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Maxham & Wing

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UNDER THE LEAVES.

Thick green leaves from the soft brown earth,
Happy spring-time hath called them forth;
First faint promise of summer bloom,
Breathes from the fragrant sweet perfume,
Under the leaves.

Lift them! What marvellous beauty lies
Hidden beneath, from our thoughtless eyes!
May flowers, rosy or purest white,
Lift their cups to the sudden light,
Under the leaves.

Are there no lives whose holy deeds—
Seen by no eyes save his who reads
Motive and action—in silence grow,
Into rare beauty, and bud and blow
Under the leaves.

Fair white flowers of faith and trust,
Springing from spirits brained and crushed;
Blossoms of love, rose-tinted and bright,
Touched and painted in heaven's own light,
Under the leaves.

Full fresh clusters of duty done,
Fairest of all in show and glow;
Woodruffs the fragrance that sweet and rare
Comes from the flower-cups hidden there,
Under the leaves.

Though unseen by our vision dim,
Bud and blossom are known to him;
Wait we content for a silence grow,
Wait till our Master himself one day
Lifteth the leaves.

—Church Monthly.

WINIFRED'S EYES.

[CONCLUDED.]

"I came over this afternoon, Winnie, to ask you a serious question. You know well enough how long and faithfully I have loved you. I have waited patiently for you to have your fill of fun and frolic, and get ready for soberer days; but I have never doubted that sometime you would be my wife. You have known me long enough to decide now as well as ever whether you can care for me, and I want you to tell me. I find uncertainty is hard to bear, and I want you should end it. You know how I love you—how I would work for you, live for you, or die for you either—how faithful and fond I would be. Is my love worth nothing?"

She dared not try to put him off with light words. The day that was over. Her answer must be the truth now; so far as he was concerned, her last words. If she said no to him to-day, she felt that he would never afterward give her an opportunity to say yes. And so she waited through a few still moments, in which either of them could have heard their own hearts beat. Did she love him? Could he satisfy her? Would the life she could live with him fill up the measure of her longings? Was there not a sphere outside where softer airs blew, brighter flowers blossomed—a path into which she would long to turn aside, if she bound herself to go through life in the strait, laborious highway over which his course led? And yet he was good and generous, fond and faithful. Would any eyes ever look at her with such perfect satisfaction and approval as his always had? She suited him; he would never be tempted to wish her different. She stole a look at him. If he had but been a little more elegant! If his hands were not quite so hard and brown, if he had but a more stylish air, a grace like Mr. Manchester's, it would have been easier to make a hero of him. She decided at length, and kindly as she could, she gave him his answer.

"No, Harry, I do not think I love you enough to look forward to a whole life with you. I do care for you very much, but not as you want me to. Forgive me."

"You are sure?" he asked, sadly.

"Yes, I think I am sure. I should not make you happy."

"Well, God bless you. May some one make you happy, Winnie, as happy as I wanted to."

He dared not trust himself to say more. The words seemed to choke him. He clasped her hand so hard that the little fingers were red half an hour after with the pressure, and then he hurried away.

Sitting by herself, after he went away, Winifred pitied him, and questioned her own heart. Had she done well? Had she not put aside pure gold to crown her brow with tinsel? Would any fine gentleman ever love her as that strong, honest heart had loved? Yet he did not suit her. She anchored herself there. How many things she liked for which he cared nothing! How stupid it would be to be mistress of his farm—to superintend baking and butter-making, washing and mending! What a contrast between that life and the one Mr. Manchester's wife would lead—the travelling and opera-going, and dressing and society! He had told her, last night, that she had every qualification necessary to shine in any drawing-room, save a little knowledge of conventionalities, which would come to her almost at once. And then a still, small voice in her soul vexed her with its insinuating questions—would this life be any nobler, any worthier, any more rational? Would it lead her any nearer to the goal for which every true soul must strive? Was there any moral excellence in dancing, and dressing, and shining? Those who were born to it might be good in spite of it—but how if one put one's self voluntarily in the way of temptation? She answered herself pettily, out loud:

"Of course I shouldn't have been made to love such things if it wasn't right for me to enjoy them. Let those born with a taste for tin pans and gauds live in kitchens, and wear hoops—like me, I like the graces and adornments of life better."

And then, to end the matter, she got up and made herself busy gathering strawberries and hailing them for Mr. Manchester's supper.

Toward night he came home, gallant and fascinating as ever; but for the first time his manner gave Winifred an impression of unreality. She did not like him so well as usual. Perhaps the memory of Harry Morris's truth and earnestness served as a touchstone. When and earnestness served as a touchstone. When and earnestness served as a touchstone. When and earnestness served as a touchstone.

Suppose she had loved him, as perhaps she would if she had never known Harry, what would her love have been worth to him more than the cigar stump or the soiled glove he threw away? Thank God she had been spared that humiliation. Still, through him had she not lost all? But for him she knew she should never have said no to Harry; and now that was all over. She had failed in winning Mr. Manchester, and Harry would think it was only that failure which had sent her to his arms. Under such circumstances would even his heart be large enough to take her in? At any rate she would never try him.

The autumn passed, with the autumn of 1860; the excitement for it was the autumn of 1860; the excitement for it was the autumn of 1860; the excitement for it was the autumn of 1860.

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WATERVILLE, MAINE.... FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

NO. 35.

linked by so many old memories, that it would have been impossible to forget. But, after all, the strongest attraction he had for her was the strength of his love and his nature. She had never realized it until that last day. She had had a glimpse into his heart then that she could not forget easily. And what a heart it was—strong, manly, tender, and unselfish, with such unselfishness as men of the Manchester type could never guess at.

Mr. Manchester's reign, you will see, was over. The unreality and vagueness about him which she had only lately begun to perceive, vexed her. She felt the same want of fibre in his character, the lack of self-reliance and manly energy. She could not have told what was wanting, but she felt instinctively the sense of insecurity to which the want gave birth. His poetry and sentiment ceased to charm. His dark, persuasive eyes beguiled her in vain. His silver tongue had lost its power. And yet she made up her mind deliberately that she should love her. It seemed to her that only when she had refused Mr. Manchester would she have the right to go to Harry Morris and tell him that she had misunderstood her own heart when she gave him his answer. She thought he would despise her otherwise—would think she had tried in vain to secure her town-bred gallant, and had come to him as the next best opening. She was too proud to endure that imputation. Unless she could say to him, "I could have been Charles Manchester's wife, and I would not because I loved you," she would not go to him at all. And so for the time this determination, to win Manchester's love assumed all the intensity of a passion and she gave to it the whole energy of her nature. She had staked her fate upon her success. Through this move she was to win or lose all.

