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Maxham & Wing

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[From the Advances.]

OPPORTUNITY.

BY EDWIN ROSSITER JOHNSON.

Nor idly dreaming of Thy heaven, Nor longing for some vague delight, With scorn of such as time has given, Nor blind to glories of the night, With watching for the break of dawn, Nor mourning good forever gone, Far from my fellow men withdrawn, Would I thy mercies, Lord, requite.

The great to come is Thine alone, The past, we know not whose it is; Its days and deeds are all its own, And, mine, mayhap, its miseries, But though all things beyond may be hid in a lazy drowse, One little circle round is free From darkness, doubt and mysteries.

That little circle, now and here, Moves onward with me as I go; That hazy curtain hanging near, Rolls backward with continual flow; And still my glowing path-way guides, Whence some divine inspiration comes, And still Thy firmament abides, And through the mist thy beacons glow.

The measure of Thy work is more Than I may ever hope to span With compass of the little lore That passes the mind of ordinary man. I know that thou art all-wise, And lie above of purpose incomplete, Which I must help to form and meet, Revealing Thy eternal plan.

I only know that in my heart Somehow there must be something good, That would not set my task apart, And give me stable joy and wood. And these alone, that my desire Might build in mockery a pyre, But meant for the consuming fire, Where otherwise some hope had stood.

Though, fair as Milton's banner furled And every outlook glowing less, I follow through a crowd of words, With daily toil, and strife and stress; If eye and heart to heaven be true, Some bit of sky I still may view, And from that little arc of blue, The sphere of Thy creation guess.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

MISS SUE AND MR. WILLIAM.

[CONCLUDED.]

Miss Widdington's business led her to the great shop of Mr. Adriance, and as that dealer's advertisement had really expressed a want, she was able to make an engagement with him. Of the scores of women who called on him that day not one made an impression so favorable as that made by Miss Widdington. He took her references, but he trusted her on the spot, and she went home on the afternoon train well satisfied with her success. She was now in the shawl business—breakfast shawls, carriage shawls, street shawls, any kind of shawl that could be made of. Berlin wool she had engaged to produce, Mr. Adriance supplying the material.

Imagine the emotions with which she inquired for the ten-pound package of wools which was to be left for her at the office of Doll's Express, the feelings with which she paid the five cents demanded for its delivery, the satisfaction with which she took her seat in the car on the other side of the river.

William Carpenter saw her as she passed along the platform to a forward car, and smiled that she declined the offers of acquaintances as they hurried along to carry her bundle. It happened that at the Greenland station he was on the steps before her. She dropped the package at his feet, as if it had been a gauntlet; he picked it up, and instead of looking about for a boy, as most assuredly he would have done had the package been his own, he carried it himself up the street, walking by the side of Miss Widdington, experiencing as he did so a singular satisfaction.

"Courage!" said Miss Sue to herself, as she entered the house alone. "I haven't fought out half my battle yet. I must take every thing for granted." And so she walked into the kitchen, and found her mother all there, getting tea. Maria was asleep up stairs, or else seeking out for herself some comfortable shady nook in the garden.

"Business secured!" she exclaimed, laying her bundle on the table, and stepping back quickly she advanced upon her mother and embraced her. "We're safe, mother," said she. "I have entered into bonds. We are in the shawl trade! Now you'll understand why you liked to draw so well—patterns, you know, will be wanted, beautiful vines for shawl-borders, designs for centres, and so forth! All furnished by Madame Widdington!"

Of course, all this needed explanation. When it was explained Mrs. Widdington sat down and wept. Sue thereupon took up the discontinued tea-getting. Perceiving those tears she seemed not to see them. She knew that ere long, just so soon as her pride could be pacified, her mother would heartily enter into this business—the bright wools would charm and console her, she would like the work for its own sake. Before her mother had regained her composure, and could begin to see difficulties and impossibilities in the way of her project, Sue said, wisely timing her words:

"And there's Miss Grimm, you know, mother, and her two daughters, neat as pins, and for ever and ever knitting; Annie Grassmyer, and Ann Pickler. Why there's a dozen of them ready and waiting for work. We furnish the patterns and wool, they do the knitting; we put on the fringe and other finishing touches. I have it all in mind. So Mr. Adriance gets his goods, do you see, and all of us have a fair living. And that's what hands are good for, my own mother."

"My own girl." The battle with her mother ended in victory. Maria was brought into the business, however reluctantly; but do not suppose that it would not have been a thousand times easier to dispense with her services—only there she was. The organ music went on. The cataracts, also! also went on. For the paralytic was no retrieval. Sue Widdington had a family on her hands. Well, and she could support it. Mr. Adriance was astonished and pleased. Burdens were not lessened, but ability to bear them was increased. Providence has many answers to the cry, "Spare us, good Lord!" Some will have it that His answers are ours. Are they then less his own?

To this letter, written under a scourge, William Carpenter in time received an answer, not from his mother. Was she dead? Hoping, fearing, he knew not what, he hurried through the brief letter. It was from an old man who had known William's father, and the words that he had written smote as swords. First, there was wonder that the son should ever have lost sight of his mother, and next, more than wonder that, having lost sight of her, he should also have lost knowledge. The two girls were dead. They died not a great while after the boy, their brother, ran away. The year after his mother had followed her son across the ocean, against the counsel of her friends, who would have dissuaded her from incurring the risks which she did incur seeking in a strange land the son who had deserted her. That was all. Was it not enough? The poor satisfaction of seeking to repair the injury he had wrought, to heal the wound he had made, was denied him. The letter was received in the midst of great business successes, and Wil-

iam felt, in the midst of his prosperity, as if he had been cursed. But what could he do. He went and told Miss Widdington of the unexpected extent to which he had been prospered. But he said that two things conspired to make him feel that he was passing through the trial of adversity instead. First, that she should be more indifferent to his success than any gold-buyer on the street; and second, that the friends who would have benefited by the turn his affairs had taken were not benefited by it, and, he supposed, never would be.

The first reason Miss Sue passed over without notice; but what did he mean by the second? Now, was it wise for a man voluntarily to abase himself in the estimation of the woman whose good opinion seemed to him the most desirable thing in the world? Was it likely that he would win her confidence at last by confessing unfaithfulness to trusts? That was not his aim. He regarded her as his best friend and he confessed his great sorrow to her. And when she said, in the fulness of her amazement, "Is it possible!" he did not flinch, neither did he attempt to make the words mean less than at their fullest they might mean.

But what could be done? That was of course Miss Widdington's second thought—the "how terrible!" was always attended by "how shall we meet it?" "Carpenter," she said, in a slow, musing way, as if seeking among all the faces she had seen for one that would respond to that name, and prove the mother of William.

The young man's face flushed—it crimsoned. He had supposed that all was told—and so much had been told at a cost which Miss Sue at least would find no difficulty in estimating rightly. But now he flinched. He could not add that he had changed his name since he came to the country. It was a common thing for his countrymen to give an English rendering to the name by which they had hitherto been known; and often they did it feeling that thereby they had become naturalized, and so would the more readily be received into the family of citizens. But would she not at once suppose that he had made the change so the more effectually to sever the bonds which connected him with her he had forsaken? And if she suspected that, would she not do it justly? He left his deeper depths, he must leave it, unspoken; and when she said, "Carpenter," musing, he was silent. Soon he said, "I have looked through all the city registers, and made every inquiry possible. No man can not have given him twice what I threw away."

"You were but a child," she said. "That made it all the more monstrous." "But the burden was too heavy for you. I know when you left them you must have thought you would be able to serve them better in this country. And you went secretly because you would not have been allowed to come. It was an error of judgment—the judgment of a child who was compelled to see the things which are generally hidden from the eyes of children." Indeed it seemed that in this brave young spirit of fidelity had risen up a defender of poor William Carpenter, when he arraigned himself and pleaded guilty.

