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The Waterville Mail (Vol. 22, No. 43): April 23, 1869

Maxham & Wing

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TURNED OUT TO DIE.

BY CALLED DUNN.

Only a poor old horse—that's all!
Only a worn-out faithful creature—
Blind, and changed in every feature—
Who always answered his master's call,
And toiled for him in the days gone by—
The same hard-hearted master who,
Finding no more for his servant to do,
Now turns him out to die.

Many a heavy load has been drawn
By this poor old horse; but never again
Will he obey the command of whip or rein,
For here on this frozen roadside lawn,
Some one will find, some early dawn,
Lying alone, all stiff and cold,
Beneath the pitiless wintry sky,
This poor dilapidated old
Dejected horse, turned out to die.

I know he thinks of his cruel fate,
Of the bitter lot which has come at last;
I know he remembers that steady gait,
Which was his, tho' 'twas neither slow nor fast.
But he is sensible still, amid all his pain—
More sensible far than the brute who spurned him,
And with a fiendish cruelty turned him
Away from the barn and the oats grain—
Turned him away with never a sigh
Out of this bleak roadside to die.

Yet after all, in the sight of Heaven
I would rather be this poor old creature,
Blind, and changed in every feature,
Than his brutal master, to whom was given
The sight to see, but whose eyes are blind;
Whose heart is hard as a stone, and whose mind
Is dead to all that is good and kind.
Yes, I would rather be this old horse spurned,
Lying here under the wintry sky,
Than the firm with a soul who cruelly turned
Him out to die.

—Our Dumb Animals.

HEARTS NEED FOOD.

"Won't you go out riding with me this morning?" said my husband, just as we were sitting down to breakfast.

"I would really like to go," I replied, "and think it would do me a great deal of good. But what would become of all the work; and who would prepare your dinner?"

"Oh, let the work and dinner take care of themselves; you will have plenty of time to clear away the breakfast and set back the chairs while I'm harnessing up Jube; and your dress and hair are well enough now. So, dear, you'll go with me, won't you?"

"Most certainly, if that's the case! I'm sure it will be much pleasanter to go with you than it would be to stay here alone."

We had been married two years; yet I was just as well pleased with an invitation to go out riding or walking with my husband now, as I was when he was a lover. And I finally accepted these invitations, much to the annoyance of my less favored neighbors. By the time my husband was at the door with the carriage, I was ready to join him. The dishes were washed, the rooms swept, the furniture dusted, and the "chairs set back." My toilet had been made with care before breakfast, so all I had to do was to put on my hat, cloak and gloves, and I was ready to take my seat in the carriage by the side of one who ever seemed pleased with my society. It was a beautiful spring morning, and I gazed with unfeigned pleasure upon the early violets and golden buttercups that bespangled the fields, the fresh, green foliage and soft, tufted grass. The birds, too, added to the glories of the morning, by filling the air with soft, thrilling tones. From my earliest childhood I had loved the flowers and the birds, with a love amounting almost to adoration, and this morning my soul seemed to go out to them in sweet communings as we rode quietly over the smooth, winding road.

"See here, Mrs. Courtney," said my husband, rousing me from the pleasant reverie into which I had fallen. "I did not invite you to ride out for the sake of having you get perfectly intoxicated with the rich beauties of this lovely morning. I want you to talk some, instead of giving your whole attention to every bird and flower that flits past us, forgetting that I am near you."

"But, my dear Lewis, I do not forget that you are by my side, and that it is to you I owe this pleasure—this luxury—the blessed privilege of seeing so much more of mother Nature's work than I should if I were obliged to stay at home, month after month, as many do."

After this there was no more silence between us; although I did not cease to take in all the glories of the morning, which was inspiration itself, with its azure sky, and soft, fleecy, floating clouds, and the brightest of golden sunshine. At length, we drew up to a pretty farm house, where he had some business matters to arrange; and as it would take some time Lewis thought I had better go in and make the acquaintance of the farmer's wife. I was somewhat surprised, as I went up the pretty gravel walk, to see no flowers in the yard, for the house and grounds were in a flourishing condition. The grass was growing luxuriantly over the yard; the garden a little east of the walk looked promising, so far as vegetables were concerned.

My husband went in to the house with me, and introduced me to Mrs. Johnson, and then inquired for the master of the house. He was directed to the barn, where he went presently, leaving me to be entertained by my hostess. She was a fine looking woman, just in the prime of life. She was strong and resolute, and looked well able to assist a farmer in gathering in the dollars and cents; there would be nothing wasted where she had the managing of affairs.

"Mr. Courtney invited me out to ride this morning," said I for the sake of saying something, "so I thought I would improve the opportunity."

"La sakes! I should as soon think of going on a visit to the moon as to have my husband ask me to go out riding with him anywhere although he's on the go every day; it's a wonder Mr. Courtney caught him at home this morning, and he wouldn't if he had come a half hour later. Why, he has not asked me to go with him a half a dozen times in a dozen years I do think."

"Is it possible Mrs. Johnson? Why, I should feel very sad if I thought my husband would ever be so neglectful of my happiness."

"Oh! as for that, I don't know as Mr. Johnson thinks he neglects me; he knows I have so many cares on my mind that it would be almost impossible to leave. In fact he's not so much to blame, now when I think of it. The first year after I was married he used to ask me to go with him very often—well until after our Sammy was born; for some time after that my health was very poor, and having the care of him I did not care for going as I had previously. Husband used to tell me it would do me good to get away from the baby awhile and get the fresh air. But I was so afraid something would happen to the little treasure during my absence, that it was seldom he could prevail on me to go. Then when Sammy was old enough to leave and needed less care, a little girl baby stepped in among us, and then it was the same story over again; until I suppose he got tired of being refused, and thus ceased to disturb me with invitations."

"But your children are so nearly grown up I should think you might enjoy some of the privileges and pleasures of your halcyon days again."

"Oh, I don't know! We always have so much to do here; he always keeps a good many farm hands at work and if I left my work

all to hired girls we should be without food in a very short time; they are wasteful."

"Do not leave all your work to the girls; but to leave the work to them occasionally would do all good. They will see that you place confidence in their services, and will certainly try to do as well as they can during your absence; and you will gain rest and strength and be better able to perform your duties."

At this time my husband came to the door with Mr. Johnson, and I rose to take leave. I was somewhat acquainted with our host, so I said to him, "Next time you drive over to our house, please invite your wife to ride over with you."

"Well," he said if it would do any good, I would like to invite her often; but she has no time to go anywhere—turning to her—do you wife?"

"But you can invite her," said I, before she had time to reply; "won't you now? There will be no harm done, and I think she'll come."

He promised to do as I requested, and we took our leave. On our way back I asked Lewis if he supposed the time would ever come when he would cease to invite me to go with him?"

"Not while you accept the invitations," was the reply. "But I can imagine how it would be, if when I asked you to go, you should refuse me time after time. I'm pretty sure I should get tired of hearing the old song, 'I can't go. I've so much to do,' and after a while I should come to desire your company."

"I believe that's the secret of so many complaints," said I, of women always being obliged to stay at home."

"That's just it; the fault is their own. More than two-thirds of the women of our land, who complain of neglect on the part of their husbands are themselves to blame for a great share of that neglect."

"Why, Lewis, that's a very sweeping assertion; two-thirds reaches a long way."

"I know it; but just note it for yourself. See if, when you go back to the first cause of the majority of them, you will not own that they were at the first to blame. I do not doubt but that some men are negligent; and some are not careful to give their invitations when it is convenient for the wife. Neither did they know before they were married what work was to be done; yet the fair ones would manage to be ready at the appointed time. Work could be laid by then; why not afterwards as well?"

"But, Lewis, just think how much better your dinner might have been, if I had stayed at home, than it will be now. Don't you think I would have shown my love for you better than in going with you because I shall enjoy this glorious morning in the open air, if I had stayed at home and made a nice plum pudding and broiled you a nice steak? As it is you'll have to put up with a cold dinner to pay for the pleasure of my delightful society for the last few hours."

