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, are mailable at the rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction, but are otherwise entitled to the privileges of fourth-class matter. Under this head are included samples of wheat and other grains in their natural condition.

2. Samples of flour, rolled oats, pearled barley, dried peas, and beans in which the germ is destroyed, cut flowers, dried plants and botanical specimens, not susceptible of propagation, and nuts and seeds (such as the coffee bean) used exclusively as food, are subject to the regular fourth-class rate of 1 cent an ounce or fraction.

Delivery of Mail Matter.

1. The delivery of letters is controlled by rules and regulations of the Post Office Department; the object of which is to insure and facilitate such delivery to the persons for whom the letters are intended. In the case of registered letters, the persons applying for them, if not known, will be required to prove their identity.

2. When a letter arrives at a post office addressed to one person in the care of another, and the postmaster has received no instructions from the person for whom it is intended, it is his duty to deliver it to the first of the two persons named in the address who may call for it.

3. Parents or guardian may control the delivery of mail addressed to minors, except when they

do not depend upon parent or guardian for support.

Unmailable Matter.

Unmailable domestic matter: that is, matter which is prohibited admission to the mails under any circumstances, includes:

1. All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.

2. All transient second-class matter and all matter of the third and fourth classes not wholly prepaid; and letters and other first-class matter not prepaid one full rate—2 cents.

3. All first-class, third-class (except a single book), and fourth-class matter weighing over 4 pounds.

4. All matter harmful in its nature, as poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, live or dead (but not stuffed) animals, and reptiles, fruits or vegetables liable to decomposition, guano, or any article exhaling a bad odor, vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, and liquids liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock or jar, such as kerosene oil, naphtha, benzine, etc.

5. All obscene, lewd, or lascivious matter, and every article or thing intended, designed or adapted for any indecent or immoral purpose, or for the prevention of conception or procuring abortion.

6. All matter bearing upon the outside cover or wrapper or upon its face any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character of another.

7. All matter concerning any lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise of chance, or concerning schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses.

Wrapping of Mail Matter.

1. All mail matter should be so wrapped as to safely bear transmission without breaking or injuring mail bags or the contents of mail bags or the persons of those handling them.

2. Second, third and fourth class matter must be so wrapped or enveloped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or when bearing or containing writing not authorized by law, the matter will be treated as of the first class.

3. Harmful articles of the fourth class not absolutely excluded from the mails may be transmitted when packed in accordance with the following postal regulations:

(a) When not liquid or lique-

fiable, they must be placed in a bag, box, or removable envelope, or wrapping, made of paper, cloth, or parchment.

(b) Such bag, box, envelope, or wrapping must again be placed in a box or tube made of metal or some hard wood, with sliding clasp or screw lid.

(c) In cases of articles liable to break, the inside box, bag, envelope or wrapping must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton, or other elastic substance.

4. Admissible liquids and oils (not exceeding 4 ounces liquid measure), pastes, salves, or articles easily liquefiable must conform to the following conditions:

(a) When in a glass bottle or vial, such bottle or vial must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails and must be inclosed in a metal, wooden, or papier-mache block or tube not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part, strong enough to support the weight of the mails piled in bags, and resist rough handling; and there must be provided, between the bottle and said block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt, or some other absorbent, sufficient to protect the glass from the shock in handling; the block or tube to be impervious to liquids, including oils, and to be inclosed by a tightly fitting lid or cover, so adjusted as to make the block or tube water-tight and to prevent the leakage of the contents in case of breaking the glass.

(b) When inclosed in a tight cylinder, metal case, or tube, such cylinder, case, or tube should have a lid or cover so secured as to make the case or tube water-tight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier-mache block (open only at one end) and not less in thickness and strength than above described.

5. Where sharp-pointed instruments are offered for mailing the points must be capped or incased so that they may not by any means be liable to cut through their inclosure, and when they have blades such blades must be bound with wire so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other and within their handles or sockets. Needles must be inclosed in metal or wooden cases so that they cannot by any means prick through or pass out of their inclosures.

6. Seeds or other articles not prohibited, which are liable from their form or nature to loss or damage unless specially protected, must be put up in sealed envelopes made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents without opening.

7. Ink powders, pepper, snuff, or

other powders not explosive, or any pulverized dry substances not poisonous, may be sent in the mails when inclosed in the manner prescribed herein for liquids, or when inclosed in metal, wooden, or papier-mache cases in such secure manner as to render the escape of any particles of dust from the package by ordinary handling of the mails without breaking; the method of packing to be subject to the approval of the General Superintendent of the Railway-Mail Service.

8. Queen bees and their attendant bees, the "Australian lady bird," other live insects when addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and to directors of agricultural experiment colleges, and dried insects and dried reptiles, may be sent in the mails when so put up as to render it practically impossible that the package shall be broken in transit, or the persons handling the same be injured, or the mail bags or their contents soiled.

9. No specific mode of packing is prescribed for samples of flour, but they should be put up in such manner as to certainly avoid risk of the package breaking or cracking or the flour being scattered in the mails, and if this be not done the samples will be excluded.

10. Proprietary articles of merchandise (not in themselves unmailable), however, such as pills, fancy soaps, tobacco, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, for sale by himself or others, or for samples, which may be sealed in such manner as to properly protect the articles, but to allow examination of each package in its simplest mercantile or sample form, will be accepted for mailing at the fourth-class rate of postage.

Forwarding Mail Matter.

1. First-class matter only can be forwarded from one post-office to another without a new prepayment of postage. This includes letters and other first-class matter prepaid one full rate (2 cents), parcels fully prepaid at the first-class rate, postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards), and official matter.

2. A new prepayment of postage on matter of the second, third, and fourth classes must be made by the addressee, or some one for him, every time it is forwarded, as follows:

3. Second-class matter, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction. Third and fourth class matter, the same rates as were chargeable thereon when originally mailed.

4. **Exceptions.**—Mail matter of the second, third, and fourth classes addressed to a discontinued post-office may, for a period of 30 days from the date of discontinuance,

when the office to which such mail is ordered sent by the Department is not convenient for the addressees, be transmitted to such office as they may designate, without additional charge.

5. Patrons of any office who, on account of the establishment of or change in rural free-delivery service, receive their mail from the rural carrier of another office, may, for a period of 30 days from the date of such establishment or change, have their mail matter of the second, third, and fourth classes sent to the latter office for delivery by the rural carrier without a new prepayment of postage, provided they first file with the postmaster at the former office a written request to have their mail so sent. This is not to be construed as "forwarding" within the meaning of the law. Mail matter of all classes addressed to persons in the service of the United States (civil, military, or naval) whose change of address is caused by official orders will be transmitted until it reaches the addressee without a new prepayment of postage.

Return of Mail Matter.

1. The only kind of domestic mail matter that is returnable to the sender without additional postage for such service, when undeliverable, is letters and other first-class matter prepaid at full rate (2 cents); official matter mailed under penalty envelope or frank, and double postal cards, but not single postal cards nor post cards (private mailing cards).

2. First-class matter indorsed "After ——— days, return to ———," if not deliverable, will be returned at the expiration of the time indicated on the envelope or wrapper. If no time be set for return the matter will be returned at the end of thirty days. The sender has the right to lengthen or shorten the time set by subsequent direction to the postmaster, but the matter must remain in the post-office for delivery at least three days.