So through July they played at this game of hearts—Charles Manchester with his city airs, his world-wisdom, his experience; Winifred with her woman's wit and woman's will. She brought into service all her attractions—was coy and shy sometimes, tender sometimes, playful sometimes. If he had had a heart she must have won it. The trouble was he had none. It was quite impossible for him to love heartily, honestly, self-forgetfully; and of course, only such a love would have made him willing to ignore all inequalities of position, and marry his landlady's daughter. Still he was determined to make her love him, and show some signs of it—scarcely less determined in his purpose than Winifred was in hers. He found her very tantalizing. One hour he would be almost sure she adored him, and would break her heart when he went away—the next, her careless gaiety would seem so utterly spontaneous, and untouched by any sentimental miseries, that he would be just as sure she did not care for him. It vexed him, picked him into new attempts. He had succeeded so often that to fail now was not to be borne. Sometimes he was half tempted to propose to her, just to satisfy his curiosity at last as to whether she did love him. But the risk of being accepted was too great.

The first of August a summons came that must take him away. It found him just as uncertain as ever of the state of Winifred's heart. He went to her with this letter in his hand.

"I must go to-morrow," he said, in a tone of lingering regret. "A party of friends, whom I promised to join in a tour to the Lakes, set off next week, and I must go at once to New York. I wonder if I shall ever see Meadowbrook again—ever see Winifred again!"

All the time he was speaking he watched her keenly, and she knew it. She would not let him triumph by so much as a blush or the quiver of an eyelash. She answered him, gayly:

"Oh yes, you'll be getting ill again, perhaps and want a whiff of country air."

But it would not be well for me to come to Meadowbrook for it. I shall not be the happier in years to come for what I have lately seen of you Winnie. I wish Miss Livingston were more like you!"

"Miss Livingston?" with just the slightest accent of inquiry.

"Yes, my cousin whom I am to marry—an old engagement."

The next moment Winifred was half across the garden, most energetically driving out an old hen, who was conducting her chickens to her near neighborhood to the pink-bed. When she came back she began talking upon some subject which had nothing to do with his departure, or with Miss Livingston. He had made his last move, and had to confess himself checked.

The next morning he went away. He bade Mrs. Payne a respectful good-by; then holding Winnie's hand, and drawing her to the door with him, he whispered, lightly:

"Good-by, little one. I shall not forget to drink your health now and then. Good luck, a happy life, and a true love!"

With that he just lifted her hand to his lips and was gone. She felt, with a spasm of passionate indignation, as if she should hate her hand forever because he had touched it. This, then, was the man for whom she had been ready to give up Harry Morris's honest love! Suppose she had loved him, as perhaps she would if she had never known Harry, what would her love have been worth to him more than the cigar stump or the soiled glove he threw away? Thank God she had been spared that humiliation. Still, through him had she not lost all? But for him she knew she should never have said no to Harry; and now that was all over. She had failed in winning Mr. Manchester, and Harry would think it was only that failure which had sent her to his arms. Under such circumstances would even his heart be large enough to take her in? At any rate she would never try him.

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scarcely knowing what she meant to do. She flitted on bareheaded under the trees, keeping in the shadow where she could, on towards his house. She did not exactly intend to go in—she had no settled purpose, only her heart drew her on in spite of herself. A few rods from his door she saw him standing in the moonlight. She was tempted, when she saw him, to turn and run back; but he had already seen her, and came forward to meet her.

"Is that you, Winnie?" he said, with a gentleness of tone that struck to her heart. "You should not be out in this heavy dew with nothing on your head."

"I know—I didn't think," she said, penitently; then, with an eagerness she could not help, she asked, "Are you going to-morrow, Harry?"

"Yes, I am going."

Would he say no more? How could she break in upon his silence with her prayer for forgiveness? But could she let him go, and die, perhaps, without ever knowing how sorry she was? At last she asked, timidly,

"Should you have gone all the same if I had said yes to you last June?"

"I hope I should," he answered, gravely. "I do not think that would have changed my duty, though it might have made it harder to do it. As it is there is no one who will miss me very much."

The sad resignation of his tone conquered the last lingering throbs of pride. Almost before she knew it her hands were clasped upon his arm, and she was crying, in a voice broken with sobs,

"Oh, Harry, Harry, I did love you! I did not know until afterward how well! I have been too proud to tell you, for I thought you would think it was because I could not get Mr. Manchester. But I could not have you go away and not know how sorry I was, though I don't suppose that you can ever love me again!"

"Not again, Winnie, for I never ceased to love you yet, and I never should. My darling, my darling!"

That was all; for what else they said was whispered so low that not even the night-birds could catch the words, and surely they did not belong to my story.

Perhaps, though, you will be glad to know that Harry Morris served his three years, and came out at last with two arms, two legs, and undaunted hope and life. Not all soldiers die on battle-fields or fill up hospitals. This summer he came home, and his time being out, married Winifred. Heaven grant that, like the people in the nursery tales, they may be happy ever after.

BAD TASTE AND WASTE OF CLOTH.—We dislike to say a word which might, by any possible construction, be offensive to the ladies, for whom we entertain a very profound respect, not unmingled with admiration. We might say a stronger term than the latter without believing our feelings, but we are confident that, without resorting to more rapturous expressions, our lady friends will understand what we mean, and hence receive what we have to say—if not thankfully—at least without betraying any emotion of anger or annoyance. Now to the point. Flatly, we not like the style of street-sweeping dresses. It is the work of scavengers, not of ladies; to sweep the dust and tobacco and every kind of filth from the pavements, and it offends our sense of propriety to see silk and poplin and barge and calico do the work of hickory brooms. Besides, long skirts, except in parlors or well furnished sitting-rooms, are an annoyance to their wearers. Not a word, Madam or Miss, if you please, till you have heard us through. We assert that they are troublesome and annoying to you. They must be—and what is more to the purpose, you know it, and only wear them because they are fashionable; just as you would shave your head and wear rings in your nose, if the fickle goddess commanded it to be done. What a fixing up it requires before you are ready to step over the threshold of your door for a walk; and sometimes a part of the gearing gives way when you are on the pavement, and then you undergo the mortification of re-fixing with the public gaze full upon you.—[Harrisburg Union.]

A FITTING REBUKE.—A Copperhead paper taxes the Republican Party with favoring Negro Equality, because Senator Sumner moved and procured the admission of Mr. Rock, the colored lawyer of Massachusetts, to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Cumberland (Md.) *Intelligencer* thus puts it to the irate Negro-later.

Just as we expected. As soon as the Negro, availing himself of the opportunity for improving himself by freedom affords, shows himself capable of being something more than a slave and a beast, the narrow-minded Democrats raise a howl about "negro equality." Better try to keep yourself superior to the negro by cultivating your own minds, instead of doing so by preventing him from cultivating his. Precious few Democrats in these parts will ever be able to gain admission to the Supreme Court in the present condition of their learning. Come, gentlemen, spruce up, or the "niggers" will beat you.