"The dinner will be no disappointment; for I don't expect you can be in two places at the same time. But I believe our hearts need food as well as our stomachs; and a good dinner would hardly have paid for the pain I should have felt had you denied me your society."

Now let me say to those who have just entered the matrimonial state, always keep in readiness to go with your husband at any time. Keep your clothes in perfect repair and your person tidy. If you chance to have a little one to love and care for, don't be afraid to leave it occasionally in trusty hands or else fix it up prettily and take it with you. Remember that hearts need food.

It is now many years since I took the well remembered ride, and my husband is just as love-like in his attention to me as in the days of our honeymoon. Mrs. J. accepted her husband's invitation to ride to our place the following week, and she has had many others since then.

NOT HUMANE.—It is not humane: First—to work a horse after the skin of any part exposed to pressure is broken. By continuing to use him in this state, the sore increases, the poor animal suffers pain, eventually becomes unfit for work, and thus much more of his labor is lost for want of that kindness which is both our duty and interest to bestow.

Second—To leave horses that have been driven fast exposed to the cold without cover. This cruelty is too common. Animals sometimes suffer for hours in this way while their riders are enjoying themselves by a fire within doors, forgetful of the poor creatures who cannot complain. Chills thus produced are the cause of fever and inflammation, the most fatal diseases of horses.

Third—To overload, or to ride an overloaded vehicle.

Fourth—To neglect to keep axles properly oiled, or greased.

Fifth—To let your horse hold the weight of a loaded cart, when you can save him by putting a rest under the shafts.

Sixth—To use animals unnecessarily on the Sabbath, which was made as much for them as for you.

Seventh—To order carriages long before they are wanted, thus compelling both horses and drivers to remain unnecessarily exposed to the weather.

Eighth—To mutilate dogs by cutting their ears and tails, or horses by cutting off their tails, or shaving off the hair which nature has provided for their covering, to lessen the labor of hostlers in grooming them.—[Our Dumb Animals.]

JON'S COMFORTER.—There is the man of cheerful spirits, who cannot see why any one should be unhappy. If you have lost a wife, or lost a husband, he will point to your children, and tell you that you have much left to do. And there is the man of ready but shallow feeling, who may weep with you to-day but will reproach the tears which he shall find flowing still to-morrow. And there is the man of available ready-made consolations, who prescribes for your sorrow as he would for your disease, as if half affronted if you do not take his medicine, and still more, if, trying it, you do not find it healing. And there are the quaters of texts, and repeaters of second-hand maxims of comfort, who think you incorrigible in your self-will, or more than half an unbeliever, if you do not instantly dry your tears on being reminded that "we must needs die," or that "whom the Lord loves He chastens." In

the face of such comforters as these, we turn with relief to Him who is willing in our deepest sorrow just to mourn with us in silence.—[Sunday Magazine.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The following is the concluding portion of Sumner's great speech in opposition to the settlement of the Alabama claims on the basis negotiated by Minister Johnson:—

Shall these claims be liquidated and cancelled promptly, or allowed to slumber until called into activity by some future exigency? There are many among us, who, taking counsel of a sense of national wrong, would leave them to rest without settlement, so as to furnish a precedent for retaliation in kind, should England find herself at war. There are many in England who, taking counsel of a perverse political bigotry, have spurned them absolutely; and there are others who, invoking the point of honor, assert that England cannot entertain them without compromising her honor. Thus there is peril from both sides. It is not difficult to imagine one of our countrymen saying with Shakespeare's Jew, "The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard, but I will better the instruction;" nor is it difficult to imagine an Englishman firm in his conceit, that no apology can be made and nothing paid. I cannot sympathize with either side. Be the claims more or less, they are honestly presented, with the conviction that they are just, and they should be considered candidly, so that they shall no longer lower like a cloud ready to burst, upon two nations, which, according to their inclinations, can do each other such infinite injury or such infinite good. I know it is sometimes said that war between us must come sooner or later. I do not believe it. But if it must come, let it be later, and then I am sure it will never come. Meanwhile, good men must unite to make it impossible.

Again I say, this debate is not of my seeking. It is not tempting, for it compels criticism of a foreign power with which I would have more than peace—more even than concord. But it cannot be avoided. The truth must be told, not in anger, but in sadness. England has done to the United States an injury most difficult to measure. Considering when it was done and in what complexity, it is most unaccountable. At a great epoch of history, not less momentous than that of the French Revolution or that of the Reformation, when civilization was fighting a last battle with slavery, England gave her name, her influence, her material resources to the wicked cause, and flung a sword into the scale with slavery. Here was a portentous mistake. Strangers that the land of Wilberforce, after spending millions for emancipation—after proclaiming everywhere the truths of liberty and ascending to glorious primacy in the sublime movement for the universal abolition of slavery—could do this thing! Like every departure from the rule of justice and good neighborhood, her conduct was pernicious in proportion to the scale of operations, affecting individuals, corporations, communities and the nation itself. And yet down to this day there is no acknowledgment of this wrong; not a single word. Such a generous expression would be the beginning of a just settlement and the best assurance of that harmony between two great and kindred nations which all must desire.

THE UNHOLY DESIRE OF DRESS.—You wish to dress your wife better than your circumstances will allow. She wants to have you. She is a woman of spirit, as it is said, and does not mean to be a drudge. "Why should our neighbors," she says to her husband, "dress any better than we? They are made of the same flesh and blood that we are. See how they come out. I don't think a man of any spirit would let his wife and children go to church as you let us go. Look at these children. You would think they had just come out of a shop-house!" If I had married as I might have married, we should have had different times—I and my children! How many men are stung to the quick by such remarks from their wives! Oftentimes their moral sense revolts, and they feel indignation; but "continued dropping wears a stone;" and by and by the man is dressed a little better than he can afford, and his wife and children are dressed a little better than he can afford; and somebody must pay for the extravagance. I do not say that they are tempted to steal; but I do say that they grind. They mean somehow to get it out of the milliner, out of the dress maker, or out of the merchant. They intend to make one hand wash the other, and they go into petty meanness to bring it about. And this desire to dress better than they can afford is taking off the very enamel of their virtue, and taking out the very stamina of their religious life. Unimportant as it seems, ostentatious vanity in dress has ruined many a family, and damned many a soul!—[Henry Ward Beecher.]

The Farmington Chronicle is great on getting horses into deep snow. The other day it got fifteen horses, more or less into deep snow and had to kill them to save their lives. This week it reports that "Friday, A. H. Brown of Wilton, mired his horse in the deep snow and despairing of getting him out by any reasonable amount of shoveling, a large hole was dug in the snow ten feet deep, then covered over with boughs and thus a 'stable' was improvised in which the animal was well cared for through the night, when the snow becoming sufficiently frozen in the morning the animal was taken out 'on the crust.'"

It begins to be understood now, more fully than ever, says the Rural Farmer, that early planting is the way to take advantage of a drouth. The drouth usually occurs in summer, mostly midsummer, and the early rains will so advance the crop that it will occupy and shade the ground, and form a sufficient growth to reach maturity. If, in addition, the ground is made mellow deeply, but especially on the surface, and if the soil is well drained, there can be but little doubt of at least a fair yield in good soil.

Last summer a friend was recommended to rub her turkeys with coal oil, to destroy vermin. She did so; and thinking it a little was good, more was better, applied it freely. Next morning all of them, "sixty were dead."

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—It is said that a mixture made up as follows, and taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, will cure the desire for strong drink returns, and will cure the worst case of drunkenness: Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirits of nutmeg, one drachm. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents the absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.—[Hall's Journal of Health.]

