

IL GIRL

an April day
 Y. Richmond, gay
 I dance and play
 in every way
 couldn't you
 it, too,
 an April day?

an April day
 they say;
 give way
 or all away—
 couldn't you
 it, too,
 an April day.

noise and fray;
 rare girls of May;
 a mad-way—
 may open
 I hope I may
 couldn't you
 it, too,
 an April day?

or an April day,
 to skip and stay!
 I hope I may,
 for that's my way.
 couldn't you
 it, too,
 an April day?

GRAPHS

Indians stole a patent
 making it was a hand
 medicine men turned
 fore they concluded
 it.

g a point in physi-
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 ink you, I guess, I
 ry."

uthorn paper, vory
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 rns from the poultry
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 will contain the usual

the Amowican flag
 o—"Aw, yes, awul;
 uch common colobs,
 —"Let's twy to get
 it." Second Dude—
 hs should be burnt
 berry and mauve

one of the Brooklyn
 probably destined to
 an editor. After the
 one morning the
 "Robert, have you
 tion for this week?"
 he subject?" "You'll
 sir." "What is the
 ded Sunsets."

es, thus reasons with
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 from his neighbors:
 o, the day will come
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 rinter as he arranges
 "Poor, mean devil,
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THE ANNALS OF THE TOWN OF CAMDEN, ME.

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME—By N. C. FLETCHER.

Chapter XXXII.

In my last chapter, in alluding to the men who came to Camden in 1854, and gave an impetus to the business of Camden village, I stated that Harvey H. Cleveland came from Hope. I was mistaken in the locality of his previous residence. I had long known him by reputation, and at one time he had for a short period a residence in that town. But he had returned to his native heath at the time I was residing in Belfast, unknown to me; hence I deemed it important that this error should be corrected, for I am desirous that all native born citizens of this town should have their right position assigned them, and whatever credit may be due them in their efforts to develop the resources, increase the business and for having assisted in any way to make Camden what she is, should be duly noticed, and be placed by me to their credit. And let those who live after as examine the records of our lives carefully and without prejudice, strike "the bullance sheet" and let posterity judge us, and give in their verdict whether the world is the better for our having lived in it or not. "Worth makes the man, and the want of it the fellow," and he who comes of good stock and receives in the morning of life good instructions as to the duties which must inevitably develop upon him in his intercourse with the world, and if he heeds them he will succeed in the world, make a prosperous voyage through it, and leave the impression of his genius upon the age in which he lives. In the lower animals we say, "blood will tell," but "in man brains" is the standard by which we judge our fellow-men. The genius of a man is a natural gift; it is born in him, and not acquired; but it needs the training of infancy, the pruning of early life, and continual nursing until we arrive at full bloom manhood and womanhood. H. H. Cleveland was a native of this town, and first opened his eyes at what is now called "West Camden." His mother was the daughter of the late Capt. John Gregory of Rockland. She is still living in the western part of this town at a very advanced age. He consequently came of a stock which any community might be proud of.

Carleton, Norwood & Co. of Rockport village, after the Rockland company had divided the Jacob's farm, and each of the company who still retained their interest in it had received his respective share according to the division of the commissioners, purchased of Capt. W. H. Thorndike his lime quarry and the pasture adjoining the same, the kiln privileges, with the old kilns, lime sheds and wharves, and subsequently the remaining land belonging to N. C. Fletcher, between Chestnut street, and the shore. Thus, having come in possession of this valuable property, they, with their accustomed energy and foresight, commenced developing the resources of their property in earnest. New wharves were built, patent kilns were erected as if by magic, sheds and storehouses followed in quick succession, new streets were opened, the heavy blasts of rock at the quarry shook the old farm from the center to its circumference, and the heavy draft-horses were soon seen passing and repassing the old mansion house, from the quarries on Union street to Bay-View street, where the kilns were situated, and the fires at white heat, soon converted the area and burned such

one of the best docks for maritime business in our harbor.

Mark C. Whitmore's lumber yard comes next in amount of business in this locality. It is situated in the rear of Dexter Russell's blacksmith shop, on Alden's wharf; or rather, I should say, it was formerly the extensive storehouse of the Messrs. Aldens, located at the head of their wharf, and was sold a year or two since to Messrs. Whitmore & Berry, removed a little to the south to a new wharf built by them, and converted into a building for the seasoning of lumber on the first floor, and the second is occupied by Mr. Berry as a sail loft. Mr. Whitmore does a large business in his line, and Mr. Berry is always busy over his head, handling his "needle and palm" with celerity. He is a good workman. He makes a sail to fit like a glove from "clue to erring," and never sags in the "lash." Spencer Mero, the architect, can be found near by. He is Camden's favorite for this business, and he appears to a stranger as if this bustling world passed by him like the idle wind which he regards not; but he is in a brown study, revolving over in his mind the several "orders of architecture," to select the best model for a cottage on Ogier's point.

The store of W. E. Currier is also in this vicinity. He is a stirring fellow, and does a considerable business in the grocery line. He never allows himself to be idle.

There are two, good fish markets in this locality, and they are well patronized. The people of Camden have a good reason to boast of the fineness of their fish of the various kinds which are so easily obtained, and not every village is so highly favored as we are with so skillful a hand to dress them, for the presiding genius of the kitchen as Perez Mullin.

Joseph W. Bowers, stove dealer, is at the head of Commercial street, and is doing a thriving business. But a few years have passed away since it would have been considered folly in a young man to set up another stove store in Camden, and to follow the business of a tinplate worker, without incurring the displeasure of those who had occupied the same ground before. But those times are now reckoned with the dead past, and the monopoly of any business by one man is at a discount.

The Camden anchor works now claim my attention, and I regret exceedingly that I have not more time to do justice to this branch of industry in our village, and finer descriptive powers at command. But to be sensible of our deficiency in the knowledge of any of the mechanical arts, of which he knows nothing except what he has learned by observation and study, will lead him to be cautious in his movements, and not mislead his readers into any errors which may leave wrong impressions upon their minds which may be hard to erase. In the year 1866, Messrs. Horatio E. Alden and William G. Alden, sons of the late Judge Alden of this town, united and formed a company, to be called the "Camden Anchor Works" under the firm name of H. E. & W. G. Alden. They purchased the woolen factory of Cyrus G. Alden, which was built of brick and located at the foot of the falls at Megunticook river, the waters of which empty themselves directly into the harbor. From this privilege, extended into the tide-waters at the harbor, Cushing & Wood's wharf, the largest and most convenient one then in our harbor. Messrs. Alden were in the prime of life, ambitious, level-headed, and possessed all

who are always ready to do his bidding. The stunning blows of the heavy hammer, and the shower of sparks, which fell in great profusion around me, induced me to make my exit in rather an informal manner. All around the yard were numerous anchors, from the heaviest sheet-anchors required for the largest ships, down to the smallest kedge which our fishermen require. At my left is an odd looking machine resembling the head of a monstrous whale poking his nose out of an aperture in the building, and in front of it, as if to bedge the animal in, are piles of old railroad iron. This Roman-nosed thing, is the "shears," with which the iron is cut to prepare it for the furnace. By raising a small gate, its jaws open slowly, a rail of old iron is placed within them; they close, and the iron is severed with as much ease as a lady with her shears cuts in twain the delicate ribbon which she holds in her hands. This machine weighs over six tons, and cost \$1,800. In another building is a dead-weight lever-testing machine, by which the strength of all anchors are tested before leaving the yard for shipment. Everything about this establishment is in perfect order, and convenient for facilitating the work, vessels arriving freighted with iron, coal or any other article needed for the use of the company, can land their cargoes within a few feet of the principal workshops. Improvements are continually being made in and around the premises. They are always crowded with orders. There is a constant demand for the work of this noted establishment. And from the great lakes in our own country to the rock-bound coast of Labrador, and in every port along our coast from Maine to the gulf of Mexico, you will find a specimen from the Camden anchor works aboard some one of the vessels which you may happen to meet with. It is a more extensive establishment than the most of our own people are aware of. The number of buildings now occupied is seven; more are needed, and preparations are being made to supply the deficiency.

I cannot give a very elaborate description of the amount of business transacted on Megunticook river, nor is it necessary. I must curtail my remarks, or I shall never close up these Annals.

THE EXPEDIENCY OF PROHIBITION

To the editor of the Rockland Opinion: In the discussion of measures to restrict the liquor traffic, the question of the expediency of prohibition is of infinite importance. We want to employ the best means. Is prohibition best? If so we want to retain it; if it is a failure, we are ready to discard it and try something else. But the fact is, prohibition gives us the least number of liquor sellers, the least drunkenness, pauperism, and crime. Of all the legal methods that have been tried, prohibition is the most effective, and therefore the most expedient. This question of expediency is not left in uncertainty. It is not necessary for the friends of prohibition to spend their time and strength in making improved or unfavorable assertions. Mere assertion proves nothing. The methods have been tried, and records have been kept by unpartizan and impartial men, men, that had no pet theory to sustain in their work. Let us look at the record.

1st. Prohibition is expedient because it reduces the number of liquor sellers to the minimum.

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Rockland Opinion April 4, 1884

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LOCAL MATTER

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says: "The Iowa dform declare that ght to a portion of y have; to such Well, that is all ackers claim that id that he does not ey believe that the id should own it. the ownership of ated into the hands that never earned bject to giving the ntry control of the ing them to juggle re improved farms earned, while the ed them are turned

copy of the annual of the state reform b. The number of the past year is 28; ed, 4; discharged, on trial, 22; inden- dited, 1; remanded, 1 last, mitted during the litted for larceny, parents; 6 have lost mother; 4 son; 4 have step- dle and much neg- 13 sabbath break- 24 profane. The and teachers in their appreciation of the ust, and lead us to on may be so con- of much benefit

ference, and the heavy draft-horses were soon seen passing and repassing the old mansion house, from the quarries on Union street to Bay-View street, where the kilns were situated, and the fires at white heat, soon converted the gray and hardened rock into the best quality of lime which this or any other region of country ever produced for the use of man. From the time this enterprising firm purchased this property to the present day, there has been no cessation in extending the area of their quarry, improving their privileges, and in furnishing the public with a most excellent quality of lime from the frozen shores of Maine to the gulf of Mexico. Mr. Gideon Tower has charge of these kilns, and manufactures the lime by the cask. He is master of his business, and must be "the right man in the right place," for he is a fixture beneath the roof of his wide-spreading canopy, and has grown gray in the service of his employers. When Carleton, Norwood & Co. established a branch of their house here, Camden took another long stride in the right direction.

