

Daily Kennebec Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), BY SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH. TERMS: SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPIES, FOUR CENTS.

VOL. 1.

AUGUSTA, ME., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1870.

NO. 2.

Kennebec Journal.

Published on Water, Foot of Court Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE. BY SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH.

Daily Kennebec Journal.

Is issued every morning, except Sundays. Contains the latest news by telegraph and mail, and gives the proceedings of the Legislature in full, also reports of proceedings of important committees and the Agricultural and Educational departments.

Terms, \$7 per annum in advance; \$8 if payment is not made within the year. Single copies 4 cents. To be had at the book-stores and at this office.

Advertisements one inch in length, three insertions or less, \$1.00; 25 cts. for every subsequent insertion. Longer advertisements, or those inserted for any considerable length of time, will be inserted at favorable terms at the advertiser's option.

Special Notices 25 per cent. additional. Amusement Notices, \$2 per square per week.

Weekly Kennebec Journal.

Published every Wednesday morning.

Is the largest folio paper in the State, containing news, political articles, agricultural and scientific matter, tales, poetry, anecdotes, household receipts, markets, &c., &c.

Terms \$2 per annum in advance.

Transient Advertisements, \$1.50 per inch for first week; 25 cents per week for each subsequent insertion.

Special Notices, \$2.00 per inch for first week; 25 cents per week for each subsequent week.

Business Notices, in reading columns, 20 cents a line for first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

STATE OF MAINE.



HEAD QUARTERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Augusta, Dec. 25th, 1869.

Special Order No. 13.

The fleet conveying the remains of George Preble being expected in Portland harbor, the State Government is desirous of tendering every expression of respect proper to the occasion, and will officially participate in the services which may be had.

In carrying out this intention the following orders will be observed:

I. The Portland Mechanic Blues, Captain Parker, and the Portland Light Infantry, Captain Matlocks, will hold themselves in readiness to render such service as escort and guard of honor as may be required.

II. Flags on State Buildings will be displayed at half mast from the arrival of the fleet until the funeral escort shall have passed beyond the State.

III. A salute of minute guns will be fired from the arsenal at Portland during the disembarkation.

IV. The Executive Council, Heads of Departments, Judges of Courts, and other officers of State are expected to participate.

V. The Authorities of the city of Portland are hereby respectfully invited to co-operate in the ceremonies in such manner as they may deem proper.

VI. Colonel John Marshall Brown, Assistant Inspector General, will have charge of the arrangements on the part of the State, assisted by Lieut. Colonel Thomas W. Hyde and Lieut. Colonel Nathan Cutler, Aides-de-camp.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

B. B. MURRAY, JR., Assistant Adjutant General.

Cough Candy!

WENDEBURG'S COUGH CANDY cures COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH and all Throat troubles. 2 Doors south of Granite Block, Market Sq. MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, Fancy Goods, &c., sold by Jan-lyt W. WENDEBURG.

New Millinery Goods.

MISS V. TURNER WOULD respectfully inform the public that she has just received a new stock of WINTER GOODS, consisting of HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, Flowers, Velvets, Laces, &c., which will be sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES! Also, a choice selection of German Worsteds!

Miss Turner has in her employ a FIRST CLASS TRIMMER, and will guarantee that all work shall be performed in a neat and satisfactory manner. Ladies will please call and examine our Bonnets before purchasing elsewhere. OVER POST OFFICE, AUGUSTA, ME. Orders taken for stamping for Binding and Embroidery.

WM. GAGE,

Manufacturer and Manufacturer of CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CLAPBOARD AND LATH MACHINES, CYLINDER BOARD PLANERS, AND CLAPBOARD PLANERS.

GRANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR MACHINES Made to the satisfaction of Customers. Job Work done to order. West End Kennebec Dam, AUGUSTA, ME.

471 SUPERFINE OF LIME, for preserving Cider. Also, White Mustard Seed, for use in Pickles. TITCOMB & DORR.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM!