3. Unclaimed letters bearing the card of hotel, school, college, or other public institution, which has evidently been printed upon the envelopes to serve as a mere advertisement, will not be returned to the place designated unless there is also a request therefor.

4. Second, third, and fourth class matter is returnable to the sender only upon new prepayment of postage at the rate of 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction for second-class matter, and for third and fourth class matter the rate with which it was chargeable when originally mailed.

5. When undelivered mail matter of the third and fourth class is of

obvious value, the sender, if known, shall be given the opportunity of prepaying the return postage or accepting delivery to himself, or upon his order at the office where it is held upon the payment of 1 cent postage for each card notice given him. If the requisite postage (in either postage stamps or money) be received within two weeks, the matter will be returned. Otherwise it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postage Due.

1. Matter of the first class prepaid one full rate—2 cents—will be dispatched with the amount of deficient postage rated thereon, to be collected on delivery.

2. The weight of matter at the mailing office determines the amount of postage chargeable thereon, and therefore the amount of due postage rated at the mailing office on short-paid matter will be collected on delivery at the office of address.

Note.—A decided down weight is required to subject matter to an additional rate of postage.

3. Mail matter (including that of the first class charged with the deficient postage at the mailing office) inadvertently reaching its destination without full prepayment of postage will be rated with the postage due thereon by the receiving postmaster. The deficient postage will be collected of the addressee on delivery.

4. On all matter which, through inadvertence, has been transmitted in the mails and reaches its destination without any evidence of prepayment of postage, double rate due postage will be required. Unpaid "drop letters," soldier's, sailor's and marine's letters properly indorsed (see par. (a), section 3), are excepted from this rule, the single rate only being required.

5. Mail matter (except special-delivery letters) reaching its destination bearing stamps other than ordinary postage stamps, and in lieu thereof, will be treated as wholly unpaid, and double rate due postage will be required thereon.

6. Due postage must be paid in money, and postage-due stamps corresponding in amount must be affixed to the matter by the postmaster before delivery.

Miscellaneous Items.

Address.—Mail matter should be addressed legibly and completely. The name of the addressee, the post-office, and the State must be given. If the addressee resides in a city having free delivery, the house number and street, or the post-office box, if known, should be given. If the addressee resides on a rural free-delivery route the number of the route if known should be

given. If the matter is intended for delivery through the general delivery at the post-office, the words "General Delivery" should be added.

To secure return in case of non-delivery because of misdirection, insufficient payment of postage, or other causes, the sender's name should be written or printed in the upper left-hand corner of the mail matter.

Postage stamps should be placed upon the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mail matter, care being taken that they are securely affixed.

Advertised letters.—All mail matter advertised as nondelivered is subject by law to a charge of 1 cent in addition to the regular postage.

Complaints.—All complaints regarding the service should be addressed to the postmaster, and whenever possible they should be accompanied with the envelope or wrapper of the piece of mail matter to which the complaint refers. Complaints in general should likewise be addressed to the postmaster.

Concealed matter.—For knowingly concealing or inclosing any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and depositing or causing the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class, the offender will be liable for every such offense to a fine of \$10.

List of names.—Postmasters are forbidden to furnish lists of names of persons receiving mail at their post-offices.

Lost mail.—All inquiries by the public relative to lost or missing mail matter of every description, either foreign or domestic, ordinary or registered, should be addressed to the postmaster, who will forward the complaint to the proper officer of the Department. An early report is advised, as the chance of recovery is thereby increased.

Periodical publications.—The Post-Office Department does not determine questions regarding the liability of a subscriber for the subscription price of a publication. Publications for which the addressee is not a subscriber, and which are not desired, may be refused and not removed from the post-office.

A subscriber to a publication should promptly notify the publisher of any change in his address.

Public letter boxes.—The malicious injury or destruction of any letter box or other receptacle established by the Postmaster-General for the receipt or delivery of mail matter, or the willful theft, destruction, or defacement of any matter contained in such box or receptacle

is a penal offense, for which the offender is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than three years.

Registered mail.—Letters or parcels intended to be sent in the registered mails should not be placed in street letter boxes or in the ordinary mail drops at the post-office. They must be presented to the postmaster, registry clerk, or carrier.

Special delivery.—The special delivery of mail matter can be effected only by the use of the SPECIAL-DELIVERY stamp. Letters or packages bearing 10 cents in ordinary postage stamps in addition to the lawful postage are not entitled to special delivery.

Thin envelopes, or those made of weak or poor, unsubstantial paper, should not be used, especially for large packages. Being often handled and subjected to pressure and friction in the mail bags, such envelopes are frequently torn open or burst, without fault of those who handle them. It is best to use United States stamped envelopes, which are on sale at all post-offices, wherever it is convenient and practicable to do so.

Transient letters.—Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the free-delivery system is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Miscellaneous Information Concerning Postage Stamps, Postal Cards, and Stamped Envelopes.

1. Only the kinds and denominations of stamped paper for which there is demand are kept on sale at the smaller post-offices. All the kinds and denominations issued by the Department may be purchased at offices of the first class. Special-delivery stamps are kept by all postmasters.

2. Postage-due stamps are used by postmasters to witness the collection of postage on short-paid matter. These stamps are not good for prepayment of postage and are not sold to the public.

3. Internal-revenue stamps are neither good for postage nor redeemable by the Post-Office Department.

4. United States postage stamps are good for postage in Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Tutuila, but not in the Philippine Islands or in the Panama "Canal Zone." Postage stamps overprinted "Philippines" or "Canal Zone, Panama," are not good for postage or redeemable in the United States.

5. **Postage stamps.**—The Department issues postage stamps of the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, and 50 cent, 1, 2, and 5 dollar, and 10-cent special delivery.

6. The Post-Office Department does not buy or deal in canceled stamps, or those that have been used.

7. Postage stamps that are mutilated, or defaced in any way, cannot be accepted for postage.

8. Stamps cut or otherwise severed from postal cards, embossed United States stamped envelopes, or newspaper wrappers are not redeemable or good for postage.

9. Postage stamps are neither redeemable from purchasers nor exchangeable for those of other denominations or any other stamped paper.

10. **Books of postage stamps.**—Postage stamps bound in book form are on sale at all post-offices throughout the country at an advance of 1 cent over the postage value. The 2-cent stamp only is issued in books. The pages are of six stamps each. Only three different quantities are furnished, as follows:

Book of twelve 2-cent stamps, price 25 cents.

Book of twenty-four 2-cent stamps, price 49 cents.

Book of forty-eight 2-cent stamps, price 97 cents.

11. **Postal cards** are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon.

12. Single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence are furnished at 1 cent and 2 cents each, and double (reply) postal cards at 2 and 4 cents each, respectively.

13. Domestic single cards are furnished in sheets of 40 each, when so desired, for printing purposes.

14. **United States stamped envelopes.**—The Department issues thirteen different sizes of stamped envelopes, the smallest 2 7/8 by 5 1/4, the largest 4 3/8 by 10 1/8 inches, in three qualities and five colors of paper, as follows: First quality, white and amber; second quality, buff and blue; third quality, manila. The denominations are 1, 2, 4 and 5 cent. A diagram of sizes and schedule of prices may be consulted at any post-office.

15. Stamped newspaper wrappers are issued in 1-cent, 2-cent, and 4-cent denominations, and in three sizes.

16. When stamped envelopes are purchased in lots of 500, or its multiple, of a single size, quality, and denomination, the Department will,

upon request, print the purchaser's return card without extra charge. Return cards are not printed on newspaper wrappers or postal cards.