The next place of business, following the shore up along the harbor, is Johnson Knight's coal yard. This privilege was formerly the property of the late Joseph Jones, one of the oldest traders in the place, and he did a large business for the times, in which he acted his part on the stage of life. He died about thirty years ago. Mr. Knight recently purchased the wharf and storehouses, and established a depot for coal. He is a good business man, of untiring industry, possessed of abundant means, and will no doubt in a short time build up a large and lucrative business. The sardine canning establishment next arrests our attention, and perhaps is the most important mart of industry that we have among us, for the reason that it affords employment to a large class of our citizens of both sexes, which enables them to obtain a livelihood through the Summer months, and lay by a surplus to enable them to live comfortably through the rigorous months of our northern clime. Henry Sellman of New York is the president of the company, and Mr. Frank Sherman of this town is the secretary and has charge of the business in Mr. Sellman's absence. They own the steamer Planet, which is constantly employed in supplying the establishment with fish during the season. Capt. Rodney Witherspoon has hitherto had charge of her, and a better man probably could not be found anywhere along the coast of Maine. He knows every shoal and hidden rock beneath the treacherous waters over which he is obliged to steam, and has judgment and discretion enough to keep out of their way. This establishment has cost the company a large sum of money, and the people of Camden are not insensible of the expenditures of the company, nor to the great advantage which they have conferred upon her citizens.

J. & B. C. Adams's establishment is a lively place of business at all seasons of the year. It is the most important depot in town for coal and hay, and decidedly the most extensive and convenient location for the business for which it is designed in the county. The buildings are new, the wharf has recently been extended, and thoroughly repaired, and its central position renders it

tended into the tide-waters at the harbor. Cushing & Wood's wharf, the largest and most convenient one then in our harbor. Messrs. Alden were in the prime of life, ambitious, level-headed, and possessed all the requisite qualifications which would insure them a successful and prosperous business career; and even had I the time and space in my Annals to delineate the improvements which have been made by them since they took the incipient measures for the erection of these important works, and the advantages which Camden has derived, in the increase of her population, and the labor furnished her toiling and industrious citizens by this enterprising firm, it would be very doubtful whether I could do them justice, and might then sadly fall short of the estimate which I have placed on their value to this community. But in this busy, bustling life of ours, there are storms as well as sunshine; trials and disappointments may come upon us when least expected, or they may be tardy in their movements. After ten years of toil and anxiety, and a lingering sickness, the senior partner was removed by death in 1877, and no man ever closed his eyes upon the scenes of this sublimary world more regretted than did Horatio E. Alden. His memory is embalmed in the hearts of all who knew him, and to this day many a one at the mention of his name remembers the sad bealing of their hearts on the solemn march to his grave. At his request, the business of the works was to be continued under the old firm name of H. E. & W. G. Alden for a certain number of years, and then the business was to be finally closed up and continued by the junior partner. That time has arrived and the business is now carried on by William G. Alden, as sole proprietor. The principal officers of the company at the present time are as follows: William G. Alden, proprietor; L. M. Keniston, superintendent; C. F. Hodge, forger. The men usually employed in the different departments are thirty in number. I took a stroll through the yard and workshops of this important hive of industry the last week, and was politely received by the proprietor in person, who kindly answered all my questions and imparted to me all the information I desired, to enable me to write this imperfect sketch of one of the greatest industries, if not the greatest, that is located in the town of Camden. I ranged through the workshops, and shook the friendly hand of many a brawny workman whom I had known in former days, and was not in the least afraid of soiling my hands or my clothes by coming in contact with these stalwart fellows, for I have more respect for those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow than I have for those who are pensioners on the government, and spend their days in office-seeking, and living on the earnings of much better men than themselves. I looked in the first place into a building where the trip-hammer was at work, laying its heavy blows on the heated iron. They were welding the links of an anchor on the shaft. A number of begrimed visages surrounded the forge, laboring with the strength of giants in their respective positions, and among the forgers the yoke-men of the establishment was giving directions to his subordinates.

do pet theory to sustain in their work. Let us look at the record.

1st. Prohibition is expedient because it reduces the number of liquor sellers to the minimum.

I have before me the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and the compendium of the tenth census of the United States. The first document furnishes us with the number of persons in each state that pay a tax to sell liquors, and the number of bushels of grain used in the several states to manufacture liquor. The second furnishes us with the number of inhabitants of each state. There are several kinds of liquor laws that are in force in the several states; some have a tax law, some a license law, some a local option law, which means that the people can license or prohibit the sale of liquor in their community as they vote; others have a prohibitory law.

Michigan and Ohio have a tax law. They have one rumrunner to every two hundred and twenty-three inhabitants, and consume 3,069,172 bushels of grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Indiana, New Jersey and California, are under license. They have one liquor dealer for every one hundred and sixty-two inhabitants, and consume 1,889,394 bushels of grain in the manufacture of liquors.

Connecticut, Maryland and Arkansas, have a local option law, and have one liquor dealer for every two hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants, and consume 353,648 bushels of grain in the manufacture of liquors.

Maine, Vermont and Kansas, have a prohibitory law, and one liquor dealer to every FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE inhabitants, and consume nothing in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

According to the above figures, there are the greatest number of liquor sellers—and by this we mean wholesale and retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors—in proportion to the population in those states that are under license; a less number in the states where prohibition prevails in part; and the least number in the states where prohibition prevails entirely. Is prohibition expedient? The returns answer, YES.

2nd. Prohibition is expedient because it reduces drunkenness as no other legal measure has.

In 1867, Massachusetts was under prohibition; in 1868 it was under license. The number of arrests for drunkenness in twelve of its cities during 1867 were 4,685; during the year 1868, 6,644; an increase of nearly forty-two per cent. The arrests for drunkenness in Boston for the year 1867 under prohibition were 13,800; in 1868, under license 18,475; an increase of 4,675. In 1874 New Bedford, Mass., was under prohibition, and there were 90 committed to jail for drunkenness. In 1875 it was under license, and 181 were committed for the same offense. The City Marshal of Worcester, Mass., testifies that drunkenness decreased 40 per cent in that city in one year under prohibition. Massachusetts is not the only state that has had experience with prohibition and other methods. Kansas has tried both prohibition and license, and has reported the results of her experiments. Kansas is a city of 5,000

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The Gov doned a pe said he wa pardon did would have ood liver lungs were made of br

"You at long," she escort sild the ring-up Excuse me the foyer was her at her attention

Rev. J. from an Baptist." of the toward a General H toward a K has been that this prompted of this ex meeting of Portland A

Continuation April 4, 1884

as steam power. It sailed from Cork to ; at the same time the lled from Bristol to steady gain in speed, 51, when the steamer ip from New York to ys and 19 minutes. be the climax, but in aris" made the same minutes. And now, 384, the fastest steam- message very close to ight that is about the but who dare predict ture? ge of the old sail" or Havre to ... ys. Thirty days was ut not unfrequently three months J. N. EMERY.

Y OF PROHIBITION

ment that prohibition is thinner than that prove that it is just. r last week's issue. re number of liquor ly worthless, being al revenue reports, e places licensed by Not one individual in Maine has a U. S. licenses some 400 or that have no U. S. quired to take them he case is the same ory states. Passing airness of comparing ated, having large ing no large cities, aced on the argument dduces as unanswer- er is proved by the daine has more places according to popula- ern states where they bition. The statistics stworthy, because it all k men have to get in fore they are arrested. nuperism are affected besides the liquor is certain. If states as the liquor traffic claimed, prohibition d the liquor trade in the enactment of the dse grew steadily in alth. Since the law stood almost entirely sta that did not have on growing and thrive- ne has stood still in has increased enor- insanity, which is also from free rum. The prison has been greatly workshps have been of criminals who were ison. The jails have e. And all the extra as been required. The ty is unquestioned. equest than formerly. ine insanity and de- rde the material pro- e increase of popula- e of Maine had been a rum under a prohibi- e some of these- ection. The White

with an average of several years under the present license law, and we have the following exhibit for five towns and cities in the state. My data were collected from town and city reports, aided in several instances by officials in charge of the public pauper funds:

	Periods Compared.	Increase in the cost of Pauperism. Pauperism.
Fitchburg.....	1854 to 1860 1874 to 1880 1874 to 1881	90 per cent. 444 p. ct.
Lowell.....	1874 to 1881 1874 to 1881	74 per cent. 308 p. ct.
Milford.....	1874 to 1881 1874 to 1881	1 per cent. 400 p. ct.
Natick.....	1854 to 1861 1874 to 1881	79 per cent. 450 p. ct.
Cambridge.....	1854 to 1860 1874 to 1880	122 per cent. 529 p. ct.
Total average.....		77 per cent. 482 p. ct.

In each of these cases the population of the initial year of the earlier period is compared with the population of the initial year of the latter period, so that exact justice is done in the calculation. Thus the best prohibitory period is compared with the recent period of license. While the population in these five towns and cities has increased on the average 77 per cent, the cost of pauperism has increased 482 per cent, or more than sixfold more relatively.

THE ANNALS OF THE TOWN OF CAMDEN, ME. FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME—BY N. C. FLETCHER.

Chapter XXXIII.

In my last chapter, in passing along up the harbor of Camden, and viewing the wharves and docks which line its shores, I enumerated the manufacturing establishments, the shops of the mechanics, the lumber yard, and numerous other matters worthy of notice, until I came to the locality of the extensive anchor works of which William G. Alden is the proprietor. I gave a sketch of the various departments, shops and machinery connected therewith, but for want of space I did not proceed much farther, for I considered all I had written about this locality as merely an introductory movement towards the fulfilment of my design in giving a synopsis of the water powers lying within the limits of the town of Camden. But very little is known of the extent and value of this power which nature has so lavishly bequeathed us. Generations have lived and died, and suffered its waters to empty into the ocean, without thinking of its importance, and the vast revenue it was capable of producing were its many privileges utilized. But scientific men have looked upon our meandering streams with delight, and our gentle falls have many a time arrested the attention of some competent engineer, and elicited the remark that it was surprising to them that capitalists in search of privileges upon which to erect mills, did not set the whirl of machinery in operation, which would call the attention of many an industrious man, and be the means of building up a thrifty and populous town. And how many of the residents of Camden at present, know she once had this opportunity and foolishly and blindly spurned it, and lost a similar one perhaps forever? The same company which purchased what is now the city of Lawrence, and built up a city on the banks of the Merrimac, visited also the water power on the Megunticook stream, and after a thorough examination of the river, from its source at Canaan pond to its outlet into the harbor of Camden, came to the conclusion that if the property at Camden could be purchased, or leased for a long term of years, on reasonable conditions, it would be for their interest to secure it, in preference to the site of the one on the Merrimac. But, on interviewing Mr. Richards, the owner of the property, and making an advantageous offer to either purchase or lease the property, he utterly refused to dispose of it on any terms, and

original proprietor, for the children were so strongly wedded to the soil from which they had so many years drawn their sustenance, that the tie could not be severed. But, on the final division of the property, an heir of the next generation, then a non-resident, was willing to dispose of his share, which Judge Alden readily purchased, and thus one link in the chain, which had connected the Richards property, was detached, and no earthly power could ever again reunite it. A sudden change came over the spirit of the dreams of the people of Camden, and from that time to the present day a steady and healthy increase of business has been manifested, the water power utilized to a considerable extent, and no monopoly will ever again have the control of the water power of Megunticook river. We owe much to the perseverance and foresight of those who gave this impetus to the business of our village in developing our wonderful resources and setting an example to their descendants so worthy for them to follow.

