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## The Waterville Mail (Vol. 25, No. 19): November 4, 1871

Maxham & Wing

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## A MORNING HYMN.

BY WILLIAM H. DUNLAP.

Sing to the Lord! The shades of night  
At his command have passed away,  
And the dim morning's doubtful light  
Hath brightened to the full-orbed day.

Watched by that Eye which never sleeps,  
Safe and in confidence we sleep;  
Who saith and saith in his secret keeps,  
His servants faithfully hath kept.

No earthquake shock, no hungry flame,  
No tempest, with destroying breath,  
At midnight to our dwelling came,  
To make our sleep the sleep of death.

Thy guardian angels, Lord, were near,  
To soothe the pulse and soothe the breast;  
Nor torturing pain, nor haunting fear,  
Broke the sweet quiet of our rest.

Now called to duty by the light,  
Our morning thanks to Thee we pay  
For the kind ministry of night,  
For the new glory of the day.

For life preserved, for strength renewed,  
For the dear love that guards us still;  
But best we speak our gratitude  
By wills submissive to thy will.

—Christian Inquirer.

## THAT PHELAN BOY.

Taddy was a naughty boy that day. Not even grandma could make an excuse for him, though she dropped a great many stitches in the bright little stocking she was knitting, and was soon to wipe her spectacles over and over again, and all because she felt so badly about her naughty little grandson.

Well, perhaps I had better tell you the whole story.

Mrs. Ives, that was Taddy's mother's name, sat sewing in the parlor, and it was such a fine day that the window was thrown open to let in the sweet breath of the apple blossoms in the orchard, and the English violets that grew by the front door. Grandma sat knitting in her easy chair, and Rose was painting a bunch of trailing arbutus that looked so like the real flowers it seemed as though you could pick them up from their bed of soft green moss. It was so quiet in the room that they all heard what Taddy said, and saw what he did, though he neither heard nor saw them. He was sitting on the grass plot just in front of the parlor window, this little five-year-old Taddy, eating buns and singing to himself a song that he had caught from his college brother Tom, and his mother, listening to the pleasant voice, thought within her heart, *My Taddy is a darling!* when the gate opened, and Jimmy Phelan came whistling up the walk, with his old straw hat perched upon the back part of his head. Jimmy was the fourth son of Mike Phelan, who worked in gentlemen's gardens up and down the street.

"I wish that boy wouldn't come here," said Rose, glancing up from her painting, as she heard the click of the gate, "I shouldn't think you would allow it, mother. Just hear Taddy call out, 'Hullo!' he is so rude I am really ashamed of him, and that Phelan boy is horrid!"

"Hullo!" said Jimmy, quite unconscious of the young lady's criticism, and thrusting his hands into his pockets, he stood facing Taddy and the open parlor window. He was a wretched-looking little rag-muffin, there was no denying it, but then you could not wonder, if you would only bear in mind there were eleven more at home, as like him as the pens in a pot, are like each other, to be fed and clothed, and the best that Mike and his wife could do, the feeding and clothing were of the poorest and scantiest kind. Indeed I suppose there was seldom a day that Jimmy's stout little bread-basket was comfortably filled.

"What is it ye're eatin', Taddy?" asked Jimmy after the salutations.

"Buns," said Taddy, "with turrants in 'em!"

"Gi' me a bite?"

Taddy shook his curly head. "I can't. They'd make you a awful sick!"

"I'll risk it," said Jimmy, holding out a very dirty hand. "Just one small little bite, Taddy?"

"No, sir!" answered Taddy, his mouth crammed full. "My mother puts pizen in her buns, an' if you eat just a 'tenty tenty bit' it'll make you sick so ye've have to have the doctor, and take paleogic!"

"That's a lie!" said Jimmy stoutly. "Why don't they make you sick if they're pizen?"

"Oh, tause—tause—tause I'm my mother's boy, and what did you tione in here for, Jimmy Phelan? Nobody told you to, an' I don't want you, an' I wish you'd go off where you belongs!"

"I want something to eat," said Jimmy.

"Then go an' ask your mother, way as I do."

"She's off a washin' and there ain't nothing in the cupboard, 'cause I looked," and Jimmy sat down on the grass. "Just let me have one bite, Taddy."

"No, I shall not! My mother don't low me to give buns to Paddies."

"Theodore Ives, you naughty boy, come into the house this minute," cried Rose, putting her head out of the window.

"No I shan't," answered Taddy, composedly.

"Then I will come and fetch you," said Rose.

"You can't do it," rejoined Taddy, planting his heels in the grass, and throwing a defiant look over his shoulder.

"Just one mite of a piece," coaxed Jimmy in a whisper, there's such a splendid currant."

"I won't do it," said Taddy, very red in the face, "an' if you don't go off I'll—I'll—I'll double up my fist to you, I will just like that!"

"I am ashamed to say that he hit Jimmy a blow on the side of his head that knocked off his old straw hat."

"Taddy, I want you!"

It was Mrs. Ives that spoke this time, sorrowfully enough you may be sure, and the little boy, hastily swallowing the last remaining bit of his last bun, got up reluctantly.

"What'll she do to ye?" asked Jimmy under his breath.

Taddy shook his head.

"Is it because you boxed my ears d'ye suppose?"

"Yes, and I guess—I guess she heard me say pizen and Paddy!"

"That's nothing."

"Yes, it is; my mother don't low me to say wrong stories and call names."

Taddy came into the parlor hanging his head so low that the curls fell over his face like a yellow veil. Rose looked at him, and said severely:

"If you were my boy, I would punish you with a stick, Taddy Ives!"

Mamma did not speak, but held out her hand to her naughty boy. Grandma almost always had an excuse ready for his little misdeeds, but looking askance through the veil of curls, Taddy saw her kind face quite turned away from him. And not a single word did she speak in his defense.

"Rose, tell Jimmy Phelan to go to the kitchen-door and ask Jane for some dinner," said Mrs. Ives.

Then she took a white handkerchief, out of her pocket and put it over Taddy's mouth.

VOL. XXV.

WATERVILLE, MAINE . . . . FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

NO. 19.

## Waterville Mail.

Waterville Mail.

SPR. MAXHAM, DANIEL WING, EDITORS.

[For the Waterville Mail.]

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, New York, September, 1871.

SELDOM has any place within the same length of time undergone so great a change as Ithaca has within the last three years. Even in a land whose fertility is sufficient to produce cities in countless numbers with a rapidity which to a foreigner would seem incredible, there is a sameness to their growth to which a native soon becomes accustomed. But import into any city, of not over ten thousand inhabitants, fifteen hundred young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, with perhaps two scores of instructors, and it will make a visible change, both in the appearance, and in the character of that city.

About ten years ago, when Congress finally passed an act appropriating to each State a certain amount of land, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to educational purposes, there immediately arose a great strife for the possession of the funds. In New York, after much hesitation and delay on the condition of the payment of a stipulated sum by Ezra B. Cornell, the whole amount of the appropriation was secured to a university situated at Ithaca, to be called the Cornell University. Thus a large sum of money was immediately procured, buildings were at once constructed and teachers obtained, the whole being done in a strictly business like manner, even to the advertising in English papers of vacant professorships.

Their buildings, now consisting of six—with others in process of construction, are of a stone found in the vicinity, and occupying the prominent site which they do, make a fine appearance. They are very commodious and are well suited to the use for which they were intended. Their library is well selected and numbers among its volumes some of great value. To these is added the valuable library of Goldwin Smith, which he has donated to the University.