17. Unused stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, when presented in a substantially whole condition, will be redeemed by postmasters at their face value either in postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards, but stamped envelopes bearing a printed return card will be redeemed only from original purchasers.

Special Delivery.

1. A special-delivery stamp, in addition to the lawful postage, secures the immediate delivery of any piece of mail matter at any United States post-office within the letter-carrier limits of free-delivery offices and within a 1-mile limit of any other post-office.

2. Special delivery can be effected only by the use of the special-delivery stamp.

3. Hours of delivery: From 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. at all free-delivery offices, and from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. at all other offices, or until after the arrival of the last mail at night,

provided that be not later than 9 p. m. Special-delivery mail must be delivered on Sundays as well as on other days, if post-office is open on Sundays.

4. If special-delivery matter fails of delivery because there is no person at the place of address to receive it, the matter is returned to the post-office and delivered in the ordinary mail.

5. Special-delivery matter may be forwarded, but is not entitled to special delivery at the second office of address unless forwarded on a general forwarding request before attempt at delivery has been made at the post-office of original address.

6. A special-delivery stamp does not give a piece of mail matter any other security than that given to ordinary mail matter.

7. Rural letter carriers are required to deliver special-delivery mail to the residences of patrons of their routes if they live within 1 mile of the routes. Special-delivery matter addressed to patrons of rural free delivery who reside more than 1 mile from the routes will be placed in the box of the addressee in the same manner as ordinary mail.

Registry System.

Valuable Matter Should be Registered.

REGISTRY FEE, 8 CENTS.

1. Registered mails reach every post-office in the world. The system insures safe transit and correct delivery.

2. In case of loss, the sender or owner of a registered article prepaid at the letter rate of postage, mailed at, and addressed to, a United States post-office, is indemnified for its value up to \$25.

3. Valuable letters and parcels, and those which the sender wishes positively to know have been correctly delivered, should be registered.

The registry fee is 8 cents for each separate letter or parcel, in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid with postage stamps attached to the letter or parcel.

4. Any piece of mail matter may be registered at any post-office or station thereof, and by any rural free-delivery carriers. In residential districts of cities, letters and packages of first-class matter that are not cumbersome on account of size, shape, or weight can be registered by letter carriers at the house door as safely as if brought to the post-office.

5. In order to have a letter or parcel registered it is necessary merely to have it properly prepared, addressed, and stamped, and the name and address of the sender written or printed on it. It should be handed to the postmaster, clerk, or carrier, who will write out a registration receipt for the sender.

The Advantages of Registering Mail Matter.

1. A receipt is given to the sender for every piece registered.

2. A second receipt from the addressee or his authorized agent, acknowledging delivery, is returned to the sender in every case without extra charge. This receipt is, under the law, prima facie evidence of delivery.

Note.—If the article is addressed to a foreign country no receipt from the addressee is returned to the sender unless the words "Return Receipt Demanded" are written or stamped across the face of the letter or parcel.

3. Registered matter is handled under special conditions and by bonded employees, and such matter is the object of extraordinary care from the moment it is registered. A complete chain of records and receipts from the point of mailing to

the point of delivery enables the accurate tracing of every piece of registered mail.

4. In case of loss of a valuable registered letter (or package prepaid at the letter rate) the sender should make application for indemnity to the postmaster at the office where the piece was mailed. The postmaster will furnish a blank form for that purpose.

Rules of the Registry Service.

1. Registered mail is deliverable only to the addressee or upon his written order. The sender may, however, restrict delivery to the addressee in person by indorsing upon the envelope or wrapper the words, "Deliver to addressee only." The words "Personal" or "Private" do not so restrict delivery. Persons applying for registered mail, if unknown, will be required to prove their identity.

2. Registered mail will be forwarded upon the written or telegraphic order of the addressee—first-class matter immediately and without extra charge; other matter upon prepayment of the postage chargeable by law for forwarding. No additional registry fee is chargeable for forwarding or returning registered matter.

3. Undelivered registered mail is returned to the sender's address after thirty days, or such other period as may be specified in a return request on the envelope or wrapper. First-class matter is returned without extra charge; other matter upon prepayment of the return postage.

4. When the sender of registered mail desires to reclaim or recall it, at any time before its delivery, application for this purpose must be made to the mailing postmaster.

Postal Money Order System.

The advantage of this method of remitting money by mail is easily explained, when it is taken into consideration that the system reaches nearly every post office in the United States, and also every office of importance in the world.

Through the establishment of the various postal stations, in different parts of the city, patrons of the money order system can secure the same service as at the main office, without the necessity of going out of their way; thereby proving a great convenience. The stations are located as follows: Station No. 1, corner of Hammond and Clinton streets, in the drug store of C. M. Brown. Station No. 2, corner of State and Essex streets, in the drug store of C. L. Dakin. Station No. 3, corner of Main and Cedar streets, in the drug store of H. S. Fifield. Station No. 4, located on Hammond street, in the drug store of Buckley & Preble (which is never closed), and Brewer station, which takes the place of what was formerly the Brewer post office.

There is a general impression among the patrons of the money order system that, to cash an order, it must of necessity be presented at the office by the person in whose favor it is drawn. This is not necessary, however, as the order can, by indorsing in the space provided on the back of the same, be made payable to anyone, and by this means, can be used the same as checks. Orders can also be deposited in the banks; which method is largely used by business houses, who have not the time to go to the post office with every order received.

Money Orders, How Obtained.

Application.—The process of obtaining a money order is to fill in a simple form, called an "application," which form is furnished free of charge, and to present such application at the money-order branch of the postoffice, where, upon payment of the sum to be sent and of the small fee exacted, a money order will be drawn for any desired amount (but no single order for more than \$100), payable at any money-order office in the United States designated by the applicant. When a larger sum than \$100 is to be sent additional orders may be obtained.

Identification.—The person who presents an order for payment must be prepared to prove his identity.

In case of payment to the wrong person the Department will see that the amount is made good to the owner, provided the wrong payment was not brought about through fault on the part of remitter, payee, or indorsee.

Power of attorney.—A money order may be paid upon a written order or power of attorney from the payee, as well as upon his indorsement.

Indorsements.—More than one indorsement on a money order is prohibited by law. One or more additional names, however, may be written upon the back of orders for purpose of identification of payee, or guaranty of genuineness of signature of the payee or indorsee. But if the holder is the second or any

subsequent indorsee, to obtain the amount he must surrender the order and make application for a duplicate or a warrant to be issued in place thereof by the Department. The stamp impressions which banks ordinarily place upon money orders left with or sent to them for collection are not regarded as indorsements transferring ownership of the orders or within the meaning of the statute which prohibits more than one indorsement.

Repayment.—A domestic order may be repaid at the office of issue within one year from the last day of the month of its issue.

Invalid orders.—An order which has not been paid or repaid within one year from the last day of the month of its issue is invalid and not payable. The owner, however, may obtain payment of the amount thereof by making application, through the postmaster at any money-order office, to the Department, for a warrant for the said amount. The invalid order, if in the owner's possession, must be forwarded with the application.

Lost orders.—In all cases of lost orders the remitter, payee, or indorsee may make application, through either the office at which the original was issued or the office on which the original was drawn, for a duplicate to be issued in lieu thereof.