But he looked crushed. "You will find her yet, I know you will, for you will always be looking," she continued; "and have you forgotten it is they that seek you find?"

When she was thinking these things over in the solitude of her own spirit, thinking of these an of William as he had lived in her sight these many years, the doubt of him which she had never understood, the doubt which had stood as a sentinel at her heart's door, as if to guard her against him, passed suddenly out of sight. But not forever away. It only retired into a shadow—it was there still on guard. Why had he told her this discreditible thing? Perhaps, she thought, that so he might put a termination to his own hope. Perhaps the thought of her troubled him, distracted him in business, and he had determined to excite in her contempt for himself, or aversion, even, that in the light of the evidence such feelings would be sure to give of itself he might bury his hope, dispel his dream, banish his vision, and thus devote himself more entirely to the business which for her would absorb him.

If this was his purpose, was he successful in it? He began to look for the consequences of that narration. Not at once. At first he felt the case one may be supposed to feel after amputation of a gangrened limb. She knew the worst. But as the time passed on could he fail to notice how cordially Miss Widdington spoke when they met? Was she taking his part? Certainly her words, look, manner, were not those of a person against him. She did not lose her interest in his affairs. Was it that of a missionary, merely? He thought not. A hope stirred again. If he could win her yet, in spite of all; but then came the recollection that there was something still concealed. The time had passed for continuing that story, he sternly said to himself. Toward that dark chasm which lay between him and his childhood he never would direct her eyes again.

But the thing that I would not, that I do." One afternoon the Greenland train ran off the track. It was an almost unheard-of thing that an accident should happen on that well-conducted railroad. This was not attended with very disastrous results. It was an accommodation train, and only one woman received any injury.

Miss Widdington and Mrs. Zimmerman in fact were the only passengers on board. Mrs. Zimmerman left the train at the Roebuck station, and at parting shook hands cordially with Miss Widdington, who, two minutes before, preparatory to parting, had addressed to her these very remarkable words:

"I will see you again, then, about this business. We may conclude that it is wiser in us to reap the first fruits of a field than to glean after another person's harvest. I am very glad that we have had an opportunity to talk this over." Who could doubt it that saw her animated face—not poor little pale-faced Mrs. Zimmerman, who was a good business woman too in her way. "We know well enough what the market is, and what it is likely to be; we can supply the demand we have wit enough to create. And it would be an easy thing for you to import the wools directly from Berlin."

The face of the Importer of Wools to be—the face of the woman whom Mr. Carpenter had assisted to a seat on the ferry-boat, and up the steps of the car that day when she came

to the Roebuck station with a bundle two-thirds her own size and the sweet, sweet peace—her face I say, as she left the car, had a very different expression from that habitual to it. It was hopeful, almost bright.

Our passenger from Greenland had taken the early train because she met Mrs. Zimmerman in Mr. Adriance's shop, and wished to speak with her on this business scheme which she had for some time busily contemplated. When the train left Roebuck station she settled herself in the car of which she was the solitary occupant, congratulating herself that she was alone; for she intended now to make clear to herself every feature of this enterprise—thoroughly to study it that she might meet every objection with an answer. But her meditation was of short duration. As the train passed round the curve, that curve which received in its fold the pretty little cottage in the midst of its bright garden, a loose rail was ripped up and the cars thrown off the track.

Within five minutes Roebuck understood what had happened; within ten minutes Miss Widdington, opening her eyes, saw Mrs. Zimmerman looking at her with a scared but resolute face. But she did not hear the directions in obedience to which she was carried down to the white cottage; and all that night she lay insensible.

So the partnership between these two women began. Sunday morning saw William Carpenter out in search of Miss Widdington.

When he called at her father's house on Saturday evening, as was not rarely his custom, he found that she had gone to town; and Miss Maria was beginning to be disturbed, for her sister's place at the organ must be supplied in case she did not return. Miss Jones would go, she supposed; but first she must be notified that she was wanted. It would cost five dollars, besides the car fare, if Miss Jones should go. What did William think?

William thought that in order to prevent disappointment any where he had better stop and secure Miss Jones's services. Perhaps Miss Sue had been unexpectedly detained; she might even have missed the train, and perhaps would not be able to get home in time to go to Southfield.

"What an obliging man you are, William!" said Maria; and do not think it once occurred to her that she might have saved herself the necessity of asking Mr. Carpenter to serve her had she accepted any of Sue's invitations to enter into business partnership with her. Do not suppose, either, that it troubled her that she should need to ask Mr. Carpenter, or any other man or woman, to serve her. Did she bring herself into the world? Didn't the world owe her a living?

William had not spoken out his whole thoughts when he so decidedly pronounced in favor of Miss Jones's earning five dollars next day. He had heard on his way up of the accident on the afternoon train, and he put this fact into connection with the other that Miss Sue had gone to town and had not returned, and concluded that she was the woman who had met with some slight injury.

"Slight injury!" Report said that sometimes of passengers who had limbs broken, who were wounded even unto death! No sleep for him that night. On the midnight train he went down to Southfield, and by daybreak Sunday morning he had hired a horse and was on his way to Roebuck station.

There he learned that the young lady who met with the injury had been taken to Mrs. Zimmerman's house—the cottage over there surrounded by the garden. Did he see the one toward which his informant pointed? Why yes, there was but one; though it stood in a row, he should be able to find the one in which lived the little woman who dressed in black and went down to town so often. Her name, then, was Zimmerman?

Into the faces of how many women bearing that same name had he looked, and with what eager eyes, during the past year! What dens had he searched through, looking for the mother who bore him! How many times, as his eyes ran down the newspaper columns of death, had his heart paused at that name! And here again he had met it—and now by chance when he would have chosen not to meet it!

But he hurried toward the cottage in the garden of flowers. The front door of the house stood half open, as if those within had no fear of intruders. He stepped across threshold, and advanced a step toward the small room at the right hand, moving gently that he might not disturb any sleeping patient within those walls.

His step, light though it was, caught the ear of the watcher within the room, and the door opened.

"Oh, Sir, I am glad you have come! Will you walk in?"

Did she expect him? It was the little woman in black. For the first time he saw her uncovered face. The little woman in black, Mrs. Zimmerman, whose punctuality was a standard bet with school-boys; but who besides? The impulse of the young gentleman whom she had addressed so respectfully, and with so much relief, was to fall at her feet, but he stood upright and asked, awkwardly:

"Were you looking for me? Did you expect me?" and he stepped past her into the room; for he saw a cot-bed between the windows, and Miss Widdington was there. But, strange to say, it was not anxiety for her that drove him toward the cot.

"You are the doctor, Sir?" "No, no; but you are the woman who has taken Miss Widdington?" he stopped, he knew not what he was saying, felt that he was talking at random and wildly. With a stride he was now quite across the room, and looking on the face of Miss Sue.

Mrs. Zimmerman followed him; she had recognized him now as the fair-haired, bright-faced young man who had once or twice treated her with polite attention. But was she not beginning to recognize in him more than this? He turned toward her and looked at her so strangely when he asked,

"How long has Miss Widdington been in this state? Hasn't she spoken? Hasn't anything been done for her?"

And the woman saw that a tear was on his cheek.

voice faltered. If the stranger had proved to be a doctor she would have wept for joy, supposing, too, that she understood her own agitation! "What time is it? We must not wait any longer." William looked at his watch, but at the same moment the clock on the wall struck the hour. These business people kept railroad time; the clock and the watch agreed to the moment.

In the stroke of the clock as it told the hour there was a sound of warning which was peculiar to it. William looked up at the wall, above the head of the cot, while the eyes of the robber whose head peered over the rock in which the dial seemed to be inserted, while those eyes moved and the head wagged, he stood gazing at the time-piece, and while he gazed the woman who watched him, as one who in perilous darkness sees a star rise, went up nearer to him and said,

"Sir, that clock struck the hour when my son was born."