The view from here is varied and picturesque. The town lies at our feet and beyond we can see down the lake for nearly twenty miles with its islands, its rugged banks and the numerous villages which dot its shores. All the neighboring country rejoices in every variety of scenery. Mountains, lakes, meadows and streams—all abound. Able pens have depicted the beauty of this region and have celebrated its grandeur both in prose and verse.

Arriving at Ithaca, we at once made our way to the colleges, provided with introductions to several of the professors, and what served much better, to give us an insight into the real life of the University, possessing quite an extensive acquaintance among the students. It is a fact which most college faculties will readily admit, that the interior workings of a college, with its necessities, its advantages and disadvantages, can in no better way be determined than by a thorough acquaintance with the students. Our most efficient college presidents and professors have ever found this necessary.

Cornell University, on its first appearance, introduced many innovations into the old college regime, and the effects of many of these can nowhere better be observed than here. The subject of this marking system, or rather of its absence, is brought to practical test. After all the strife which this subject has engendered and the denunciation which its existence has received from many quarters, it still seems extremely doubtful if all the promises made by the advocates of its abolition are fulfilled.

To one accustomed elsewhere to the grumbling which its existence universally occasions, it seems strange to find here its absence treated in the same manner. From all whom we questioned, and we questioned many from each class, the answer was universally received, that a marking system was the only fair way to determine the proficiency of students, and that its absence was both unjust and partial. In this, all were united. There can, certainly, much be said both for and against this system, but it would seem, after consulting those whom it most affects, that there cannot be that criminality connected with its enforcement which the quondam editor of the *Independent* would have us believe. But to leave this question to those whom it particularly interests, let us look at this college itself as it appears to an observer.

Any one, I think, would be rather unfavorably impressed with the unscholarly appearance of the students, in general. In their tri-weekly drills, one of which we had the good fortune to witness, they are all together, and, with their gray uniforms and equipments, they bear a much closer resemblance to a regiment of raw recruits than to a body of scholars. It is true that appearance should weigh little in the impressions which they produce; but nevertheless there always is in the true scholar an indescribable something which stamps him as such.

Their appearance, however, is not to be wondered at. The motto of the University itself explains it: "I would found a University where any person can find instruction in any study." The very air of the place seems to carry with it emphasis of the fact that "any person" can here be educated. No caste here. All applicants for admission, are at once thrown in together, with but little regard to former proficiency thus composing a singular medley.

While here we witnessed the to us singular spectacle of a Freshman assisting one of a higher class in his studies. The degrees of proficiency are very faintly marked by class bounds. Unprepared by any previous course of mental training, the student comes here, as he goes to a district school in winter, to obtain what knowledge he can in the short time which he can spare from his other studies. Without in the least inveighing against this institution or its system we cannot forbear saying a few words concerning its general object.

The courses of study are, for the most part, optional, and, as we see by the last number of the *Old and New*, are succeeding admirably. Such a galaxy of names as are embraced in their faculty could not fail to give to the institution a sort of *clat* very taking with the outside world, and, indeed, could furnish advantages to the well-prepared student, scarcely surpassed by those of Heidelberg or Göttingen.

While we were at Ithaca we were fortunate enough to hear one of the University lecturers

by Bayard Taylor, who, if not one of the deepest is certainly one of the most pleasing of lecturers. His admirers, however, may well lay claim to the former as well as the latter characteristic after his recent admirable translation of Faust. His lecture, on this occasion, was on the German Literature of the Nineteenth Century. With no subject could he have been more conversant, and to an admirer of the German, this lecture, enriched as it was by humorous quotations, was of the greatest interest. Among the audience were perhaps three hundred students whose attendance was required; but to the lecturer and to the few who wished for the information he was giving it would have been much more pleasant had their absence been required. Many, indeed the most, had only the faintest idea of the German Language, and knew but little more of its authors. They nearly all agreed in denouncing this lecturer and the whole lecture system as a bore. But what is true of the German is true to the same extent of the other branches, (both ancient and modern). All the languages of importance are here taught. All this, it preceded by a proper amount of mental training would be decidedly a benefit. But to attempt to teach the higher details of language before the rudiments are mastered, has, to say the least, a slight savor of utopianism. The benefits of the lecture system are thrown away unless the student brings into all his endeavors a zeal, seldom found in the untrained mind. Even there it is unavailable, unless by an arduous course of previous preparation he is thoroughly prepared to enter intelligently the higher paths of the science. Here, the reverse is, for the most part, the case. The greater proportion of the students enter here as beginners, to learn the rudiments; or, at least, this is what they should do. Instead of this, however, they are at once introduced to subjects for which they are scarcely better prepared than a child would be for the most abstruse speculations. Without entering into any discussion concerning the respective merits of the so-called practical education as compared with a liberal education, we may certainly venture to say that in its general scope, Cornell University has signally failed. Not that its scope was wholly ideal, nor that it could not have been made beneficial. But attempting to popularize the higher branches of knowledge by a system of lectures, was attempting more than could easily be performed. Most attempts at the popularization of knowledge have failed. Hugh Miller, in Geology, and perhaps a few others, have partially succeeded, but the world has yet to learn that there is any royal road to knowledge.

Cornell University, however, it must not be supposed, depends entirely upon lectures for its mental discipline and instruction. Its professors—there resident we mean—for the most part, rank high among literary men, and, in their recitations do not fail to bring the student of recitative ability up to that of most American colleges. But here they labor under the same disadvantages as in the other departments. Their pupils are of all degrees of proficiency from the boy fresh from the farm to the college graduate, allured here by the superior advantages offered. These last are few, but some there are who come here with bright anticipations of the wealth of knowledge here to be obtained. These need not be disappointed. Let the student bring here perseverance united with a previous course of mental culture, and he cannot fail to be well rewarded. Cornell University, as it is at present conducted, is essentially a university for graduates converted into a school for children. Endeavoring to give instruction in the higher branches, it omits the fundamental steps.

The long array of courses with which it adorns its catalogue cannot fail to captivate the minds of boys intending a college course. Its list of eminent names among the faculty may well give it prominence abroad. While to the person endeavoring to work his own way to an education, the extraordinary facilities for that purpose here offered, influence him largely in his selection.

We would not be understood as depreciating Cornell University, either in its aims or its effects. It seems, however, as if in many respects, its aims had been sadly misapplied. What has here been written is merely the impartial conclusion of an observer whose time was limited and who makes no pretension to a thorough criticism of the benefits or the defects of this system of education. He frankly sets down his own opinions which a longer stay or another visit might have changed.

AN UNGRATEFUL ORPHAN.—In a late lecture, Mr. Stanton, among other anecdotes of quiet humor, related a story of how the ladies of a church once picked up a poor orphan boy, and educated him for the ministry. They paid his tuition, and he gave great promise; and when he graduated they bought him some nice clothes, and were all on the tip of expectation to hear the first sermon. Imagine their consternation when, gravely announcing his text, he quoted from St. Paul: "Let the women keep silence in the church."

There was a three days musical convention at Skowhegan last week under the direction of Mr. L. W. Ballard of Lewiston. There were concerts Thursday and Friday evenings, at which, besides the home talent, Messrs. Moore and Drake of Dexter and Misses Bartlett of Bangor and Sawyer of Waterville sang.

A petition sent to the President, from the citizens of Arizona, to allow General Cook to pursue the Apache campaign, interrupted by the Peace Commissioners, embodies a list of Indian robberies and murder, filling three columns of the largest paper on the Pacific coast.