No charge is made for the issue of a duplicate order, nor for the issue of a warrant for the amount of an invalid order.

Money-Order Fees.

Fees for money orders payable in the United States (including Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Tutuila, Samoa); also for orders payable in Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland, the

United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), and the Philippine Islands:

For sums not exceeding \$2.50

	3 cents.
Over \$2.50 to \$5	5 cents.
Over \$5 to \$10	8 cents.
Over \$10 to \$20	10 cents.
Over \$20 to \$30	12 cents.
Over \$30 to \$40	15 cents.
Over \$40 to \$50	18 cents.
Over \$50 to \$60	20 cents.
Over \$60 to \$75	25 cents.
Over \$75 to \$100	30 cents.

FOREIGN.

Fees for foreign money orders when payable in Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, British Guiana, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, Leeward Islands, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Transvaal, Trinidad, and Windward Islands:

For sums not exceeding \$10	8 cents.
Over \$10 to \$20	10 cents.
Over \$20 to \$30	15 cents.
Over \$30 to \$40	20 cents.
Over \$40 to \$50	25 cents.
Over \$50 to \$60	30 cents.
Over \$60 to \$70	35 cents.
Over \$70 to \$80	40 cents.
Over \$80 to \$90	45 cents.
Over \$90 to \$100	50 cents.

When Payable in Any Other

Foreign Country.

For sums not exceeding \$10	10 cents.
Over \$10 to \$20	20 cents.
Over \$20 to \$30	30 cents.
Over \$30 to \$40	40 cents.
Over \$40 to \$50	50 cents.
Over \$50 to \$60	60 cents.
Over \$60 to \$70	70 cents.
Over \$70 to \$80	80 cents.
Over \$80 to \$90	90 cents.
Over \$90 to \$100	1 dollar.

Foreign Mail Matter and Rates of Postage.

Classification.

Articles for or from foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are classified as "letters," "post cards," "prints," "commercial or business papers," and "samples of merchandise."

This is known as the "Postal Union" classification of mail matter. There is no provision in the Postal Union mails for merchandise other than samples. A package of merchandise sealed and prepaid in full at the letter rate is, however, transmitted in the Postal Union mails to destination as a "letter." The right of its entry into the foreign country is determined by the administration of the country of destination.

Prohibited articles, if mailed sealed against inspection, will not be delivered although they reach their destination.

Note.—Mail matter for Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the islands of Guam and Tutuila, the "Canal Zone," and the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, is subject to the domestic rates and conditions.

Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, viz. Cheefoo (Yantai), Chin Kiang, Chung King, Foochow, Hankow, Hung Chow, Ichang, Kaiping, Kalgan, Klukiang, Nanking, Newchwang or Nuchwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Taku,

Tientsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yental (Cheefoo), are transmissible in the mails for the United States postal agency at Shanghai, but letters, postal cards, and prints for the places other than Shanghai are subject to the postage rates named in section 28.

Canada, Cuba, and Mexico.

Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of the United States will be admitted under the same conditions to the mails for Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, except that commercial papers and bona fide trade samples (including samples of liquids and fatty substances) are transmissible in the regular mails at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to those articles in Postal Union mails, and also that packages—other than single volumes of printed books—the weight of which exceeds 4 pounds, 6 ounces, are excluded from mails for Cuba. Sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unavailable to Canada, Cuba, and Mexico.

Prohibited Articles.

The transmission of the following articles is absolutely prohibited in the foreign mails under any circumstances, viz, publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, which exceed 4 pounds, 6 ounces, in weight; poisons, explosive, or inflammable substances; live or dead (not dried) animals; insects (except bees) and reptiles; fruits and vegetables which quickly decompose and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles, and all articles which may destroy or damage the mails or injure persons handling them.

Rates of Postage.

The rates of postage applicable to all foreign countries, other than those above mentioned, are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, for each half ounce or fraction of half ounce	5
Single postal cards (including souvenir cards), each	2
Double postal cards (including souvenir cards), each	4
Printed matter of all kinds, for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces	1
Commercial papers for the first 10 ounces or less	5
And for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first 4 ounces or less	2

And for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces	1
Registration fee in addition to postage	8

Letters.

Rate of postage, 5 cents for each half ounce or fraction of half ounce. Limit of weight, 4 pounds.

The postal conventions do not define the term "letter," but it is held that a package upon which postage at the letter rate has been prepaid in full was intended by the sender to be sent as a letter; and when it does not contain prohibited articles is required to be considered and treated as a "letter." Consequently packages addressed to foreign countries, except Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, which are fully prepaid at the rate of postage applicable to letters for the countries to which the packages are addressed, are allowed to be forwarded by mail to their destinations, even though they contain articles of miscellaneous merchandise which are not sent as bona fide trade samples.

Note.—Articles other than letters, in their usual and ordinary form, on their arrival at the exchange post-office of the country of destination, will be inspected by customs officers of that country, who will levy the proper customs duties upon any articles found to be dutiable under the laws of that country and not prohibited transmission in the mails.

United States Postal Cards.

The United States International 2-cent single and 4-cent (reply) postal cards should be used for correspondence with foreign countries, except Cuba, Canada, and Mexico, to which the domestic single and double 1-cent cards are mailable; but when these cards can not be obtained, it is allowable to use the United States domestic 1-cent single or 2-cent (reply) postal cards with 1-cent United States adhesive postage stamps attached thereto.

By special arrangement with the Canadian Post-Office Department, Canadian postal cards mailed in the United States bearing United States postage stamps (domestic rate), and United States postal cards mailed in Canada bearing Canadian postage stamps, are transmissible in the mails and deliverable without further charge.

Post cards.—Private mailing cards are transmissible to foreign countries at the rate of 2 cents each, provided they conform to the conditions prescribed for similar cards in our domestic mails. To Canada, Mexico, and Cuba they may be sent at a rate of 1 cent each.

Note.—"Reply" post cards (private mailing cards) are unauthorized.

ized, and therefore unmailable as such.

Printed Matter.

Rate of postage, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction. Limit of weight, 4 pounds, 6 ounces.

Includes newspapers and periodical works, books stitched and bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscripts relating thereto, papers with raised points for the use of the blind, engravings, photographs, and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed and in general all impressions or reproductions obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithographing, and autographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying-press and the typewriter.

Facsimile copies of manuscript or typewriting obtained by a mechanical process (polygraphy, chromography, etc.) are assimilated to "prints;" but in order to pass at the reduced postage they must be mailed at the post-office windows, and in the minimum number of 20 perfectly identical copies.

Commercial Papers.

Rate of postage, for the first 10 ounces or less, 5 cents; and for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces, 1 cent. Limit of weight, 4 pounds, 6 ounces.

Includes all instruments or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, waybills or bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies of or extracts from deeds under private signature, written or stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscript of books or of articles for publication in periodicals, forwarded separately, corrected tasks of pupils, excluding all comment on the work, etc.

Samples of Merchandise.

Rate of postage, for the first 4 ounces or less, 2 cents; and for each additional 2 ounces, or fraction of 2 ounces, 1 cent. Limit of weight, 12 ounces.

Packages of miscellaneous merchandise for foreign countries (except Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China) are restricted to bona fide trade samples or speci-

mens having no salable or commercial value in excess of that actually necessary for their use as samples or specimens.

Goods sent for sale, in execution of an order, or as gifts, however small the quantity may be, are not admissible at the sample rate and conditions.