IS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

IT CURES THE WORST COUGH OR COLD IN A SHORT TIME.

IN LARGE BOTTLES, at 35 Cents.

No Cure! No Pay!

FRANK KINSMAN,

DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Cough no more when you can be Cured for 35 Cents!

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

MANSSION HOUSE, STATE STREET, AUGUSTA, ME.

THIS House is provided with Bath Rooms, where Hot and Cold Baths can be had at all times. It has also a First-Class Billiard Hall, for guests only. Connected with the House is a large and commodious Sample Room, on Water Street, centrally located, where Sample Agents can show their goods, free of charge.

The Proprietor, thankful for the liberal patronage which the above House has enjoyed since its opening, takes pleasure in informing his patrons that he will run Free Carriages to and from the Cars and Boats and further notice.

Connected with the above House is a Living Stable, where good teams can be had at reasonable rates. M. P. THAYER, Proprietor.

M. P. THAYER, Proprietor.

CUSHNOC HOUSE, BOSWORTH

Corner and State Sts., Augusta, Me.

T. B. BALLARD, Proprietor.

Guests taken to and from the Cars and Boats Free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO LET.

DR. A. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

DR. CHAMBERLAIN is fully up with the times in all the best and most practical improvements, always availing himself of such as will be of practical use to his patrons, and being thoroughly conversant with Dentistry all its branches, can promise his patrons that their work shall be done in a manner

Which cannot be excelled! THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES ARE SOLICITED!

Pure Nitrous Oxide OF LAUGHING GAS, the best and safest Anesthetic now extant, constantly on hand and given for the extraction of Teeth WITHOUT PAIN.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION: J. B. Hill, M. D.; J. W. Toward, M. D.; Geo. E. Brickett, M. D.; J. O. Webster, M. D.; W. E. Thompson, M. D.; W. S. Hill, M. D.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Pure Medicines and Chemicals!

Brushes, Combs, Soaps and Perfumery; CHOICE TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES!

Physicians' & Apothecaries' Goods, Pure Sperm, Lard, Kerosene and Vegetable Oils.

Charles K. Partridge, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

Water Street, corner Market Square, (UNDER GRANITE HALL).

Has on hand a Large Selected Stock kept fresh by constant additions, AND SELLS AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES!

FOR GENUINE AND RELIABLE GOODS. Partridge's Drug Store, Water Street, corner Market Square. (Jan-ly)

Shooting Tackle.

M. W. LONG, SUCCESSOR TO L. M. LELAND, GUN SMITH.

And Dealer in Shooting Tackle of Every Variety.

RIFLE AND SHOT GUNS made to ORDER and WARRANTED. Particular attention paid to the best quality for Blasting or Sporting. Repairing done neatly and promptly. All work warranted. (Jan-ly)

Brushes! Brushes! HAIR CLOTH, DUST, SHOE and Stove Brushes, a full assortment for sale low by BALLARD & CHASE, 6 Union Block, May 30, 1869.

Furnaces! COAL OR WOOD. The Best in the Market. ALL SIZES, For Large or Small Dwellings! AT E. D. NORCROSS', No. 1 Smith's Block, Water Street, Augusta. (Jan-ly)

Freemans National Bank!

U. S. BONDS. Coin, Coin Drafts & Coupons Bought and Sold on favorable terms. J. L. ADAMS, Cashier. Augusta, July 11, 1869.

Edward Rowe, 124 WATER STREET, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, AND SILVER WARE!

Agent for the Waltham Watch Comp'y. AND LAZARUS & MORRIS' Perfected Spectacles.

Special attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of FINE WATCHES. Chronometer Balances applied and accurately adjusted to temperature position and isochronism. TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT. (Jan-ly)

Titcomb's Aromatic Tonic Elixir! No. 10 all the other POPULAR MEDICINES for sale low at TITCOMB & DORR'S DRUG STORE.