PROFESSOR HENRY says that the observations of the Smithsonian Institute, which extend over a period of twenty years, have as yet failed to confirm the popular belief that the removal of the forests and the cultivation of the soil tend to diminish the amount of rain-fall.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division Sons of Temperance, met at Richmond, Oct 25th, it being the annual session for the choice of officers. After the usual preliminary business, and reports from the officers, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected and duly installed, viz: Joshua Nye, Augusta, G. W. P.; Mrs. Belle A. Small, Waterville, G. W. A.; H. K. Morrell, Gardiner, G. S.; John S. Kimball, Bangor, G. Treas.; B. F. Tallman, Richmond, Grand Chap.; E. D. Simpson, G. Con.; John C. Campbell, Pembroke, G. Son. A change in the constitution was made allowing but two sessions a year instead of quarterly as heretofore, those to be held in June and October. The next session is to be held in Dexter; the next annual session in October next in Portland. By report of the grand officers, we learn that the order is in fair condition, fully holding its own, some lodges doing nobly, some others not so prosperous as in former times.—[Kennebec Journal]

Official returns from Ohio show Noyes's majority for Governor to be 20,186. The total vote of the State was 450,462.

Mexican government forces at Saltillo have surrendered to the rebels.

## NOBLE WORDS FROM LORD LISGAR.

There was one passage in Lord Lisgar's speech at St. John so truly noble and at the same time so significant, coming from a man who enjoys the intimate personal friendship of the leading men of Great Britain, that it cannot be too often repeated or too enthusiastically applauded. It was this:

He alluded to the charge that the treaty of Washington was the result of fear on the part of England, and was "a capitulation." "If it be a capitulation," said the good old statesman, "then I have to say that it is a capitulation to which the proudest nobleman in England would have been glad to set his hand." Culpable timidity had been charged against Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, because they had sought to keep Great Britain out of war either in Europe or in America; but they had acted for the nation as all men of sense and honor act in their affairs,—that is, they sought to avoid a quarrel as soon as possible. Not because they feared to fight in a good cause, but because war is such a terrible evil. "In this," said Lord Lisgar, turning to Gov. Dennison, who sat at his right hand, "they had the example of your own great soldier, Gen. Grant, who in the midst of his army and at the head of his great nation asked only for peace. They had the example of another great soldier, a countryman of our own—the Duke of Wellington—who never led his army except to victory, but who detested war, when war could be avoided. It was once asked, 'What was the saddest sight you ever saw, duke?' 'Why, a great defeat, to be sure.' 'But that you never saw in your own experience—what was the saddest sight you yourself ever lamented?' 'Why, a great victory, to be sure,' said the duke. 'If to abhor and avoid war be culpable timidity, then I prefer to share that timidity with Gen. Grant and the Duke of Wellington.'

We can well believe the reporter who says that this passage in "the good old statesman's" speech was very "impressive." It is not the really brave men of either country who talk flippantly of war as something to be entered upon lightly for the redress of every real or fancied grievance. It is only men of the George Francis Train and Ben Butler school that are anxious to precipitate conflicts to the satisfaction of settlement of which they can contribute nothing when they come. There have not been lacking those who since the beginning of Grant's administration have moaned continually because redress by violence has not been sought of Spain for confiscating the property of American citizens, of Mexico for some outrage by her barbarian half-breeds and of England on account of the Alabama claims. These amateur warriors would have us fight not only the Indians and Mexicans within our own borders and the Chinese in Asia, but would also have us occupy any interim of these minor strifes by engaging with the great European powers. It is one of the chief glories of Grant's administration that he has certainly resisted the mad suggestions of such bad advisers, and has adhered religiously to his famous confession of faith, "Let us have peace."—[Port. Press.]

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.—Christendom stands in urgent need of an ethical revival—a revival which shall hold up before the gaze of men the ten commandments and make them hear the thunder of Sinai. No splendid ceremonial, nor princely benefactions, nor emotional experience can atone for a slack observance of the moral code. The honeyed words about the love and benevolence of God, now so much in vogue, need to give place to language more in accordance with the thunder tones of the words of Christ and his apostles. Downright through and through honesty, which shall control every act, and word, and look, and silence, is a pressing want of the times in the Church and beyond its pale.

CATARACT CURE.—A correspondent says the following remedy was recommended by the family physician:

Into a bowl of boiling water drop in tincture of iodine until it smells strong of the tincture. Now put your face in your hands, holding the hands on the bowl, and sniff it into your nose as long as you can endure it, repeating it as often as it gives relief during the day.

The heated vapor, joined with the medical properties of the iodine, has never failed to cure the worst cases of this loathsome disease; even in those cases where it had settled into the throat and glands, it cured without fail. A gentle alternative should be used with it, when it gets into the throat glands and even into the ears.

I recommend this remedy fully, having used it in my family for years; curing myself of the malady as sound as if I never had been afflicted with it at all. By this process, a bad case was cured quite recently in this vicinity. This simple method of cure is within the reach of almost every person, and a few ounces only of the tincture will be sufficient in nearly all cases.

A reader of the Advertiser writes us about the origin of the phrase, "masterly inactivity," formerly used by Calhoun, and ascribed to Sir James Mackintosh in a paragraph which we published yesterday. He says the idea is in the Bible in Isaiah 30: 7.—"Their strength is to sit still." Also in the 15th verse of the same chapter, and Isaiah 7: 4.—[Port. Adv.]

Dr. Abalom Peters was once called on to officiate at the funeral of a man, whose private character had been none of the best. People wondered how he would get along with the case, but he found no difficulty. He took for his text, "What is that to thee?" Follow thou me."

To keep honey all the year round, let it go through a fine sieve to separate it from pieces of wax, then boil it gently in an earthen vessel, skim off the foam which gathers on top, and cool it in jars. After covering these tightly, set them away in a cool cellar.

Two ladies were traveling on the cars, when a stranger asked the elder what relation she was of the younger. The answer was quick and pertinent: "She is my sister's daughter, and my daughter's sister." How?

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—In passing sentence upon Hawkins, convicted of polygamy, Chief Justice McKean addressed the prisoner as follows:

"Thomas Hawkins:—I am sorry for you, very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth; for many years you were a kind husband and a kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household, and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law abiding jury, you stand at this bar as a convicted criminal. The law gives me a large discretionary power in passing sentence upon you. I might both fine and imprison, or I might fine or imprison you. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you \$10,000. I cannot imprison you for less than three years nor fine you less than \$3000. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons, to help defray the expenses of enforcing the laws. But my experience in Utah has been such that were I to fine you only I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours, and thus you would go free, absolutely free, from all punishment, and then those men who misled the people would make thousands of others believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God prevented the Court from sending you to prison; that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgment gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community must begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but, on the contrary, he so orders the affairs of His universe that sooner or later crime stands face to face with justice, and justice is the master. I will say here and now that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of Court is that you be fined \$500 and that you be imprisoned at hard labor, for the term of three years."

Several prominent Mormons have been arrested charged with murdering two men several years ago. Several have fled, and among them it is said is Brigham Young. Under date of Oct. 29th we have the following:

Elder Cannon arrived this morning from San Francisco and preached this afternoon in the Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least 10,000. He counseled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence and to submit to the law. God would protect and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them would only strengthen and glorify them. Their church would not be overturned. Their faith was an inspiration of Divine spirit, and would endure forever.

Elder Pratt was not so conservative and did not want any whining Judge to say to him as to Hawkins—"I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any Federal official. He was ready to go to jail for twenty years but did not want any pity from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow and annihilate the present persecutors of the Mormon people.