Pairs of articles, such as gloves, shoes, etc., but not such as suspenders or drawers, are not transmissible by mail to foreign countries as "samples of merchandise," but one article of a pair may be so transmitted.

Samples of merchandise must conform to the following conditions:

(1.) They must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection; (2.) they must not have any salable value nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications relating to the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise; (3.) packages containing samples must not exceed 350 grams (12 ounces) in weight, or the following dimensions: 30 centimeters (12 inches) in length, 20 centimeters (8 inches) in breadth, and 10 centimeters (4 inches) in depth; except that when in the form of a roll a package of samples may measure not to exceed 30 centimeters (12 inches) in length and 15 centimeters (6 inches) in diameter.

Samples of liquids, fatty substances, and powders, whether coloring or not (except such as are dangerous, inflammable, explosive, or exhale a bad odor), and also live bees, specimens of natural history, and articles of glass are admitted to the mails, provided they conform to the following conditions, viz: (1.) Liquids, oils, and fatty substances which easily liquefy must be placed in thick glass bottles hermetically sealed; the bottles must be placed in a wooden box, which can be opened without withdrawing tacks, nails or screws, containing sufficient spongy matter to absorb the contents if the bottles should break; and this wooden box must be enclosed in a case of metal or wood with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather, in order that it may be easily opened for examination of the contents. If perforated wooden blocks are used measuring at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters (one-tenth inch) in the thinnest part, sufficiently filled with absorbent material and furnished with a lid. It is not necessary that the blocks should be inclosed in a second case. (2.) Fatty substances which do not easily liquefy, such

as ointments, resin, etc., must be inclosed in a box or bag of linen, parchment, etc., and then placed in an outside box of wood, metal, or strong, thick leather. (3) Dry powders, whether coloring or not, must be inclosed in boxes or stout envelopes, which are placed in an outside bag of linen or parchment.

Samples of articles composed of glass or other fragile substances must be packed so as to preclude the possibility of injury to postal employes or the correspondence, in case the articles should break.

Packages containing articles of merchandise may be sent to Cuba at the postage rate, and subject to the conditions applicable to "fourth-class matter" in the domestic mails.

Permissible Additions and Inclosures.

Packets of printed matter, commercial papers, and samples must not contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and must be made up in such manner as to admit of being easily examined. The following manuscript additions may be made to "prints": The name, business and residence of the sender, to visiting cards, the title and address of the sender, and congratulations, thanks, etc., not to exceed five words; the date of dispatch; the necessary corrections on proofs of printing, and the "copy" may be inclosed with the proof; correction of errors in printing other than proof; the erasure and underscoring of certain words; the insertion or correction of figures in price lists, advertisements, trade circulars and prospectuses; the insertion of the name of the traveler, the date and place of his intended visit, in notices concerning the trips of commercial travelers; the dates of sailing on notices relating to the sailing of vessels; the name of the person invited, the date, object, and place, on cards of invitation and notices of meetings; a dedication on books, journals, photographs, Christmas and New Year's cards; fashion plates, maps, etc., may be painted; to cuttings from journals, the title, date, number and address of the journal from which they were cut may be added; an invoice may be attached to the article to which it relates.

No manuscript additions other than those above indicated are allowed upon "prints."

It is permitted to inclose in the same package samples of merchandise, prints and commercial papers, but subject to the following conditions: (1) That each class of articles taken singly shall not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size. (2) That the total weight of the pack-

age must not exceed 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces). (3) That the minimum charge shall be 5 cents when the package contains commercial papers, and 2 cents when it consists of printed matter and samples.

Miscellaneous Conditions Affecting Matter Mailed to Foreign Countries.

1. **Prepayment of postage.**—Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico or the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China) will be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other matter must be prepaid at least partially.

2. **Unmailable matter.**—All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails for or from foreign countries.

3. **Wrapping.**—All matter to be sent in the mails at less than the letter rates of postage must be securely wrapped and so that it can be easily examined at the office of delivery, as well as at the mailing office, without damaging the wrapper.

4. **Postage due.**—The letter "T" stamped upon the wrapper of an article received in the mails from a foreign country indicates that it was considered in that country as not fully prepaid and that additional postage is to be collected on delivery. An "O" at the side of the postage stamp indicates that the stamps were of no value for prepayment of postage in the country in which the article was mailed. Wholly unpaid letters are liable to a charge of 10 cents per one-half ounce (double the prepaid rate); and insufficiently paid articles of all kinds are liable to a charge of double the amount of the short payment, which amount is indicated by the stamp "Due — cents" or "U. S. charge to collect — cents" impressed thereon at the United States exchange post-office which received the article from abroad, and is required to be collected by the postmaster who delivers the article, and who should affix thereto postage-due stamps of the value of the amount collected.

In the case of unpaid letters or short-paid matter of any kind the deficient postage will be collected by the postmaster by whom the article is delivered.

5. **Forwarding.**—Mail matter of all kinds received from any foreign country, including Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, is required to be forwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, and—in the case of articles other than parcels-post packages—to any foreign country without additional charge for postage.

6. **Return.**—Letters bearing the return card of the sender on which the postage is fully prepaid will be returned, if undeliverable, without extra charge.

Registered Matter.

Letters and parcels addressed to foreign countries, if admissible to the Postal Union mails, may be registered under the same conditions as those addressed to domestic destinations. The registry fee in every case is eight (8) cents, in addition to lawful postage, and both must be fully prepaid.

Delivery.—Registered articles addressed to or received from foreign countries are delivered according to the rules of the country of address.

Return receipt.—If a registry return receipt from the addressee is desired, a demand therefor, as "Return receipt demanded," must be written or stamped by the sender upon the face of the envelope or wrapper.

Indemnity.—No indemnity is paid by the United States for the loss in the mails of registered letters or parcels addressed to any foreign country.

Parcels Post.

Admissible matter.—Any article admissible to the domestic mails of the United States may be sent, in unsealed packages, by "Parcels Post" to the following-named countries (but to those countries only):

Bahamas.
Barbados.
Colombia.
Costa Rica.
The Danies West Indies.
Honduras (British).
Jamaica.
Leeward Islands.
Mexico.
Salvador.
British Gulana.
Windward Islands.
Newfoundland.
Honduras (Republic of).
Trinidad, including Tobago.
Chile.
Germany.
Guatemala.
Nicaragua.
New Zealand.
Venezuela.
Bolivia.
Hongkong.

Size and weight of packages.—A package must not measure more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and 6 feet in length and girth combined, except that packages sent to Mexico, Colombia and Costa Rica may not measure over 2 feet in length. The weight of a single package is limited to 11 pounds, except that parcels for Germany and Hongkong,

China, must not weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces.

Postage rates.—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound, except that on packages to Chile and Bolivia the rate is 20 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Registry fee 8 cents in addition to postage. Letters or other communications in writing must not be inclosed with such packages.

Place of mailing.—Matter intended for Parcels Post must not be posted in a letter box, but must be taken to the post-office and presented to the postmaster, or person in charge, for inspection.

Directions on packages.—In addition to name and full address of the person to whom sent, the package must bear the words "Parcels Post" in upper left-hand corner, with the name and address of the sender.

Prohibited matter.—Any matter which is declared unavailable in the domestic mails is also denied transmission as "parcels-post" mail.

Customs declaration.—A customs declaration, furnished by the postmaster, must be properly filled out and firmly attached to the cover of the package in such a manner that it does not seal or close the package, so that it can be easily opened.