GOVERNMENT OF MAINE, 1869-1870.

JOSEPH L. CHAMBERLAIN, BRUSWICK.

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The Education of the Hand.

There is certainly not a more wonderful and beautiful and useful bit of machinery in the world than the human hand. Its educational susceptibilities, too, are extraordinary. It can be trained to deeds of strength which only the toughest woods or metals can be made to excel, or to a delicacy of touch and manipulation which the finest machinery can never rival. And the ease and celerity of motion of which it is capable are quite as astonishing as anything else connected with this wonderful piece of human machinery. A few examples in all these departments of training sufficiently prove the capabilities of the hand under proper treatment. But, like everything else that belongs to man, it is generally a neglected, if not an abused member, and at best is but partially developed.

Our thoughts have been turned toward the human hand, at this time, by a valuable article in the last number of the *Scientific American*, on the education of the hand. In this article it is urged that the early training of children is radically defective, in that they are taught, from the start, to use only one hand for all the more difficult and nice manipulations of ordinary life; while both hands are precisely alike in construction and capacity, and equally susceptible to the influence of training. Or in other words: children are early taught to hold their knives, their pens—whatever they are using for any important work—in their right hands; while the left is employed merely as a supplement to the right.

The writer argues, that children might be learned to use the left hand just as readily and neatly and efficiently as the right; and that the exclusive use of the right hand, as the leading member, is purely the result of the training which the child gets from infancy upward—to hold everything in the right hand—to cut, or sew, or write with that hand only.

That the left hand might be made equal to the other, is proved by the dexterity with which the left hand is used by some persons, even skilful surgeons, or painters, or artisans, who use either hand, as convenience may dictate, with equal facility and dexterity. This is evident, also, from the success of persons who, having lost the use of the right hand, have been compelled to substitute the left.

If this be true—that the two hands are made exactly alike, are alike susceptible to training—why should a man or woman be deprived, by vicious early education, of one-half the capacity and powers of usefulness which God has given him or her? Let the mothers who have children in their arms or around their tables, and the teachers of small children think of this, and begin early to teach them to use both hands alike, and we shall soon see a two-handed race of men and women in this world.

Care of the Barn.

This expressive phrase involves more than one might imagine who has never wintered a stock of cattle; of course, it implies the seeing that the barn—the building itself—is made tight both at the sides, especially those most exposed to the cutting winds, and on the roof; that it is well ventilated, so as not to be full of foul atmosphere, as injurious to beast as to man; that it is neatly and orderly kept, so that there is no waste of fodder, and that it is well secured by day and by night. But over and above all, it means the requisite skill and care in the management of the stock, that they be periodically and properly fed, and watered, and cleaned. A herd of twenty head of cattle, besides horses and young stock, will take the time of one man working pretty diligently in the care of them. He must rise betimes, and snow or rain, go to the barn to give the morning feed. He must do the milking, unless the cows are all dried up for the winter; see that each animal has his proper space, without being encroached on by those in the next stanchions; then, after breakfast, he is to turn them out for watering, and is to clean up the stalls, and supply them with the proper litter. He is to card the stock and provide for their wants all through the day, perhaps cutting hay and roots for this purpose. Let any one who thinks all this a very easy work, only try it for a whole winter, and he may perhaps come to a different conclusion. Let him remember, too, that it is his duty not merely to keep the breath of life in the stock entrusted to him, but to keep them in good health and heart, so as to come out in good condition in the spring, when they go to grass. Seven or eight months at the barn is decreed by an inexorably cold climate for New England cattle every year. All honor to the farmer who knows how best to carry them through, and knowing, does it! If peace hath her victories no less than war, so has winter hers no less than spring or summer. The thought should never be harbored that winter is a time of inactivity. Better far the motto: work and thrift go together.—*Congregationalist*.

Grass Land.