In accordance with the recommendation of Governor Chamberlain, in the year of 1867, an exploration of the water power of the state was ordered by the legislature. The commission consisted of Hons. John A. Poor, A. D. Lockwood and Hannibal Hamlin. They made their report at the close of that year, and I, as well as others, were consulted on the subject of the water power of our own town, and made some notes of many points of interest on the different streams within the limits of this town. In August of that year, on one of the most genial days of the season, one of that commission and myself explored the Megunticook stream from its source to where it lost itself in Penobscot bay. I did not feel any particular interest in the subject at the time, for I knew that Nathaniel Crocker, esq., a practical surveyor, who had preceded us in examining professionally the resources of this stream, and who had married a daughter of the original proprietor, knew every fathom of the water, and every inch of the ground, from the harbor to Canaan lake, better than I did; and, he being a man of good judgment, I referred my friend to him for the information which he had solicited from me. I shall therefore avail myself of that report, made for the special purpose, and paid for out of the public treasury for the information of the citizens of Maine and all who choose to avail themselves of the labors which their public servants have performed for them. The private opinion of any individual on a subject of this kind, is of but little value, and never reliable. Men's judgments are so varied and uncertain that but little confidence can be placed in their decisions. Mathematical precision is what is required in all cases of this kind, and I shall in all cases refer, in these annals, to the reports of some competent civil engineer from which to draw my hydrographic information; and that concerning the wealth and industry of Camden from the report prepared by William E. S. Whitman, state industrial statistician, who kindly forwarded me a copy.

The Megunticook river is the most important stream which flows from Canaan (or Megunticook) pond into Penobscot bay within the town of Camden. Following its course, it is about three and one-half miles in a straight line from the pond to the tide waters at Camden harbor, is about two and one-half miles. By means of the dam at the source of the stream, a full and abundant supply of water is maintained under the

A. Mitchell and Chas. Brown.

At the Republican caucus last week, T. W. Sullivan was chosen to represent Hurdman at the District convention at Auburn, and Fred Reed at the State convention at Bangor. GRANITE.

EAST WARREN.

Capt. Poland of Rockland has moved to the John Ronkes farm.

Mrs. Franklin Fish is confined to the house with sciatic rheumatism.

Rev. Mr. Hanscom of Thomaston, will lecture at East Warren hall next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

The Sons of Temperance are fitting up the East Warren hall in fine style. They have just bought a nice hanging lamp.

The Spring term of school in Brooklyn, commenced on Monday last, with Miss Alice Howett of South Hope, as teacher.

St. Mark's division, Sons of Temperance of this place, elected officers on Friday evening, April 1, as follows: W. P.—J. B. Dow; W. A.—Mrs. B. J. Dow; R. S.—Isaden Morso; A. R. S.—Mrs. F. E. Barrows; F. S.—F. B. Dow; Treasurer—J. C. Fish; Chaplain—J. A. Skinner; C.—George Burkett; A. C.—Ella Copeland; J. S.—H. M. Watts; C. S.—Levi Watts. ANDY.

FRIENDSHIP.

There are three persons, brother and sisters, living in town, whose united ages are 272 years. Hannah Morton, now in her 99th year, has just knit a pair of stockings without the aid of glasses; Mary Cook, 91 years old, can spin 24 skeins of yarn per day, and Capt. William Jameson, 83 years old, works nearly all the time.

ABRAXAS.

MENTIONINGS

A French preacher describes hell as a place where they talk politics all day. What they do at night he does not report.

A Chicago editor says: "To polish windows simply breathe on them and then rub briskly with a napkin." We wouldn't like to have a Chicago editor breathe on a window belonging to us. He might break it.

The other day we were pained to learn that Daniel Webster once drank too much, and that Henry Clay had been seen when his tongue was thick. After this, we shall not be surprised to hear that Tom Ochiltree takes an occasional drink.

With Hale giving "wine spreads," and Milliken declaring he is not a "temperance crank," and Boutelle dining at the White House, where each guest has seven wine glasses at his service, the Maine prohibitionists must think their congressional delegation in a bad way.—Boston Herald.

A Brooklyn woman said to her servant girl, a fresh arrival on the latest boat from Cork: "Bridget, go out and see if Mr. Block, the butcher on the corner, has pig's feet." The dutiful servant went out and returned. "Well, what did he say?" asked the mistress. "Sure he said nuthin', mum." "Has he got pig's feet?" "Faith, I couldn't see, mum. He has his boots on."

Unless the case is previously settled the April term of Court will give us something out of the usual course in breach of promise cases. In the majority of cases of this kind giddy youth lightly throws off the hasty promises and bestows its affections elsewhere. The one under notice is between persons of mature age—in fact old enough to know better. The plaintiff is a woman whose hair has been silvered by seventy-seven Summers and as many Winters, while the trifle with her affections has reached the mature age of seventy-nine years. But this is not the worst feature in the case. The plaintiff alleges that this gay deceiver under promise of marriage seduced her. As a just equivalent for her ingrained affections, etc., she asks for the sum of \$5,000. The case is in the hands of Solicitors and may be

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Opinion.

1884.

NUMBER 485.

EDITORIAL MATTER

are in informing our reading a three-cent stamp to & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., free, a set of their fine cards, which are an household.

voracity between Ex-nd Gen. H. V. Boynton, a Cincinnati paper, the ave had very much the committee that invest-charge that Boynton at-ism to favor the McGar-ard no evidence to support mony of Keifer himself, report indicates unmis-believed.

Journal says: "The National House indicate live out all of the read-rom Virginia, by book or altee on elections report readjuster elect, in favor large number of ballots the voters had not paid proof being "produced." Journal printed the fore-lluded to had been con-ved of in Congress. The was unanimously pre-ican members all signig r of the House, Mr. Mayo, hose seat was contested, icts set out in the report. the voters were thrown with law, and only con-aw was unconstitutional. w, the House was unani-ous, and the vote to un-imsious. Yet the Journal, icts at hand, endeavors to sion that Mr. Mayo was y the Democratic major- is this reputable journal-

NAVIGATION

s not my purpose to en-ense changes wrought on, but for the interest of and to refresh the mem-ones, I will chronicle a ry in so brief a manner remember them. Fulton finished and run , from New York city to at literally paddled off at er trial trip was a success all the possibilities we ince. She made about evens built the "Phoenix," steam vessel that navi-lantic waters. She went to Philadelphia in three "Savanna" was the first

higher than a kite. But we regard reason-ling of this kind as fallacious. Nothing is proved as to the wisdom of any law by an array of facts that are affected by a multi-tude of other things. We hold that prohibi-tion is inexpedient because it does not stop the liquor traffic, while it does prevent the possibility of restrictive measures that could be enforced—thus giving the state practically "free rum,"—and because it prevents the municipalities from taxing the liquor sellers to help pay the expenses of the prisons, almshouses, etc., which the traffic makes necessary.

MORE PROHIBITION STATISTICS

The following statistics were intended by Mr. McIntire to be included in his article printed last week, relative to the expediency of prohibition. We omitted them because they would have made the article longer than we desired, we having informed Mr. McIntire that he must restrict himself to one column per week of our space. The figures were furnished by Daniel Dorches-ter, D. D., of Natick, Mass. Mr. McIntire thinks they should appear, and we accord-ingly print them:

A goodly number of towns in Massachu-setts, since the enactment of the license law in 1875, have granted no licenses, not for a single year. Even before the local option clause was adopted in these towns selectmen were elected who would not grant licenses. The law was rigidly en-forced against illegal liquor selling, and there were no open bars or liquor saloons. Taking four of these no license towns and comparing them with four towns in which during the same years licenses were granted (or if not granted, as in one instance, no attempt was made to restrain the sale of liquors,) and we have the following ex-hibits:

COST OF PAUPERISM IN FOUR NO LICENSE TOWNS.

	Ave. yearly, 1845 to 1869, inclusive.	Ave. yearly, 1870 to 1880, inclusive.
Brookfield.....	\$1,354	\$2,750
Beverly.....	5,906	6,746
Westboro'.....	926	4,331
Harwich.....	2,391	5,123
Total.....	\$10,747	\$18,160

It should not be overlooked that these towns suffered from close contact with other towns in which liquor were freely sold. The increase in the pauper expenses in these no license towns was 69 per cent, while the population increased 21 per cent.

COST OF PAUPERISM IN FOUR LICENSE TOWNS.

	Ave. yearly, 1845 to 1869, inclusive.	Ave. yearly, 1870 to 1880, inclusive.
Westfield.....	\$1,923	\$8,563
Milford.....	4,783	12,965
Marlboro'.....	953	6,890
Natick.....	1,533	5,445
Total.....	\$9,207	\$33,863

In these license towns the cost of pauper-ism increased 267 per cent, while the popu-lation increased 26 per cent. In the no license towns the cost of pauperism in-creased three times as much as the popula-tion, and in the license towns ten times as much as the population. These facts very clearly point to the troer use of alcoholic liquors as the direct cause of the increase of pauperism.