Letters prohibited.—A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole parcel will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect upon the letter or letters double the letter rate of postage prescribed by the Universal Postal Convention.

Customs duties.—The Post-office Department can not state what articles are liable to customs duties in foreign countries, and consequently does not exclude articles of merchandise from the mails for foreign countries because they may be liable to customs duties in the countries to which they are addressed.

Customs duties can not be prepaid by the senders of dutiable articles; they will be collected of addressees if the articles are delivered.

Dutiable articles forwarded to the United States from foreign countries are delivered to addressees at post-offices of destination upon compliance with certain conditions and the payment of the duties levied thereon.



W. A. KINGSBURY

LETTER CARRIER

Born Bradford, Maine, September 22, 1874

Died October 29, 1905

COLLECTIONS.

SUNDAY TIME.

P. M.

Adams Building	6.00 10.05
Archway	6.20 10.15
Bangor House	5.40 10.10
Broad and Water	6.15 9.25
Broadway and Penobscot . .	6.05 10.05
Buckley & Preble	6.35 10.25
Birch and Hancock	4.05
Cedar and Summer	4.15 9.25
Cedar and Main	4.10 9.30
Cedar and Second	4.15 9.20
Cedar and Third	4.20 9.10
Cedar and Fourth	4.25 9.00
Cedar and Fifth	4.30 8.50
Cedar and West Broadway .	4.45 8.30
Center near Linden	5.00
Center and Somerset	6.00 10.00
Center and Garland	4.50 8.15
Center and Division	4.50 8.15
Center and Congress	4.55
Columbia Building	
Cosmey's	6.10 10.10
Crowley's Millinery	6.05 10.15
Cumberland and Harlow . . .	5.25 8.00
Cumberland and Broadway .	4.45 8.20
Court and Boynton	5.15 8.00
Court and Ohio	5.10 8.05
Depot	6.20 9.15
Essex opp. Gerrity's	4.35 8.30
French and Somerset	6.00 10.00
Forest av. and Mt. Hope av.	4.20
Fourth street	4.25 9.05
Garland and Fern	4.15 8.45
Garland and Essex	4.30 8.25
Garland and Forest ave. . .	4.15 8.40
Grove and Somerset	4.40 8.35
Hammond and Fifth	5.20 8.55
Hammond and Cedar	4.30 8.45
Hammond and Central	6.20 10.20
Hammond and Court	5.55 10.05
Hammond and Franklin . . .	5.55 10.05
Hammond and Main	6.20 10.20

WEEK DAYS.

A. M.

P. M.

12.15 3.00 6.10 10.05
12.20 3.35 6.20 10.15
12.00 3.35 5.40 10.10
12.25 3.20 6.20 9.25
12.15 3.05 6.05 10.05
12.35 3.55 6.35 10.25
8.00 4.15
11.05 4.25 9.25
11.05 3.30 4.25 9.30
11.05 3.25 4.30 9.20
11.10 3.20 4.30 9.10
11.10 3.15 4.30 9.00
11.15 3.15 4.35 8.50
11.25 4.50 8.30
8.30 4.30
12.00 3.00 6.00 10.00
11.25 5.00 8.15
11.25 5.05 8.15
8.15 4.15
12.15 3.00 6.00
12.20 3.35 6.15 10.10
12.05 3.40 5.45 10.15
11.35 5.30 8.00
11.20 4.50 8.20
11.35 5.15 8.00
11.35 5.10 8.05
12.20 3.05 6.20 9.15
11.15 4.40 8.30
12.00 3.00 6.00 10.00
8.30 5.00
11.10 4.30 9.05
8.15 4.30 8.45
11.15 4.40 8.25
11.10 4.35 8.40
11.15 4.45 8.35
11.45 3.15 5.20 8.55
11.15 4.35 8.45
12.35 3.45 6.25 10.20
12.10 3.05 6.05 10.05
12.10 3.00 6.05 10.05
12.35 3.45 6.25 10.20

	SUNDAY TIME.		WEEK DAYS.		
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
Hammond and Ohio	5.30	9.15	11.50	3.10	5.30 9.15
Hammond and Seventh . .	4.35	8.40	11.20		4.40 8.40
Hammond and Thirteenth .	4.40		9.50		4.50
Hammond and W. Broadway	4.35	8.35	11.20		4.45 8.35
Hammond and Webster ave.	4.40		9.50		4.50
Hammond and Union	5.25	9.00	11.45	3.10	5.25 9.00
Haywards'	6.15	9.30		12.30	3.25 6.20 9.30
Hospital	4.10		10.00		5.30
James and Highland ave. .	4.50	8.20	11.30		5.00 8.20
Jerrard	6.10	9.05		12.10	3.10 6.10 9.05
Kenduskeag ave. & Congress	5.10	8.10	8.00		4.20 8.10
Kenduskeag ave. & Division	5.15	8.05	11.30		5.15 8.05
Main and Cross	6.00	10.15		12.20	3.40 6.10 10.15
Main and Catell	4.00		9.30		5.00
Main and Davis	4.10	9.35	11.00		4.20 9.35
Main and Lincoln	4.05		10.15		5.30
Main and Patten	4.05	9.40	11.00		4.20 9.40
Main and Thatcher	4.00		10.15		5.15
Main and Union	5.40	10.10	12.00		3.35 5.40 10.10
Main and Water	6.05	10.15		12.20	3.40 6.10 10.15
Matherson's Store	4.25		8.00		4.45
Montgomery and Norfolk .	5.05		9.15		4.45
Morse-Oliver Building . . .				12.30	3.40 6.30
Norombega	5.45	9.45	11.45		3.55 5.45 9.45
Ohio and Boynton	5.20	8.00	11.35		5.15 8.00
Ohio and Cottage	4.55		9.30		5.00
Park View ave.	4.15	8.40	11.05		4.35 8.40
Penobscot Exchange	6.20	10.15		12.20	3.35 6.25 10.15
Post Office	6.40	10.30		12.40	3.55 6.40 10.30
Prilay's Store	5.00		10.30		5.15
Robinson's Corner	6.35	10.25		12.35	3.45 6.35 10.25
Second and Parker	4.20		9.15		4.50
Seminary	5.20	8.55	11.45		3.15 5.20 8.55
Shoe Factory	6.15			12.15	3.15 6.15 9.10
Spencer's Store	4.25		8.00		4.45
State and Boyd	4.00	9.00	11.00		4.20 9.00
State and Essex	6.05	9.00		12.10	3.10 6.10 9.00
State and Howard	4.05		9.45		5.15
State and Maple	4.00	8.55	11.00		4.20 8.55
State and Pearl	4.05	8.50	11.00		4.25 8.50
Sweet's	6.20	10.15		12.35	3.30 6.20 10.15
Third and Warren	4.20		8.10		4.30
Toll Bridge	6.15	9.10		12.15	3.15 6.15 9.10
Union and James	4.50	8.25	11.30		4.55 8.25
Union and George	4.45	8.05	11.40		5.15 8.05
Union and High	5.35	9.20	11.55		3.25 5.35 9.2
Union and Third	5.30	9.15	11.50		3.20 5.30 9.1

	SUNDAY TIME.		WEEK DAYS.			
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.		
Union and Front	6.10	9.20		12.25	3.20	6.15 9.20
Union and Cottage	4.55		10.00		5.00	
Veazie Bank	6.30	10.20		12.30	3.45	6.35 10.20
Whitman's Store	5.20	8.00	11.35		5.20	8.00
Windsor Hotel	5.40	9.50	11.40		3.50	5.40 9.50
Wood & Bishop	6.20	9.30		12.30	3.25	6.20 9.30
York and Exchange	6.25	10.20		12.25	3.40	6.30 10.20
York and Newbury	4.00	8.55	11.00		4.20	8.55
York and Pine	6.10	9.05		12.10	3.10	6.10 9.05
Larkin St. opp. 52	4.05		9.30		4.45	

Collections at Brewer Station.