Permanent grass land has not timothy on it as the chief variety, and if it is permanent, of course it is never ploughed.— Meadows, properly speaking, are never ploughed, for if they are, the field is arable, and meadow land and arable land are distinctively different. Permanent grass fields and meadows, in England, where the language came from, mean land always in grass, the varieties composed of native kinds, and a permanent pasture or a meadow is never considered in perfection till the temporary sown varieties are worn out, or only take their place among the seventy or more varieties which will be found on all good grass land. All grass land worthy of the name is near rivers or in valleys, and on land with some portion of the soil of a character similar to the low land—clay, loam and rich limestone are the principal staples to be depended upon, but light sandy soils, or any hills having no depth of strong soil, are not adapted for permanent grazing and mowing, and can never be made to be aught but temporary and artificial grass land. Arable land is much benefited by having temporary grass in rotation, but in England it is found that there is decidedly more advantage in bringing it around often and only letting it lie in such grass one year, where clover is sown alone, or only two years where a mixture of rye grass, trefoil and white clover is added, but at no time since diclovers have been in existence have such fields, even when allowed to remain in grass for six or seven years, been dignified by the name of meadows, nor is anything termed permanent grass land unless it has been in grass during the present generation, and is never intended to be ploughed again. Such being facts, why not call things by their right names? The same as Americans are beginning to say rams instead of bucks, Shortorns instead of Durhams, and hens instead of chickens, for it is said "he is feeding the chickens," when the youngest in the lot has raised broods; the same as "the meadow is growing corn this year!"—*Country Gentleman*.

What is Frost?

We have learned that dew is the floating moisture of the air gently floating down upon the grass and leaves of plants, which have become colder than itself. If, now, the grass and leaves become still colder, as they will do on an Autumn or Winter night the tiny particles of vapor, which in summer would make dew, are frozen as soon as they fall, and appear on the grass like little bristling needles of ice. This we call frost. It does not take the form of a smooth layer of ice all over the blades of grass, because it is the nature of water, when freezing, to take a regular form to crystallize. Whenever water freezes, little needles of ice are first seen to shoot out upon its surface, which make the same angles with each other, all over the world. So it is in our rooms. The moisture of the air in our rooms touches the cold glass, and trying to crystallize, makes the curious frost-work on our windows every cold evening in Winter.

A singular appearance is sometimes noticed on rocks by the roadside, and on the brick walls of houses, when in Winter there is a sudden change from cold weather to warm. As the stones and bricks are still freezing cold after the air has become warm, they condense and freeze the moisture of the air, and array themselves in a snow-white garment of frost. Scholars in school are often troubled on Winter mornings by "the frost coming out of their slates," as they call it. The slates are so wet that the pencil marks cannot be seen. This moisture on the slate, like the frost on the brick wall, is caused, not by frost, or anything else, coming out of them, but rather by the heat of the air going into them. This leaves the vapor in the air to settle upon them in the shape of dew or frost.

A large collection of frost is often seen upon the heads of nails, while no frost appears on the wood around the nails. It is the nature of iron to receive heat from any warm substance much faster than wood does. So the air, which touches the nail, quickly gives up its heat to the nail, and lays down its moisture upon it to freeze; while the wood, although equally cold, being able to take only a little heat away from the air remains quite free from frost.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine*.

A good farmer wears thick boots and has a thick wallet; his buttons are horn, but his word is gold; his bills are short, his horses fat and his fences strong. He does not chaffer with the tax assessors, nor send away a hungry man. When he travels, he finds his credit has run before him.

Secretary Boutwell has forbidden the landing of any imported European cattle without a certificate that no contagious disease prevails in the country from which they were imported.

Secretary Stanton.