The religion which performs on Sunday and never gets out of the meeting-house, is one of the most useless things we know of. It is easy for men to get together and warm into happy feeling, and talk of millennium, and pray for the "conversion of sinners;" but to go out of church and be just, and defend Christ, and be poor for principle, and war with whisky and pride, and reprove the impudence of money, and stoop down in love to the despised and offcast, and refuse submission to the tyranny and encroachment of sect and party—to do these things takes marrow and costs blood. And these are the things Christ did.—[Christian Radical.]

A DIXFIELD correspondent of the N. E. Farmer says:—"The damage done by mice in Maine the past year can hardly be estimated. Millions of young fruit trees have been killed young forest trees injured, and grass damaged very much. I have a neighbor who has taken much pains within a few years to raise an orchard. He has one containing 1600 nice grafted trees, and he thinks he shall be able to save only about 500; the rest are killed. I have 300 apple trees that have been set within five years, and most of them are spoiled; also a nursery of about 20,000, mostly budded, which are spoiled as far as I can learn digging through the snow."

OUR TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May, a good number, is thus described:—

Mr. Higginson's story seems to be drawing near a close. Mr. Parker has a lively article in his lightest vein, grouping together facts and reflections about clothes. Mr. Whittier writes for once in prose, giving a short account of "The Heroine of Long Point." Mr. John Burroughs treats of "Spring in Washington," from the naturalist's point of view. Mr. Bayard Taylor, having formally retired from business as a traveler, has a story, "Can a Life Hide Itself?" The poetry in the number consists of two pieces only. "The Partisan Lovers," by Maria Douglas, and "Eleanor in the Empty House," by Dr. T. W. Parsons. Two papers, "The Intellectual Character of President Grant," and "The New Taste in Theatricals," belong to series previously begun.

Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$4 a year.

THE GALAXY is the first to appear of the great monthlies for May. Its articles are exceedingly good. Charles Reade's novel, "Put Yourself in His Place," is continued; Richard Grant White concludes his essays on "Words and their Uses," with "A Desultory Denunciation of English Dictionaries;" Lucretia P. Hale has a story, "Pains and Repairs;" Justin McCarthy has a paper on "English Toryism and its Leaders;" under the head of "The Great Advocate," L. Edwards Clarke has an elaborate article on the late James T. Brady; and there are fourteen short poems in the number, with the usual editorial departments nicely filled.

Published by Sheldon & Co., New York, at \$4 a year.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The May number has a full-page illustration, and the following contents:—

Beyond the Breakers, a novel—Part V., by Hon. Robert Dale Owen; May Apple, a poem, by W. H. Howland; Salmon Fishing, by Dr. A. C. Hamilton; Hans Brattman in Politics—Part III., by Charles G. Leland; Bonaparte, a Tale, by Harriet Prescott Spenser; Life in Coal Mines, by Thomas H. Walton; A Few Curious Derivatives, by Prof. Henry Coppee; Dick Lyle's Fee, a Story of the Day, by L. Clarke Davis; Spectrum Analysis, by Charles Morris; East Doughty, of Philadelphia, by Dr. Benj. H. Coates; Recollections of Washington Irving, by L. Gaylord Clark; The Argosy, a poem, by Adelaide Cliley; A Real Ghost Story; Our Monthly Gossip; Literature of the Day.

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia, at \$4 a year.

THE "RIVERSIDE" for May has a particularly attractive look on account of its number of short bright articles, and its striking pictures. Fifteen different subjects are treated in the forty-eight pages, and no one in reading has a chance to get very tired of any one article. Fronting the number is an original and powerful picture of a Giant, accepted by two travellers, by John La Farge, and the first story explains the picture. It is a relief to find that the two small men escaped with their lives. Hans Andersen has some characteristic Sunshine Stories, well fitted the month of May; a pretty picture, by L. M. Stone, accompanies it. Jacob Abbott explains the philosophy of the Hoop. Annette Bishop gives another of her delicate fairy poems and pictures. The sculptor Kuntz describes how Amber is found in the Baltic. Harry Sage tells another story from Chaucer. The Hunting Scenes in Africa, the Rambles about Constantinople, Porto Croyon's Young Virginians, and Mrs. Weeks's Adventure among the Indians, are all continued; while sandwiched between the different articles are a number of pretty poems. There is something for everybody in it.

Published by Hurd and Houghton, New York, at \$2.50 per annum.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The steel plate in the May number is an amusing scene called "The First Visit." The colored Fashion Plate is unusually brilliant, and the leading wood-cut represents boating on the beautiful Lake of Killarney. The music is the "Melodie Schottische;" and a variety of well-chosen illustrations present in the most attractive light the present picturesque fashions. The lovers of fashion will find this department attended to. In light literature Mrs. Moulton leads off with "The Story of an Old Young Man," Mrs. Wood's continued story of "Roland Yorke" increases in interest, Mary L. Bolles contributes "A Morning Glory," fresh and bright; Miss Prescott's "Between Two" is as fascinating as usual, and there is a paper upon "The Jews in Rome," by Julia Ward Howe.

Published by Deacon & Peterson, 819 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at \$2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving.)

EFFECT OF TOBACCO ON BOYS.—Dr. DeCassine, while engaged in investigating the influence of tobacco on the circulatory system, had his attention called to the large number of boys between the ages of nine and fifteen years who were addicted to smoking. Of thirty-eight boys who smoked, twenty-seven showed symptoms of disease; thirty-two had various disorders of circulation; *bruit de souffle* in the neck, disordered digestion, palpitation, slowness of intellect, and more or less taste for strong drinks. Eight showed a diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood; three had intermittent purpura; twelve quite frequent epistaxes; ten disordered sleep; and four ulceration of mucous membrane of the mouth.

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North Kennebec Agricultural Society.
PREMIUM LIST FOR 1869.

HORSES.

For best Stallion, which has been kept one service season within the limits of the Society, \$10; second do., 5; third do., 3; fourth do., 2.

Best Breeding Mare, \$5; second do., 3; third do., 2; fourth, Vol. Reports.

Best pair of Matched Horses, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Family Horse, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Walking Horse, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

COLTS.

Best three year old, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

Best two year old, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

Best one year old, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

Best Sucker, \$2; second, 1; third, Vol. Reports.

BULLS.

For best thoroughbred Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, or Jersey Bull, \$5; second, Vol. Reports.

Best thoroughbred Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, or Jersey Bull, one year old, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

Best thoroughbred Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire or Jersey Bull Calf, \$2; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Grade Bull, two years old and over, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Grade Bull, one year old, \$2; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Grade Bull Calf, \$1; second, Vol. Reports.

Satisfactory certificates of pedigree on thoroughbreds will be required.

COWS.

Best Dairy Cow, of any breed, \$5; second, 3; third, Vol. Reports.

Best Stock Cow—some of her stock to be shown as proof of her qualifications—\$3; second, 3; third, Vol. Reports.

Best three or more Cows from one farm, \$5; second, 3; third, 2; fourth, Vol. Reports.

Persons entering Dairy Cows, will be required to furnish to the Committee written statements of yield of milk and butter for some ten days, during the preceding year, with the nature of their feed during the trial.

HEIFERS.

Best thoroughbred Heifer, of any breed, three years old, \$3; second, Volume Reports.

Best two year old do., \$2; second Vol. Reports.

Best one year old do., \$2; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Grade Heifer, three years old, \$2; second, Vol. Reports.

Best do., two years old, \$1; second, Volume of Reports.

Best do., one year old, \$1; second, Volume of Reports.

Best thoroughbred Heifer Calf, \$1; second, Volume Reports.

Satisfactory certificates of pedigree on thoroughbreds will be required.

FAT CATTLE.

Best pair, \$4; second, 3.

Best fat steer, or cow, \$2; second, 1.

OXEN.

Best pair Matched Working Oxen, five years old and upwards, \$6; second, 4; third, 2; fourth, Vol. Reports.

Best pair four years old, \$6; second, 4; third, 2; fourth, Vol. Reports.

DRAWING OXEN.