But a still more convincing demonstration is at hand. Going back to the period of the best enforcement of the prohibitory law in

bought the site where Lawrence now stands, and immediately commenced operations. Mr. Richards was now in the vale of years. He was the "pioneer" of the town, erected the first house on its soil, and had labored diligently in subduing the wilderness and largely contributing to its welfare, and de-veloping its resources during his long and eventful life. He and his faithful wife, who had preceded him to the silent mansions, when I first took up my residence in this town, had acted well their part on the stage of life, had raised up a large family, who were married and settled around the old homestead, to cheer and sustain the old patriarch at the setting of his earthly sun. Who blames him for wishing to retain his earthly possessions intact, until for the last time he could look out of his window, and view his broad acres under the genial rays of a declining sun, and listen to the splash-ing of the waters as they rolled over the dam of his beloved Megunticook? I don't. He died peacefully, surrounded by his family, about thirty years ago, and the writer of these annals, for the first and the last time, looked sadly upon the mortal remains of James Richards, the first settler of the town of Camden. "We all do fade as a leaf." The family, one after another, have lain down the burthens of life at the foot of their graves, until but few of them are left to mourn over their bereavements. Of the sons, the eldest only is living, and the snows of over sixty winters have fallen upon his whitened locks. He was never married, but the same devoted daughter who attended to the wants of her father and smoothed his dying pillow is also perform-ing the same duties for her elder brother with fidelity and solicitude, until the iron tongue of time shall announce to the people of his native village, that James Richards, jr., has passed over the silent river. May she have an abundant reward. After Mr. Richards died, the estate was divided, and the family was left in comfortable circum-stances. His immediate descendants were made of the right kind of material. They were not of the puny kind which shrinks at the breath of the north winds, which sweep over the crests and down the ravines of our mountains, but were robust healthy, and industrious. The daughters, in particular, were model women. They must have had an excellent mother, who gave them good instruction and led them in the paths of virtue from lisping childhood until they had arrived to full bloom womanhood. I never met with one of them, but the words of Solomon occurred to me: "Strength and honor are hers. She looketh well to the ways of her household and catcheth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Judge Alden, still intent upon his long sought opportunity to obtain the control of the water power of this valuable stream, was on the alert. He thought it useless to

survey of this river, makes the number of falls available for manufacturing purposes on this stream fourteen, and the amount of head of all the falls is about 150 feet. For convenience, and for the purpose of designating the different locations by which they are ordinarily known, he has numbered them with the different numerals from one to fourteen.

Number One. Three rods from tide waters, is the spacious anchor manufactory, owned and operated by William G. Alden, of which due notice was taken in my last chapter. There is nine feet head at high water, and fifteen feet at low tide. Rey-nold's turbine wheel is used.

Number Two. Six rods from tide waters, is a fine flouring and grist mill, the prop-erty of Carleton, Norwood & Co. and J. & B. C. Adams.

Number Three. Forty-one rods from tide waters Henry L. Alden's bakery is situated, and has four feet head. The machinery is propelled by water. Rodolfus Bowers formerly had a grist mill just below Alden's bakery, and took the surplus water through a flume to a first-class turbine water-wheel. He did a good business and sold a large amount of corn and grain. In the mill were one set of burrstones of the first class, and, though small in appearance, they could grind out a bushel of corn very quickly. The best material of which mill-stones are made, is unquestionably the burrstone, which is brought from France in small pieces, weighing from ten to one hundred pounds. These are cemented to-gether with plaster of Paris, and closely bound around the circumference with hoops of bar iron. The meal ground by them is entirely free from grit, and one's teeth are never set on edge. The machine shop of Mr. Briston is situated just above the bridge which is thrown across Washington street. He is a very ingenious mechanic, and has a valuable patent in the market, a machine for the manufacture of barrel-heads, for which he finds a ready sale, throughout the country.

I shall rest here, and close this chapter until I shall gain some information from him in regard to his business, if he is dis-posed to give it. There are so many close corporations in this town, and so little interest taken in making their business known, that I have about come to the con-clusion to give but a cursory notice of industries that are important to the welfare of the community. Strangers are more anxious to know what Camden people are doing, as a town, than the natives are, and I regret it very much. But I am happy to learn that the most of our business men in active life, realize the importance of ex-tending their resources and drawing around them an industrious and thrifty population.

HOME NEWS AND NOTES

HURRICANE.

Mr. John Monroe has gone to Bath to work in a ship yard.

At school meeting, held last week, John J. McCabe was chosen moderator, T. W. Flannagan clerk, J. A. Mitchell agent, for the ensuing year.

Hotel de Carnes has opened for the sea-son, under the able management of Messrs. Flaunagan & Brennan; they make a good team, and pull well.

Sloop Island Belle, Capt. Hill, is load-ing cut stone for Rockland, to go thence by rail West. This is the sloop's first appearance this season.

The company are having an addition

Continuation April 11, 1884

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masses, should prohibit the manufacture
and sale of a substance that robs its citizens
of their manhood, and its homes of their
comfort, in order to be complete and con-
sistent with itself. Yours truly,
W. S. McINTIRE.

THE ANNALS OF THE TOWN OF CAMDEN, ME.
FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRE-
SENT TIME—BY N. C. FLETCHER.
Chapter XXXIV.

I have stated that the water power of
Camden, if rightly managed, is amply suffi-
cient to carry thousands of spindles within
a mile from its mouth; but many genera-
tions will have come and gone ere the
banks of her principal river will be lined
with the manufactories of various descrip-
tions, and this valley resound with the
hum of industry. The fickleness of many
men, the frequent changing of business,
greatly retard the development of the re-
sources of our villages. Young men are
in a hurry to get rich and wish to commence
life where their fathers left off in point of
wealth. In leaning over the bridge, the
other day, I thought of the amount of money
which had been earned in that tan-yard, to
the right. When I first came to this town,
it was a lively business place, and a Mr.
Emerson was the owner, and employed a
number of men. It was a profitable busi-
ness, and at his death Mr. Emerson left a
considerable property. The firm of Thorne-
dike, Scott & Co. was then formed, and
commenced business under favorable cir-
cumstances, but, neither of the partners
being practical tanners, it soon became evi-
dent that they were unequal to the task of
carrying on the business successfully; and,
after a few years of toil, they gradually
closed up their business, and silence
reigned around that old tan-yard. It was
an old establishment. It was built about
the year 1813 by a Mr. Parker, but he sud-
denly died, and was a great loss to the
town. His place could not be easily filled.
The machinery used was propelled by
water, conducted through a canal, and it
was one of the best yards in all its appoint-
ments in this section of the state. There
are fifty vats, double and single; the
larger portion of them were under river.
In its palmy days, nearly 6,000 hides and
skins have been tanned and dressed, ready
for market, in a year. It some enterpris-
ing and competent business man would
only engage in the business with a resolute
will, and set the machinery in motion at its
old time speed, that the busy hum of indus-
try might be heard among these old vats,
we could endure the stench which some-
times emanates from a tan-yard, rush
quickly by it, and reflect with pleasure on
the heaps of clean money which might
there be made. Where are the men, who
will take a hint and go to work?

I alluded in my last chapter to C. M.
Barstow's machine shop. I dropped in
there the other day, and my eyes were
dazzled with the brightness of the machin-
ery in every part of it. He is a kind of a
Tubal Cain, a cunning worker of metals,
and what he can't make in the shape of a
tool no man living can find any use for. I
must "see him later." He was not in when
I called.

I shall omit noticing some of the smaller
establishments as I pass along at this time,
for, I find my time limited, and, though
my head is generally pretty clear. I get a

there are seven buildings. There are em-
ployed usually about thirty or forty men,
who manufacture fifteen tons of stock per
week. It is cleaned by steam, and, after
cooling, it is carded with a steel card, and
then spread out to dry. It is then com-
pressed by machinery into fifty pound
bales, ready for shipment. Two tons per
day is a fair average of the oakum fitted for
the purchaser. The Camden oakum is of
the very best quality, and always brings
the highest market price. There is also
connected with this establishment a carding
mill, which, in the season for it, does a very
large business. They have carded wool
into the finest rolls, in one season, to the
amount of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 worth; a
much larger amount than I supposed.
Everything moves on like clock-work, and
the eye of the owner is always vigilant, and
no time is fooled away in or around the
whole establishment. The machinery is
propelled both by water and steam. Mr.
Alden is surely doing his share in giving
employment to many of the laboring class
in our town. He is entitled to much credit.
"May his shadow never grow less."

In continuance of my pencilings of the
industrial pursuits on my way up the
stream, I meet with the extensive works of
Knowlton Bros. I cannot do them justice
in this chapter, so near its close. I shall
therefore merely glance at these works in
this chapter, and take a more favorable
opportunity to give such an account of their
business as will do them justice. The
limits of the various works carried on by the
Knowltons, are very extensive. They were
first inaugurated by D. Knowlton & Co.
The senior partner came to this town about
thirty years ago from Montville, and opened
a machine shop on Mechanic street. His
inventive genius in mechanism soon brought
him into notice and very soon he formed a
partnership with the late Judge Alden and
Mr. Cyrus G. Batchelder; and to the energy
of these three individuals are we indebted
for much of the prosperity of Camden in
each and every one of the various branches
of industry now in operation which are
included in the works of the company now
under consideration. They did a large
business for many years, and then dissolved
partnership, Mr. Alden dying in the mean-
time. Mr. Batchelder concluded not to
continue in the firm, and a new company
was formed in January, 1872, and incorpor-
ated by the legislature of that year. They
immediately organized under their charter
by choosing David Knowlton president, A.
J. Q. Knowlton treasurer, and William G.
Adams clerk. This company did a large
business for several years, when they dis-
solved. The whole property was sold at
auction, and bought in by Knowlton Bros.,
by whom the whole business is now carried
on with renewed vigor. These brothers
are men, every inch of them, industrious,
ingenious, and every way fitted for the
business in which they are engaged; and
there is every indication that a successful
career is bright and prosperous before them.
They have a brass foundry that is worth
visiting, and where the various articles
which they manufacture are burnished, they
dazzle the eye and will serve for mirrors.
The iron foundry is also of the first class,
and any castings wanted can be readily
furnished at short notice and at reasonable
prices. The building is 95 feet in length
and 50 feet in width. It is built of granite
and brick, with slated roof, and in no case
can it be subject to destruction by the fiery
element within its enclosed walls. There
is a room 10 feet in width and 30 feet

an impetus. But we guess we will not say
anything about it until the assessors have
been around.

Notwithstanding the bad traveling, quite
a delegation from Maple grange visited
Washington Saturday, April 5, to attend
the harvest feast given by Evening Star
grange, of that place. An enjoyable time
is reported.

Perhaps it may interest some parties to
know that the road in the Sidelinger district
became passable a week or two ago. Mes-
srs. Aquarius, Sol & Co. removed the
snow. This is the first time that it has
been attended to this season.

Owing to some claimed illegality in the
call for school meeting in district 23, the
meeting was not held. It is understood
that the district lawyer has not as yet given
a decision in the case, and until this is
done, matters necessarily remain in statu
quo.

Borneman post G. A. R. contemplate
erecting a flag-staff near their hall in the
near future. Preparations are in active
progress for Memorial day. Previous to
that occasion, they are to be presented, we
understand, with a fine company flag by
Prof. Luther Bateman.