	SUNDAY TIME.		WEEK DAYS.	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Center and Jordan	5.30	6.15	10.25	4.15
Center and Main	4.45	6.20	10.20	5.20
Cedar and State	5.15	6.15	8.20	4.25
Main and Harlow	5.25	6.05	10.00	5.10
Main and Holyoke	5.25	6.00	1.05	5.15
Main and Spring	4.50	6.05	8.45	4.35
Main and Getchell	4.50	6.10	9.00	4.40
Main and Church	4.45	6.00	10.35	4.50
Lower Main	4.55		10.15	4.30
Main and Wilson	4.45	6.00	10.30	4.45
Parker and Somerset	5.10	6.15	8.15	4.15
State and Penobscot Square .	4.45	6.00	10.15	5.20
Wilson and Blake	5.10	6.15	8.20	4.20
Wilson and Fling	5.05	6.10	8.25	4.25
Washington and Chamberlain	5.20	6.10	9.00	4.30

Penalty for Injuring Letter Boxes and Assaulting Carriers.

Every person who willfully and maliciously injures, tears down, or destroys any letter box or other receptacle established by the Postmaster-General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or who willfully and maliciously assaults any letter carrier, when in uniform, while engaged on his route in the discharge of his duty as a letter carrier, and every person who willfully aids or assists therein, shall for every such offense be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand, or by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than three.

Good, Honest, Stylish Jewelry.

That's our kind. You like good jewelry; you want it honestly made and of honest value; and you certainly want it stylish in appearance. Our line offers you the very best of Jewelry effects, at lowest prices.

. . . . We can save you good money on

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass, Rings, Jewels and Jewelry, Umbrellas, Opera Glasses and Sterling Silver Novelties.

Come in and let us prove it!

CHAS. R. MOSSLER, 71 Main St.

Wives sometimes object to life insurance. Widows never do. They know its value. Get particulars free. Write, call or telephone.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE.

W. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l Agent,

Morse-Oliver Building, - - BANGOR, MAINE.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES

SHOWCASES AND STORE FIXTURES

MODERN FILING DEVICES AND UP-

TO-DATE OFFICE EQUIPMENT . . .

TYPEWRITERS AND TYPEWRITER

SUPPLIES

SOLE AGENTS FOR GLOBE-WERNICKE

"ELASTIC" BOOKCASES AND FILING

CABINETS

F.H.&J.H.DAVIS

15 CENTRAL
STREET . . .

Bangor, - Maine

"If it's made we sell it"—
Our prices the lowest . . .

First National Bank

OF BANGOR, MAINE.

ORGANIZED A NATIONAL BANK, 1863

Capital Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$300,000
Surplus and Undivided Profit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,000
Stockholders Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Total Security for Depositors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$870,000

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent. Vault Doors equipped with Banker's Electric Protection Device. Every accommodation consistent with conservative Banking tendered to its customers.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

EDWARD STETSON, President.

E. G. WYMAN, Cashier

NIGHT WATCHMAN

The following statement was overheard at an afternoon tea given by the wife of one of Uncle Sam's Jolly gray backs.

**“ If I had to Give Up Either
my Husband or my Gas
Range, I'd Give up my——**

You know it cost so little to Run a Gas Range.”

Bangor Gas Light Co.

POST OFFICE STATION NO. 3

Postage Stamps. Money Orders Issued
Letters and Packages Registered

Souvenir Postal Cards and Stationery
Drugs and Toilet Articles

FIFIELD & CO., Druggists

Cor. MAIN and CEDAR STREETS,

BANGOR, MAINE

PERFECTION in Shirt Laundering

Our treatment of shirts is of the superior kind—as near perfection as is possible. The highest class of labor, the very best materials, the most modern method of ironing are the factors that enable us to produce the very highest grade of work. A good color, white and clear and a beautiful soft finish, so much preferred by fastidious dressers. Let our driver call for your bundle this week and you will become a steadfast patron.

BANGOR STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

TELEPHONE 616-2

35-43 Central Street

For the Finest Work

— Call on —

E. W. EDWARDS

Photographer

3 STATE STREET, BREWER, ME.

In Good Hands



The wiring for all electrical purposes may be entrusted to us with the certainty that materials and workmanship will meet the most exacting requirements.

Electrical, Gas and Combination Fixtures.

CHARLES E. DOLE,

17 FRANKLIN ST.,

TELEPHONE 74

BANGOR.

G. H. OAKES & CO.

NO. 2 STATE ST.

Furniture, Stoves

Carpets ...

Draperies



The Store that Sets the Pace.

DYEING

— BY —

... MAIL ...

We do all kinds of Cleansing too, and MAIL ORDERS have the same prompt and thorough attention as personal orders.

Boston Dye House Co.

L. J. FILES, Manager

101 Central Street,

BANGOR, ME.

Dye Works, Brewer

C. M. BROWN,
Pharmacist,

198 Hammond St., Bangor, Maine

WE have recently purchased for the holiday trade a choice line of PERFUMES and TOILET WATERS together with an elaborate line of STATIONERY in all the latest designs.

SMASH YOUR WASHTUBS

and give us a chance to prove our ability to wash and iron your clothes far better than any home laundress ever thought of doing them. Our service insures cleaner, better-looking results every time; and a much gentler treatment than the home scrub-board can possibly give. Save your clothes; save your back; save your money, and call on us. We do perfect laundry work on every order. Up-to-date Dyehouse run in connection.

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THE PORTER-PARSONS CO.,

18-20 CROSS ST.

For
Best
MEATS at
Reasonable
Prices

Telephone Connection

A. R. PICKARD

Jobbers of
SCHONLAND BROS.
Smoked Meats

38 CENTRAL ST., BANGOR

Vegetables
Canned
Goods
Etc.

MANHATTAN CAFE

200 EXCHANGE STREET.

BANGOR

Remember that the Dinners served at the

MANHATTAN

are not lunches cooked in a

hurry but Regular

Full Dinners

Up-to-date

Lunch Counter

on Ground Floor



Ladies'

Dining Room

Up-stairs

JOHN H. RUSSELL, Proprietor



Prescriptions



When your doctor prescribes for you, he knows and expects you will get just the thing he orders you to have. That is exactly what we are here for, we do just what your doctor wants us to do.

Send your prescriptions here.



The Essex Pharmacy,

CHAS. L. DAKIN, Prop.

Cor. Essex and State Sts.

P. O. Station 2.



MISS E. I. RAMSDELL

Photographic Artist

No. 150 Main St., Bangor, Maine

We are Head to Foot Outfitters

Stein-Bloch and Shuman's lines of Clothing you will find it hard to duplicate. When you wear a Stein-Bloch or Shuman Suit or Overcoat you are wearing the best that money can buy. Our Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps are not of Stein-Bloch make but the **Air** of Stein-Bloch quality.