He bowed down; he knelt at her feet. "William, have you found her? What blessed, blessed accident brought you here?" But if Miss Widdington had not seen him at his mother's feet, and the glad face of forgiving love bent above him, she might have closed her eyes again, as she had done so many times during the night, opened only to close them again. But now the night had passed away. The morning had come. Dreaming uncertainty was over.

Many weeks passed before Miss Widdington was able to undertake the short journey to her own home. Happy weeks of pain they were! Joyful weeks of imprisonment!

William, the son, was a man against whom no doubt now could linger among the shadows. The shadows themselves had disappeared. But it was not until after his reverses with Scratley, not till he had taken the headship of the firm of Widdington and Zimmerman, that Miss Sue bore the name which William had appropriated from the New World's language; without shame, with confidence, with pride even, with love she bore it; for the excellency of the grace which had been able to endure penitently, manfully to bear the just penalty of sin, humbly to behold the oft-repeated miracle—course transformed into blessing.

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.—FRET VS. HEAD.—Scene—a railroad depot—train about to depart—engine bell ringing for the last time—conductor cries "all aboard!" A yell heard down the road leading to the village, horse attached to a lumber wagon coming at it heavy gallop, boy driving and laying on the lash, man standing up swinging a white hat and yelling, "Hold on with them keers!"—hair trunk, with brass nails, in back end of wagon, bobbing up and down—conductor holds on a minute—man with white hat jumps out before the train reaches the platform—jams his hat on his head, side to the front—grabs hair trunk and rushes for the "keers"—trunk pitched into baggage car and white hat tumbled aboard by several accommodating individuals on the platform as the train moves away.

White Hat disheveled out of breath and perspiring, drops into a seat by the side of a crusty looking passenger, who is reading a paper.

White Hat—Whew! Right smart chase they give me. Reckon this train's head of time, ain't it, stranger.

Crusty—"Humph! Do'no."

White Hat—"Hurried so hadn't time to check my hat trunk. Think it's safe 'bout one of them humberbobs onto it, hey?"

Crusty—(Shrinking deep into his coat collar and drawing impatiently away)—"Can't say."

White Hat—(Determined to make himself agreeable)—"Live fur around here?"

Crusty—(Very gruff)—"No!"

White Hat—"Ben trav'lin long?"

Crusty—(Burying himself still deeper in his paper)—"No I ain't."

White Hat—(Peering carefully under Crusty's paper)—"I see you are reading the New York Herald. Up in our parts we think Mister Greeley's papers 'bout right. Ever read the Tribune?"

Crusty—(Very snappily)—"No. Wipe my feet on the Tribune."

White Hat—(Taking a chew of tobacco)—"Well stranger, you jes' keep readin' the Herald and wipin' your feet on the Tribune, and your feet'll know mo' your head does!"

Crusty gathered himself up with a growl and made for another seat, amidst the laughter of the passengers.

BASHIQUAS.—M. Du Cinnilla, the celebrated traveller and hunter, in a lecture thus describes the bashiquas—a species of ant:

"One day as I was lying in a forest, I got waked up by an army of bashiquas—a strange kind of ant. I was so much bitten by them that I was half dead. An antelope had been killed the day before by King Bango, which I had intended to eat. But it was now covered with O. millions of ants! They are the most wonderful insects in the forest. They are the plague and dread of every living thing. When they attack a village, the people have to light fires, pour hot water around, and strew burning ashes around, to get rid of these little pests. They are really wonderful—always in single line, and sometimes the line is miles upon miles in length. The line is generally two inches in breadth, and there are officers throughout the entire length keeping watch, so that none of these ants get out of line. I watched a line passing one particular spot, and it was twelve hours before the last of those ants had passed. And as they go through the forest, at a certain signal they spread themselves out and attack everything that comes in their way. They will even go to the tops of trees; and the insects and every thing else fly away before them. Elephants, antelopes, gazelles, snakes, scorpions, all run away as fast as they can. In fact, many a time I have been warned of the coming of these bashiquas by the insects and other creatures flying away in an opposite direction. I got ready for them by having the fire light'd. They are the most voracious little creatures you can imagine. If they found a dead elephant on their line of march, they would attack it, and in a very short time nothing would be left but the bones. Sometimes the chiefs will have a man tied up to a tree, and in an hour or two nothing would be left of him but the skeleton. They certainly are the most

voracious creatures I ever saw. One singular circumstance connected with them is that they are afraid of the sun. If they come to a part of the forest where the sun is shining, they dig a tunnel under the spot, and I pass it by that means, and so continue their march through the forest in single file, as before."

CHEMISTRY OF FURNITURE.—Young housekeepers do not always understand the theory of the chemical and mechanical action of different substances on articles of furniture. The substances from which furniture is chiefly exposed to injury are water, oils, alcohols and acids.

Acids act on marble. Marble is itself composed of carbonate of lime; that is, it is a compound of carbonic acid and lime. Now, the carbonic acid has a comparatively weak affinity for lime, and most other acids will prevail over it and take its place when brought in contact with it; thus destroying the texture of the stone, liberating the carbonic acid, and leaving nitrate of lime, or murate of lime, or sulphate, or acetate of lime—as the case may be—in the form of a white powder, in its place. But oils, alcohols, and water produce no effect on marble.

All varnished or polished surfaces of wood, on the other hand, while not injured usually by acids, are attacked by alcohol. Varnishes are composed of different gums and resins, which are generally soluble in alcohol. Many of them are made by dissolving the material in alcohol so as to liquify them, and then, when they are applied the alcohol evaporates, leaving the gum or resin in a thin, even coating over the whole surface. If now any alcoholic substance comes upon such a surface, which it is by alcohol itself, as used for lamps, or spirits of any kind, or even wine, which contains but a small percentage of alcohol, the varnish is attacked, a portion of it is dissolved and the brilliancy of the surface is destroyed.

Oils will not attack either marbles or varnished surfaces, and will do no injury except to naked wood or other porous substances which admit them into the pores, from which they cannot easily afterwards be expelled.

Water affects no substances except such as have open pores exposed, in which case it enters and causes the substance to swell, or such as are soluble in water, as glue in joints, and murexide or gunbratic, used sometimes for attaching superficial ornaments to fancy-work.

A DOWN-EAST SAVANT.—Under the above caption the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following account of a gentleman with whom some of our readers may be acquainted.

Probably not one in a hundred of your readers has ever seen a man who has read Oliver Optic's admirable Boys' and Girls' Magazine can hardly have failed to make his acquaintance unwittingly. He writes over the mystical sign of the square root, and all his contributions are as full of information as an egg is of meat—to use a trite comparison. In many respects he resembles Eliza Barritt, the learned jack-smith.

He is the son of a poor farmer, was born in Auburn, Maine, and now a farmer himself, lives there. Growing up as all poor farmers' sons grow up, in constant toil, he was generally regarded by his acquaintances as a stupid, inert fellow, who never would amount to anything. But the hunger for knowledge was gnawing his mind incessantly. At the age of nineteen he bought his first book, a copy of Legendre's Geometry—having earned the money for the purchase by being corn at one cent per hundred hills, after his regular day's work was done. Before he reached the age of 25 he had gone three times through the Moutquien Cate. At the age of 31 he could read thirty-one languages readily, and speak fluently seven or eight; it is his rule to learn one language per year.