ANECDOTES OF FARRAGUT.—Judge Cowles, in an address before the New York Chamber of Commerce in December, related the following anecdotes of the Admiral:

Just previous to the fall of Norfolk, Admiral Farragut, himself of Southern birth, as was also his true and noble wife, was invited by the emissaries of the insurgent chiefs to join his fortunes to their cause. He promptly declined. The effort to change his purpose was repeated. He was urged by every consideration that it was supposed could influence his pride or ambition, by the ties of consanguinity and place of birth, to side with his native South, and still refused. The rebel chiefs well knew the man. They knew him better than his own Government then did, and they knew the lion-like qualities that slumbered beneath his modest and habitual retiring demeanor, and the achievements of which he was capable when the latent powers of the man should be roused to active energy. As a last effort to win him over to their cause they offered him any position which he pleased to name.

Admiral Farragut is a man of sincere but unobtrusive piety—a piety as modest and unostentatious as is his own habitual deportment; but this assault upon his loyal virtue was more than his nature could endure, and with a sudden and sailor-like burst of indignation, he replied, as he pointed to the emblem of the Republic, which floated near him: "Gentlemen, your efforts are useless. I tell you I would see every man of you d—d before I would raise my arm against that flag."

Norfolk soon fell, and Farragut was warned that the South was no place for him. A few hours only was allowed him for escape with his family; leaving as he was compelled to do, all his property behind, which was immediately absorbed by the relentless confiscation of the foe.

He reached the house of a friend, northward of the Potomac, exclaiming as he did so, "Here I am, without a farthing or a place where I can lay my head!"

In this way came Farragut to us of the North, to the Government to which he gave his allegiance, to the flag he has for the last three years upheld in so many fierce conflicts with armed treason.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—Dr. Dio Lewis has a large school for females at Lexington, Mass. From a recent notice of it in the Boston Commonwealth, we copy the following which will be of interest to all. The writer says:—

The scholars enter school at a quarter of nine o'clock, when prayers are made. Then there are two recitations, taking a half hour each; then half an hour of gymnastics in a large hall, to which they go and practice at the sound of the piano. Another hour follows, in which there are two recitations, and then a second half hour of gymnastics. Two hours of session follow, when Drawing, Elocution, Writing, etc., with other recitations, recur, and school is let out—the scholars having had four hours of recitation and one hour of gymnastics. For two hours after dinner nothing is required, but at four o'clock they go into the schoolroom and study their lessons for the next day one hour; then they have half an hour of gymnastics for a third time. They then return to the schoolroom, and have an hour more of study.

In the evening, they go into the hall for an hour and dance, and meet such movement cure patients as may be there for the same purpose. The rest of the time they are in their rooms, each room being large, with a double bed for two, carpeted and nicely furnished, and with a fire, which they are permitted to keep all night, as Dr. Lewis requires them to keep an open window. In the morning they rise very early, and take a walk before breakfast. Such noisy, healthy looking girls I have not seen at any of the numerous boarding schools I have visited in nearly every State of the Union. And yet it is a fact that a large proportion of the girls entered because they were invalids. The teachers say that the amount of study accomplished with ease and delight in the six hours in which they are engaged in intellectual labor, is greater than they have before seen any where.

PAYING OFF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The *Cleveland Herald* editorially quotes the statement which has been generally published relative to a voluntary subscription to pay off the national debt, and remarks:—

"With shares at \$10,000 each, the first quarter to be raised would be much the easiest, and the project could never be realized. But why not put the shares down as low as \$10 each? It strikes us everybody would take at least one share; every laborer would bring his X to the holy altar of his country and lay there his gift."

Is not some such project worth trying? Would not some such present to Uncle Sam complete the glory and fame of the United States? Where in the history of the world would be its parallel?

The project may indeed be called magnificent. And yet it is but paying out by one hand to save the other. We, the people of these United States, must pay this debt sooner or later. The debt looks big, and it is big, but this is a great country, and let every man contribute what would be, in most cases, but a mite, and this immense indebtedness will away like a morning cloud before the sun. Let us make Uncle Sam a present that shall relieve him from pecuniary embarrassment, and set him up, so that he can compete with monarchs, and thrones, and aristocrats, and cotton kings, and negro masters, and all other enemies of democratic republicanism."

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Some hobbyists would persuade the world that pork is but another name for poison, and that the squeal of a hog is as fatal to human health as the blast of a sirocco. How does this idea tally with the fact that, in Kentucky, where "hog and hominy" are the great staple of life, and swine's flesh in some form is found on almost every table three times a day, we find a race of giants, proverbial for their robust health, their great physical endurance and their long life?

INCOME TAX.—The law of Congress, as amended the present session, imposes a tax of five per cent. on all incomes less than \$5000 per annum, and ten per cent. on all exceeding that amount. The sum of \$600 is exempt from taxation as under the present law, and the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person, or by his family, in his own right or the right of his wife, will not be included and assessed as part of the income of such persons.

At a recent festive meeting, a married man, who ought to have known better, proposed: "The ladies—the beings who divide our sorrows, double our joys, and treble our expenses." Upon which a lady proposed: "Warren's Cough Balsam—it divides our colds, doubles our comfort, and trebles our income."

A SPECIMEN.—A good story is told of W. E. Burton. While travelling on a steamboat down the Hudson, he seated himself at the table and called for some breakfast. The waiter furnished him with a small strip of the article, such as travellers are usually put off with. Taking it upon his fork, and turning it over and examining it with one of his peculiar looks he coolly remarked, "Yes, that's it, bring me some."

MISCHIEF OF FUR CAPES.—If an editor who is a man, says anything about feminine clothing, he is apt to be told that he knows nothing at all about it. A woman is more likely to meet with a respectful hearing. Let us, therefore, give heed to what the editor of the "Lady's Friend" says in the January number of that sprightly magazine. After some very sensible remarks on ladies' shoes, she continues: "But there is an article of dress worn now as irrational in its way as thin shoes, and exemplifying equally the feminine idea of preferring beauty to comfort. We never see the fur cape, so common in winter, without a shudder at the mischief we know they are doing. If their warmth is no more than comfortable, then it follows that the ordinary clothing of the vital parts of the body is insufficient, and the system is in a chronic shiver except when the fur cape is on. If suitable winter clothing is habitually worn, then the fur is too heavy an addition, and over-heating, followed by a dangerous chilliness upon its removal, is the regular consequence of wearing it. Either way the throat and chest suffer. If fur capes, fit only for the coldest weather, were worn only at such times, they would be less injurious, but everybody knows that if a lady has a handsome set of furs she will sport them, in full equipment, at all times through our variable season, not excepting the mid-winter thaw, that feels like summer. There are ways enough of wearing fur, the most beautiful and useful of winter luxuries, without thus abusing it."