Nothing further has been heard from Orson Hyde. It is thought he has gone to Arizona or Mexico. Joseph A. Young, son of Brigham, has returned but is not arrested.

AN IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.—The unanimous adoption by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, one of the leading temperance organizations in the State, of a report recommending that sheriffs and their deputies be made by law a State police for the enforcement of the State criminal laws in cases where legal officers refuse or neglect to do so, seems to suggest a practical remedy for the obvious defect in our system of enforcing such laws, and especially those directed against such profitable crimes as dram-selling and the keeping of gambling-saloons and houses of ill-fame, while at the same time is not open to the formidable objection of multiplying officers, which was presented against the Constabulary system.

We trust that the next Legislature will give this recommendation of the friends of temperance careful consideration. It has been demonstrated in the case of Lewiston that the plan is feasible, and can be made to remedy the short-comings of local officials. There ought to be no objection to it, inasmuch as, without changing the mode of electing sheriffs, it simply enlarges their duties and makes them responsible to the Chief Executive of the State as they formerly were. We trust that the wide-spread feeling among temperance men that the State is not doing its duty in the matter of executing our criminal laws, and particularly our prohibitory laws, may lead to the application of a remedy.—[Lewiston Journal.]

A decrepid old man in Pennsylvania charges his family with having put him upon the railroad track in order that he might be run over. He was saved by the cow-catcher. Did not the villains know enough to get him a ticket and put him aboard?

A gratifying fact was noticeable at the Bangor festivities and the dinner at Vanceboro, no liquors of any kind were provided; but did not they smoke?

The Chicago Tribune says 500 to 600 additional brick and stone masons can find employment in Chicago through the winter at from four to five dollars a day, and that some 2000 carpenters can find employment at high wages. In March there will be work for twice this number in both trades.

Why is a carpenter's wife an unhappy woman?—Because her husband is always a jawin'er.

Satan's promises are like the meat that the fowls set before birds, which is not meant to feed them, but to take them.

At the Chicago stock-yards, over the exit gate is to be placed the legend, *Hinc ille lachryme!* "Hence! these tears."

The next important religious gathering in our country is the meeting of the Fifth National Council of Congregational churches, which takes place at Oberlin, Ohio, on the 15th of November. It will be composed of about 300 delegates, of whom one-third are laymen.



## Waterville Mail.

E. P. MAXHAM, D. DAN R. WING,  
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... OCT. 27, 1871.



## AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

The following parties are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Mail and will do so at the same rates as those published in this paper.

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ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS relating to either the business or editorial departments of the paper should be addressed to MAXHAM & WING, or WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE.

**SMOXY PHILOSOPHY.**—A large number of very wise and philosophical men, representing the press, went along in the train of President Grant to Bangor and Vanceboro'. A smaller number, and not so wise, but in the way to learn wisdom, as it turned out,—went through to St. John. If they came home fully converted to Gen. Grant and the E. and N. A. Railway, as respective systems of progress, though on different lines, who wonders? There is no doubt hanging to either. The girls kissed the former, and the Bangoreans are hugging the latter. This is all right, whether the one is re-elected, or the other runs through "rich agricultural lands." But who would look to Gen. Grant for a new system of philosophy?—and yet one of these men who followed him most closely, comes home to announce that the President, while at the dinner table, and just as the speech making commenced, "very philosophically took a cigar and commenced smoking!" Isn't this a new system of philosophy, so far as it goes? No doubt it is good manners, for these smokers and chowers of tobacco "are a law unto themselves" in this respect. But was there ever such a day for young "philosophers!" With their heads out at the car windows, and a pale stripe across the upper lip, just over the cigar, they seemed determined to puff it out on that line, if it turned their weak heads wrong side out.

"No smoking in the Pullman cars," as everybody knows. Common decency demands the rule,—etiquette, politeness, cleanliness, health, sustain its observance. Nobody but the president, who is the guest of the occasion and the place, thinks of disregarding it. This is indeed the "philosophy" of politeness. What a magical influence is his, that fills a whole train of cars with tobacco smoke! What a teacher of "philosophy," who with a single puff lights a thousand cigars, and covers with clouds of smoke the healthy rule that no conductor ever before allowed to be disregarded!

"Philosopher" indeed must that man be, who finds himself leading the youth of his nation in this manly habit! Will not future generations of tobacco mongers bless his memory?—not for increasing the traffic in tobacco, but for converting into "philosophy" what would otherwise have been a mere breach of good manners, and for giving respectability to a habit that competes with rum in the injury it is bringing upon the human race.

A bad example is never so bad as when set by a good man; and our President, while excused for sharing a too common frailty, should not permit himself to puff it vauntingly in the face of good manners,—lest that which sensible men know to be folly become "philosophy" in the eyes of the simple.

Of course many of our citizens have pleasant recollections of Eliphalet Gilman, a boy with us and afterward an enterprising hardware dealer in Boutelle Block, now a resident of Chelsea, Mass.; also of his wife, the daughter of the late Russell Ellis, Esq. Well, for the gratification of such we will mention that their son, Mr. Charles C. Gilman, one of the first graduates from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and now Chief Engineer of the Iowa Central Railroad, was lately complimented with a supper at Northwood in that State, and presented with a valuable gold watch and chain, for having completed a portion of the road ahead of the time prescribed in the charter. Out there, where he is well known, they claim that he is the youngest engineer-in-chief in the world, and also one of the most efficient.

**THE DOGS** are still busy in their pursuit of mutton, in this vicinity, and within a week have left the marks of their teeth upon two sheep belonging to Mr. Albin Emery, in a pasture near that of Mr. Shores. Couldn't some of our sportsmen find something to shoot in that locality?

**OLIVE LOGAN** has got her dander up and puts her foot down and vows that hereafter she will not answer any letter that comes to her through any bureau or agency whatever. Whoever wishes to hear her discuss "Nice Young Men" can address her at West Ninth St., New York.

**BANGOR** has contributed nearly \$10,000 in cash for Chicago, with twenty-two boxes of clothing. Waterville, \$3000.000.

See last page for interesting news items.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WEST.**  
PUBLIC attention was directed recently, through the columns of the Mail, to the fact that no active measures had been taken by Waterville for the relief of the Western sufferers. As far as we know, nothing has been done up to the present.

This is not due, we firmly believe, to indifference on the part of our people to the condition of the destitute thousands at the West. Possibly each waits for an organization to be formed and hesitates to "send the little" he individually may have to spare.

Time is precious when the destitute are waiting for help and winter at hand. When steamboat navigation is closed, many on the lake shore will be reached with difficulty, the papers tell us.

The suggestion has reached us, that if notice were given in our several Sunday Schools and churches, appointing, say Wednesday next, for the ladies to meet at their several vestries, to receive, prepare and pack contributions, many might gladly avail themselves of the opportunity.

A recent letter from the West contains the request that on Thanksgiving Day contributions be taken up in our churches. Can not this be done in Waterville? If so, let us not give grudgingly, from duty, but cheerfully, as a grateful thank-offering unto the Lord, that while pestilence, fire, famine and devastation has this year visited thousands we have mercifully been spared.

Here is a generous, warm hearted people, ready and anxious to do something for the relief of their afflicted fellow men, but nobody seems inclined to take the initiative steps. By waiting a little longer, the afflicted ones will be relieved by others, or they will be beyond the reach of human aid; and in either case we shall save so much. But shall we not miss an opportunity of doing good that does not occur very often in a lifetime? The Lord of the vineyard expects us to render him the fruits thereof in their season.