Best pair Drawing Oxen, \$5; second, 3; third, Vol. Reports.

Best pair under five years old, \$4; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

This committee will be authorized to rule off the ground any driver exercising cruelty or using profanity while driving, and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

DRAWING HORSES.

Best pair \$5; second, 3.

STEERS.

Best pair Steers, three years old, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

Best pair Steers, two years old, \$2; second, 1; third, Vol. Reports.

Best pair Steers, one year old, \$2; second, 1; third, Vol. Reports.

Best pair Steer Calves, \$1.

Best Trained Steers, by boy—training to be shown on dray or cart—\$3; second, 2; third, 1.

SHEEP.

Best flock, ten or more, Fine Wool Sheep, from one farm, \$3; second, 2; third, Volume Reports.

Best flock, ten or more, Medium Wool, from one farm, \$3; second, 2; third, Volume Reports.

Best flock, ten or more, Long Wool Sheep, from one farm, \$3; second, 2; third, Volume Reports.

Best thoroughbred Merino Buck, \$3; second, 2.

Best thoroughbred Long Wool Buck, \$3; second, 2.

Best thoroughbred Medium Wool Buck, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

Best Grade Buck, \$2; second, 1.

GIRL'S WORK.
For best Bed Quilt, Plain or Fancy Needle Work, Mending Clothing, or Knitting Stockings, \$1 each.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
For best Bouquet of Cut Flowers, \$1; second, 50 cents.

Best display of Millinery from any one shop, \$1.
Best display of Fancy Goods from any one shop, \$1.

Best display of Dry Goods from any one shop, \$1.
Best display of Hardware and Cutlery from any one shop, \$1.

Best display of Dentistry, \$1.
Best Collection of Insects destructive to vegetation, \$3.

The attention of competitors is invited to the following requirement of the law:—It shall be the duty of every society applying for the bounty of the State to require of all competitors for premiums, either upon animals, crops, dairy products, improvement of soils or manures, a full and accurate statement of the process or method of rearing, managing, producing and accomplishing the same, together with its cost and value, with a view of showing the profits and benefits derived or expected therefrom.

D. R. WING, Secretary.

Waterville Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DAN. R. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... APR. 23, 1869.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETERGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York; S. Niles, Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York; and T. O. Evans, Advertising Agent, 129 Washington Street, Boston, are Agents for the Waterville Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office.

ATWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 7 Middle Street, Portland, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us.

Advertisements abroad are referred to the Agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

relating either to the business or editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING, or WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE."

PARTY MOVEMENTS.

The warm contest in the legislature, in relation to enactments necessary to the execution of the existing liquor laws, is known to all. The temperance party were defeated by a very close vote, and under great excitement on both sides. Immediately after the adjournment of the legislature, Mr. Nye, who had been attending its action upon this subject as chairman of a committee of the Augusta State Temperance Convention, published a brief history of the police bill, and in conclusion advised a separate organization of the earnest temperance men of the State in a political party.

Mr. Nye's circular called down a shower of personal abuse well calculated to promote his object; and at the late meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, at Richmond, the plan was almost unanimously endorsed. A resolution was adopted urging "organized resistance" to all candidates for office who are not thorough temperance men, and requesting the State Temperance Committee to call a convention to consider this subject, previous to the approaching party conventions.

The Bath Sentinel, whose editor was secretary of the Grand Lodge, thus reports the reasons given for this action:—

During the recent struggle upon the great national issues, the temperance men had waived their preferences, and united heartily with the dominant political party for the establishment of an enduring basis, of the great principles of equal and exact justice to all men without distinction of race or color; that, these questions having been settled, there remains no issue of so vital importance to the material and moral prosperity of our State, as the question of Temperance; that the leaders and controlling spirits of the republican party at the present time are men having no sympathy with the Temperance movement; that, disregarding their promises made and reiterated during the several stages of the late contest, the dominant political party have disregarded the earnest petitions sent up by the united voice of the Temperance men and women of the State, and have catered especially to the rum element of the State. Feeling, under this view of the case, that they cannot longer, with any degree of consistency, continue to advocate Temperance and at the same time vote with the enemies of Temperance, they solemnly, and in full view of their responsibility, throw off their allegiance to the existing political parties, and assert their independence, pledging themselves to vote for no man or set of men who are not practically for Temperance, and honestly in favor of the execution of the existing laws for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops.

We have seen no more pungent argument against this third party movement than that of the Kennebec Journal, from which here is a representative scamp:

Whatever the object of the temperance men may be, their wisest and best policy is to seek it through the republican organization, and by educating the people up to their ideas. Let them work through the caucuses and conventions in a legitimate way to secure representative men, and when they have convinced the mass of the people that a State Police or any other measure proposed, in the interest of temperance will be salutary, they will have no difficulty in getting such measures enacted by the Legislature. The course of the republican party upon the slavery question contains a world of wisdom for the temperance men if they will but observe it. The most far seeing

anti-slavery men contented themselves with working quietly and perseveringly through the regular channels of party organization, educating the people, advancing as they advanced, and finally achieved by their prudent policy one of the greatest triumphs the world has ever seen. If the temperance men succeed in accomplishing their purposes they must do it in a similar way.

The Lewiston Journal, always true to temperance, and never forgetting the best interests of the republican party, comments freely upon the action of the Grand Lodge, in which its editor was a co-worker. Another representative paragraph shows the position of that justly influential paper:

Whether this independent movement in behalf of temperance and a reform of political management, shall go on until it crystallizes into a new party, depends entirely, in our judgment, upon the course of the republican party in the approaching State convention. It is in the power of the leaders to so shape the course of the republican party as to retain the sympathy and support of the temperance men of the State; but the time has come when this cannot be done, and at the same time satisfy that small section of the republican party which favors license, or what is the same thing, unexecuted prohibition. The general policy of the party must hereafter be either for or against the cause of temperance. While the overshadowing issues of the preservation of the nation and of reconstruction were before the people, this cause could be ignored, but it seems to us that it can be no longer. We indulge the confident and earnest hope that the republican party, having temperance as one of its original corner stones, and distinguished throughout its eventful career for its support of great moral movements, will continue to be true to its early principles, and go down to posterity as not only the party that broke the shackles of the black man, but also as the party that led off in breaking the more terrible shackles of alcohol.

These extracts are sufficiently suggestive upon a subject that comes to every man's door, and that ought to be well considered. We intended to make others, from such papers as the Bangor Courier, Portland Advertiser, and other party leaders, but have not room this week. The suggestion of the Grand Lodge is one that means action, and action that can only be averted by the calm and honorable efforts of leading men in the republican party.

[For the Mail.]

MESSENGERS EDITORS.—On my return after a short absence, a friend called my attention to the Mail of the 9th inst., containing an article of mine with editorial comments. I must claim room in your valuable paper for a brief statement of facts.

In a former article "Star" in respectful terms alluded to an evil that was doing serious injury to our streets and to individuals, the gravel flood. It was accepted approvingly and then published with what, under the circumstances, the base ball clubs would call a "foul," without a word in favor or against the subject under consideration. This last article, a model half jocular, half serious, was upon the same subject, in the hope of bringing the matter before our Road Commissioners, who will have charge of the extension of Main street. It was sent with a private note stating that it was too long, and with a request that if you did not think it proper to insert, to return it, and a stamp was enclosed for that purpose. This was published in like manner, with the accidental uniting of disconnected sentences and the changing of words and letters; and for the only Latin word in it, plainly written, a word was substituted almost a stranger to all languages.

There was also a call upon correspondents to come in because "knuckles were tender." This is right. All such communications are open to discussion. Of course, no complaint is made here. Lay on. Everybody who knows "Star" knows that he is very modest, has very "tender knuckles," and is, at times, very judicious in expressing his opinions; or, in other words, he is too apt to call things by their right names. Yes, yes, give "Star" enough of it. Yet he may possibly be able to stand this tremendous pressure and continue to "twinkle, twinkle," what little there is left of him. The Mail, it seems, still adheres to the "modern" method of "moving bill" springs, and has commenced operations. "Star" will also make his his selection and begin the process of draining. The public can decide which theory succeeds best.