He is one of the very few Sanscrit scholars in America. Some ten or a dozen years ago he went abroad and traveled extensively. At Paris he attended the sessions of one of the institutes. (I am not sure which) and went with a class of students through a course of mathematics. Coming home to his lodgings from these exercises dripping with perspiration, he used to say, "There is not five men in the United States who can follow these boys through such work as this." His mind seems to have been originally mathematical, but his proficiency as a linguist shows that he has no neglected other departments of learning. And in addition to purely scholarly requirements, he has mastered the science of law. His industry is almost like that of a machine; there is no intellectual difficulty that can appall, no mental labor that can weary him.

He is now 36 years old, six feet two inches in height, in his stockings, and weighs 223 pounds. In the field he leads the crew; and his physical strength may be estimated from the fact that he lifts 500 pounds with ease. He sleeps not more than five of the twenty-four hours, and is strictly temperate in all respects, using no liquor nor tobacco. It is a common question by his friends—"What is his object in life?" To this as to most other interrogatories he returns no direct answer, but says that he has an object in life which will appear in good time. He is married and has one daughter, nine years old, who speaks French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

AN EXCELLENT MOVE.—Our readers well know how the base ball mania has prevailed for a few years past, and how detrimental to good morals has been the gambling connected with it. The whole business, originated for physical improvement, has become a moral pest, and every friend of young men will rejoice to read the following paragraph which we find in an exchange:

"It is with pleasure that we notice the fact that the Association of National Base Ball Players, including several finely trained clubs in and about Boston Mass., have agreed to abolish the whole system of champion match games, and have actually melted the silver ball which has heretofore been held by the champion club. We are convinced that not only will the employers or business and literary associates of these young men rejoice that the fatal feature of gambling, with its terrible fascinations, has been removed from their sight as a continual temptation, but that they themselves will much more really and certainly more healthfully enjoy their exercise in this beautiful game. It is sad to see so many of the needful recreations of youth per-

verted to their injury, but really a glad omen to see young men brave enough to deliberately and manfully turn away from a pleasant downward path upon which they had already entered."

Steamer Bared on Lake Michigan. ONLY THREE OF ONE HUNDRED PASSENGERS SAVED.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16, 1868. The terrible disaster of yesterday on Lake Michigan fills the whole Northwest with mourning. The Sea Bird, of Goodrich's line, engaged in the coasting trade of Lake Michigan, was burned to the water's edge and then sunk. Of upwards of one hundred passengers only three were saved. The following statement of one of the survivors, A. C. Chamberlain, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, tells the whole dreadful story:—

When we were off eight miles southeast of Waukegan I was awakened from a sound sleep by an indistinct noise; at first I thought the crew were fighting, and so hurried on with my clothes as fast as possible. When I opened my stateroom door I found everything in the direst confusion; the tables had been set for breakfast, and everything was ready for an early meal; the reckless and horrified passengers were rushing in hot haste to the forward part of the boat; no tongue can possibly describe the horror of the scene at this period. Men, women and children, many of them with very slight protection against the cold morning air in the way of clothing, rushed towards the forward opening. The terrified women rushed past in dishevelled; the cries of the children, the heavy imprecations and shouts of the men, joined with the crackling of the flames, the noise of the engines and the roar of wind and water, combined to create such a scene of confusion as I had never expected to be a witness of in this world. Looking round I perceived that the after part of the cabin was filled with smoke, and noticed now and again the quick, angry forks of flame shooting through it. I hurriedly returned to my stateroom and picked up two cork life-preservers with which I started for the forward deck. The flames made such an extraordinary headway that it did not seem to me five minutes' time before the whole hurricane deck was aflame. I went down to the lower deck, which was yet untouched, to see what chance there was for safety in that direction; here I found a portion of the crew making a great noise, shouting to one another and trying to get a horse overboard, with the assistance of which I suppose they intended to make an effort for the shore.

Finding the smoke here insupportable, I ascended again to the upper deck and helped the second mate, Leander Packard, tear away as much as we could of it; in order to stop the progress of the flames toward the bow. At this same time it was quite broad daylight—I should say between 6 and 7 o'clock. There was a very heavy sea, and it seemed to be increasing in volume; I stood among the crowd that was huddled together near the forward part of the boat, and it was while standing here that I noticed Captain Morris, without a hat and in his shirt-sleeves, talking with some of the men. He appeared to be quite calm and formed a remarkable contrast in appearance to the frightened and panic-stricken men gathered about him. I made my way through the crowd as far to the forward part of the bow as possible, knowing that that would be the point which the fire would reach last. Many had jumped before this time into the water, where, from its coldness, however, many of them had soon terminated their suffering.

I was now on the deck forward of the pilot-house, on the starboard side, and from the direction in which the wind blew, was fairly sheltered from the flames. The mate and I tore away the steps leading to the pilot-house, as we did all things of a combustible nature that were manageable which stood between us and the fire. On this part of the deck were several ladies and children, whose wailing and cries were very piteous to hear. As soon as the cry of fire was raised, and it was found to be making such rapid headway, there was a simultaneous cry from many—"Lead the boat for the shore! lead the boat for the shore!"—In carrying out this order the helmsman, either through excitement or because the after machinery of the wheel had already received irreparable damage from the fire, put the rudder hard a port, and left it in that way. This kept the vessel turning around, but she had hardly made more than one circuit before the engines stopped working, and by this time the hurricane and upper decks were completely burnt away. At this time, that is about half an hour after I had left my stateroom, there were not more than ten men remaining on the deck. By this time I had worked my way to the forward part of the vessel and pulled down the halyards from the flagstaff, intending to lower myself into the water when I thought the time should arrive for doing so. The men below me, who were holding on to the sides of the bow, were dropping off one after another, being overcome by either the heat or the cold. The last act of the second mate was to take down the flagstaff and jump overboard with it. The water was so violently cold that he could have lived but a very few minutes.

During all this time there were dead bodies floating around the vessel, and many live persons could be seen battling with the cruel waves and desperately clinging to chairs and pieces of the wreck. Generally when a man was about to jump overboard he would shout aloud, and on rising to the surface of the water after his plunge he would shout again, but the cold soon numbed him and he would sink to rise no more. At this time we were about eight miles from land; the wind was blowing from the east, and we floated slowly towards the shore. Shortly after the mate jumped overboard my seat on the forward post became from the approach of the flames, altogether too hot; therefore, with aid of the halyards, lowered myself over the bow of the boat, holding on to the projecting rim of one of the vessel's timbers with my feet, the identical position which many poor sufferers had occupied before me, and from which, departing in success, they had dropped hopelessly into the lake. As near as I can judge, about three-quarters of an hour after I had reached the forward deck, I was surprised on looking around to find but one other individual upon the wreck. This other individual, who I think was one of the crew, sat on the rim running around the boat, just forward of the gangway. The sides of the vessel were burned up to where he had placed himself, and the heat soon became unbearable. At this juncture he cried out to me to throw him a rope, saying that he could not swim or he would jump into the water; I did him I could not help him as my rope was not long enough. Shortly after this he jumped into the water and swam to the bow of the boat, and proved, contrary to his former assertion, that he was a good swimmer. He caught hold of the rope which was swinging in the water just a few feet before me; he clung to this some three or four minutes, and then, completely numb, let go, and I saw him no more. I then hauled up the rope that my last companion had relinquished, and receded it through the anchor chains, below the ring, to which I had the halyards hitched; and after

fastening in this manner, I coiled it twice around my chest. In a very few minutes after this arrangement had been completed, what was my consternation on finding that the upper end of the rope was burning; I reached up my hands and blistered them somewhat in trying to put fire out. Seeing that this mode of proceeding was of no avail, and that the rope was likely to burn out of the ring, which was beyond my reach, I took the other end which was coiled around my body and fastened it securely in the anchor chains below the level of the fire. The two anchors over my head were gradually settling into the wreck, and I began to fear a new disaster from this cause.