To which we add that we wish the ladies would throw away the fur things while in church, unless the heating apparatus is out of service. Wearing such things out of doors, may be admissible; wearing them inside of a heated and crowded building, is both absurd and unhealthy.

OUR SOLDIERS. An army correspondent writes:—

On my last trip down, I was speaking to an officer about the hospitals. A soldier who sat next to me said he had been a steward in one of them several months. I asked him if the soldiers, when they were sick, persisted in the continuous swearing which characterized the army.

"No, sir," he said, "they are like little children then: they return to their father's house."

I saw that I had come in contact with a man worth talking to, and had a long conversation with him. Only a few scraps of it can be given now:—

"Oh," he said, "they are so grateful for the smallest favors! I have heard them say so softly, 'thank you, sir,' for every little thing I did for them, that I was almost ashamed. I thought I had seen brave men in battle, but I never knew what bravery was till I went to the hospital. They often told me to fix them out."

"What is that?"

"Well, they would see that the doctor gave them up, and they would ask me about it. I would tell them the truth. I told one man that, and he asked how long? I said not over twenty minutes. He did not show any fear—he never do. He put up his hand, so, and closed his eyes

Waterville Mail.

BPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL WIND, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, MAR. 3, 1865.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

R. M. BETTENGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 19 State street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are Agents for the WATERVILLE MAIL, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as are required at this office.

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EXERCISE.—Nobody doubts that proper exercise is essential to good health; and so, many who count themselves a little wiser than the average of mortals, begin to take exercise as soon as they begin to be sick. Mrs. Waddle walks from room to room, perhaps three times round the chimney, in a careful and steady gait, and then seats herself in an easy chair to see if she feels better. She is careful not to agitate her nerves by any quick motions or movements that require effort—for doesn't the doctor tell everybody to "keep quiet" when they don't feel well? So Mrs. Waddle keeps quiet in her exercise; twenty miles of such travel would never move a pulse or open a pore. She thinks she must avoid perspiration, unless it is produced by medical process. Mr. Waddle is a little bolder; he takes his cane and walks a dozen times to and fro on the piazza, and once a day ventures a steady gait as far as the post-office. This only when he "has a bad attack." When in good health he is a man of leisure, and only needs take three meals a day to earn a good living. He wonders he can't "enjoy his meals" when he gives them his exclusive attention. He would not "get in a sweat" for the world, for it would surely give him a cold or a fever. A rapid, energetic and exciting walk would "put him all out of breath," so he says—and he avoids it as he would a run after a stray cow.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Waddle are careful of the little Waddles, that they don't play too hard and get sick. If one shows symptoms of fever or croup, the rule of keeping quiet is at once put in force; it is better to secure it with sweet cake and raisins than to have it violated. And so little Tommy, who never spent a day when he was well without a thorough stirring up of pulse, muscle, nerve, vein and cuticle, by running, jumping, laughing and hallooing, is suddenly reduced to "low pressure," and left to digest his bribes and keep his bodily machinery in order without any of the usual means. If Tommy escapes a fever it is because Waddle senior is afraid of getting into a sweat by going after the doctor.

Now, those who believe exercise is profitable ought to know what exercise is. A quiet and easy walk is no exercise to man or woman, though it may extend a little beyond the regular daily custom. A healthy woman gets no exercise by a ride in a comfortable carriage or sleigh. She may get fresh air, and sunshine, and change of occupation, all which are profitable, but they are not exercise. Put Mrs. Waddle on a spirited horse and tell her to manage him with whip and rein for an hour; or set her to walk half a mile to the cars, under the high pressure of expecting to be a minute too late; or, if she be of the kind for it, let her take the place of Biddy at the washboard for a forenoon; either of these three items are exercise, and will make their mark as such upon a good as well as a poor constitution. The laborer who saws two cords of wood a day gets exercise—Mr. Waddle would get it in an hour at the same occupation. Tommy gets it in playing ball two hours—but not unless the weather is warm, so that he wipes the sweat upon his sleeve. With such exercise, neither of the Waddles will ever die of dyspepsia.

How many men and women appreciate the necessity of exercise, a really think they have it, and yet die for the want of it! They think that to stir, to move, to walk, to ride, is exercise. Bah!—they must run, and tug, and toil, and pant, and puff, and sweat! This is exercise,—this the great cure-all, that the doctor gets nothing for.

A scientific friend of an elbow, who comments "Baron Liebig's Soup for children," a recipe published in the *Mail* last week, suggests the propriety of explaining that "wheat-flour" is simply wheat ground but not bolted, or, as it is more frequently termed here, "Graham flour;" and that "malt flour" is nothing but barley meal. He thinks however, that oat meal is preferable to the article last named.

SUICIDE.—We learn from the Maine Farmer, that Mr. Hall F. Little, of Portland, chief clerk in the office of Maj. Dodge, of Augusta, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in his room at the Stanley House, on Sunday evening last. Insanity, produced by the excessive use of strong drink, was the cause. His age was about forty years.

DOING SOMETHING.—M. P. Randall, assistant engineer, U. S. Steamer Penguin, writes us under date of Jan. 27, off Galveston, Texas, as follows:—

"Perhaps our Down East friends may think we have had nothing to do since passing Fort Morgan into Mobile Bay; but occasionally we have some excitement, such as that which I shall endeavor to give you a faint idea of."

"On the 21st inst., while lying at anchor, enveloped in a thick fog, lazily dreaming of days to come, sighted a large side-wheel steamer, at 2 P.M.—the fog then beginning to break. Immediately got under way, and at 3.50 opened fire on her, half a mile N. E. of Valsco Pass. She ran ashore on the bar, directly under the guns of a battery there, which opened a brisk fire on us, we returning the compliment for some time; but having no orders to expose ourselves, we hauled off at 4 o'clock, leaving the blockade runner 'high and dry' the waves breaking over her. She proved to be the 'Grant City,' formerly owned by our Government, captured from us about a year ago."

"Our blockade fleet here is fully efficient for all that is required; therefore I think that blockade running is pretty well 'played out' in these parts."

BIG HENS.—The high price of poultry is giving notoriety to large hens, among which the Brahmas seem to be taking the lead among poultry men. The agricultural papers are praising them, as the greatest layers, as well as for their rich and every way superior flesh. The New England Farmer says that at three or four years old they are as tender as ordinary broods at one year. They cannot fly, and are therefore easily confined to proper limits, and they are very quiet and docile in disposition and habits. The pure bloods are not readily obtained, though a few have recently been introduced in this vicinity, by different persons, some of whom will doubtless keep them distinct, and offer the eggs for sale.