But after all, the only thing of importance aimed at by "Star" was the question, "Has the manner of managing our streets been right or wrong?" This question the Mail has never noticed. If our "gravel system" is right, a careful estimate of the expense of placing all the buildings effected by it in a proper situation for doing business, cannot be less than \$5000. Ought citizens who have willingly paid large taxes to carry on our town affairs, to be compelled to incur this expense unnecessarily? Every candid man must answer no. If the system is wrong, the evils resulting from it should be promptly remedied.

Main street is about to be extended and now is the time to consider this subject. Our present board of Selectmen have had nothing to do with producing this condition of our streets. They found it here and can therefore act without prejudice. It is their duty to take the necessary measures to make the grade of Main street just where, in their honest judgment, the present and the future interests of this village require it. If the "buried buildings" prove to be below such a grade, the owners will cheerfully place them where they belong.

If the comments above referred to call public attention to the condition of Main street, in such a manner as to cause it to be properly graded, then one Editorial of the Mail has done good; and the long and rambling communication of "Star," which occupied so much valuable "space" so reluctantly yielded, and raised up Ephraim, Daniel, "Moses" and the Prophets to "measure their length," was better than nothing.

"Star" has made his showing of the case: now let us give our testimony. His first article of half a column was, as he states, inserted approvingly, for it contained no irrelevant matter. To his second article we appended a note of ten lines, directed at the "snapper" which he chose to add to his argument on the gravel question. His third article, published a fortnight ago, was largely "jocular," as he himself terms it, and we treated it accordingly; but our paragraph of only twenty lines contained no word against his argument on "bill" springs, which, we agree with him, should always be

drained and not buried. [We believed so of that horrible one of slavery, which he instanced, and would apply the same remedy to that other mighty one of intemperance. We beg our correspondent not to fall into the error of thinking he has a controversy with the Mail instead of the commissioners. We have cheerfully published his articles, without intentional change of a word or letter; and for one line of ours that could be called "jocular" there are ten of his that are intended to be such. The dignity of the subject has been in his care, not ours. We appreciate its importance as much as he; and after repeatedly urging correspondents to discuss it, we may find time to give it a paragraph of our own, without fear of being charged with stealing another's thunder. We think, with "Star," that a great deal of gravel has been worse than wasted on our streets for want of a proper system of "dumping." This is an error not peculiar to our village. Road building is generally but little understood, and there will never be an end of discussing the best way of doing this and that. We heartily join "Star" in urging a radical overhauling of Main-st., and the introduction of such wholesome system of grading as the best skill and experience can suggest. "Now is the time to consider this subject," and "Star" is right in urging it upon the attention of our citizens. The Mail has often contained paragraphs insisting that draining was the first thing to be attended to in road making.

Now, if "Star" will confine himself to the "bill" springs, he has undertaken to drain and dismiss from his plan the invisible host he so strangely imagines are "measuring their length" against him, he shall have not only the columns of the Mail but the countenance of its editors in aid of his enterprise. Indeed we have never heard or uttered a word against his proposition, and we believe it has the approval of the officials in charge. So long as "Star" confines himself to the legitimate work of "drainings," he shall have our hearty cooperation; but if, while engaged in removing gravel, he flings his rocks a little carelessly, he cannot reasonably complain if some of them are returned.

IN POLICE COURT.—An earnest movement against rum in low places—and no doubt in high places, if such places can be found—has commenced in Justice Drummond's court. Thus far the culprits are mostly French—enough to warrant the conclusion that "respectable" drinkers are growing scarce. Look at the docket:—

April 17—John Roderick was convicted of selling liquor, and paid fine and cost, \$18.95. John deserved it!

April 19—Angeline DeRoche—("When lovely woman stoops to folly") also sold rum, and was doomed to pay \$20.17. Angeline is an old offender and hard to subdue.

April 19—Louis Mudget didn't sell rum but he bought it, drank it, and got drunk. Then the devil set him to fighting, and the court made him pay the bills—\$13.30.

April 19—Patrick Collins, the only Irish name in the list, made an assault on somebody, and had to pay \$24. Rum was more to blame than Patrick, though at the time he was found guilty the rum was not found at all.

April 19—Gott Lubier got something stronger than beer, and pitched in for \$12.94 worth of fighting—and left the court looking as though he would like to take a job of the same amount on the justice. Gott got off cheap enough.

April 20—William Rogers and his wife Zoa, were up on different charges. William had been selling rum by way of feeding his children, of which he had a double dose by the help of a second marriage. He was running over with trouble, and the court let him off with \$16.86. Zoa was a perfect hornet, and had abused her step-children till her neighbors entered complaint. It was a case of intolerable cruelty, and she was fined \$20. A little lame girl some fifteen years old, that had endured all degrees of suffering from her brutal temper, was taken in care by the selectmen.

April 20—Moses Enaw was doomed to pay \$20, and Zeb Bashin \$17, for selling liquor—and both were added to the above list of "respectable liquor dealers."

S. or T.—The Grand Division of the State, of Maine will hold its next quarterly session with Ticonic Division No. 13, beginning Wednesday evening, April 23. The exercises will continue through Thursday, and conclude with a sociable on Thursday evening, to which none but members will be admitted.

Per order. W. F. DYER, R. S.

A. M. S.—The annual meeting of the Anti Masonic Society, will occur on the second Saturday in May, at which time a full exhibit of the numerical and financial condition of the society will be made. By order of the President. W. R. PINKHAM, Sec.

West Waterville, April 24, 1869.

DR. SHELTON will begin next Sunday evening a short series of practical discourses on several of the Ten Commandments, without however taking them in their order. The discourse next Sunday evening will be on the Ninth Commandment, and will consider the sin of Lying.

CATTLE MARKETS.—The Boston Advertiser reports as follows of the markets this week:—Our reports of the live stock trade this week indicates a rather unusual feature of the cattle market,—an over-supply of heavy, rich heaves, and a scarcity of slim beasts, with no improvement on the former and an advance on the latter, so that there is a difference of only about one and a half cent between the price per pound of a premium bullock and a thin steer. Sheep are dull at a decline from last week's prices.

Heavy and destructive freshets are reported in New York, Vermont, and other States.

OUR TABLE.

REALITIES OF IRISH LIFE. By W. Stewart Trench. Boston: Boston Brothers.

This is the fifth volume of the Handy-Volume Series the previous numbers of which have had a very flattering reception. They are very neatly printed, and are issued in very convenient size and shape for the pocket. This particular volume has all the interest of an exciting romance, while dealing wholly in matters of fact. The Edinburgh Review says of it: "We question whether any book has ever issued from the press, of more deep and thrilling interest on the well-worn subject of Irish passions and Irish wrongs. These scenes are related with the popular force, humor, and pathos of Dickens in his best and earliest works. They describe events within the personal experience of the author; but events so strange, wild and terrible, that if they were not attested by an indisputable, it would seem incredible that such things have been and are of frequent occurrence in our times. We hope that this book will be read not only throughout Britain, but throughout Europe and America; for we know of nothing which conveys so forcible and impressive a description of that extraordinary people."

For sale by booksellers everywhere. Price, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents.

THE MYRTLE BRANCH, or Pictorial Sketches.

For Children and Youth. Boston: Andrew F. Graves.

A nice little book for children, full of good healthy reading, in prose and verse, with an abundance of pictures to please the eye. The little ones will be delighted with it.

For sale in Waterville at G. A. Henriksen's, one door north of the post office.

PAUL BARTON, or The Drunkard's Son. By Mrs. Madeline Leslie. Boston: Andrew F. Graves.