Just at this point I espied a sail between the wreck and land. Trembling between hope and fear, whether she would leave to and lend me aid or go by and leave me to my fate, I placed my feet against the side of the vessel and commenced waving my cap vigorously as a signal of distress, and to let her people know that there was a survivor on the wreck. This vessel turned out to be the schooner Cornelia. Captain Yates, and it would appear that he had discovered me some time before. When within about a mile of the wreck, the yawl of the schooner was lowered and manned by the first mate and three seamen; they reached me in about a quarter of an hour, but owing to my state of suspense, it seemed to me many hours. The roughness of the sea made it a somewhat difficult matter to approach me; twice they tried to steady the boat under the bows without success; on the third attempt the mate caught the tails of my overcoat and, holding firmly on, by that means steadied the yawl. Another difficulty now started me in the face; I had become entangled in the folds of the rope to such a degree that I found myself perfectly unable to loose myself without the aid of a knife; this one of the hands in the boat quickly loosed me; the time consumed in cutting the rope seemed to me an age; at last I managed to saw through it, strand by strand, and as the knife parted the last fibre, so greatly was my strength exhausted that I fell like a dead man into the bottom of the yawl. On going back to the schooner I discovered a man on a part of the wreck about one mile in another direction. They first took me to the schooner, and, placing me safely on board, they started for the other man.

The fire began about five o'clock A. M., and the hull sunk about six hours later. All happened within eight miles of the shore. The fire was caused by live coals being thrown overboard by a colored porter, some of which were driven by the wind into the straw packed freight.

Waterville Mail.

EPH MAXHAM, DAN L. WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... APR. 17, 1868.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PATTENHILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No 10 State Street, Boston, and 27 Park Row, New York; S. B. Niles Advertising Agent, No 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston; Geo. F. Bennett & Co., Advertising Agents, No 2 Congress Street, Boston, and 55 Cedar Street, New York; and T. G. Evans, Advertising Agent, 125 Washington Street, Boston, are Agents for the WATERVILLE MAIL, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at the office.

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

SAD ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident occurred on Saturday to McCrillis Scribner, a lad about 15 years old, son of the late Col. E. H. Scribner and residing with his mother on Main-Street. In company with two associates, he was in a boat near the Marston Bridge, on the Mesalonskoc, in quest of game, and in springing from the boat to the shore his gun was accidentally discharged while his right hand was over the muzzle. The whole charge of buckshot, with wadding and burning powder entered the hand at the palm and passed up in the center of the wrist half way to the elbow, shattering all the bones, muscles, veins and arteries in its way, and making an opening, from entrance to exit, large enough to pass the barrel of his gun. He was assisted home by his companions, and his wound was dressed by Dr. Crosby; since which time he is reported doing well, though in much danger of secondary hemorrhage, which would demand immediate amputation. Being a strong and healthy boy, Dr. Crosby's familiarity with gunshot wounds may possibly save an arm that would otherwise have been amputated at once.

INDIANS.—Col. W. C. Merriam, who is among the hostile Indians in New Mexico, writes from Fort Bayard, Mar. 1, to his friends in Waterville, various details on depredations in his department. They indicate anything but good will on the part of the red men, or a disposition of the Colonel to buy them up with presents. A significant postscript adds, that "Madam and Miss M. are in good health as we could expect at their age." The "madam" mentioned was Miss Lucy Getchell, daughter of Mr. Eleazar C. Getchell, of this place.

IMPEACHMENT.—On Wednesday Mr. Curtis gave notice that all documentary evidence was in on the part of the defence, and the court adjourned to Thursday. It now seems probable that the trial will terminate in the course of a week at most.

Rev. R. Maguire will preach on Texts of Terror relating to belief, on Sunday morning.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—I have lately received many letters from the east containing inquiries in regard to California.

There seems to be a general misapprehension in regard to the real condition and prospects of this State, and I have concluded to write you a short letter, which I trust you will publish and thus correct a few popular errors. Notions engendered in the mind of eastern people during the early days of California still exist, and many, when they first step upon our wharves, seem disappointed, that, of their own accord, huge nuggets of gold do not roll towards them to be picked up. The days when the miner could wash out a fortune from the river banks are past. On the contrary, it frequently happens, that the fortunes are washed from the pockets of unwary speculators in mining stocks.

Most of the gold produced in this State now is obtained from quartz and mining operations carried on by large companies, few of which declare dividends; many of which do levy assessments on the stock, a great inconvenience, certainly, to the holders. Still, a large amount of gold is produced here annually. I think, somewhere in the Scriptures, men are enjoined to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, or something to that effect. (I have nearly forgotten it; men here often refer to the lessons of Scripture.) Though it may appear strange, the injunction holds good even here, and bread and butter must be earned by hard labor. If the farmer's boy, bidding adieu for the first time to the old roostree, have a more vaulting ambition, it will be better if the last year of his allotted three score and ten find him quietly tilling his ancestral acres.

California has had many disadvantages to contend against, the greatest of which has been a restless, ever changing population; dissatisfied with a sure prosperity on account of its apparent slowness, and longing for sudden wealth, while the earth has been ever ready to yield her rich stores of grain, they have neglected her sater promises and followed an illusive glitter. Continual disappointment has at last wrought a change and the really golden era has just dawned. California possesses almost every variety of climate, a soil of unsurpassed richness and a superabundant supply of doctors, lawyers and clerks. The cities are full of the latter. Many of them are young men of education, who came to California in expectation of gaining riches easily and, of course, were disappointed. Many of these, by the elevation of their ideas and their transcendent talents, being unfitted for manual labor now live by their wits. They dine on roast turkey of course.

California needs no more of them, but does need strong, sturdy men who will populate her valleys and develop her vast resources. The wheat crop last year was more valuable than the product of the mine, and there are hundreds of beautiful valleys yet untouched by the plough. Railroads, already in process of construction, and projected, will soon afford cheap transportation and ready markets. California has brains minus muscle enough for many years; brains plus muscle are needed.

A CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS of this State will meet in Portland on the 28th inst., as the call states, "to discuss such topics as may have arisen during the past year's experience, and to devise such means as may seem best to make our work more effectual in the future." Each Association may send as many delegates as they think proper, in addition to which all earnest Christian workers are invited to join with them and by their counsel and prayers contribute to the interest and profit of the occasion. Free entertainment will be provided for those in attendance, who are requested to notify the President of the Portland Association (Mr. Andrew J. Chase) of their intention before the 22d inst. Free return tickets over the various railroads in the State will be furnished to all those attending the Convention, if it is possible to obtain them.

"Our Country" is the name of a handsome well filled quarto paper of eight pages, just started in Boston in the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic. It will have a special interest for all who participated in the great conflict and helped to defend our common flag and country.

Published by J. T. Lurvey, 13 Exchange street, at \$2 a year. OUR FRIENDS AT WEST WATERVILLE will see, by reading the advertisement of Mr. Wescott, that he is about to visit them with his apparatus for cleansing feather beds. We will not undervalue the good sense of any one by arguing in favor of the desirableness of this purifying process for feather beds, for all are of one mind; but as to the efficiency of this particular method, we, with hundreds of others in this village, are prepared to testify that it is what it is recommended to be, and we advise all to avail themselves of the opportunity, and do it at once, as Mr. W.'s stay will probably be short.

HENRICKSON is having a store built on the lot next north of the Post Office. Who said Waterville was "willing?"

The weather is warm—snow early gone—birds coming—frost going—mud plenty—and Spring is coming in a very promising way, considering the obstacles thrown in her way.

The Baptist Church in Hallowell was burned on Thursday morning. Loss heavy.

TICONIC WATER POWER COMPANY.—The annual meeting, it will be remembered, was adjourned to Monday evening next, at which time it is desirable that every stockholder, and all who have the interests of our village at heart, should be present, and a board of directors will be chosen and important matters brought up for discussion.