THE PORTLAND COURIER is now the organ of the Portland Labor Reform Association, a new organization for the benefit of the workers in the human hive. The platform of the association says:—"The Labor Reform Movement does not mean a conflict between Labor and Capital, but between Capital aiding the productive industry of the world, and idle or non-productive Capital—between those who are willing to think and those who are not! It proposes in short, to set all idlers to working, and all workers to thinking, and it appeals to working-men everywhere for counsel, sympathy and material aid."

LIBERAL.—The Catholics at Lewiston are preparing to build a new church, which the *Journal* says is to be one of the finest in the State. They have already a fund of twelve thousand dollars. A series of lectures just closed, have yielded \$1320. The Catholics are everywhere noted for the earnest energy with which they promote their religious enterprises. No other sect excels them in this respect.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. Alonzo C. Marston, son of Col. Isa. Marston, of Waterville, has recently returned from California, after an absence of nearly thirteen years. He has seen a large portion of that golden country, and been engaged in various kinds of business; and as he is a practical working man, and one who looks at things carefully, those of his class who think of going there will do well to talk with him—farmers especially.

FIRST GREEN CORN THIS SEASON.—A can of that preserved sweet corn, sold by Tozer & Doolittle, proves to be just as nice as when first picked from the stalk. Some delicious corn soups we've had of it, rich as in August. Try it yourself, and be convinced. Other delicacies, preserved in the same way, may be had at the same place. How they turn winter into summer! Just taste of them, will you?

SAVAGE.—A noted manufacturer of butcher knives, out west, signs the advertisement of his wares as "the great American Hog Tamer." What a bloody minded brute!—and why, then, is not a run-seller a great American Man Tamer?—only that he is not particularly American.

SEVERAL transpositions have recently been made among the officials of the Maine Central Railroad leaving them standing as follows:—Mr. Wm. H. Small is Station Agent at Bangor; Mr. Wm. Dodge is Conductor of Freight Train; and Mr. H. W. Sawtelle, Road Master.

THE bill for arming the negroes has been defeated in the rebel Senate by a majority of one vote; but as Gen. Lee warmly advocates the measure it will probably pass.

THE Raleigh (N. C.) Progress openly applauds Sherman, and says that terms of an honorable peace were submitted by President Lincoln to the rebel peace commissioners.

THE *Boston Post*, so stubbornly careful of its compliments, is worthy to be quoted when it does but simple justice. Hear it:—

"The discriminating superintendent of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, by Mr. Edwin Noyes, has been of great benefit to the stockholders in and all travellers upon the road. Unvarying courtesy, combined with excellent managing powers, characterize Mr. Noyes, and render him valuable to the corporation and universally popular."

THE Portland papers report the sudden disappearance of Mr. Richard L. Robinson, the celebrated caterer of that city, who has been missing since Friday evening.

COL. FLAISTED, of the Eleventh Maine, is at home on a brief furlough, called here by the illness of his wife, who is now recovering from an attack of diphtheria.

KENDALL'S MILLS, Feb. 20, 1865.

Yesterday, a very large audience assembled at the Methodist church, at this place, to listen to the funeral sermon of Alfred Allen, of Co. C, 19th Me. Reg't, preached by Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham. The deceased was a son of Mr. Daniel Allen of this village. He had been engaged in nineteen pitched battles in which he had conducted himself honorably, gaining the reputation of a brave soldier and an unflinching patriot. His health failing him, he came home on a furlough, where he died after a short illness, surrounded by his friends. He possessed a calmness of mind that enabled him to meet death with the greatest composure, giving unmistakable proof of a christian character. Mr. Dillingham's theme was "Sacrifice," and "he handled it admirably," as was remarked on every side. I remember a few thoughts very happily presented. "It is noble to live well, though it be for a short time;—that we should live, while we do live, and have lofty aims, was truly manly;—that the mere existence did not make the man, but high aims and elevated purposes." His appeals to the friends of the deceased, and the young, were particularly affecting, leaving a deep impression upon all present.

At the close of the services he read the following verses, which the young man sent to his mother before coming home:—

"I AM GOING THERE."

Beyond the crimson sunset,
Far, far, beyond the skies,
There is a heavenly country
Where sunlight never dies;
There is a glorious mansion,
Where none is bright and fair;
Christ has prepared the City,
And I am going there.

Thousands of souls have gathered
Into that heavenly home,
Where sickness never enters,
And sorrow cannot come;
Where all are bright and fair,
Where none is bright and fair;
Christ has prepared the City,
And I am going there.

My soul is sad to leave you,
But, oftentimes, it seems,
I hear the voice of Jesus,
Calling me in my dreams.
You know I shall be happy;
You must not then despair,
For old there is a heaven,
And I am going there!

Sometimes I see those spirits,
That bright angelic band,
Who dwell with Christ forever
In yonder blissful land.
I wonder if they praise me,
And conquer palms they bear,
And I shall soon be with them;
Yes, I am going there.

From friends who love me fondly,
And call me their delight,
I go to higher pleasures,
A world of heavenly light!
A paradise eternal,
Christ did die for me to prepare;
He calls me from my loved ones,
But they will meet me there!

J. M. K.

TOWN MEETING.—The warrant is out, with only 19 articles, calling town meeting on Monday, the 13th inst. The articles relate mainly to the usual business transactions, as will be seen below:—

ARTICLE 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

ART. 2. To choose a Town Clerk, Selectmen, Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, and School Committee.

ART. 3. To see what method the Town will adopt to collect the taxes the ensuing year.

ART. 4. To choose a Treasurer, Collector, Town Agent, Town Auditor, Inspector of Police, and all other necessary Town Officers.

ART. 5. To raise a sum of money for the support of schools.

ART. 6. To raise a sum of money for the support of the Poor, and see if the Town will vote any instructions in relation to the management of the Poor or of the Town Farm.

ART. 7. To see what method the Town will take to repair the roads, bridges, and sidewalks, and raise a sum of money to pay for the repairs of the same.

ART. 8. To raise a sum of money to pay the current expenses of the Town the ensuing year.

ART. 9. To see if the Town will raise a sum of money to pay the outstanding debt of the Town, or any portion thereof; and also to see if the Town will vote to issue Bonds with interest coupons attached, for the war debt of the Town or any portion of it, as authorized by a late law of the State.

ART. 10. To see if the Town will vote to authorize the several school districts to choose their agents the present year, in district meetings lawfully assembled for that purpose.

ART. 11. To see if the Town will authorize the Selectmen to appoint a suitable number of persons to be Measurers of Wood and Bark, and Surveyors of Logs and Lumber, the ensuing year.

ART. 12. To see if the Town will vote to pay the Town Clerk for extra services in recording births, deaths and marriages, the past year, and also fix upon a salary to be paid the Town Clerk in the future.

ART. 13. To see if the Town will instruct the Inspector of Police to enforce the By-Laws of the Town in Waterville Village.