This handsome volume is one of the "Woodbine Series," by a very popular writer, who aims to improve while entertaining her young readers. The story of the Drunkard's Son, as well as that of the Drunkard's Daughter, both of which are contained in this little volume, will be found to enforce lessons of charity, and to set forth the worth of Christian principle. It is a good book for Sabbath School libraries.

For sale at Henriksen's.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE closes a volume with an unusually interesting number for May. The illustrated articles are—Christopher Columbus' Glass Blowing for Little Folks, The Sacred City of the Hindus, The Eve of St. Bartholomew, and Deep Sea Soundings, Justin McCarthy's story, "My Enemy's Daughter," is continued; a new story by the author of "John Halifax Gentleman," entitled "A Brave Lady," with illustrations, is commenced; and there are two or three other good stories, with several able and interesting articles, that will command attention. The Editor's Easy Chair, Table and Drawer are as usual richly laden.

Published by Harper and Brothers, New York, at \$4 a year.

HOURS AT HOME.—The May number of this popular monthly of instruction and recreation, which commences a new volume, contains the third number of "Syrian Rambles," by the U. S. Consul General of Syria, which describes "The Sources of the Jordan," No. 5 of Prof. Noah Porter's articles on "Books and Reading," which treats of "Imaginative Literature—its Moral Influence," "No. 1 of Sunnybank Papers," by Mari in Harland, which tells "Why, When, and How we Built our House," the two stories, "Motherless Girls," and "Christopher Kroy," are continued; and some of the other articles are—The Russian People, Voices of the Spring, Jean Ingelow, The Cannibals of Equatorial West Africa, The Romances of Arthur, Out of the Wrong Pocket, The Old Cathedral, The Paradise of Old Sailors and Leisure Moments.

This work improves every year, and is always filled with interesting and valuable articles. It is published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York, at \$3 a year.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for May will be warmly welcomed by the boys and girls, for it is brimful of good things. Among these will be found "The Story of a Bad Boy, Lawrence's Journey, Carl, Candy Making, Canary Islands and Canary Birds, Gardening for Girls, Dr. Trotty, and more that we will not enumerate. It is a good number, and the young people will find in it both pleasure and profit.

Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$2.50 a year.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL No. 5, in addition to Victor Hugo's story his a marvellous story of a trip to the Centre of the Earth, with startling illustrations, and many other good things. The Art supplement in the number is a large picture of The Levee at New Orleans.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for May has a pretty steel engraving, "The Rustic Student," a colored double page fashion plate; numerous patterns and designs; a piece of music; good stories in abundance, useful recipes, etc., etc.

Published by Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

THE NURSERY.—The May number of this charming monthly magazine for youngest readers, is a beauty; but that is nothing strange, for it is the same every month in the year. This little work has been introduced into several primary schools as a reading book for beginners, and proved highly satisfactory both to teachers and pupils.

Published by John L. Shorey, Boston, at \$1.50 a year.

MARSTON, the reckless young river driver, over the dam again, in the centre, on Fast-Day, and came out safely. Thereupon Major Frank Davis said that was nothing, any one could do it, and was finally rash enough to bet a hundred dollars that he would himself do it the next day. He thought it prudent, however to pay Marston \$10 to accompany him, he being wholly unused to the water. It was well that he did so, for in his last descent the boat was upset and shattered, and it was only by the active exertions of the young raftsmen that the boat to which they clung was saved from being drawn back into the undertow where both men would have been drowned, for the boat which went to their assistance could not be urged against the rapid current. Davis, whom we saw on the cars on Tuesday, and who has attained an unenviable notoriety by his share in the performance, says his curiosity has been thoroughly satisfied and he has no wish to experiment any farther in that line. He would have backed out, only he was afraid people would say he was a coward.

How newspaper correspondents will lie! One of them recently gave the N. Y. Herald a detailed account of a very exciting interview between President Grant and Senator Ross, of Kansas, at the close of which Ross was ordered out of the White House and the President was so overcome as to be unfit for business. The whole thing was a fabrication, to make a sensation. And yet these unscrupulous papers are the most popular ones printed, because they give the people spurious reading.

SAD.—The Bangor Whig reports two "young and good looking girls, sisters, about seventeen and fourteen years of age," in the watch house in that city, one night last week, having been found in the street intoxicated.

WEST WATERVILLE ITEMS.

Items are scarce but such as I have give I unto thee.

E. A. Robinson, Esq., so long and favorably known as "Tailor Robinson," has exchanged his place and business with Mr. Dolliver, who has been in the same business at Augusta a number of years.

The Messrs. Blaisdell have disposed of their interest in the Produce and Grocery business to Mr. Leonard, a gentleman favorably known at Augusta and Belgrade.

Bryant and Gilman, Hardware Dealers, succeeded Mr. G. H. Bryant, Grocer.

Snow and mud prevail.

Yours B. R.

KENDALL'S MILLS, we see it stated, is to have a system of graded schools; and being thoroughly roused, our neighbors will at once renovate the old school house, and erect a large and commodious building for a High School.

Morrill, of the Gardiner Home Journal, is down on the concrete walk, and says that the short piece they have of it in that city is a nuisance. We walked over that little strip, the other day, and agree with him in the opinion that it is a failure; but it was not properly made. Ours, here in Waterville, is another thing, entirely, though ours is not all well made. His notion that snow is more easily removed from plank walk than concrete we think is an error; experience here at least has not shown it. The concrete is harder for shoe leather than plank, it is true; but the expense of manufacturing good plank walk in these days, of high prices, is appalling.

It is confidently asserted that Gen. Steedman has effected a landing in Cuba with a force of a thousand picked men who have seen service. The accounts of the condition of things in that island are however very contradictory.

REV. A. DE F. PALMER, recently of West Waterville, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Baptist Church in North Tewksbury, Mass., to become their pastor, and will enter upon his labors at once.

"DISGRUNTLED" is a word we find in the columns of the classic Portland Press copy right secured, perhaps.

The authorities in Hartford Conn., ordered the velocipedes of the side walk; but one bold rider refused to budge and was brought into court. In his defence he appealed to the city ordinance, which forbade the appearance on the walk of wheelbarrows or any vehicle propelled by hand, and contended that it did not include velocipedes which are propelled by the feet. A nice point, but the city attorney replied that wheelbarrows and velocipedes were on the same footing, and were, in fact, both propelled by the feet. The offender was fined.

SALE OF A HORSE.—We understand that Mr. R. E. Shores has sold his 5-year old Drew colt to Henry Taylor, late of this place, now of Portland, for something less than \$1000.

FRANK GEROW, a little French boy four or five years old, came very near being drowned on Tuesday, by falling from the bridge over Hayden Brook near the brick-kiln. He was carried under the plankway at the kiln, and several rods below, when he was taken out.

"THE ALBION."—We invite attention to the advertisement of this sterling old paper, in another column.

Officers of Waterville Section No. 5, Cadets of Temperance.

Emma R. Wescott, W. A.; Fred M. Britt, V. A.; J. Everett Towne, S.; Bertie Getchell, A. S.; W. F. McCausland T.; Frank Stevens, A. T.; Eddie D. Boothby, P. W. A.; Katie L. Soule, Chaplain; Emma L. Morrill, 1st Visitor; Eva C. Chandler, 2d Visitor; Frank K. Shaw, Guide; Perlie Leslie, Usher; Charlie L. Getchell, W.; Eddie I. Lowe, S.

About 7 o'clock on Monday morning a man on a very small pony was seen to ride full speed the whole length of the gravel sidewalk on East Temple st. He turned the corner at Dr. Pulsifer's, and he has not yet been arrested.

The following is the text of the statement which has been signed by twelve presidents besides Grant:—
"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit is a drink, not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world."

That is certainly not a very stringent pledge. We regret that to add that so far as we know every one of that "baker's dozen" of Presidents, except Lincoln, by his practice, belied his "conviction," as expressed on paper. "It is our conviction," that it would "tend to promote the health, virtue and happiness of the community," if our Presidents would practice what they preach.—Gardiner Home Journal.