John S. Cushing, Esq. Treasurer of the P. & K. Railroad, and Walter Hatch, Esq. Superintendent of the same road, as their numerous friends will be glad to learn, have returned from their southern trip, with improved health.

Scarlet fever of a malignant type is prevailing extensively in Augusta and Hallowell.

OUR TABLE.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE for April has the following table of contents:—

Old and New Homes; Effects of Climate and Soil on the Growth of Trees; The Bonnyville; Grimes' Golden Pippin; New Apples; Peach-Trees in Pots; Heading in Peach-Trees; Grape-Culture; How a small Farm was Managed; Planting Grapes; The Harrison Potato; Town and Country Strawberry-Beds; The Admiral Farragut Pear; Peach-Trees in Pots, and twenty-five pages of interesting Notes and Gleanings. Published by Tilton & Co., Boston, at \$3.00 a year.

NEW MUSIC.—From Henry Tolman & Co., 231 Washington Street, Boston, we have the following musical novelties:—

Le Can-Can. Arranged for the piano, by W. K. Batchelder. Lucrezia Borgia. One of a set of "Beauties of the Opera." Arranged for the piano by Adolph Baumbach. "Polonaise" and "Menuet," two "Morceaux Brillants," by Stephen A. Emery. "I Dream that thou art ever near." Song for Soprano or Tenor, by A. E. Warren. "A Voice from the Sea." J. L. Hutton. Song. "Fair Weather." By T. Sylvester. "The Lark now leaves his watery Nest." A Song, by J. L. Hutton. "Two Blue Eyes." A Song, by J. L. Hutton.

The publications of Tolman & Co. are sold by music dealers all over the country, or they may be obtained of the publishers by mail.

CATTLE MARKETS.—Of the markets, this week, the Boston Advertiser says:—

"With a considerable increase in the supply of cattle at Cambridge and Brighton, last week's advance in prices was hardly sustained; and the sheep trade also favored the buyer, though prices were nominally about the same." H. C. Burleigh sold 7 Maine oxen, 1505 lbs at market, at 15c, 35 c. 2 of 1515 lbs at 14c, 35 sk; and two 14c, 37 sk. D. Wells 10 oxen, 1473 lbs. 14 1-4c, 35 sk; and 4 at 13 1-2c, 36 sk, 1117 lbs each.

GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. The Quarterly Session of the G. D. will be adjourned to the 12th of May, on account of the bad travelling.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT at Washington was dedicated with appropriate services on Wednesday.

Hons. Wm. P. Fessenden, L. M. Morrill, and J. G. Blaine—all good men and true—will please accept our thanks for favors received.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—One of the most terrible disasters on record occurred early Wednesday morning 16 miles west of Port Jervis on the Erie railway. The cars were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail down the embankment 30 feet. Thirteen dead bodies are at Port Jervis depot, fifty-two injured at Port Jervis hotel and two more not arrived. Mr. Lynch, sleeping car conductor, estimates that seven bodies are consumed, which cannot be verified until the wreck is removed.

According to the Bath Sentinel, Mr. John L. Weston killed twenty-three crows at one shot in Woolwich one day last week.

THE GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS will commence its annual session in Bath on Tuesday next.

THE PORTLAND PRESS now appears with new and handsome type, making its mechanical appearance equal to the best. The Press is the largest daily printed in Maine, being nearly equal in size to the Boston Advertiser. The Maine State Press is published weekly from the same office—and is made up with all the care of an independent paper. The publisher seems determined to pursue that same policy in the future, which has won a merited and hearty support in the past. He spares no cost in promoting the interest and value of his paper.

So say we all, Mr. Observer.

THE AMENDED LIQUOR LAW.—Judge Davis, in a communication to the Riverside Echo, has given an opinion as to the construction of the Liquor Law as amended last winter by the Legislature. Judge Davis declares that "The act of March 7, 1868, seems to admit of only one construction. The rule of law is well known to be, that the intention is to be determined from the words of the statute, and not from other sources. Let it be remembered that the law of 1867 required both 'fine' and 'imprisonment.' The act of March 7, 1868, has no repealing clause; therefore that of 1867 is still in force, except so far as that of 1868 is inconsistent with it. And that of 1868 simply provides that 'the punishment of imprisonment, instead of being additional to the fine, may be imposed instead of said fine, in the discretion of the court.' It is perfectly clear, as it seems to Judge Davis, that the change leaves it discretionary, not to impose the fine instead of the imprisonment, but 'the imprisonment instead of said fine.' So it reads and it can mean nothing else. He accordingly thinks that all which magistrates and subordinate courts can do will be to carry the question up to the Supreme Court and have it decided. And as there is already a reaction in the public mind from the anti-prohibition tendencies of last year, in 1869 the construction here given will please no one more than it will many of those who enacted it."

It is said that the Democrats of the 3d Congressional District in this State will nominate E. Wilder Farley of Newcastle for Representative to Congress. As Mr. Blaine's majority was over six thousand in 1865, Mr. Farley's prospects of success are not flattering. The assassin of McGee is still undiscovered, though circumstantial evidence points stronger and stronger against Whelan. The Crown will be able to establish that on the Thursday night preceding the murder Whelan was late at Mrs. McKenna's nearly opposite Trotter's, and that a pistol was fired in that direction on that night as a man passed Trotter's. The man, it is here said, was taken for Mr. Gee.

Dr. W. O. Robinson, of Portland, professor in the Maine Medical School, was struck, on Saturday morning, with a paralytic shock, affecting his entire left side, caused by over-taxation of the mental and physical system.

LAY REPRESENTATION.—The N. E. Methodist Episcopal Convention adjourned an eight-days session in Boston on the 2d. The most important question acted on was that of lay representation, which has been publicly discussed in various places. The Convention voted against it! It passed a resolution instructing the delegates to the General Conference at Chicago to vote against such a change in the government of the church.

At the Supreme Judicial Court in Somerset county last week, on motion of Hon. Stephen D. Lindsey, Col. Edward P. Loring was admitted to practice in all the courts of this State. Col. Loring is a native of Cumberland county, was educated at Waterville College, graduated at Bowdoin in 1861, entered the 10th regiment of Maine volunteers as Lieutenant, and was finally commissioned Major of a colored regiment.

MASTODON'S SKELETON DISCOVERED.—

We learn from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier that Capt. Charles O. Boutelle, of the United States Coast Survey, who is well known in this State where his family reside, while making explorations in the neighborhood of St. Helena Island, S. C., recently unearthed a huge mastodon, lying in a bed of marl. The skeleton was perfect, but a portion of the bones very soft, while other parts are petrified. It is the first mastodon yet discovered on the Atlantic coast, though it has heretofore been met with in the West. [Port. Press.]

Gen. Sickles, in his speech at New York on the anniversary of Lee's surrender, said of Connecticut, that "although he found the enemy there in position and strongly entrenched, yet by a vigorous assault they brought out of the battle the best prize of the conflict—they sustained Congress in the rebuke administered to Dixon, and sustained Congress in the election of a Legislature—in the election of a Republican Legislature with an increased majority; and if the Democracy could afford to pay for ammunition to fire guns over that triumph, he thought the Union party could stand it as long as they could."

DRINK AND WORK.—"I drink to make me work," said one. To which an old man replied: "That's true; thee drink and it will make thee work! Harken to me a moment, and I'll tell thee something that may do thee good. I was once a prosperous farmer. I had a loving wife and two fine lads, as ever 'th' sun shone on. We had a comfortable home, and lived happily together. But we used to drink to make us work. Those two lads I have now laid in drunkards' graves. My wife died broken-hearted, and she now lies by her two sons. I am seventy years of age. Had it not been for the drink, I might now have been an independent gentleman; but I used to drink to make me work, and mark it, it makes me work now. At seventy years of age, I am obliged to work for my daily bread. Drink! drink! and it will make you work!"