We understand that one of our citizens,
not long since, in removing a cask from the
fire, burned his hands very severely. In
looking about for something to allay his
suffering, he noticed a can containing var-
nish. Having a pair of mittens convenient,
he immediately filled each about half full
of that substance, and put them on. Upon
removing the mittens, some three weeks
after, he found his hands completely healed.
L. B.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Estes visited the new lodge of Good
Templars at Burkett's corner, April 1, and
found the members filled with a spirit of
work for the good of others that promises
well for the good of the community. The
visiting brothers from Appleton lodge met
with a cordial welcome. Five new mem-
bers were added, and a treat of confection-
ery sweetened the moments of the recess.
Although it was April 1, there were no
"fools" there.

April 2, after an address (public) by Mrs.
Estes, in the Union church, Washington, a
new lodge I. O. G. T. was formed, which
received the name of Enterprise lodge.
They will meet on Tuesday evenings. The
following board of officers were elected and
installed: C. T.—M. E. W. Chadwick; V.
T.—Stella Wright; Chaplain—L. L. Mor-
ton; Secretary—Nellie Bryant; F. S.—John
Ramsay; Treasurer—Harry Johnston; M.
—Wm. Wentworth; I. G.—Della Bryant;
O. G.—John Mears; P. C. T.—Lowel
Sprague; D. M.—Sidney Kaler; Lodge
Deputy—G. C. T.—John Ramsay. E.

FRUIT OF THE PRESS

From the edition of Messrs. Geo. P.
Rowell and Co.'s American newspaper
directory, now in press, it appears that the
newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at
present issued in the United States and
Canada reach a grand total of 13,402.
This is a net gain of precisely 1,600 during
the last twelve months, and exhibits an in-
crease of 5,618 over the total number
published just ten years since. The in-
crease in 1874 over the total for 1873 was
493. During the past year the dailies have
increased from 1,138 to 1,254; the weeklies
from 9,062 to 10,028; and the monthlies
from 1,091 to 1,499. The greatest increase
in the Western States.

Palliser, Palliser & Co., of Bridgeport,
Conn., have prepared and published speci-
fications for frame or brick buildings cost.

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I shall omit noticing some of the smaller establishments as I pass along at this time, for I find my time limited, and, though my head is generally pretty clear, I get a little bewildered amid the whirl of machinery and the rush of waters, which at this season of the year pour furiously over the various falls. I think a deaf man would have the advantage of me. It is a blessed thing to be hard of hearing sometimes.

The Knox Woolen company's mill stares me in the face, and seems to inquire what I purpose to say about it. I answer, not much. This company was incorporated in 1868, under the firm name of Johnson-Fuller & Co. Henry Knight was chosen president, Albert Johnson, treasurer, and Duncan M. Fuller clerk, with a capital of \$100,000. This main building is three stories. It was built by the late Judge Alden, and from him the company purchased it. There have been a great many improvements made in and around it, and several additions made commensurate with the increase of their business. They manufacture feltings and flannels principally. They excel in the manufacture of blankets, and find a ready sale for them wherever they are known. The New England & Arcadian line of steamers, from Sullivan, Me., to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, are to be supplied throughout with blankets of their manufacture. Their flannels certainly cannot be excelled in the fineness of their texture or in their durability. The water power which propels the machinery is 55 horse-power, with a twelve feet head. Their facilities in case of fire are admirable. They have a Blake steam pump and a powerful force pump, with sufficient hose to throw a powerful stream of water over the whole of their extensive works. These are within the main building, and can be set in motion instantly as if by magic. I could give a more minute description of the Knox Woolen company's property, the extent of their business, and the number of hands employed, but I have said enough, and much more than I intended to in the outset. The officers of the company for the present year are as follows: President—B. C. Adams; Treasurer—Albert Johnson; Clerk—W. G. Adams; Directors—B. C. Adams, Albert Johnson, G. L. Follansbee, J. F. Hosmer, H. L. Alden, E. C. Fletcher, C. C. Newbert.

The next place of business which arrests attention is the oakum mill, owned and occupied by Henry L. Alden, and I am inclined to think that more money has been made in that business since it has been established in Camden than in any other branch of business on the Megallowick river. It has been in operation for about forty years, and, somehow or other, every one has emerged from its door rich. It has been in the Alden family since it was first established, and, notwithstanding it was burned to the ground once, and I believe proyed a total loss, it arose immediately, Phoenix-like, from its ashes, and has been kept in successful operation ever since, every season. Mr. Alden still runs it, and it is doubtful whether another man can be found who could manage the business so

and brick, with slated roof, and in no case can it be subject to destruction by the fiery element within its enclosed walls. There is a core-room 10 feet in width and 20 feet in length. In the rear of the building is a railway track, for a hand-car, on which they run flasks in and out of the main work-room. The building cost \$10,000. The patterns within it cost \$50,000, and most of them are in constant use. The furnaces for smelting iron are of eight tons capacity per day. There are six annealing tanks. They have cast water wheels, for manufactories, which weighed fifty-five hundred pounds. Here are manufactured ships' iron pumps, capstans, steering wheels, force-pumps, windlass purchases, geared and gipsy winches, sled-shoes, shaiting, iron pulleys from 6 inches to 9 feet in diameter, and the Lord knows what else—I don't. There are two derricks by which they remove the red-hot liquid, seething and hissing in its transit, from one end of the building to the other, as it is wanted. The largest of these derricks will hoist fifteen tons of this melted lava at once, and what a fearful thing it would prove to the workmen laboring beneath it should the gearing give way beneath the enormous pressure to which it is subjected. There was one thing which at first I could not understand, and that was, if hard iron was wanted in one part of the foundry, the crane would be swung around to the moulds, which received it; and then it would slowly move around towards another gang of men who needed soft iron, both kinds coming from the same source; but it is plain enough after you are told. It is simply this: In smelting, all kinds of iron are put into the cauldron, and, as there is a difference in the density of it, the softest iron smells first, and the workmen can tell the different kinds at a glance. There is a perceptible difference in the color of it; hence, if they wish to make a pulley which needs twisting, they want soft iron; if making a car-wheel, they want hard iron. They have a "bakery" in the foundry. In making cores, or if you wish to make a hollow casting, they make up a batch which looks not unlike the dough of brown-bread, consisting of sand, flour and molasses, which they mould into any form they please, and place it in a proper temperature, where it will harden, and when done the forms are placed in the mould of sand, and the smelted iron poured over it, and after cooling the core is taken out of the casting, and laid aside for future use. The moulding sand is brought from New York.

I am aware, in closing this chapter, of the many imperfections it contains in relation to the amount of business transacted on the Megallowick stream. I might have said more; perhaps ought to have said less. How that may be, I leave my readers to judge.

Whoever takes a newspaper from the postoffice is legally responsible to pay for it, whether he has subscribed for it or not, and whether it was directed to him or to some other person. Many do not understand this, but it is the law.

from 1,091 to 1,499. The greatest increase in the Western States.

Palliser, Palliser & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., have prepared and published specifications for frame or brick buildings costing \$500 to \$5,000, and upwards, which are invaluable to builders, and those who design building, as by their use they will save hundreds of pages in writing and copying. Price, 35 cents per set, 22 pages 9x14, bound for pocket use, or \$3 a dozen. Forms of building contract with bond are also included, which can be had separately at 5 cents each, or 40 cents a dozen, which are perfect in all particulars, thoroughly tested for years. Be sure and have a right specification and building contract; poor ones cause trouble and sometimes cause an expense of \$500 to \$1,000 in law. Sold at the Opinion Book Store, Rockland.

Harper's Magazine for May will conclude the sixty-eighth volume of that now venerable, but never aged periodical. Howard Pyle, author and artist, will lead the number with a frontispiece and two other charming full-page pictures illustrating "A May-Day Idyl of the Olden Time," a quaint, old-fashioned love-story, told in letters. The heroes of the number are the Emperor William, a careful study by Bismarck's biographer, Dr. Busch, and Dr. Schliemann, of whom Prof. Mahaffy writes; there are fine portraits of both, as well as of President Monroe, Rufus King, and Henry Clay, in connection with Col. Higginson's paper on "The Era of Good Feeling," as he calls Monroe's administration. The serials by Wm. Black and E. P. Roe will present more of the delightful illustrations by Abbey, Dielmann and Gibson; and Alfred Parsons will illustrate in his charming way the first of some poems of a new kind, "Transcripts from Nature," by William Sharp. Harper is sold in Rockland by R. H. Burnham & Co.

MENTIONINGS

It is strange that some one did not disperse the crowd in Cincinnati by proposing to take up a collection.

It is understood that David Davis will act with the Republican party this year.—*Journal.* It is expected that there will be a third party in the Davis family very soon. Possibly Uncle David may act with that.—*Boston Post.*

The Portland board of underwriters has taken action which will commend itself to all property owners. It has appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of every fire in the city and procure inquests in suspicious cases. Fire inquests are held far too seldom in this State and fire losses are adjusted too readily by the companies. To impeach with the suspicion of incendiarism is disagreeable, but it is sometimes in line of duty to the public.

There are over one hundred and eighty children, boys and girls, in the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, on Harrison avenue, Boston, of from 3 to 10 years of age. Among them are several fine healthy and intelligent boys and girls who have neither parents or relatives to provide for them, and whom the Sisters of Charity in charge of the Home desire to place in good Catholic families. The conditions upon which children are placed out are, that they must be kindly and paternally treated as members of the family, attend church and school regularly, and have good, comfortable homes. Applicants for children are required to furnish recommendations from their pastor or his assistant, certifying to their good moral character, and their ability to properly care for the children. Charitable persons desiring to give a home to one or more poor children are invited to write to Sister Matilda, Home for Destitute Catholic Children, Boston.