The London Times says Mr. Motley will be welcomed in England not only as an old friend but as a minister who has the confidence of a really powerful executive and of a most powerful political party in the United States—qualifications which his predecessor unfortunately lacked.

Many people find the different Pacific Railroads very much mixed in their understanding. We suppose no man has been found who can keep track of all the proposed roads, but the three or four important ones are easily fixed in the mind. The Union Pacific commences at Omaha and runs Westward. The Central Pacific runs from California eastward. These two roads will soon meet in Utah, and, jointly, are what is known as the Pacific Railroad. The Union Pacific Eastern Division runs from Wyandotte, Kansas, westward through Topeka and along the Smoky Hill route. Its western terminus will probably be Denver, at which place it will connect with a branch of the Union Pacific. The Central Branch of the Union Pacific is to connect Atchison, Kansas, with the latter road near Fort Kearney. Then there is the Northern Pacific, to run from Lake Superior to Puget Sound via Portland, and the Southern Pacific from Little Rock through Northern Texas and Southern Arizona, to Fort Yuma in Southeastern California.

A DEMOCRATIC TEMPERANCE REFORMER.—The Lewiston Journal tells of a rare avis found in the town of Freedom—one William Downer who is a reclaimed drunkard and a temperance reformer. In company with Dr. Billings he is completely reconstructing Freedom.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—I have used my Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, for the last twelve years, and it had already been in use two years when I bought it. I have had it doing all kinds of ship-work from seven in the morning until six and sometimes ten o'clock at night, continually going. I have never sent it for repairs and I think it is now in as good order as when it came out of your store, and I would not exchange it for any you have. Staten Island. HENRY WRIGHT.

A CHILD'S PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.—We recently published the obituary notice of a child at Mount Vernon, in this State. Little Anson was three and a half years old, and was a child of most gentle and loving disposition that won all hearts. All who knew him have pleasant memories of that brief but lovely life. Such reminiscences must now be the richest treasures of his parents' hearts. Immediately before his last illness he was noticed by his mother putting away his toys and playthings with unusual care in a little trunk kept for the purpose. When all were arranged, he came to his mother and said: "I cannot stay with you any longer mamma; I am going away." His mother asked, "where are you going, darling?" He at once answered "I am going to Heaven." Soon after he came to his mother saying, "Take me up, I'm sick." This was the first intimation of the illness, which proved to be scarlet fever; the sufferings of which were patiently endured three long dreadful weeks, before the freed spirit was permitted to take the blissful journey it had so strangely anticipated. [Portland Transcript.]

So far as we know, every paper in the State whose editor holds a public office, is terribly exercised lest what they term "Nye's party" should injure the cause of Temperance. We haven't seen them show so much interest in the cause before, since we have known them. We hope they will give themselves no uneasiness, for the temperance cause will probably be as safe with its friends, as with political office-holding editors.—Gardiner Home Journal.

Dr. Benjamin Ayer, one of the Georgia delegation to Washington, the oldest member of the Georgia legislature, and a staunch republican, was brutally and inhumanly murdered near his home in Jefferson County, Georgia, by the Kuk-Klux Klan on Thursday night last. He was found in the public road shot through the head. This is the first of the Georgia delegation who has "perished by the way side," according to the expressed wish of the Atlanta New Era.

A Georgia correspondent who has been to see Alexander H. Stephens, says that he is almost unable to move about and has little hope of ever being able to walk again. His principal anxiety is about his book for which he has the material prepared but not the physical strength to put it together.

NOTHING TO DO.—How many people, says the Herald of Health, "there are who are continually wishing they had nothing to do. This seems to be the extent of their ambition. How often you will hear such people exclaim:—'If I was in his place'—referring to some one who, by hard work and untiring energy, has acquired a fortune.—You wouldn't catch me working and making a slave of myself as he does. I would retire to some quiet spot where I should be free from care and have nothing to do but live in peace and enjoy the fruits of my labors." Thousands of men have tried this plan, and generally with the same result—a more or less rapid decline of the vital powers, and in a few years, death. Almost every one can call to mind instances of this kind within their own recollection.

Touthing this subject, Henry Ward Beecher appositely remarks:—

"I do not think a man ought to want to rest in this world. He may desire to achieve the means of setting himself free from physical taxation. He may say, 'I will relinquish, in a measure, this, that I may transfer my activity to other spheres.' That, it is proper for a man to do. But for a man to retire from life and society after he has been an active force therein, and filled his sphere with usefulness, and seen the fruits of his labor multiplied at his hand, and known the satisfaction of well-spent years, nature itself rebukes it. No man should abandon his position and throw off his responsibility, and seek happiness in release from activity and industry. And no man should believe one word of that poetry which talks about the rosy bowers of retirement, about elegant leisure, and about a man standing, in a serene old age, as the sun on the horizon, casting back his great round golden beams in his declining moments. The sun does not stand still. It keeps traveling, though it does not seem to move. And a man should never stand still. No man should ever seek happiness except through proper systematic, well-directed activity in life."

GOOD BREAKFAST ROLLS.—A hot roll for breakfast is a most toothsome article of diet, when made right, otherwise they are only fit for the pigs. Made as follows, they are very hard to beat: Take two quarts of flour, make a hole in it and pour one pint of curd milk that has been boiled with one cup of good yeast. Let it stand without mixing two or three hours; then salt and knead it and let it rise again in the pans before baking. Bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes.

CEMENT FOR MENDING RUBBER BOOTS.—A cement made by dissolving rubber cut fine, in benzine, will be found useful in mending rubber boots and shoes. This cement will fasten on securely the rubber patch.

BOOTHBY'S Insurance Agency!

Office at Express Office, Main-St., Waterville.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$3,000,000.00

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$1,700,000.00

PICNIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$1,448,835.00

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$601,687.00

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$440,850.00

I will write Policies against Accidents of all kinds.
 It is safe to be insured.

L. T. BOOTHBY, Agent.
 Waterville, June 1, 1868.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Old Stand opposite the P. O.
 Have this day bought the interest of

F. W. HASKELL
 who has recently carried on by us, and shall continue

Boots and Shoes,
 at the old store directly opposite the Post Office.

at the old store directly opposite the Post Office.
 All accounts due the late firm of Haskell & Mayo being

at the old store directly opposite the Post Office.
 I shall keep constantly in store a full assortment of goods

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
 at the best manufacture. Particular attention will be paid to

Custom Work,
 for Gentlemen. Repairs of all kinds neatly done.

O. F. MAYO.
 Waterville, Jan'y 22nd, 1867.

Rubbers, Rubbers.

MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTH'S
RUBBER BOOTS.

Women's & Misses'
RUBBER BOOTS.

Just what every one ought to
 wear in a

Wet and Stormy Time.
 Also Men's, Women's, and Children's Rubber Overs,

For Sale at **MAXWELL'S**,
 as low as can be afforded for cash.

Keep your head cool and your feet warm, and you are
 all right. What is the use of going with cold, damp feet

when you can get such nice Overshoes at **MAXWELL'S**,
 to keep them dry and warm.

If you don't want Overshoes, just call and see the
VARIETY OF

BOOTS & SHOES,
 for old and young,

which you can have at a very small profit for cash, as
 that is what tells its trade.

Don't mistake the old place—
 at **MAXWELL'S**.

N. B.—Those having accounts with W. L. Max-
 well, will oblige him by calling and settling.

Imported Thoroughbred Stallion

ANNFIELD.
 IN VITE the attention of breeders to the above named

horse, which was bred by Mr. W. L. Maxwell, where he
 will be in service for the season of 1869.

ANNFIELD
 was bred in England by Mr. H. Newton, in 1860. Dam, "Eugene,"

by "Eugene," General. (See Stud Book, vol. 1, page 407.)
 "Eugene," General's dam, was bred by Lord Waterford

in 1850, and was bred by "Eugene," General's dam,
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Fresh Arrivals—Latest Styles—New And Elegant—Lowest Prices.