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE** for Kennebec County which met in Hallowell this week, secured a fair attendance, though the number from the northern portion of the county was not large. C. M. Bailey, of Winthrop, was chosen President; D. Cargill, of Augusta, Secretary; and Henry Woodward, M. W. Farr, C. F. Penney, A. R. Sylvester, David Douglass and G. M. Webb, Vice Presidents. Reports from forty-two schools showed that the interest in Sunday School work was never so good as at present. Interesting sessions were held through two days; Rev. Charles Munger, of Alfred, addressed the Institute on the subject of Bible History; Rev. Mr. Cousins treated of Object Lessons; Rev. W. Woodbury, of Skowhegan, discussed Illustrative Teaching; Rev. E. W. Jackson, agent of the Congregational Temperance Society, and Member of the South Carolina Conference, addressed the audience on Wednesday evening, giving an interesting account of schools at the South; Rev. O. M. Cousins gave a lecture on the City of Jerusalem; Rev. Mr. Ladd, of Waterville, addressed the children, urging the quality of goodness before that of smartness; and a closing address was made by Rev. Mr. Crane of Hallowell. A series of resolutions introduced by Rev. Mr. Cully, of Hallowell, recited the importance of the Sunday School work requires that the schools continue without interruption throughout the year; that greater care should be exercised in the selection of libraries for the schools, admitting only such works as will promote moral and religious culture; deprecating the tendency to make the Sunday School concert an exhibition to amuse, merely; that the Sunday school is worthy of the best endeavors of those best qualified by piety, intelligence and aptness for the work; that more attention should be given to the study of sacred geography and history, and commending the system presented by Rev. C. Munger; and recommending that all Sabbath schools adopt some form of organization that will cultivate interest in the cause of temperance.

In the chest sent to Waterville by D. E. Hill, the rogue caught at Carmel, last week, were several articles of clothing, &c., stolen from the house of Mr. D. C. Haynes, of Winn, a little time ago, says the Bangor Whig.

**LEONARD & MITCHELL** take the place of Leonard & Hallett, in the General Grocery and Country Produce business at the West village. See their advertisement in another column.

Some recent business changes at Skowhegan, recorded in the Reporter, may be of interest to our readers, as some of the parties formerly resided here. Mr. J. R. Pitman has sold out his carpet and crockery store to Mr. Geo. Varney; and Mr. E. G. Coffin has retired from the firm of Blunt & Coffin, being succeeded by A. G. Blunt, and the style of the firm now is James P. Blunt & Son.

**MARTIN B. SOULE, Esq.**, who left his studies at Colby University to enter the 3d Maine regiment at the call of his country, and served faithfully through the war, retiring disabled for severe manual labor, and who afterward qualified himself for the practice of law, and has had an office in our village for a year or two past, left this morning for Mankato, Minnesota, where he goes to open an office and resume the practice of his profession. We know that he will be followed by the hearty wishes of this community for his prosperity. By his departure we are left without a School Agent in this district.

Gen. James A. Hall and Mrs. Livermore, of Boston, discussed the question of female suffrage before a large audience in Salem, Mass., on Monday evening. The discussion was conducted in a spirit of courtesy and candor and both parties were congratulated at the close upon the ability each had shown.

**ANDREW H. GARDNER** has been appointed Postmaster at Centre Sidney.

## OUR TABLE.

**THE LADIES' REPOSITORY** for November has two fine steel engravings, as usual—Oberhofen, on the Thuner See, and a portrait of Mrs. H. C. Gardner, a well known contributor to the pages of this sterling literary and religious magazine. Wood engravings also accompany the following articles:—The Gift of a Mother's Love; The Brahmins, and the Institution of Caste; The Love of Spain, and the Penitency of Italy; About Coral Life; A Giant Cuttle Fish. The number is full of sound and healthful reading.

Published by Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, at \$3.50 a year.

**THE LADY'S FRIEND**—The November number comes out with a beautiful new cover, designed and engraved expressly for it,—about as elegant and appropriate a piece of work as could be gotten, and its contents for the month are, if possible more choice than ever. The fine steel plate, "Is it Raining?" represents a lady stepping out upon a picturesque balcony, among trees and flowers. The Colored Fashions are tasteful and elegant, and the latest styles for dress in all its varieties are illustrated, so that the full satisfaction of feminine demands. The practical character of the patterns furnished upon application, is a point of superiority that needs only to be mentioned. The rich and varied story matter, is much of it illustrated, and the picture that accompanies "Ashes of Roses" is uncommonly beautiful. The "Ladies' Friend" is published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. Single copies for sale by all News Dealers, and by the Publishers, price 20 cents.

**THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW** for October has the following table of contents:—Mr. C. J. F. Fisher, Esq., on the sufferings of the Free Church of Scotland; The Romance of the Rose; Letters and Letter Writing; Wesley and Wesleyanism; Mr. Darwin on the Origin of Man; The Session; Contemporary Literature.

The four great English Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly are promptly issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 37 Walker Street, New York, the terms of subscription being as follows:—For any one of the four Reviews, \$4.00 per annum; for two, \$7.00; for three, \$10.00; for all four, \$13.00. Blackwood's Magazine \$4; Blackwood and one Review, \$7; Blackwood and two Reviews, \$10; Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$15.—with large discounts to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns these works are sold by periodical dealers.

New volumes of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews commence with the January number. The postage on the whole five works is but 50 cents a year.

**KENDALL'S MILLS ITEMS.**  
The Fairfield Savings Bank went into operation April 15th, 1871. Total amount of deposits Nov. 1st, \$29,694.88, at which time the Trustees declared a semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent.

Building continues active. Dwellings are being erected in different parts of the village. Wm. Cilley, Esq., has just got his completed on Main Street and moved in. Eben Fogg has a two-story house well under way, on the new street at the east of Cilley's. B. F. Neil and William C. Simpson are preparing to build on the same new street. Benjamin Bunker, Esq., has commenced operations to build on Elm St., opposite the Park. David Roderick, from Portsmouth, N. H., is building a nice two-story dwelling on High Street. Dan Butterfield is building out toward the cemetery.

Mr. Weston Thompson, who was admitted to the Bar at the Supreme Judicial Court, having purchased the Law Library of the late Hon. Phineas Barnes, of Portland, is about to open an office at Brunswick. He is a promising young man and we recommend him to the citizens of that town as worthy of their confidence.

Business on the street is very brisk, notwithstanding the stringency in the money market, owing, we presume, to the exceedingly low figures at which our traders sell goods. McInire is out with a new notice, and so we stepped into his store and were astonished at the prices he named, and were exceedingly sorry that we were "out of change" so that we could not supply our household for the winter, inasmuch as from the number of customers purchasing we have fears that the stock will not long remain.

The clothing store of Vickery & Lawry was burglariously entered, one night last week, by the back window. The burglars, however, took nothing except eight or ten dollars in scrip, which was left in the drawer when the store was closed for the night.

It might, possibly, be interesting and amusing to the public if the Mail had a reporter in attendance upon the Kendall's Mills Police Court. It is reported that said Court is at times exceedingly amusing. E. W. M.

**THOMAS B. STINGFIELD**, of Clinton, is a Nestor among the Deputy Sheriffs, having been originally appointed under Kent, in 1847 or 8. He has held the office ever since, except in the memorable "crowbar" reign, when Gov. Wells marched on the Jail with a posse, and dispossessed the Whig Sheriff. He is probably older in the service than any other Deputy in the State.