We are Sole Agents for the **Gold Seal Brand** of Rubbers and Shoes. Also **Sorosis** Shoes. If you are hard to fit come to us, we make a Specialty of Custom Clothing.

ROBINSON-BLAKE CO.,

30 HAMMOND STREET.

FIRE ALARM BOXES

WARD 1

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 12 | Hancock, cor. Merrimac. | 15 | Exchange, cor. Hancock. |
| 13 | York, corner Adams. | 17 | Union Iron Works. |
| 18 Hancock, corner Carr. | | | |

WARD 2

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 21 | Main, corner Thatcher. | 27 | Main, corner Union. |
| 22 | Parkhurst & Son's Fact. | 28 | Main, corner Buck. |
| 23 | Main, cor. W. Market Sq. | 29 | Wood, Bishop & Co's Fou. |
| 24 | Broad, corner Union. | 221 | McLaughlin's Oil Works, |
| 25 | Water St. & Pickering Sq. | | High Head. |
| 26 | Maine Central Station. | 223 | Main, corner March. |
| 224 Main, corner Sidney. | | | |

WARD 3

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----|------------------------|
| 31 | Hammond, corner West. | 35 | Pier, corner Seventh. |
| 32 | Cedar, corner Second. | 36 | Walter Street. |
| 33 | Hammond, corner Cedar. | 37 | Third, corner Warren. |
| 34 | Hammond, corner Union. | 38 | Hammond and Webster R. |
| 321 West Broadway, corner Lincoln. | | | |

WARD 4

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 41 | Ohio, corner Sixteenth. | 45 | Court, corner Ohio. |
| 42 | Hammond, cor. Franklin. | 46 | Union, corner George. |
| 43 | Court, cor. Allen's Court. | 47 | Ohio, corner Fremont. |
| 44 | Union, corner Jackson. | 48 | Hammond, corner High. |
| 421 Valley Avenue, opposite Maxfield's | | | |

WARD 5

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 51 | State, cor. E. Market Sq. | 55 | State, corner Essex. |
| 52 | Broadway, cor. S. Park. | 56 | Garland, corner Essex. |
| 53 | Somerset, corner Center. | 57 | Somerset, corner Grove. |
| 54 | Somerset, cor. Broadway. | 58 | Broadway, junc. of French. |
| 59 Essex, corner Milford. | | | |

WARD 6

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 61 | Morse & Co's Mills, | 65 | Center, corner Jefferson. |
| | Harlow. | 66 | Leighton, near Linden. |
| 62 | Central, opposite Grand | 67 | Kenduskeag Avenue, cor. |
| | Central Stables. | | Congress. |
| 63 | Harlow, corner Spring. | 68 | Center, corner Congress. |
| 64 | Market, cor. Cumberland. | 621 | Division, corner Prentiss. |
| 622 Center, corner Linden. | | | |

WARD 7

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 71 | Hospital, State Street. | 75 | Grove, cor. Stillwater Ave. |
| 72 | State Street Hose House. | 76 | Birch, cor. Mt. Hope Ave. |
| 73 | State, corner Fruit. | 77 | Fern, corner Garland. |
| 74 | Garland, cor. Forest Ave. | 712 | Eastern Maine I. Hospital. |

BE A WISE PIANO BUYER

and you'll make your selection where they sell right pianos at the right price. We offer you 16 different makes of pianos—the acknowledged BEST for the money in all the world—and we guarantee to sell any of them *below factory prices*. Our leader is the world's leader—the great and only **CHICKERING**. No better piano has ever been made; probably none will ever surpass it.



M. H. ANDREWS, 98 Main Street

**Only strictly one-
price Piano house
in Maine.**

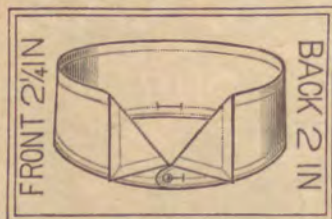
Dealer in MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of all kinds; Agent for the wonderful
ANGELUS PIANO-PLAYER and the VIC-
TOR TALKING MACHINE.

Reputation Counts in Footwear

NOT only does the quality of material and quality of workmanship count in footwear, but the reputation of maker and seller has much weight also. In all the years we have been handling footwear we have never yet handled inferior goods of any sort. "Genuinely full value, at a genuinely low price" has ever been our motto, and our trade has shown its appreciation of this feature by favoring us with a splendid patronage year in and year out. Remember, we have everything in footwear, for every size of human feet; have it of guaranteed high quality; sell it at rock-bottom cash prices.

OUR IMMENSELY POPULAR LEADERS are
our \$3.00 Shoes for Ladies, and our \$3.50 Shoes for Men.
The greatest shoe values in town!

JONES' CASH SHOE STORE
48 MAIN STREET, BANGOR



(COLLARS) are Welcome

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MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MUDGETT'S,

19 MAIN STREET.

Shoe Comfort for Men

After being on your feet all day, what part of your body is it that needs the most rest ?

Your feet, of course.

One-half of the fatigue in standing or walking, however, comes from wrongly constructed Shoes. We have a line of Shoes that are made for the comfort requirements of the man with tired feet.

HERE'S SOLID FOOT COMFORT

These shoes comes in strong, durable leather, made on lasts built to ensure comfort. Try a pair of these comfort bringers, Sir, and your foot-aches and pains will disappear.

Not expensive. Price, \$3.50 (CROSSETTS)

CHAS. E. BLACK SHOE CO.

Fowler's Drug Store, 104 Main Street.

A Modern, Up-to-date Store.

The Prescription Department is by itself and is in charge of Two Registered Pharmacists. In the front store is a complete stock of Combs and Brushes, Triplicate, Hand and Shaving Mirrors, Jewel Cases, Manicure and Toilet Sets, Military Brushes, Cigar Jars and Cases, Razors, Mugs and Shaving Brushes, (Separate or in Sets), Playing Cards, Whist Sets, Fountain Pens, Perfumes, Fine Candies, Hand Bags, Wallets, Card Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Opera Bags, and a big stock of everything carried in any First-Class Drug Store anywhere. Christmas buyers should call at . . .

FOWLER'S

CHANDLER & CO.

AN APPEAL TO YOUR SELF-INTEREST



WHEN you buy an article isn't it true that you go direct to the store that nearly always in your experience has had the right thing at the right price and the facilities for properly showing it? That is pretty near perfection but that is just the sort of store we are aiming to have. In order to realize what a large stock

of ... **Furniture, Carpets and Draperies**

we have to show take a look in some day and see that our immense stock is select in pattern and attractive in price.

Bring your self interest with you and work it hard, we will meet you half way and not only show you the largest stock of house furnishings but one of the best east of Boston.



Chandler & Co., 84-86-88 Hammond St., Bangor

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY

DEALERS IN

**BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CUTLERY
CARPENTERS' AND MACHINISTS'
TOOLS. AGENTS FOR Yale and Towne Locks**

Fairbanks = Standard = Scales

Trucks	Wood and Steel Pulleys	Gas and Gasoline
Valves	Shafting	Engines
Pipes and Fittings	Hangers	Lumbermen's Supplies
Steam Goods	Belting and Mill Supplies	Painters' Supplies

Invite Your Inspection of our
Complete Line of Carving Sets
Pocket Cutlery.

100 EXCHANGE STREET, BANGOR, ME.