ART. 14. To see if the Town will vote to assign the use of the old burying-ground lot to the Soldier's Monument Association for the purpose of erecting a Soldier's Monument thereon, and to see if the Town will vote to remove the remains of persons lying in said lot to the new cemetery, and raise a sum of money to pay the expense of the same.

ART. 15. To see if the Town will vote to raise a sum of money to fill any future call for men, that may be made by the President, or take any other action in regard to filling the Quota of the Town under such call.

ART. 16. To see if the Town will vote to take any further action in regard to making Tonic Bridge free, or will vote to extend the time in which to raise a sufficient sum to make the whole of said bridge free, in order that the sum raised by the town at its last annual meeting may be appropriated as voted, and also choose any agents or committees to carry into effect the object of the Town in raising said sum.

ART. 17. To see if the Town will vote to annex School District Number 9 to School District Number 10.

ART. 18. To see if the Town will give the assessors any instructions in regard to obtaining the inventory of taxable property.

ART. 19. To see if the Town will vote to tax dogs.

The entire warrant indicates no great excitement, though the liabilities of the town, as pre-

sented by the financial report, will doubtless open the eyes of some of the more economical taxpayers. That document will at least suggest economy in arranging the expenditures of the town for the coming year. A liberal economy will no doubt be kept in mind.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned finally on Saturday afternoon.

On Friday the Senate by casting vote of the President, concurred with the House in passing the bill to disfranchise deserters from the draft. In the House on Friday afternoon the bill for a State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts was passed, with the following named Trustees:—

Androscooggin—Robert Martin, Danville. Arrostook—Bradford Cummings, Fort Fairfield.

Cumberland—Samuel Perley, Naples. Franklin—Seward Dill, Phillips. Hancock—N. T. Hill, Bucksport. Kennebec—Thomas S. Lang, Vassalboro. Knox—Joseph F. Farwell, Rockland. Lincoln—Joseph Day, Damariscotta. Oxford—William Wirt Virgin, Norway. Penobscot—Hannibal Hamlin, Bangor. Piscataquis—Chas. A. Everett, Milo. Sagadahoc—Alfred Perkins, Topsham. Somerset—Dennis Moore, Anson. Waldo—Ebeneszer Knowlton, Montville. Washington—Wm. Dana, Perry. York—Stephen L. Goodale, Saco.

The bill gives the trustees full power to locate and put in operation the institution just as they may deem expedient.

The resolve appointing a commission to investigate the alleged frauds in assignments of credits was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Perkins of Hallowell, by a vote 47 to 38. The resolves in regard to one of Maine's most worthy military heroes, Gen. HOWARD, were passed with much good feeling toward this noble and devoted man. A sword has also been voted him.

The movement for abolishing the board of Agriculture, which found favor with the committee on Agriculture, was defeated by a very decisive vote in the House. A strong speech by Mr. T. S. Lang, the well known stock breeder, did much to bring the members to a proper appreciation of the valuable labors of the Board and its able Secretary, S. L. Goodale, Esq.

We shall immediately furnish our subscribers with an extra containing the laws passed at this session. The following are the titles of some of the acts and resolves:—

To amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Vassalboro' Mills Company," approved February 7, 1863.

To create and establish a sinking fund.

To change the limits of Ticonic Village Corporation.

To incorporate the Mesalonskee Manufacturing Company.

To increase the capital stock of the Buxton Manufacturing Company.

To prevent the defacing of private property and natural objects by advertisements.

To extend the charter of the Norridgewock bridge proprietors and amend the rate of tolls granted therein.

To ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of Congress, approved on the first day of February, A. D. 1865.

To amend chapter 251, section 1, of the Public Laws of the year 1864, relating to Poll Taxes.

To incorporate the Kennebec Horticultural Society.

To make valid the acts and doings of cities, towns and plantations in voting and making provision for the payment of bounties to volunteers, drafted men and for other purposes.

In addition to an act approved March 16, 1862, entitled an act to regulate agencies for and to prevent imposition in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

To amend chapter 6 of the Public Laws of 1861, concerning the exemption of Sewing Machines from attachment and execution.

Amendatory of chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Education.

Further defining the duties of town officers in relation to the disbursement of moneys.

To change the time of holding the County Commissioners' Court for Kennebec County.

Come rning the Militia.

For the assessment of a State tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five amounting to two million four hundred seventy-six thousand eight hundred twenty-one dollars twenty-one cents.

To simplify indictments for perjury.

To provide support for the families of soldiers.

To establish the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

To change the place of holding the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Somerset, and to change the shire town of Somerset county.

To amend chapter 244 of the Public Laws of 1864 relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

In relation to the assumption of the war debt of the several States by the United States.

Relating to an Agricultural College.

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY. A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, writing from Nashville, says there is no truth in the statement that Thomas is about to dispatch a mounted force of 40,000 cavalry to sweep through Alabama and Mississippi. The 16th Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith, has gone down the Mississippi. The rest of the army is distributed along the Tennessee river, and is being effectively re-organized for offensive purposes.

Arrangements are being made throughout the country for grand Union celebrations on the 4th of this month.

F. W. BARTLETT, of the U. S. Land office, at Bayfield, Wis., formerly of our village, has our thanks for copies of the "Lake Superior Miner," published at Ontonagon, Michigan.

Look out for counterfeit scrip, of the denomination of 50 cents. The engraving is poor and the paper shorter than the genuine.

"Kangaroo" is the new term applied to bounty-jumpers in Boston-don. Kangaroos is good.

OUR TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March, has the following table of contents:—
The Story of a Year, by Henry James, Jr.; The Frozen Harbor, by J. T. Trowbridge; At Andersonville; Doctor Johns, by Donald G. Mitchell; Ancient Mining on the Shores of Superior, by Albert D. Hagar; To a Root on his Birthday; Needle and Garden, H.; Memoirs of Authors—Miss Landon, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall; Our Oldest Friend, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Edward Everett, by E. E. Hale; Notes of a Pianist, by Louis M. Gottschalk; The Chimney Corner, H.; by Harriet Beecher Stowe; The Popular Lecture, by J. G. Holland; The Hour of Victory; The Causes of Foreign Emigration to the United States, by E. P. Whipple; Reviews and Literary Notices.

Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, at \$4 a year.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—The January number of this well-known English Review has the following table of contents:—
The Life of Wm. Blake; Aristotle's History of Animals; Forster's Biography of Sir John Eliot; Homer's Iliad; Memoirs of Sir Robert Wilson; Syriac Manuscripts; Servia; Epigrams; The United States as an Example.

See Advertisement for terms, &c.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS."—Ticknor and Fields have made a capital hit with their new juvenile magazine, which is more popular even with Young America than the *Atlantic* is with adults, and that is saying a great deal. The little folks have no sooner devoured the contents of one number than they impatiently begin to inquire for the next, and the news of its arrival spreads like wildfire and occasions great commotion. The March number, which has just come to hand, is a trifling of good things by those who have a nice tact for writing for children.

Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, at \$3 a year.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY for March contains an elegant engraving "Through the Vines," and a fine portrait of Rev. Edward Thomson, D. D., LL. D. We should have stated that the beautiful picture of "The Stepping Stones" in the February number, was a view on the George's River in our own State. The literary contents of the number are well up to the usual standard of this excellent monthly.

Published by Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati, at \$3.50 per annum.

THE LADY'S FRIEND has a very beautiful steel engraving, with the usual number of fashion plates and designs. The number abounds in good stories and other attractive reading.

Published by Deacon and Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2.50 a year.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Three hundred more cattle were reported at market last week than the week previous, while the number of sheep was nearly the same. The cattle market opened with stiff prices, and trade for awhile was dull, but eventually there was a softening and the market closed badly for the drover. The quotations below from the full report in the *Boston Advertiser* will show how prices compared with the previous market. The sheep market was lively and drovers had no reason to complain of this department.

BEEF CATTLE.—Prices on total weight of hide, tallow and bones: A few days since prices of cows and calves, 16-20 to 17 cents per lb.; That commonly called extra, 15-12 to 15 cts.; First quality, good oxen, best steers, &c., 14-12 to 15 cts.; Second quality, or good fair beef, 13-12 to 14 cts.; Third quality, lighter young cattle, cows, &c., 11-12 cts.; Poorest grade of coarse cows, bulls, &c., 10 to 12 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices 10 to 12c. for ordinary and fair lots; 13 to 14c. for better lots; by the head, all the way from \$4 to \$15 each.

STONE CATTLE.—Working oxen \$130 to \$200; handy steers, \$80 to \$120, or much as order to value as beef. Milch cows, \$45 to \$75; extra, \$80 to \$100; farrow, &c., \$28 to 40.

Although most of the Maine cattle are fit for beef, there were many pairs sold as workers. So far as we can judge there is less complaint by the drovers as to the market for stores than for beef. This week the farmers are more liberal than the butchers.

Daniel Wells sold one pair three year-olds, 5 ft. 10 in. for \$125, one pair three year-olds 5 ft. 8 in. for \$100; another pair same age, 6 ft. 4 in., for \$155. He also sold 19 cattle to H. W. Jordan at 10c per lb. Some of these were very extra animals indeed, and will afford capital roasts and steaks for somebody's palate.

MISCELLANEOUS PRICES.—Shotes—to peddle, &c.; retail, 10 to 12c. per lb.; fat hogs none. Hides, Brighton, 11c per lb.; country lot 10 to 12c; tallow, 13 to 14c; per cwt. call shits, 18 to 20c; per cwt. country lots of July, Aug. and Sept. \$1.50; those of Oct. Nov. and Dec. \$2 each. The market for hides and tallow is unsettled, prices fluctuating, and sales dull, with a downward look.

War of Redemption.

We were right last week, in counting the city of Wilmington in our possession. It was occupied by our troops on the 21st ult.; and although the rebels in their retreat burnt 1000 bales of cotton and 15,000 bbls. of rosin, yet they left untouched a large amount of stores and supplies, and it is hinted that a good deal of cotton has been preserved by the citizens among whom there is a good deal of Union feeling. Seven hundred prisoners and thirty guns were secured by our troops, including those taken at Fort Anderson. The rebel troops retreated northward closely followed by our forces under Terry, and the rebel pirate Chickamauga has escaped up the river. Latest advices from Porter state that he was pushing up the river as rapidly as possible with his gunboats.

We are without any certain intelligence of the movements and success of Gen. Sherman, but, if any disaster had happened to him, the rebel papers would have informed us of it. Contrary to what was at first reported, they now say that a heavy fight occurred at Columbia, where Beauregard was finally overpowered only by superior numbers. They also acknowledge that it was Wheeler and not Kilpatrick, that was whipped at Aiken. They however, affect to believe that Lee is fully master of the situation, and that by a rapid concentration of all their forces, Sherman and Grant are to be annihilated and Southern independence secured. Meantime both armies in Virginia are on the *qui vive*, each commander ready to take advantage of any blunder or wrong step on the part of his opponent. Deserters continue to pour into our lines, who bring various and contradictory reports—some that Lee will evacuate Richmond and fall back upon Danville or Lynchburg; others that he is about to attack Grant; others still that he will first join Beauregard, and wiping out Sherman, and then with his combined force raise the siege of Petersburg. We are also told by the Louisville Journal, who declines to indicate its source of information, that the rebels are about to make a movement that will astonish the world. Whether they are to rush north, as has sometimes been threatened, or to throw themselves into the arms of Maximilian and Napoleon, or to adopt some other desperate measure, we leave our readers to guess.

Whatever they do must be done quickly, or they will soon be past help.

Late Richmond papers state that the three gunboats of the confederate navy in Charleston harbor went up Cooper River when the city was evacuated, and that all the other vessels were destroyed. The confederate forces fell back to Monk's Corner, thirty miles north of the city, and Gen. Hardee's Headquarters are understood to be at Kingstree. They have rumors at Charlotte that there has been fighting at Columbia, that General D. H. Hill had attacked Sherman's rear and captured eight hundred prisoners and a considerable number of wagons, that a cavalry fight took place on the 19th, between Columbia and Ridgway, in which the enemy were driven back, and that Cheatham had given the enemy a severe whipping at Alton, S. Carolina. These rumors serve to fix the location of part of Sherman's army.

The New York Commercial thinks from the indications of the rebel newspapers, that Sherman is marching for Fayetteville on the Cape Fear river, where he will be joined by Schofield.

Bragg has taken his Wilmington force to Goldsboro', followed by Gen. Terry.

We hear nothing from the force reported by the enemy as marching from Newbern—though the fact that the troops brought East by Meagher were some time since landed at Newbern, indicates a movement sooner or later from that point.

The Louisville Democrat's Nashville dispatch of the 24th says that intense excitement exists at Knoxville from a report that Longstreet's command is marching on that place, and the rebels report a force operating on our railroad at Sweetwater and Athens, where they captured the small garrisons.

A new movement on Mobile is promised in which 30 vessels, mostly ironclads, recently sent from New Orleans, are to participate.

A great battle in North Carolina is regarded as imminent, in anticipation of which nurses and hospital stores in abundance have been dispatched to Wilmington. Stirring news must come within a few days.