Continuation April 18, 1884

In pursuing my researches after information in regard to the resources of this town and its varied industries, I met with much which is strange and startling. I must necessarily rely upon others for my facts, and my Yankee curiosity will now and then crop out in spite of myself; but I shall exercise much caution in not asking questions that are irrelevant, thereby exposing my ignorance. The Bisbee powder mill is my objective point in this chapter; and I have taken special pains to inform myself on the subject of this explosive, its history, the amount manufactured, and where, the popular delusions regarding the amount used in warfare, the strange delusions entertained in regard to it, and the many fallacies which have become seated in the minds of many in relation to this useful, yet dangerous article. I am therefore enabled to throw some light on a subject in which every one is interested, and an article of manufacture which the world at large dare not tamper with. "The manufacture of powder," said an explosive enthusiast, "is a fine art, and is associated with only the best and highest types of civilization. Second-rate nations cannot manufacture it successfully. Scientific and mechanical ability of a high order is required in making first-class gunpowder." It was first manufactured by the Chinese, and they still make and use it extensively. But their powder is very crude compared with that of American or even English manufacture. They formerly used, says one writer in warfare, mixed with their powder, a villainous stuff called "stinking powder." The "stink-pots" were of paper in the shape of a cocoa-nut, and the shell was filled with pitch and gunpowder. A fuse was inserted at one end and lighted. In a few seconds the missile would explode, and the burning pitch be scattered in every direction. They floated and up, and, as it was impossible to extinguish the fuse, you can form some idea of the destruction they were capable of causing when tossed among the flimsy bamboo shipping of the Chinese. Gunpowder and the finest quality of blasting powder are made of three parts of saltpetre and one part of charcoal and brimstone in equal quantities. In the cheaper grades of blasting powder, nitrate of soda is substituted for saltpetre. Now, I should not advise any amateur to attempt to make a batch of this explosive for his own use, nor should I undertake to inform the public how to manufacture it by merely stating the ingredients of which it is composed. I should as soon think of informing one of the natives of the South Sea Isles how to make a watch or a clock, because I know the materials of which they are composed, as to teach a man how to make powder because I know the ingredients of which that article is composed. But I will inform all who are desirous of informing the public through the newspaper press, where the materials for the manufacture of gunpowder can easily be obtained. The largest beds of saltpetre are in Hindustan, and for a long time the English had complete control over the markets of the world. The principal deposits of nitrate of soda are in Chili, near the boundaries of Peru. Some years ago, I am informed, an experimenting American discovered that when nitrate of soda, which is obtained for less than a cent a

pound, is mixed with charcoal and brimstone, the explosive is Mr. Robert C. Duffy, who has had an experience in the work of nearly forty years; and it is safe to say that what that gentleman doesn't know about the business is not worth knowing. The mills and various buildings connected therewith, are erected on the Megunticook river, and the gently gliking waters propel the machinery which is there used. The vale itself is a beautiful yet weird looking place, overshadowed as it is by towering mountains, and the blackened walls of the several buildings remind one of the gloomy walls of the labled Tartarus, where the smoke ascends forever and ever. I have as much fear of the one as of the other, and neither of them can disturb my nerves in the least. I am told, however, that most people have no inclination to approach very near the mills, as they have an innate fear of a sudden explosion; and consequently they are not troubled with many visitors. The idea never entered my mind, on arriving on the grounds, until Mr. Duffy, who was standing at the door of the grinding mill, inquired of me if I was not afraid to enter. I replied quickly, "No; I am not made of such stuff. I came to examine your works, and, with your permission, I intend to do it thoroughly, every one of them; and before I leave I purpose to learn something about the process of manufacturing powder. So blow away, if it is destined to do; I can stand it if you can." With this introduction, I entered the wheel mill or mixer, where they grind the charcoal and brimstone, before applying the saltpetre. There stood Mr. Duffy in his shirt-sleeves and stocking-feet (they never wear shoes inside the doors of this mill) gazing wistfully at the slow movements of the ponderous machinery before him, black and begrimed, but by no means melancholy looking. The materials named are mixed together and laid upon a flat bed, and two enormous wheels, weighing fifteen tons each, pass over this material in a circle very moderately, which recalled to my mind the old saying, that "the mills of the gods grind slowly." Then comes the graining mill, where they press the composition, which is in square sheets, about ten feet in dimensions, and as hard and smooth as a plane of glass. The press is of immense power, as will be readily seen. Situated away in the distance is the "drying-room." The fire is outside the building, and as I entered the genial heat made me feel comfortable. The door to an inner apartment was opened by my guide, and as I peered into the room I discovered in the center a dome resembling that of the Capitol at Washington, only on a smaller scale. This was a great iron kettle, inverted, placed over the register of the heating apparatus, and neatly plastered over and whitewashed, so that no fire could reach the powder, which was in process of drying on shelves, in pans, on either side. It takes two days and nights of time to dry the powder sufficiently, and during this time the room is kept at a temperature of 120 Fahrenheit. From this room it is carried in kegs and canisters to another building, called the magazine. There is another building in which the powder is assorted into different grades. It is then piled in a hopper similar to that in a grist or flour mill, and below which are sieves of different fineness, through which the powder passes into a receptacle below, thus giving the different qualities of the article, coarse or fine.

property or the proceeds of the estate. During their lives, they are given all the money they require, and at their deaths the widows are handsomely pensioned until they re-marry. Some of the young men become civil engineers, some chemists, some lawyers. A famous American admiral was of this family. An employee is rarely discharged except for incompetence, and at his death his widow is pensioned, and his children, if intelligent and capable, are brought up to follow in their father's footsteps. For years this family or community held complete control of the powder market, and succeeded in crushing every new powder manufacturer. Once during the late war, they professed that their mills were inadequate to their orders, and made what appeared to be a very fair contract with a rival manufacturer, by which he agreed to furnish them within a stipulated time a large amount of powder, which they in turn were to sell to the government. Immediately upon the signing of the contract, the powerful firm bought every pound of saltpetre in the United States, and contracted for all that could be shipped from Europe for months to come, so that their victim could only procure this essential material through the firm with which he had bound himself by contract. Ruin stared him in the face, but the company released him from the contract upon his assenting to certain concessions very advantageous to them. A New York company now makes more powder than this company, but the latter is still the wealthiest in America. Its mills are in Delaware. In the manufacture of powder, Pennsylvania stands first, New York second, and Ohio third. There is a popular delusion regarding the amount of powder used in warfare (says one writer) for there is much more powder burned in times of peace than in war. The average daily consumption of powder in the United States is 100 tons. In a battle in which 50,000 men fired 40 rounds each, less than one-quarter of an ordinary day's quota of powder would be used. In the construction of the Hoosac tunnel, more powder was exploded than in the war of the rebellion, and a single coal mine will use almost as much. The coal trade consumes more powder than any other single interest. A quantity is exported, and the rest is used in engineering, in the manufacture of pyrotechnics, for sporting and military purposes and by the government in firing signals and salutes.

I think I have treated the subject of explosives, and especially gunpowder, pretty thoroughly, though it is by no means exhausted. I have drawn my statistics from various authors, and from the works of scientific men, and each one may take what belongs to him, for the sources have been so numerous from which I have drawn them, I am unable to enumerate. It is enough for me to know that the facts are useful to some and interesting to many; and let others add to the subject whatever I have omitted, if they choose to do so.

HOME NEWS AND NOTES

FRIENDSHIP.

Farming has commenced quietly.

We hear that Friendship is to have a skating rink.

The lobster business, we learn, is not very remunerative, the lobsters being extremely scarce and prices not very high.

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Rockland Opinion April 25, 1884 p.1

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A. E. Wieg, trans.
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I am informed, an experimenting Ameri
dan discovered that when sulphate of soda,
which is obtained for less than a cent a
pound in Chili, is mixed with minute
of potash, which is procured at a nominal
expense in Germany, the result is a com
plete change of their basis, and the products
are nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, and nitrates
of soda, or common salt. Through this
happy discovery, two products, each many
times more valuable than the original mate
rials, were secured, and the British monopoly,
with its exorbitant prices, was broken.
The essential ingredient of gunpowder, as
of nitro-glycerine and several other explo
sives, is nitric acid. I have been more
explicit on this subject than I intended to
be, but I like to be distinctly understood,
from promises to conclusions. The most
of people have a perfect dread of a powder
mill. They view with fear and trembling
the erection of one within a half dozen
miles of their homes. There is never any
sympathy expressed for a powder manu
facturer whose property has been destroyed
by accident. Those who would be profuse
in their manifestations of sympathy at the
burning of somebody's flouring mill, would
never conceive of a similar feeling for the
man whose powder mill had been wrecked
and who had lost the price of two or three
flouring mills. And yet, the making of
powder, is as legitimate a business as the
making of wheat flour. The fact is (said
one writer on this subject,) people unac
quainted with the technicalities of powder
manufacture are apt not to consider certain
points, which cause them to modify their
fears of powder mills. Now, many of the
explosives manufactured and sold as pow
der, are really not powder at all, but prepa
rations of nitro-glycerine. Giant powder,
Hercules powder, Etna powder and a
dozen other well known brands, are noth
ing less than nitro-glycerine mixed with
some absorbent, such as earth, paper, pulp
or tan-bark, just as dynamite is. The ter
rible explosions of powder mills of which
we often read, almost invariably occur at
manufactories of some one of the various
glycerine preparations. The danger con
nected with the manufacture of genuine
black powder, is comparatively very small.
Indeed, statistics prove that the rate of
mortality in powder manufacture is much
lower than among railroad engineers and
coal miners. I know of an accident (says
a scientific writer) that occurred in the West,
where a keg of gunpowder in a cartload
exploded, tearing the car to pieces, and
scattering fully three-quarters of the whole
number of other kegs over the ground, and
these were afterward picked up intact. If
they had contained any of the nitro-glyc
erine preparations, the whole cargo would
have been exploded by the shock.

Recently, I was invited by the owner
of the Camden powder works to visit his
factory, in order to view the premises
and witness the process of manufacturing
the explosive called gunpowder, which is

through which the powder passes into a
receptacle below, thus giving the different
qualities of the article, coarse or fine.
Then there is the charring house. Heavens!
what a black and dreary looking place.
There the alder wood, after having been
deprived of its bark, is placed in iron ket
tles over an arch of fire, and charred ready
for the mill. Seventy-five cords of wood
are used, and from 5,000 to 8,000 kegs of
powder are manufactured yearly. There
are fifteen buildings on the premises, and
the water privilege is as good as any on
the stream; the pond, I think, is the largest.
There are employed four or five men, and
when at their labor they look like incarnate
fiends. Mr. Robert C. Duffy, the foreman,
is a patriarch here. He has worked at
manufacturing powder in this town between
thirty and forty years, and he looks as if
he might continue on for a generation
longer. He is a careful and faithful man,
and it would be difficult to find his equal
for the position. And as for the quality of
the powder manufactured at this establish
ment, it seems unnecessary for me to say
a single word, for the name of D. H. Bis
bee, the owner of this establishment, as a
manufacturer of the very first quality of
powder, is well known throughout the New
England states. He never makes any poor
powder, and that which is used for sport
ing, is said by those who are judges to be
the best in the world; and, being a "mighty
hunter" for game himself, he knows just
what sportsmen need, and is ready to fur
nish them with any quantity that is wanted.
His blasting powder has never been sur
passed, if equalled. I am told by our quarry
men, and from the large quantities which
are sold yearly I should judge it to be
true, that the Camden powder is held in
very high estimation by consumers. The
fact that no accident, save a very slight
one (the bursting of a small cylinder) has
occurred at these mills for nearly forty
years, when I believe three men lost their
lives, is worthy of mention. Why, the
canneries at our Ilwaco quatries have
been more than that number in the same
length of time, and those timid people who
tremble at the very name of a powder mill,
might as well quiet their fears, for unless
"loose rock in whose angels fear to tread,"
no harm will reach them.