W. A. CAFFEY,
 MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE
 OF ALL DESCRIPTION

Looking Glasses, Spring Beds, Mattresses,
 children's Carriages, Willow Ware, Picture Frames &c.

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Burn Caskets
 Black Walnut, Mahogany, Birch and Pine Coffins, con-

stantly on hand.
 Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired to order.

MARBLE WORKS.
 The subscribers will furnish at short notice,

MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS,

GRAVE STONES, &c.
 made of the best marble.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and exam-
 ine. **W. A. F. STEVENS & SON.**

ATWOOD CROSBY, M.D.
 with **DR. BOUTELLE,**

WATERVILLE, ME.
 Office over Thayer & Marston's Store, Boutelle Block.

DR. G. S. PALMER,
DENTAL OFFICE,

over **ALDEN'S JEWELRY**
STORE,

opp. People's Nat'l Bank,
WATERVILLE, ME.

Chloroform, Ether or Ni-
 trous Oxide Gas administered when desired. 50

DR. E. F. WHITMAN,
OCULIST AND AURIST.

Artificial Eyes Inserted without Pain.
 Treatment for Catarrh.

No charge for consultation.
ICE NO. 110 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING,

ALSO GRADING, GLAZING AND PATERNING.
G. H. ESTY

continues to meet all orders
 in the above line. In a manner that has given entire

satisfaction to the best employers
 for a period that indicates

experience in the business.
 Orders promptly attended

to on application at his shop,
 Main Street, opposite Marston's Block,

WATERVILLE.
 DAVIS, BERRY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, FLOUR & PROVISIONS,

NO. 59 COMMERCIAL ST.
 (Formerly occupied by Matthews & Thomas.)

PORTLAND. Wm. G. FOLEY
 J. S. BERRY, L. WILLIAMS.

Consignments of Country Produce Solicited.

ALL STYLES OF

Winter Millinery,
 IN HATS & BONNETS.

Can be found at
THE MISSES FISHER'S.

NURSERY STOCK.

My New Descriptive
 Catalogue of nearly

30 pages now ready
 for sale. It contains a full

description of all the
 stock, also containing

a sheet of 24 color-
 ed plates of 18 varieties

of Strawberries, Raspberries and Huckleberries,
 which alone is

worth a dollar. It is
 now on hand at

thousand Grape Vines, being over thirty varieties, all large,
 bearing size, for 50 cents each. Ironwood and Norway Spruce,

if ordered by mail, send 10 cents for postage.
J. B. CLINE, No. 81 Willow Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Foundry Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased the whole of the Rail
 Road Foundry, near the Main Central Railroad Depot, and

connected therewith, is prepared to furnish all kinds of
 CASTINGS, and of any kind of JOB WORK that may offer, at

short notice. Persons in want please give a call.
JOS. PERCIVAL.

June 20, 1868.

Kendall's Mills Column.

Fairfield Mills.
 We have purchased the well known

Grist and Plaster Mills,
 At KENDALL'S MILLS,

And shall continue the business of Custom Grinding and
 the sale of

FLOUR, CORN, RYE, MEAL
FIRED AND GROUND PLASTER.

We shall buy our Flour and Corn direct from the West, and
 shall sell first class goods

At prices which defy competition.
 Our Mills will be kept in the best possible condition, to

which all improvements will be added as they become known.
 All we ask is a FAIR TRIAL, and shall expect no credit

which we do not earn. The old patrons of Kendall's Mills and
 the public generally may rest assured that their interests

shall not suffer in the hands of the new firm.
LAWRENCE, BLACKWELL & CO.

Kendall's Mills, Jan. 17, 1869.

J. H. GILBRETH, KENDALL'S MILLS.

Has a splendid assortment of
HARDWARE, BUILDING MATERIAL,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
 Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools, Tin Ware,

&c. &c.
 All at sale as low as can be bought on the river.

May, 1867.

REMOVAL.

DR. A. PINKHAM,
SURGEON DENTIST,

KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.
 Has removed to his new office,

NO. 17 NEWHALL ST.
 First door north of Brick Hotel, where he continues to

execute all orders for dentistry.

F. KENRICK, JR.,
 Manufacturer and Dealer in

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.
 KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

Buy your Hardware
 at **GILBRETH'S, Kendall's Mills,**

and get First Class Goods at the lowest market prices.

Shorts

Fresh and sweet, to the Grist Mill, Kendall's Mills.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

The Model Cook—
 Known in this market for twenty years, and recognized

as one of the best common Cook Stoves ever introduced.
 The White Mountain.

Known in this market for twenty years, and recognized
 as one of the best common Cook Stoves ever introduced.

The Iron Clad.
 Best Cook Stove made. Warranted to last

Twenty years.
 The Farmer's Cook.

With extra large ware for Farmer's use.
SOAP STONE STOVES

Both open and close, of Elegant Style and finish.
 Also a very large assortment of Parlor, Cook, and

Heating Stoves, and Stoves of all kinds. All on hand
 and for sale at the very lowest prices. Call and see them.

ARNOLD & MEADER.

NOTICE!

We keep constantly on hand the following articles:—
PICKLES, by the Gallon or Jar; Cranberries by

the qt. or bushel; Fresh Ground Buckwheat;
Fresh Ground Graham Meal; Rye Meal; Oat

Meal; Bond's Crackers; Soda Crackers;
SMOKED HALIBUT;

SWEET POTATOES;
 Domestic and Foreign

Pork; Sardines; English
 Pickles; Corn Starch; Green Corn;

Green Peas, Cocoa; Cocoa Shells;
 Chocolate; Ground Chicory &c. and for

Packed Lard; Kerosene; kerosene lamps;
 Patent Sun-burners for Lamps; Lamp Shades

Also a good assortment of
Jellies, Jams, Ketchups, &c.

With many other articles too numerous to mention.
C. A. CHAMBERS & CO.

Waterville Nov. 7th, 1867

VINELAND.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.
 New Settlement of Vineland.

A Rare Opportunity, in the best Market and most de-
 lightful and healthful Climate in the Union. Only 30

miles South of Philadelphia, on a railroad; being a
 rich soil and very productive wheat land; among

the best in the Garden State of New Jersey.
 It consists of 50 square miles GOOD LAND, divided into

lots of different sizes to suit the purchaser—From 20 acres
 up to 500.

PRICE AND TERMS.
 The land is sold at the rate of \$25 per acre for the farm

land, payable one fourth cash and the balance by half-year-
 ly installments, with legal interest, within the term of four

years, on terms of \$200 and upwards.
 The balance of the purchase money may be paid in cash, or

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MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.
 Commencing Nov. 11th, 1868.

On and after Monday, Nov. 11th, the Passenger Train will
 leave Waterville for Portland and Boston at 10:00 A.M.

and return will be due at 5:00 A.M.
 Accommodation Train for Bangor will leave at 6 A.M. and

return will be due at 6:00 A.M.
 Freight Train for Portland will leave at 5:45 A.M. and

return will be due at 6:00 A.M.
 Through Tickets sold at all Stations on this line for Boston.

Nov. 18, 1868. **EDWIN ROYCE, Sup't.**

PORTLAND AND KEN. RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
 Commencing Dec. 1, 1868.

The Passenger Train for Portland and Boston will leave
 Waterville at 10:00 A.M., connecting at Brunswick with

Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for Portland. Return will be
 due at 5:00 P.M.

Leave Waterville for Bangor at 5:10 P.M., connecting at
 Kendal's Mills with Maine Central Railroad for Bangor.

Return will be due at 11:00 P.M.
 Freight Train for Portland will leave at 5:00 P.M. and

return will be due at 1:00 P.M.
 Through Tickets sold at all Stations on this line for Law-

rence and Boston, also in Boston at Eastern and Boston