**F. C. ALLEN**, of Augusta, who has built up a mighty publishing business, both in that city and in Portland, believes in advertising. He has just given an order for an advertisement in three thousand papers, at an expense of thirty thousand dollars. The wonderful success of this man is to be accounted for in a large measure by his liberal outlay for printer's ink.

Quite a little scrimmage recently occurred in South Berwick, between the contractors on the continuation of the Boston and Maine Railroad and Messrs. David Benjamin and Joshua Goodwin, who resisted the entry of the contractors upon their land, on the plea that the land damages had not been settled. The resistance was effectual for one day, but the officers of the law interfered and the contractors went forward in their work. The matter is in the courts.

**WILLIAM A. BROOKS**, an old and highly respected citizen of Augusta—formerly an active business man—died last Sabbath at the age of seventy-one.

The first passenger train over the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, arrived in Kockland on Tuesday evening, and was greeted along the whole line with demonstrations of rejoicing.

**J. P. Q.—Colby C. Cornish**, of Winslow, is one by recent appointment of the Governor, and may hereafter attach Esq. to his name.

**Mrs. L. H. Van Meter**, a well known Baptist Missionary to Burnham, died in that country on the 27th of August.

A patent has been issued to C. R. Stuart, of Winslow, for improvement in Single Harness.

## ORDINATION AT BELFAST.

Rev. David N. Uter, a recent graduate of the Cambridge Divinity School, was ordained to the work of the Christian Ministry, and as Pastor of the Unitarian Church at Belfast, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of October. A large audience assembled to listen to the services of the occasion, which were conducted by the following gentlemen. Rev. Charles G. Ames, of California, preached the Sermon; Rev. C. Palfrey, D. D., the late pastor of the Church, made the ordaining prayer; Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D., of Waterville, gave the charge to the candidate; Rev. A. M. Knapp, of Bangor, presented the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. William H. Savary, of Ellsworth, delivered the address to the people. Two appropriate and beautiful original hymns were sung with excellent effect. The benediction was pronounced by the pastor elect.

The sermon of Rev. Mr. Ames was founded on 1 Peter, 1:25—"But the word of the Lord endureth forever. And this is the word which by the Gospel is preached unto you." It was a very striking and able discourse; and we think that all who heard it will be glad to avail themselves of an opportunity, if possible, to hear its author give one of the interesting Lectures, with which he is proposing to favor the people in several of our cities and towns, the approaching season, before his return to California.

**GILMAN C. FISHER, Esq.**, more familiarly known in literary circles as "Horns," of the Springfield Republican, has just returned from France, where he has been residing during the past fourteen months. In accordance with his intentions when he left us, he has now entered the lecture field, and is ready with two lectures, "Things Frenchy," a very unique and original production, and "The Commune," under which he has a varied experience. Arrested by the Government troops, interesting and exciting adventures, &c., with the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the leaders of the Commune, have given him material for an instructive and interesting lecture.

Mr. Fisher will be remembered in Waterville as a graduate of Colby. He is naturally a fine speaker and a very ready writer, and his numerous friends in this vicinity will gladly learn that he is winning golden opinions from the lecture public. We should be pleased to hear him deliver one or both of his lectures in this place. No doubt he could be engaged to do so for a very reasonable sum. The Boston Lyceum Bureau is his agent.

There was a good supper at the venerable old Williams House Tuesday evening; and adding its genial qualities to some lively dancing at Town Hall, the two together made the sum total of a good time, in the Down East meaning of the expression. Some fifty couples joined in the dance. It was unanimously agreed at the supper table that the renovation of the house had brought out one of the most pleasant hotel dining-rooms ever seen in Waterville; and that there was entire competency in the management to meet all reasonable expectations. Messrs. Smith & Son did well to show the house in its improved condition. In connection with the Continental it makes the hotel accommodations of our village competent for all ordinary occasions; and with the spicy modern hotel tactics of Smith junior, added to the longer experience of the Senior, the public have all reasonable promise of good fare.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Louis King, who occupies the store next below J. P. Caffrey's in this village, was thrown from his wagon on Saturday last, and severely injured. He was insensible when taken up, and thus a report was on the street that he was dead; but he afterward revived, and is now doing well.

**HARPER'S MAGAZINE** can always be found at Henrickson's, one door north of the Post Office, as soon as it is issued, and no better monthly for general reading can be found.

A Washington dispatch says:

Apart from the newspaper publications, the government has from time to time been advised of the progress of judicial proceedings in Utah. In a recent communication it was stated that the great work of correcting the evils of that Territory are now fairly begun with the conviction of Thomas Hawkins for adultery committed in polygamy, his lawful wife being the principal witness. The most shocking part of the testimony does not appear in print, it being not only immodest but bestial. The verdict, it is added, strikes like a thunder-bolt in the Mormon camp. To the other parties it begins to look like a serious matter, and no power under Heaven can save them from a like fate. The opinion was that there would be no trouble unless in the southern portion of Utah. Parties are not nearly so belligerent when the troops are near by as when they are at a distance. The troops are a kind of missionary force. A quiet and determined course is considered much better than rashness or haste, which might result seriously.

It is understood that Marshal Patrick is preparing an expedition to follow and arrest Brigham Young. There are reliable reports that Young is still moving south, having with him eleven wagons and a hundred armed and mounted men.

**THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.**—Those who wish to take a religious paper, sound in its principles and fearless in the advocacy of the truth—which at the same time has a Department of Secular News, and expresses freely its views on public affairs, maintaining the right and denouncing corruption wherever it is found—will find it in the New York Observer.

The publishers announce that it will enter upon its Jubilee Year in 1872, and that the event will be signified by the issue of a New Year-Book, an encyclopedia of information and statistics in regard to the Church, and civil and business affairs, such as can be gathered only from an extensive Library. This will be sent free to every subscriber to the paper. Copies of the Observer and a Prospectus of the Year-Book sent free to every one who will apply. New subscribers will receive the paper free until January 1st.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has resigned, and Conley, the President of the Senate, has been sworn in. A railroad entanglement is supposed to be the cause.

**THANKSGIVING.**—Omitting the introductory and closing formalities, the following is the proclamation of President Grant appointing a day of National Thanksgiving.

The process of the seasons have again enabled the husbandmen to garner the fruits of successful toil; industry has been generally well rewarded; and we are at peace with all nations, and tranquility, with few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have been, in the main, free from the ills which elsewhere have affected our kind. If some of us have had calamities there should be an occasion for sympathy with the sufferers, of resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored. I therefore, recommend that on Thursday, the 30th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship and there make the usual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings he has conferred upon them, for their merciful exemption from evils, and invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren whom, in His wisdom, He has deemed best to chastise.

**GEN. JAMES R. BACHELDER**, an old and well known citizen of Readfield, died suddenly, yesterday morning.

**SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 1.**—Everything is pacific, and there is not the least probability of an outbreak. The Mormons all disclaim any intention of resisting the law, or opposing U. S. officers. No fault is found with the refusal of bail for Stout and Kimball, although it is not deemed that the probability of their guilt is greater than Wells'. It is understood that Marshal Patrick is preparing an expedition to follow and arrest Brigham Young. There are reliable reports that Young is still moving southward, having with him eleven wagons and 100 armed and mounted men.

**THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT THE WEST.**—The Chicago Tribune of Monday makes an appeal to the generous in behalf of the sufferers by the fires in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

Probably 50,000 persons in northern Wisconsin and Michigan states alone, have been stripped of every earthly possession by these fires. Many are also rendered sick, blind, or crippled by this ordeal, which will necessarily make them objects of charity for some time to come. Unfortunately too, where whole families and whole communities were involved in a common ruin there are no neighbors nor relatives on whom, as in Chicago, some of the sufferers can fall back for assistance. They can merely flock in masses to the nearest towns unscathed by the flames, there to starve or freeze, unless timely aid arrives. There should for humanity's sake be prompt and copious contributions. Money and clothing are the articles most needed. The Governors of Wisconsin and Michigan are the most appropriate channels through which aid can be administered.

A Spartansburg, S. C., letter of the 23d inst. states that 75 Ku-Klux were arrested in that county. Their testimony implicates leading men of all classes. Warrants are out for a hundred more including a member of the Legislature and one minister. Hundreds are fleeing to escape arrest.

**THE HORTON CASE.**—The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, telegraphs that the policy of the Dominion Government is not to demand the restitution of the schr. Horton, as she had not been condemned by the courts. The argument seems to be that as the vessel had been taken possession of by the original owners and carried out of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Dominion, there is no case.

**THE LEEHAN MURDER.**—The murder of Kate Leehan near Boston, is still shrouded in mystery. Several persons have been arrested, including an insane man, who accused himself of the crime, but is not believed. It is come to be believed that the hair found in Miss Leehan's hand came from her own, not from another's head. This drops one more link from the chain which was to convict the guilty party.

Beverly Tucker, a rebel agent in Canada, and a confidant of Booth in his assassination schemes, has been keeping a hotel since the war until the other day, when he departed with over twenty thousand dollars due to his creditors, and nothing left to indicate to any one the direction which he took.

The city of Boston has offered a reward of three thousand dollars for the arrest of the man who murdered Kate Leehan. Sylvester Hayes was examined before the coroner's jury. No important fact was elicited.

A meeting for prayer and religious devotion was held lately in a drinking saloon at Kittery Foreside; the proprietor having invited some church members to turn his establishment into a prayer room, on certain evenings which may best suit the convenience of both parties.

The proposition to have a Constitutional convention in Ohio was carried at the recent election by a majority of 72,952.

The Governor has nominated Hon. M. D. L. Lane to be Judge of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, vice C. W. Goddard, who resigned.

The Republican victory at the Judicial election in California on Wednesday 18th inst., was even more thorough and complete than that in the regular State election in September.

The Bangor Whig learns that the Maine Central Railroad Company propose to narrow the gauge of their road from Waterville to Danville Junction, between the 9th and 11th of November, and on the following Monday the 13th, will commence to run regular trains through over the extension from Danville to Cumberland.

**MEXICO.**—Advices from the Mexican capital to the 23d inst., report all quiet. Diaz was not in the field. Nearly all the Governors of the States had sent congratulations to Juarez and offered their services to suppress the Monterey pronunciamento. The Juarists deny the reported capitulation of Saltillo, but the revolutionists still held all the avenues of communication between the border and Monterey.

Thomas B. Emery, inspector in the Belfast Custom House, died at his residence in this city on Tuesday morning, of inflammation of the bowels. Mr. Emery was well known throughout the state as a leading member of the temperance organizations, and for some years one of the publishers of the Riverside Echo. He was a man of many excellent qualities and of straightforward integrity. He was about 40 years of age.—[Belfast Journal.]

In the trial of E. F. Pierce at Lockport, N. Y., for the murder of a man named Bullock, whom he shot for seducing his sister, the jury pronounced a verdict of not guilty, and applause from the spectators in Court.

**THEATRE.**—Messrs. Myers & Huntley's Theatrical Company, with the well known attraction of Miss Fanny Herring in several prominent characters, will open for three evenings at Town Hall on Monday next. This company have lately performed in the principal cities of Maine, and are mentioned in very high terms by the press. Miss Herring is a public favorite; and Mr. Muller, the violinist is mentioned as a very marked attraction. The play for Monday evening is the popular sensational drama, "The Little Detective," in which Miss Herring has won very flattering compliments. (See their advertisement.)

**MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS**, the celebrated Piano-Forte Manufacturers of Boston and New York, have been awarded during the months of September and October, 1871, Five First Premiums (Gold and Silver Medals) over all competition, at different State Fairs. This makes a total of Eighty-one First Premiums received by this house for the superiority of their Pianos.

**MOST WONDERFUL TIMEKEEPING.**—Watch No. 1089—bearing Trade Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.) has been carried by me from December, 1868, to Jan. 17th, 1870, its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.—L. E. CHITTENDEN, Late Reg. U. S. Treasury.

John Buckman of Winslow, raised twenty-eight bushels of wheat on three quarters of an acre of old pasture land broken up a year ago last spring, planted with corn, manured in the hill with plaster and ashes, and sowed with five pecks of wheat about the 15th of last September. The wheat was sold for \$70 for seed, and the straw, 32cwt. for \$17.60.

Pretty good for a grasshopper year.

About one hundred persons have been indicted in San Francisco for dealing in lottery tickets.

Molly Neptune, the oldest living member of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, died at Pleasant Point a few days ago. Her age is stated at 112. This tribe of Indians is growing less in numbers every year, and will probably become extinct before many years.—[Bangor Whig.]

The twenty-ninth convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity held its session under the auspices of the "Delta Chi" Chapter, at Cornell University, during the latter part of last week. The society numbers about 5000 members.

THE other day, when Carl Schurz visited Nashville, Tenn., he was introduced to the people by ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, a representative of the old rebel element, during which he (Brown) took occasion to say there were no Ku Klux in Tennessee. Col. Prosser, the Nashville Postmaster, took issue with the remark, asserting it to be false. The next day Col. Prosser was assaulted by two sons of the ex-Governor, with a club, and pretty badly beaten. The ex-Governor himself then published a card in the two Democratic papers of Nashville, justifying the cowardly assault.—Such conduct is in sad contrast with the professions made to Carl Schurz, and shows that, after all, you have only to prick the skin of a Southern "conservative," to reveal a full fledged rebel, with his bludgeon poised to strike.

A Mrs. Conway has been awarded the contract for building a railway in Maryland, and already has her workmen busily engaged in digging, carting and tracklaying.

## GREAT CHANGE.

HAVING concluded to make a change in my business so that I can have more time with my stock, I will—to lessen my stock of goods, preparatory to making a

**Co-Partnership;**  
OR, SELLING OUT MY WHOLE STOCK

And leasing my stores; sell any goods I have at near the cost and some of them

**At much Less than Cost,**  
Included in my extensive stock of

**HARDWARE, STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, BUILDING MATERIAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.**

Any goods now out of season of use, such as  
**Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, Plows, Cultivators, &c.**

I will give great inducements to purchase now, and give long time of payment (on interest), if desired.  
Now is the time to buy at favorable prices, as I mean what I say.  
I will sell right out either my

**Stove and Tin-Shop Department,**  
And lease my north store and tin shop; or

**Hardware, Paint, Oil, and Agricultural TOOL DEPARTMENT**

And lease the south store, or all together, as desired. It is well known that this stand has a first class trade of reliable customers, and either branch of the business, if made a specialty, will make business enough for most any firm. Those wanting any part of the above, please call.

**J. H. GILBRETH.**

## ON THE RISE!

## WOOLEN GOODS

have advanced and

Are Still Rising!

Now is the Time to Buy!

I am selling out my FALL and WINTER Goods lower than ever, and if you wish to get the advantage of the market

CALL AT ONCE AT

**P. S. HEALD'S.**







# MISCELLANY.

## FAITH.

O thou of little faith, lift up thine eyes!  
Are the ten thousand glorious stars of night  
But a vain dream, because thy feeble sight  
May not behold them in the noonday skies?  
—Mary Howitt.