On the 6th the saw-mill and grist-mill at East Corinth, belonging to Mr. Abel McGregory, were entirely destroyed by fire, with a considerable quantity of lumber. It was uninsured. On the same day the house of Mr. John Chandler, in Corinth, took fire on the roof, but was not materially damaged. Loss in either case not known.

A French writer calls the Gulf Stream a hot well or spring, which, rising in the Gulf of Mexico, carries warmth and fertility to the northwestern regions of Europe. Western Ireland and England and Western Europe generally, owe their fertility and mild, equable temperature to the boiling well of our great Southern gulf. It is reported that during the present winter the set of the Gulf Stream has been a hundred miles farther away from our coast than usual, thus accounting for the cold, dismal and protracted winter from which we have just emerged.

An ardent admirer of Secretary Stanton recently interrogated him as to his willingness to become Mr. Backus's successor in the Senate of the United States. He responded emphatically: "What I want—what I will have—is rest, quiet, a chance to live with my wife and family in peace. I appreciate the kind feeling you express, but rest is the only thing I want."

ABYSSINIA.—London, April 13.—Official despatches from General Sir Robert Napier, in command of the Abyssinian expedition, have been received by the government. They show that in spite of bad roads the British forces are steadily advancing towards Magdala, and meanwhile there is every evidence of intention on the part of the King of Abyssinia to offer serious resistance. General Napier, in his latest despatch, dated near Lake Ashange, March 17th, says: "Our advance will reach Lake Ashange to-morrow. The rear, with the artillery and supply trains, is three days' march behind. The country is mountainous and very difficult for artillery and trains. King Theodoros is near Magdala, where he intends to make a stand. Letters from the captives say they are well. The health of the troops is good. The effective force under General Napier now advancing on Magdala, numbers 3600 men."

ROYAL CHART.—We take pleasure in informing our lady readers that Mr. SAMUEL BARRITT, 122 Nassau St., New York, has made arrangements with JAS. McCALL, of Glasgow, Scotland, for the exclusive sale of his ROYAL CHART, a system of cutting Ladies' and Children's Dresses by measure. The elegant form which it procures by the Royal Chart surpasses everything hitherto known in the art of fitting, and for which the highest premiums have been awarded at the late fairs held in New York, Buffalo, Baltimore and St. Louis. Nothing can approach the simplicity, the accuracy, and perfect adaptation of the Royal Chart to fit any form; take four measures, place the Chart upon a piece of cloth or paper, and in less than two minutes you have a pattern marked out that will fit perfectly. The distinctive merits which have gained for it so much celebrity throughout Europe, the accuracy and entire confidence of the most eminent dressmakers, warrant the prediction that its use will be a universal. The simplicity of the Chart is so remarkable that a few minutes will suffice to instruct any one in its use. The following high testimonials to the efficiency of the Royal Chart are afforded by authority:—

NOTE from Mr. Hugh Dunlop, 160 and 162 Tronquair, Glasgow, Scotland: "I had three dresses of different sizes cut in my establishment the other day in less than ten minutes; they were afterwards made up, and the fit was beautiful—a very perfect. The system is simple and accurate; where the measurements are correctly taken, a mistake is next to an impossibility. My forewoman apprehended the principle of the Chart at once, and was able to lay out a dress in a few minutes to work it practically."

NOTE from Madam Ewer, No. 1 Clinton Place, New York: "Having thoroughly tested the Royal Chart introduced by you, I consider it the only inflexible and superior to any other system hitherto introduced, both as a PERFECT and IMPASSIBLE GUIDE for cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, (which cannot fail to fit when correctly measured,) while it is so marvellously simple that a child ten years old can comprehend and use it at once."

The superiority of the Royal Chart is established beyond all question, and fully warranted to every purchaser. The extraordinary success which has attended beginners in its use, is marked by a profitable business, which years of experience could not have accomplished. No system or method of fitting so rapidly restores confidence, or gains a more permanent reputation. There is a wonderful fascination in every garment cut by it; so much so that a dress cut by the Chart can be distinguished from all others. Ladies who wish to make their own dresses will find the Royal Chart invaluable to them.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY. The hands at the railroad shops in Augusta were returned to the ten hour system of labor. The estate of the late General Vassie of Bangor is estimated at \$1,500,000. A portion of the gallery of St. Mary's Cathedral in Chicago fell on Friday evening during a panic caused by a false alarm of fire. Two women were killed and two were fatally injured.

Suppose a man owns a skiff; he fastens the skiff to the shore with a rope made of straw; along comes a cow; she gets into the boat, turns round and eats the rope; the skiff thus left loose, with the cow on board, starts down stream, and on its passage it upsets the cow; it is drowned. Now has the man that owns the cow got to pay for the boat, or the man that owns the boat got to pay for the cow?

THE HAIR AND SCALP.—Dr. George W. Babcock, Scientific Dermatologist, 28 Winter Street, Boston, successfully treats all diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Baldness, etc. Dr. Babcock treats the Hair and Scalp as a physician—not upon any "One Remedy System"—but adapts the remedies to the special requirements of each case. He devotes his attention exclusively to the extraction of the hair, treating them in the most advanced European method, and not in the imperfect manner hitherto generally adopted in the United States. No charge for consultation. A pamphlet, giving the full details of Dr. Babcock's thirteen remedies free.

The Gardiner hotel property was sold at auction last Wednesday, and was finally knocked down to Whit. Thayer of the Mansion House, Augusta, at \$10,500.

TO PERSONS AT A DISTANCE.—Dr. Babcock is treating parties in all parts of the United States, Canada, etc., personally, when they visit him, otherwise by correspondence. No charge for consultation. Pamphlets sent carriage prepaid to all parts of the United States. Send for circular.

Take two letters from money, and there will be but one left.

WILL NOT SELL A RIBBON UPON THE HAIR.—Dr. Babcock's Hair Dressing. Try it.

A learned butcher lately advertised that his sausages were like the wife of Cassar, above suspicion. He certainly ought to be encouraged.

DR. BABCOCK'S HAIR DRESSING.—The State Assayer recommends it. No other preparation so safe, so good, or so cheap. Price One Dollar. Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by Dr. George W. Babcock, Scientific Dermatologist, 28 Winter Street, Boston.

Mr. William Hatch, Jr., of Portland, died in the office of his dentist on Wednesday last, week, from the effects of chloroform used in the extracting of a tooth. He received a little after the operation, but immediately relapsed.

A DISTRESSING COUGH, causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

An instance of throwing one's self about, was witnessed a few evenings ago at a party, in the case of a young lady, whose husband, to sing, first tossed her head and then pinched her voice.

The Rockland Democrat says that a lady in a neighboring town in Knox county, died a few days since while under the influence of ether or chloroform used during child-birth.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.—We have ourselves both seen and heard a large instrument of the above manufacture, which was constructed by the Congregational Society of this place. It is a very superior instrument in the mechanical perfection of its various parts, and in the resemblance of its tones to those of pipe organs. It is superior to any we have ever heard. It contains 8 sets of reeds, and 15 stops, and is capable of a great variety of expression, its softest tones being beautifully sweet and pure, while the stronger ones are delightful and powerful. The reeds, by being so voiced that there is a marked difference in the quality of each set, and by this improvement different qualities of tone can be used when desired, and when the whole are combined, a richer grander volume of tone is produced than can be by other instruments not thus voiced. It is not just that we should say that this Organ was selected by the committee, after a careful study and trial of the most celebrated organs of the day, but that they then to possess more of the requisite qualities to make up a good instrument, than any other kind of organ manufactured. These organs are manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, at Boston, Mass.—[Hartford Standard.]