The following obituary notice of an estimable lady, formerly a resident of our village, we copy from the New York Times:—

MRS. H. C. CONANT, a lady of fine literary reputation, died in Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon last. Mrs. Conant was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Chapin, for many years President of Waterville College, in Maine, and was the wife of Dr. Thomas J. Conant, eminent as an Orientalist and Biblical scholar. Her contributions to literature have been very many, since on a first appeared before the public near a quarter of a century ago, as editor of *The Mother's Journal*, a periodical which gained under her care a wide and high reputation. Mrs. Conant is known as the able translator from the German of several religious and theological works of standard character. She was also the author of original publications of great ability, the most prominent and elaborate of which is her "History of English Bible Translation," which fully secured her reputation as a vigorous and graceful writer. It is a work which surpasses, in philosophical arrangement and treatment, and in richness and variety of historical materials, the ponderous octavo of Anderson on the same subject.

Mrs. Conant was also a constant contributor to leading periodicals of the country, handling every subject she discussed with characteristic vigor of intellect

MISCELLANY.

"MY NEIGHBOR OVER THE WAY."

BY L. E. WELLS.
The ring sends a ray through the night,
And kisses the smiling lips, 'tween gifts,
Where the ring brings a golden chain,
To gladden our vision again.
I bow my head to the Christmas home,
And with penitent spirit pray:
Oh, pardon the sins of my neighbor, Lord—
My neighbor over the way!

I wonder how much he has gained this year;
His business that is so poor;
If he had his chance I know I could clear
What would make my fortune secure;
He makes foolish bargains in stock and in wares;
I have noted him day by day,
Though I never trouble my mind with his affairs,
Of my neighbor over the way.

His wife is extravagant—so they say—
She has purchased three dresses this fall,
When she knows he will have that calling;
Whenever the holder may call;
And they say that she works her very life
With her whims and fancies each day—
Oh, I thank my stars, I've a different wife
From my neighbor over the way.

His home must be anything but gay—
His children are notably dull;
They whistle and chirp through every day—
To drive Madam Patience stark mad;
I would tell them to romp without bustle or noise,
To dignified silence to play;
If I had the charge of my neighbor's boys,
My neighbor over the way.

I've been told he has taken to drinking now,
And liquor's a terrible curse;
They say he has been in many a row,
And is getting from bad to worse.
I'm a sensible man, my wife and I each
Take a glass in a sociable way;
I would quit at once, if I drank as much
As my neighbor over the way.

There is villainy found in each country nook,
And villain stalks in town;
And a Rascal's hand keeps a look
With each separated friend;
The account is added, the figure is high,
Some one will have it to pay;
It isn't you, neighbor, it's your neighbor,
"This our neighbor over the way!"

WHO COMES DAR!

New Negro Melody. Air. "Away, away, over Jordan," From Golden Shore.

O darkies, hear dat mighty tramp!
Who comes dar? who comes dar?
I guess old Sherman he's dar,
Darkies, he comes dar!

Chorus—Den away, away, ole massa,
We'll hab de land, we'll hab de land,
Away, away, ole massa,
We darkies hab dis land.

Yes, sure dat noise is Sherman's tramp,
He comes dar, he comes dar,
He'll turn out ebery rebel scamp,
Darkies, he comes dar!

Chorus—Den away, away, ole massa, etc.
Ole massa's folks cry out in fright,
Who come dar? who come dar?
Den tell us all get out o' sight,
When Sherman, he come dar!

Chorus—Den away, away, ole massa, etc.
We darkies play we's mighty scared,
Cryin' who come dar? who come dar?
We get de old spot just prepared,
Kaze Sherman, he come dar!

Chorus—Den away, away, ole massa, etc.
But all de time we play he frind,
Cryin' who come dar? who come dar?
We know 'tween Sherman on his raid,
A—M—A—J—E—N—K—E—N—W—H—A—N.

Chorus—Den away, away, ole massa, etc.
So we hide our faces from de light,
Cryin' who come dar? who come dar?
Because our hearts are so white;
Kaze Sherman he come dar!

Chorus—Den away, away, ole massa, etc.
Chorus—Den away, away, ole massa, etc.



HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Notice that it is not "wholesome," and is not a tonic in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly balaam element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all digestive stimulants.

It is well to be forewarned against disease, and so far as the human system can be protected by human means against malarial engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infected with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventive and infallible as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge, and thus avoid the regret to which their neglect of its preventive qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients after being pined with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaline, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and powerful aperient, and as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretory organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Pains of Limbs, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony upon this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. It cures the most obstinate cases of Nervous Debility, Headache, and all the various ailments arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-energize and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is THE ONLY SAFE STIMULANT, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the seductive elements present in most of the ordinary tonics and stimulants of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly said, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Storekeepers everywhere.

—St. Paul, Press.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Catarrhal depositions, and all unusual Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
For Weakness arising from Excess, Habits of Disipation, Early Indulgence in Abuse, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of Power, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Loss of Memory, Weak Nerves, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Neck, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Arms, Pain in the Legs, Pain in the Feet, Pain in the Hands, Pain in the Fingers, Pain in the Toes, Pain in the Joints, Pain in the Bones, Pain in the Muscles, Pain in the Nerves, Pain in the Skin, Pain in the Hair, Pain in the Nails, Pain in the Teeth, Pain in the Gums, Pain in the Lips, Pain in the Tongue, Pain in the Throat, Pain in the Lungs, Pain in the Stomach, Pain in the Liver, Pain in the Spleen, Pain in the Pancreas, Pain in the Gallbladder, Pain in the Intestines, Pain in the Rectum, Pain in the Uterus, Pain in the Vagina, Pain in the Cervix, Pain in the Ovaries, Pain in the Fallopian Tubes, Pain in the Uterine Appendages, Pain in the Uterine Muscles, Pain in the Uterine Nerves, Pain in the Uterine Blood Vessels, Pain in the Uterine Lymphatics, Pain in the Uterine Glands, Pain in the Uterine Organs, Pain in the Uterine System, Pain in the Uterine Function, Pain in the Uterine Health, Pain in the Uterine Life, Pain in the Uterine Death.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow.

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, In one of which the patient may die.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by the "Direful Disease."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

But NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THIS INSANE ASYLUM.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness and all of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System.

Which HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Reten St. Menstruation, very heavy and painful, or in Catarrhs of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the female system arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Disipation, or in the decline of life.

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balm, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, and in Diet. At all times, in all climates, and in all seasons.

It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Stricture of the Urethra, and all Indurations, and is the most frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous Diseases and venereal matter.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" was not removed, and that the disease was not cured, and that the system was not restored, and that the health was not improved, and that the life was not saved, and that the soul was not saved, and that the body was not saved, and that the mind was not saved, and that the spirit was not saved, and that the flesh was not saved, and that the bone was not saved, and that the marrow was not saved, and that the blood was not saved, and that the nerves were not saved, and that the muscles were not saved, and that the tendons were not saved, and that the ligaments were not saved, and that the joints were not saved, and that the bones were not saved, and that the marrow was not saved, and that the blood was not saved, and that the nerves were not saved, and that the muscles were not saved, and that the tendons were not 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