**EXERCISE.**—The Lockport Journal contains the following practical suggestion: "Now that the croquet and base ball season will be long be over, we would suggest, in order that the muscle-developing process may not lie dormant during the long winter months, base ball athletics turn their attention to saving up the wood piles of widows and sick folks during the winter. The exercise is fully as healthful, is not so violent, dangerous, nor tiresome as base ball, and we are sure the results will gratify a curious public fully as much, and we would prefer to give the 'score' of a wood-sawing class to that of a base ball club in our columns. What say you, gents? Physicians recommend young ladies to form walking clubs. This is a matter in which steps should be taken.

**THE PICKINGS OF THE RING.**—The Tribune prints detailed official records of the real estate transactions of the members of the Ring. Controller Connolly, who was sued for debt in 1863, has accumulated since then two millions, three hundred thousand dollars of real estate and bonds. William M. Tweed, since 1868, has accumulated four millions four hundred and seventy thousand dollars in real estate, etc., besides other transactions amounting to two and a half millions. Peter B. Sweeney has accumulated one million and a half dollars worth of real estate in three years.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for October reports no general or serious harm to the corn crop, which is good everywhere. The product of wheat appears about seven per cent. less than last year, though the quality is generally superior, and it is placed above the average in all the Western States except Iowa, Kentucky and Nebraska. Barley is nearly medium in quality, and nearly an average in quantity. Buckwheat is comparatively a poor crop, and potatoes are below the average.

Later details of the Los Angeles horror give a worse version of the riot, for it appears that the mob was actuated solely by animosity to the race and a desire for plunder. Witnesses before the coroner's jury seemed reluctant to give testimony, fearing to implicate two men who boasted of having assisted in killing the Chinese. The Chinaman who shot the officer has been turned over to the authorities by the Chinese themselves. About twenty thousand dollars and all the valuables belonging to the Chinese were carried off by the mob, and even those arrested were rubbed on their way to the jail, while only four of those concerned in these outrages were arrested.

Eight more of the Los Angeles rioters have been arrested, and the better portion of the community is determined to enforce the law, and punish the rioters. The coroner's jury found a verdict against quite a large number of persons of all nationalities, for participating in the riot and murder, and against others for expressing sympathy.

General Anderson, one of the popular heroes in the early days of the war, died recently in France. He had for some time been out of health, and living abroad with his family. His remains will be brought by a United States vessel to this country for interment.

Mr. Rowe, a deaf mute of New Gloucester, was seriously injured this week on the railroad track. He was walking on the track, when a construction train, going in the same direction, struck him in the back, knocking him from the track, and cutting his head quite badly, and it is doubtful if he recovers.

The Assistant Treasury in New York has been authorized to purchase a million of bonds each Wednesday in November, or \$5,000,000 in all, and to sell a million of coin on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two millions on the second and fourth Thursdays each, equal to \$7,000,000 in all.

Conductor Beale was recently presented with a costly gold badge by a gentleman, who travels extensively, and appreciates the prompt and courteous attention to his duties, which always characterized this conductor. [Bangor Whig.

The Chicago Times prints a confession by a member of the International Society, saying that Chicago was burned by that organization, and giving details which appear confirmed by actual events. The confession asserts that other cities will share the same fate.

Northerners who flocked into Virginia to settle directly after the war are becoming homesick, and "For Sale" is placarded on many of their estates. The soil is not so fertile as they imagined, while the social atmosphere is very frigid, and the good schools, churches and other elements of Northern life are wanting.

Hartford has 3000 children that do not attend school at all. What will become of Hartford and other cities that allow so large a proportion of their children to grow up in ignorance?

GEO. Q. CANNON, a Mormon leader, now in San Francisco taking counsel on the prosecutions now progressing at Salt Lake, says that if the convictions continue the Mormons will burn all they have and make another exodus, as they did from Illinois.

It is said that the Democrats intend to agitate for the impeachment of the government of the National Assembly and a plebiscite to decide a future form of government.

A writer, in a recent number of a scientific periodical, comes to the conclusion that the fine tints of autumn are an evidence of diminished vital powers of the plants; and this conclusion agrees also with the fact, that the unhealthy branches of a tree turn yellow, while the rest remains green, the subsequent development of more sombre tints being proof of more perfect death.

Mr. Nelson Fuller, of Union, died suddenly while driving a team loaded with lime casks, near West Camden, last week. He was 53 years of age, and heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

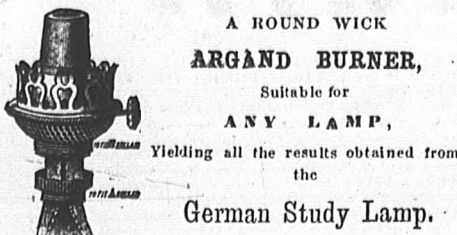
The application of a young lady to enter the Law School of Harvard University has been refused by the authorities of that institution.

The Maine Central extension will be opened in a fortnight.

Samples of the so called tin ore from Utah territory are found on analysis to contain not the least trace of tin.

## BUY THE BEST.

### HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDEN'S BRILLIANT BURNER.



A ROUND WICK  
ARGAND BURNER,  
Suitable for  
ANY LAMP,  
Yielding all the results obtained from  
the  
German Study Lamp.

Round Wick Burner  
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

The MAMMOTH size is superior for lighting Churches,  
Halls, &c.

For Sale by all Dealers. 12x17

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN! VON MOLTKE  
DEFEATED! BISMARCK PARALYZED!  
GERMANY NOWHERE!  
FRANCE KU-KLUXED!!!

Waterville, May 13, 1871.

### Esty & Kimball

Have advanced to the front with an invincible army of

### DRY GOODS,

Supported by a large park of

### CARPET

Artillery, heavily charged with

### CROCKERY, FEATHERS,

and all kinds of commercial ammunition. And flanked by

### American Buttonhole

and other

### SEWING MACHINES.

ALL PRICES ANNIHILATED

And all persons of common sense, judgment, or taste per-  
ceive at once that they are provided for almost gratis.

### STIRRING TIMES AHEAD!

Call and see if it is not for your interest to take a part in  
them.

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## Kendall's Mills Column.

### MRS. A. ATWOOD

Returns her sincere thanks to her friends and patrons for  
past favors, and begs to inform them that she will have from  
her date a carefully selected line of

### Fashionable Millinery.

And having secured  
A COMPETENT MILLINER,  
(MISS F. A. HAYES),

Is prepared to fill orders promptly and in the most approved  
style. She is also desirous to call special attention to her  
new and choice stock of

### FANCY GOODS,

Comprising  
Kid and Lile Gloves, Hosiery, Real and Imitation  
Laces, Fancy Ribbons, Sashes, Trimmings of all  
kinds; Hair and Silk Switches, &c., &c.

All of which she is prepared to offer at the lowest market  
rates.

Kendall's Mills, Me. 6m57

### 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 ex-  
ecute all orders for those in need of dental services.

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## A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

### DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands  
Bear testimony to their Wonder-  
ful Curative Effects.

### WHAT ARE THEY?

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing  
also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful relief in Con-  
gestion or inflammation of the Liver and other Vital Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old,  
they are a most valuable remedy, and are at the turn of the  
season, when the system is peculiarly liable to derangement,  
a most beneficial and refreshing agent.

FOR INFANTILE COMPLAINTS, they are a most valuable  
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