A writer to the *Boston Daily Advertiser* says on the retirement of Secretary Stanton from the cabinet he took a trip to the Eastern States to spend a few weeks with his friends there, for the purpose of re-creating his health. Arriving in New York from Washington, he took passage on one of the Sound steamers for Boston. The circumstances connected with his retirement from office are well known; he looked care-worn and exhausted—nevertheless he appeared social and cheerful, although he remarked that the strain upon his nervous system had been such as nearly to prostrate him—and the re-action produced by a sudden cessation of the responsibilities under which he had been laboring was almost bewildering. He conversed freely during the evening upon all matters connected with the war—leading to trials, reverses, mistakes, losses and defeats which we sustained, and the many dark hours of our history. I remember well this impressive remark which he made—"The hand of an over-ruling Providence was with us through all—and nowhere was his presence more manifest than in the preservation of the thousands of men who were sent down south by sea." He then spoke of the character of the vessels which were engaged as transports for our soldiers—how ill adapted they were for the service, and how wonderful it was that so few accidents occurred. "Such was my anxiety," he added, "for those on board, that during those nights when a storm was raging, I found sleep impossible. I have risen from my bed and spent hours with my face against the window, looking out into the darkness, thinking of the soldiers at sea on the coast, and in the morning dreaded to take up the despatches lest I should learn that some unfortunate vessels had gone with all on board to the bottom." After sitting in silence for a moment, with his eyes upon the floor, he said in a slow and solemn tone, "Nothing, sir,—nothing but the hand of God saved them."

The Boston and Maine Railroad.

The report of the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company for the year ending November 30, 1869, has just been published. It appears that the company has no funded debt, and the floating debt is \$217,437, an increase of \$7437 during the year. Since the last report \$70,266.34 have been expended for station buildings, fixtures, &c.; \$30,437 for land, land damages and fences; \$16,400 for locomotives; \$42,500 for merchandise cars. The total cost of the road and equipments is \$5,096,014.54. The amount of assets held by the corporation in addition to the cost of the road (after deducting the dividend of Jan. 1st, 1870, and adjusted and un-adjusted liabilities) is \$375,680.39.

The road crosses 98 public ways, and 1 horse 5 steam roads at grade. There are 20 ways stations for accommodation trains, and 7 flag stations. The passenger trains have run 655,610 miles, and the freight trains 307,049 miles, and other trains 28,350 miles—making a total of 992,009 miles run. The number of passengers carried is 3,593,237, or 51,248,678 passengers one mile. The number of tons of freight has been 422,711. The adopted speed of express passenger trains is 50 miles per hour, the actual speed has been 28 miles; the adopted speed of accommodation trains has been 24 miles per hour, and the actual 23 miles; the average rate of special and freight trains has been respectively 20 and 12 miles an hour. The total expense for maintenance of way has been \$276,514.23, and the total for maintenance of motive power and cars, \$210,351.88.

The road has 45 locomotives, 77 passenger, 23 baggage, 982 merchandise and 215 gravel and hand cars. The total expense of working the road has been \$1,321,389.80, and the total income \$1,871,339.02, making the net earning \$549,949.22. The dividends (ten per cent.) and taxes amount to \$479,471.26, leaving a surplus of \$107,477.96, besides a reserve of \$60,000 to meet contingent expenses. The total surplus now is \$1,000,420.41.

How to Build a Cistern.

I see that a subscriber wishes to know the best way to build a cistern. I have had the care of building quite a number, and would say to him, build two instead of one so large; dig the holes and put on two good coats of cement on the bank, and arch with good hard brick. One of my neighbors has one that I built for him sixteen years ago, in this way, and it has been in use ever since. I had one built for myself, six years ago; the mason put brick all round; the brick settled and it leaked. I had another built two years ago, which was eight feet across in the clear after being finished, and nine feet deep. This was plastered on the bank and arched with brick and has been full of water ever since, and has not leaked a drop that I know of. I could mention more made in this way but this is enough. I would not have brick or stone in the sides of a cistern if they were put in for nothing; they are simply thrown away.—*Mentor, in Country Gentleman*.