In my researches among the records of
the labors of scientific men, I have dis
covered some facts in relation to the his
tory and manufacture of explosives, which
may be of interest to the general reader. I
will run the risk of adding them here to my
Annals, at the expense of being accused of
being tedious. But they are so closely
connected with the subject of this paper,
and I promise not generally known, that I
will repeat them. The oldest American
firm manufacturing gunpowder has been
in existence for nearly a century, and is
located in the town of Camden, Me.

The lobster business, we learn, is not
very remunerative, the lobsters being ex
tremely scarce and prices not very high.
With light crops and falling prices, the
fishermen will not be likely to continue the
business long.

Our cod fishermen do not move with
alacrity in getting ready for the season's
work, and some are so discouraged by last
year's failure that they will not get ready
for trawling at all this season. Though
the fishing business is not uniform from
year to year, the catch and price, yet it is
evident that, on the whole, the business is
slowly but surely falling up. The increased
cost of fitting up trawls and dories over the
old method of hand-line fishing, and also
the increased cost of getting bait consequent
on the destruction of the porgies, as well
as the growing scarcity of fish, render it
quite certain that fish, as an article of food,
will soon be an expensive luxury.

So we are to have two Greenback state
conventions—as if the Greenback party of
Maine needed something to weaken its
forces. Most probably, after the meeting
of the two conventions, there will be four
Greenback parties in Maine, as they will
doubtless disagree and divide. "Whom
the gods wish to destroy they first make
mad," and, "A house divided against itself
cannot stand," are sayings as true to-day as
when uttered centuries ago. The Republi
can party can divide up into Stalwarts,
Halfbreeds and Independents. They cor
rupt the public service, promise reform and
give the people treachery instead. They
count out presidents, pack the Supreme
court, foster Credit Mobilier frauds, estab
lish Star route frauds, vote millions of
dollars and millions of acres of lands to
railroad corporations, expend millions of
dollars to produce and maintain a rotten,
worthless navy, corrupt, coax, bribe, hire
and buy voters, in a manner that would
shame and disgrace a Southern outrage,
but when it comes to voting, among them
selves they are "wise as serpents and
harmless as doves." In division there is
weakness, in union strength. When will
the people learn to act wisely, that they
may be able to remove some of the evils
that afflict our land on account of misrule?

ABRAHAM.
SOUTH THOMASTON.
Israel Millay has traded his oxen for a
heavier yoke, and is now prepared to haul
quite a stone if they haul in proportion to
their bulk.

Gen. Tillson's sloop Island Belle brought
a small load of Hurricane granite for Smith
& Ingram last week. This enterprising
firm is doing an extensive business and
employs quite a number of men.

PROMOTING OF CONCRETE
The Portland Cement Association has been
organized in this city, and is now in the
process of organizing a large number of
men to promote the use of concrete in
building.

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Continuation April 25, 1884

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the vote of Maine on of a Governor obie, Republican, rat and Green Prohibition, 381; 4; Vinton, Inde; scattering, 56. 0 and his major- n preceding, the votes and Fusion- ews that, while in 1880 and 1882 ined Democratic is believed that are made to the emocratic ticket

tion has not been as to his official een the most dis- kind Maine has pleased many of tling to fashiona- swallowtail coat has been, by a d Master of the orked that office n political inter- vers great things Governor of the led his promises. rmer for any im- the trusteeships

College to law- nen. His whole to a great many n two years ago, air support this the organ of the tor, a Democrat, ing the last cam- in and declares ountant matters liticians.

satisfy the Prohi- ed to support him is a probability this year. The g the Prohibition- v of Portland and Both were breath- and threatening to party just prior t their hostility t. Dow's son was Collectorship and the State Insur- young men got r, and still hold e Prohibitionists as to be seen. A led, and many of movement favor verboard, and the for State officers. posed prohibition tion will further Democrats will orm in opposition s to put in a license re is a great diver- g Democrats, as to lose or gain votes d in opposition to a growing inclina- to local option or w the plan would at many Republi- amendment, but ticket because it

which men differ is er of Republican form would exceed ratio backsliders, also Prohibitionists me of the Demo- ey outnumber the f favor license to Democratic license

1,253. With the troubles that engulf him this year, he is likely to take a header, and go below—for good.

THE ANNALS OF THE TOWN OF CAMDEN, ME.

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME—BY N. C. FLETCHER.

Chapter XXXVI.

For want of space I omitted mention of many articles manufactured by Knowlton Bros.; not because I did not know of them, for I have scanned every one of them with a critic's eye, but because they were of minor importance, and Bisbee & Co.'s works loomed up so formidably in the distance, that I did not think it worth my while to spend my time and labor to enumerate them, or speak of a firm which had been dissolved and removed without the limits of the town many years since and taken their business with them, except in one instance, and that only to call the attention of some one to a fine privilege for a profitable investment. The Knowlton Bros. still carry on various branches of business too numerous to mention, in addition to what I have heretofore mentioned, such as vessel's blocks, made after Waterman's patent, and for utility and beauty of finish, they cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in this country. The only dead-eye machine, I believe, in this state, is in this shop, and it was invented and manufactured by David Knowlton. Under the same roof are also made doors, sashes, blinds and the different kinds of job-work usually wanted in every community. The tools used are two board or surface planers, which can plane a board two feet wide and any length wanted. There is one Daniels planer, one jig-saw, two turning lathes and several splitting and cutting-off saws. All the machinery is propelled by a turbine water wheel, four and a half feet in diameter, which was manufactured on the premises. I noticed one of Chamberlain's planers, with a capacity for planing a shaft eight feet long and three and one-half feet wide. Then there are fourteen engine lathes, which work to perfection. They have one piece of shafting, twenty-one feet in length and thirty inches swing, and can turn sixty feet of two-inch shafting per day, the largest one in the state which runs over a bed. A large lathe, manufactured by themselves, stands before you, and has a capacity of turning ten feet and four inches. They have turned in it several iron pulleys, nine feet four inches in diameter. They have one milling machine, two bolt or screw cutters, one car-wheel press, which they manufactured, capable of pressing forty car wheels per day, with one hundred tons pressure. Then there are three upright drills and two horizontal drills, each of which was manufactured in their shops. But I am taking up too much time and covering too much space for this one establishment and I must pass onwards to other scenes.

One hundred and thirty-nine rods from tide-waters are what are called Hemenway's falls, but the privilege has never been used, to my knowledge, and never will be during this generation, I think, for there is less than ten feet head; but it might be made available for some small manufacturing business, as well as the falls on the farm owned by Joseph Crane, and having ten feet head. This is 544 rods from tide-waters, and has never been occupied. There is still another privilege, 797 rods from tide-waters, which remains as nature found it, "when the morning stars first sang together," with 11 feet head. And when years have passed onward some

river, and set it in motion. They do a large business in the grinding of corn and grain, and importing large quantities of the staff of life. They prove formidable rivals to the older firms that have preceded them in feeding the hungry. I have paddled my own canoe, from the outlet of the purring stream of Megunticook, where at times the turbid waters rush over the jagged rocks into the basin at Aklen's anchor works, to lose themselves in the placid waters of Penobscot bay, and then to mingle with the old Atlantic, whose incessant murmurings are even now heard in the distance amid the sighings of this easterly storm. I am thankful that I have arrived at last, at the source of this river, for to me the subject was getting rather monotonous, and it was a strain on the intellect to keep one's mind concentrated on one subject for so great a length of time.

From Camden village to this upper dam is 1,107 rods; from tide-waters it is said by some to be a little farther. Here was the site of the famous Molineux mills, and here, on the banks of the stream, in the infancy of this town, this eccentric, and in some respects unfortunate, gentleman erected his dwelling and brought his wife to enjoy with him the seclusion and pleasures of a rural life. With ample means at his disposal, and possessing an inherent love of nature, he might have spent in these wilds a useful and exceedingly happy life, had it not been for a peculiarly unhappy temperament. But his wayward passions more than overbalanced his reason, and led him into excesses which he could not control, and his earthly sun went down into more than Cimmerian darkness. He was born in this country, but was of Huguenot ancestry. He inherited those traits of character peculiar to the French people. He was generous, impulsive, and every way fitted to shed a brilliant lustre on social life. But, alas! his life proved a failure. But by many of his associates he was highly appreciated for his good qualities and wholly detested for his evil ones by his sympathizing and charitable friends. When I removed to Camden, in 1854, there were a saw and a grist mill on these two privileges, at the outlet of the lake, usually called Lincolnville pond, owned by D. Knowlton & Co., and by them kept running until it became necessary to widen the channel to obtain more water to propel the increase of machinery below. Since that time, gates have been placed at the new dams, which have been built to retain the excess of water in case of a drought; these upper barricades are occasionally closed at night, in case any repairs are needed, or if a scarcity of a water prevails, which however seldom if ever occurs. The time may not be far distant when other mills at these falls will be erected, and the tide of population set upward in a northerly direction. God speed the day. And here we are at this gem of an inland sea, Canaan lake. How expansive its surface, how quiet its unrippled waters, dotted with its numerous little islands, and carpeted with its ever-green verdure, alike when the cold snows of Winter descend upon their unsheltered bosoms or the burning rays of a Summer's sun warm into life the tendrils of the sickly plants which have barely survived the pitiless assaults made upon it by an unyielding ice. The cool breezes of an April morn, which sweep down along the streams and vales, may chill the life-blood in our veins as we approach the terminus of our trip up the Megunticook. In a few weeks nothing would be more delightful than to

had not the discretion of the directors, and the good sense of our citizens prevailed, we should have had the mortification of having had our Grammar school-room closed by a "tempest in a teapot."

SIGMA.

FRUIT OF THE PRESS

St. Nicholas for May is a notable number in its contributors and in their contributions. J. T. Trowbridge opens the second part of the volume with a new serial story of the strange adventures of a young naturalist, entitled "The Scarlet Tanager;" Maurice Thompson, an authority on all out-of-door matters, also begins a "six months' serial, called "Marvin and his Boy Hunters," an account of out-of-door sport from Indiana to Florida, and Mayne Reid's thrilling story, "The Land of Fire," is brought to a satisfactory conclusion in four interesting chapters. There are also poems and verses by Malcolm Douglas, Joel Stacy, and others, and pictorial contributions from a long list of well-known names. St. Nicholas is for sale at Opinion Book Store, Rockland.

Portraits of famous soldiers have been a feature of recent numbers of the The Century, and the frontispiece of the May number (beginning a new volume) is a portrait of a famous warrior, "Chief Joseph, the Nez-Perce," whose character and valor are picturesquely described by Lieut. C. E. S. Wood. Henry James's new three-part story is begun in this number. In timely essays, the May number is unusually rich. Thomas Hughes writes of "Trade-unionism" in England; Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.) makes a clear statement of the religious convictions and consolations of the Mormon women in an article entitled "The Women of the Bee-hive;" John Burroughs writes suggestively of "British Fertility;" and Frank R. Stockton satirizes the growing tyranny of children in a short essay "On the Training of Parents." "Topics of the Time" contains editorials on "Military Morality," "Wanted, A party of Progress," and "The Dorsheimer Copyright Bill." Buy Century of R. H. Burnham & Co., Rockland.

MENTIONINGS

"I'll teach you to tear your pants!" said an irate parent swinging a strap. "I'll teach you." "Don't hit me, pa; I know how already. Just look at 'em!"

An exchange says that a blast in a lime stone quarry near Bodie, Cal., uncovered five petrified gull's eggs. Scientists are now wrestling with the question: "Can a petrified gull lay an egg?"

"Peanuts for men bulldogs!" shrieked a country editor as he glanced at a paragraph in his paper. "What does that mean? Bring me the copy of that item!" And then he read in manuscript the line, "Permits for new buildings."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Journal, is responsible for the statement that the leading counsel of Col. William R. Morrison in the preparation of his horizontal reduction bill has been Mrs. Morrison.—*New York Sun*.

First tramp—"Bill, wot's them fellers with thick shoes and bundles strapped on to their backs?" Second tramp—"Them's pedestrians." First tramp—"And wot in thunder is a pedestrian?" Second tramp—"A pedestrian is a amateur tramp."

Miss Cora Weber, of Atchison, Kansas, went away from home, the other day, leaving a note for her parents saying that she was going to drown herself, and in a few hours would be in hell. She partially kept her word, for though she did not drown herself, she soon turned up in St. Louis.

"I went down and looked at that house in Geranium street, yesterday, dear," said Mr. Crimsonbeak to his wife at breakfast the other morning. "I think it is just the house that will suit us. In fact, I have decided to purchase it, and spend the rest of my days in it." "Well, Mr. Crimsonbeak," replied the wife, decidedly out of temper. "I don't care two straws where you spend the rest of your days; but what I am most interested in is where you spend the

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LOCAL MATTER

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The Republican convention will assemble at Bangor on April 30, and it will renominate Gov. Robie. The Democrats will meet in the same city on June 17. Who the candidate for Governor will be is very uncertain. There is no contest for the nomination. Those now most talked of are Nathan Cleaves, Edward Cushing, A. S. Kimball, John B. Redman, J. E. Moore, John Varney, Geo. F. Talbot, John M. Goodwin, John M. Adams and Payson Tucker.

The Democratic candidates for Congress will be taken from the following list: First district—A. F. Moulton, Nathan Cleaves, D. H. Ingraham, W. A. Cromwell, John M. Goodwin and William Emery; Second district—J. E. Moore, Alonzo Garcelon, Jr., David R. Hastings and Arthur Sewall; Third district—John B. Redman, Wm. M. Rust, Harris M. Plaisted and E. C. Allen; Fourth district—Senator Strickland, John Varney, George M. Hanson and John R. Lynch. There are fair Democratic prospects in the First and Fourth districts.

Thomas B. Reed, the well-known Republican Congressman from the First district, is in possession of a peck of trouble. He will probably secure a renomination, though not without a bitter struggle, but a reelection he may not get. He has already been elected four times, and the Republicans of the York end of the district think that will do for Cumberland for a while. They will make a strong effort to unite on a York county man whom they can pit against Reed in the convention. Failing in this they will throw as many votes as possible for United States District Attorney Lunt, now a resident of Cumberland, but a native of York county. Lunt is said to be already at work bagging delegates in Cumberland who will hold themselves in readiness to vote for him in the convention should a favorable opportunity present itself. Lunt would be a strong candidate.

Reed is in some trouble even in his own city. Judge Goddard, who recently failed of reappointment as postmaster at Portland, is a sworn enemy of Reed's, and means to wage war to the knife. He is a foe map worthy of Reed's steel. Judge Knowlton, chairman of the Republican District committee, was an aspirant for Goddard's place, and was defeated. He, too, is after Reed's scalp. He is aided by a majority of the committeemen, hence has the power to damage the fleshy statesman a good deal. He will not call a convention until he has laid all his torpedoes where they will do the most good. Goddard, Knowlton, Chamberlain and others will engineer the movement against Reed, and if they fail in the convention they will hunt him vigorously at the polls.

It is also a fact, but not generally known, that Reed has had a serious falling out with both the Maine Senators. He has not spoken to Mr. Frye since January, 1883, although he boards at the same hotel in Washington. He has not been on good terms with Mr. Hale for about the same time, and has not spoken to him for several months. It is said to be a fact that on several occasions he has openly accused both Senators of falsehood in connection with the appointment of Dow as Collector at Portland. It is a fact that, although pretending to be the special friend of Dow, and, to his face, professing the sincerest regard, Reed went to the President and demanded the withdrawal of Dow's nomination after it had gone to the Senate.

On a full vote in 1880 Reed had a plurality of but 117 votes, and no majority at all. Two years ago, when he flooded the district

spot, allured by the music of the rippling waters, avail himself of this privilege, and build himself a habitation and spend the evening of his days in listening to the whirl of the machinery which his own hand shall have set in motion. Three hundred and forty rods from the waters of the flowing tide, is Gould & Co.'s grist-mill, plug and wedge mill, and several others industries which this firm is engaged in. These works are located as given above by Wells in his "Hydrographic Survey of Maine," but this, I think, must be a mistake; I cannot accept this to be the correct distance, and, therefore shall leave it for one better informed than I am to correct this error, if it be one. The locality of Gould & Co.'s works, is an important matter, and is destined to become a place of more business than any one dreamed of a few years ago. Some members of the firm are young and ambitious, and are destined to leave their impressions upon the age in which they live. I have but an imperfect idea of the extent of their business, or of the number of buildings on their premises, but I know they have two, and I think three, as I visited them some years ago, and took a critical survey of the buildings and the business done in and around them. I shall therefore draw on my memory for my facts, and not on my imagination, and if I omit anything of importance I shall very much regret it. There were two buildings then, and I am certain there are more at the present time. One was thirty feet in length, twenty-five feet in width, and two and one-half stories in height. Here are manufactured plugs, wedges and trenails of all kinds for vessels. A lively business is done here, and the various kinds of machinery is of the first quality and of the latest patterns. They formerly manufactured a large number of powder-kegs, and their excelsior, for bedding, was never excelled. Connected with this building is a dry-house, to fit the material for immediate use. In close proximity to the above-mentioned works was formerly the works of the Riverside Spike company. The machine used for making the spikes was invented by Spencer Mero, and was entirely different from all other machines of the kind. Other spike machines only make the spikes, but this one heads and points them by machinery; the spikes made by other machines are pointed by hand. Here is a great saving of labor. They manufactured from 1,500 to 2,500 per day, with four men's labor, and could make one hundred in fifteen minutes, and galvanize them. Whether they manufacture them now, I know not, but I think not, for they have too many other irons in the fire at the present time. A few years since, they purchased of Rodolphus Bowers the grist mill, which he had run for a short time, just below Alden's bakery. They took the surplus water through a flume to a first-class turbine water-wheel, and removed the ma-

stones, and give down this lake, and then down the winding stream, through woodland scenes and grass-covered fields, and occasionally cast an eye upward to the lofty bluffs that lift their proud summits up towards the clouds. All this may be only a fond dream of the imagination, but I intend it shall become a reality ere long, and in some sheltered nook I will feel the cool refreshing breeze fan my favored brow, while it imparts vigor and elasticity to my enervated frame.

HOME NEWS AND NOTES

CAMDEN.

The pastor of the Chestnut-street Baptist church, Rev. C. M. G. Harwood, and wife, left for New York on Wednesday of last week, for a short visit to that metropolis.

The Camden lobster canning establishment has been put in prime condition for the coming season's work. If the sardine factory's doors are closed, the laborers in the lobster canning establishment have not grown weary in well doing. May a profitable season be their reward.

Our Methodist brethren believe in the possibility of arriving to a state of perfection in this world. They have accomplished it in one respect. They believe in the sinews of warfare, and have become perfect in gathering them in. They have removed and rebuilt their church and paid for it, and raised \$500 by contribution and subscription in addition. Who says the Methodists of Camden are not a prosperous people, and do not heed the injunction, "Pay what thou owest?"

The Courier, in its issue of April 15, was wrongly informed in regard to the muss in our school, when it said that, "Fred L. Payson, teacher of the Grammar school, has resigned, owing to some difficulty growing out of the recess question, and Mr. Charles Montgomery has been employed in his place." Mr. Payson did resign because he would not be dictated by outsiders in the government of his school, but the citizens would not let him go, and he quietly assumed the control again of his school, and all became as quiet as a "Summer's sea when not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface." Sensible man!

The political wire-pullers are on the move about this time. Their first consideration is, how to help themselves, and the second, how to do it with the appearance of helping others. Dionysius, the tyrant, stripped the statue of Jupiter Olympus of a robe of massive gold, and substituted a cloak of wool, saying, "Gold is too cold in Winter, and too heavy in Summer." It behooves us, I suppose to take care of Jupiter. It used to be called a *knave's* invention to conduct thus, in old political times, but now the editor of the Camden Herald can hardly believe that there can be any opposition to the renomination of Mr. Reed in the First district, although he grossly misrepresents his constituents.

Ignorance is no excuse for violation of the law, and those who assume authority which does not of right belong to them, are held amenable to the pains and penalties which are thereunto attached. Every community is now and then thrown into a perfect furor on some trivial matter in connection with the schools, and our quiet village was recently at fever heat, in consequence of the assumption of authority by one who possessed more zeal than knowledge, and consequently violated the law without perhaps intending so to do. But the act came very near breaking up a term of one of the

Continuation May 2, 1884