PROF. L. LYNN, of this village, is agent for the sale of these organs.

The Saturday Review says that, considering how many idle men there are in the world, it is wonderful that women have to live. It is a blessing to the good women that they should not be able to know an idiot when they see one.

A Cincinnati man at the Tremont House, Chicago, expatiating on the "vine-and-hills," etc., claimed that the Ohio was the "Rip of the New World." "Yes," ejaculated old X—"the pork Ripine."

Before the close of a year a railroad will be opened from Athens to its ancient port, the Piræus.

At a recent railroad fair, the following rather old-fashioned sentiment was given:—"Our Mothers,—the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch."

TO INVALIDS.—Those afflicted with cancer, scrofula, dyspepsia, liver complaints, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all diseases caused by impure blood, should apply to the Medical Institute, No 10 Temple Place, Boston, D. C. Dr. Greene, the Principal, has had remarkable success in treating this class of diseases, during a practice of more than twenty years in this city. Many thousands have been restored to health by his treatment, after seeking relief elsewhere in vain.

The Doctor has issued a new edition of his book, of one hundred pages, describing these various diseases and their mode of treatment, which he now offers to send to invalids. Address R. Greene, M. D., 10 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.—[Boston Traveller.]

DR. BABCOCK'S HAIR DRESSING will not soil the finest fabric. Ask your druggist for it.

A Frenchman, who was arrested in 1849 for wearing a "Five Emperor's," was sent to prison the other day for shouting "Vive la République." The jailer told him he must not only learn what to cry, but when.

An English magazine has an article on some of Tennyson's late poems, entitled "What is the Laureate about?" The Boston Advertiser thus answers the conundrum, "about exhausted."

Twenty-five years experience in treating the hair and scalp has perfected Dr. Babcock's Hair Dressing. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular.

For all his services in behalf of Bowdoin Memorial Hall, the late Professor Smyth charged for expenses against the college only \$4.87.

DR. BABCOCK'S HAIR DRESSING has been tested by its merit,—the verdict is that it is unrivalled. Ask your druggist for it.

A student in the Dixfield Academy was seriously, if not fatally, injured by being struck in the abdomen while playing ball.

The papers tell us that the name of the new British premier, Disraeli, is pronounced "Dis-ray-el-ee," with the accent on the second syllable.

EASY METHOD to have your hair changed to its natural color; if you use "Barrett's Hair Restorative" according to directions.

Great Auction Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT KENDALL'S MILLS.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON Wednesday, April 22d.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at Philbrick Hotel, the beautiful Farm formerly owned by EZRA TOTMAN, one mile from the depot, containing 65 acres of excellent land under a high state of cultivation, cuts 40 tons of Hay, has a good Wood Lot, is well watered, and is one of the most desirable farms on the Kennebec.

Also, a spacious and well finished Dwelling House and Lot on Mill Island. Also, 6 House Lots adjoining same. Also, a House and Lot now occupied by C. A. Luce. Also, the double tenement House and Lot known as the "John Kendall House." H good Mill Privilege and Mill Pond and lot of land adjoining.



We have just Received A carefully selected Stock of Spring Goods,

To which we are constantly making additions. THE FINEST GRADES OF AMERICAN & FOREIGN WOOLLENS, Which we are prepared to sell or manufacture at the lowest cash prices.

REMEMBER, that we are paying special attention to getting up Full Dress Suits, or Spring & Summer Business Suits.

In all the latest styles. Special attention is also given to Men's and Boy's Clothing, in which we guarantee perfect satisfaction.

We have also on hand a good Stock of Ready-made Clothing

AND Gent's Furnishing Goods. In every variety. . . . We are also agents for the EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE. Which we can recommend as good as the best.

CALL and see us before purchasing elsewhere. HEALD & WEBB, Sign of the Big Shears, Main Street. WATERVILLE.

S. S. CHAPMAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Attorney of U. S. Law Association and Collection Union for Somerset County, KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

All business in any part of the United States promptly attended to at the most reasonable rates.

CITIZENS OF WEST WATERVILLE! Now is Your Time

To have your FEATHER BEDS dressed and perfectly cleaned, freed from moths, and all other impurities. HAVING bought the right for this and other counties, I am now prepared to thoroughly renovate Feather Beds. I shall stop but a short time, and all those wishing to have their beds dressed will please leave their orders at the Railroad House, or at my place of business, in the Post Office Building.

Now send in your Beds, we warrant satisfaction or make no charge. Town and county rights for sale. W. Waterville, April 15, 1868. M. WESCOTT.

BROADCLOTHS, TRICOTS, and DESKINGS.

We have as good a line of these Goods on hand as can be found in the State. GARDNER & WARREN, April 17, 1868.

WM. H. LYMAN, Importer and Grower of Flower and Garden SEEDS,

LEVERETT, MASS. MY NEW CATALOGUE AND GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, Containing descriptions of over 1000 varieties of Flower Seeds and Plants. To which is added a list of French Hybrid Gladioli.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. 6142

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital Stock, \$150,000; Bills in circulation, 124,600; Surplus Fund, 7,700; Profits on hand, 2,945.00; Deposits, 97,080.75; Loans, 820,174.34; Due from National Banks, 122,550.50; Gov't Bonds in Washington, 150; Gov't Bonds on hand, 12,500; Other Securities, 500; Lawful Money, 10,000; Cash Items, 240.08; Real Estate, 3,600.

H. PERCIVAL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Loans and Discounts, \$65,2

Waterville Mail.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE SU... OF THE UNION.

Published on Friday, by MAXHAM & WING, Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

Most kinds of Country Produce taken in payment. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Rate. Includes Western Mailboxes, Augusta, Boston, New York, and Portland.

NOTICES.

Cancer, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., cured. A Book of 100 pages, sent free to invalids.

Dr. S. I. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, Croup, Asthma, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia and General Debility.

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DYSPEPSIA. There is no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the

PERUVIAN SYRUP. A protected solution of the Protocatechu of Iron, as Dyspepsia the most inveterate form of this disease has been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens prove.

FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D. DUBLIN, Canada East. "I am an inveterate sufferer of more than 25 years standing."

"I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can not possibly describe myself as cured, but only as being in a state of health which I have never known me to be in before."

ANOTHER OBERGEMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS: My wife's Rheumatism is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the Fountain of Health on this side of the Atlantic. These bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the hands of Dyspepsia.

SCROFULA—CONSUMPTION. The most astounding results may be anticipated when Iodine is dissolved in pure water.

Dr. H. ANDERSON, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving one and one-quarter grains of Iodine to each ounce of water, and the resulting solution has followed its use, particularly in Scrofula and kindred diseases.

Dr. H. ANDERSON'S Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 38 Dry Street, New York, and all Druggists.

Catarh can be cured. Headache relieved, and in fact, every disease of the Nose and Head permanently cured by the use of the well-known remedy.

Reader's German Snuff! Try it, for it costs but 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists; or 50 cents to P. P. BROWN & CO., Boston, by their regular return mail.

Turner's Tonic, or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain, and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time.

DAVIS, BERRY & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES, FLOUR & PROVISIONS, No. 59 COMMERCIAL ST., PORTLAND, ME.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "MEN OF OUR DAY;" OR THE Lives and Deeds of General, Statesmen, Orators and Political Leaders...

JACKSON'S CATARRH SNUFF AND TROCHE POWDER. A DELICIOUS AND PLEASANT REMEDY IN CATARRH, HEADACHE, BRUISES, HEMORRHOIDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLIC, COLIC, COLIC, COLIC.

Head, Throat, and Vocal Organs. This remedy does not "dry up" a Catarrh, but loosens it; it forces the heat of all offensive matter, quickly relieving the head and headache; it is a safe and agreeable medicine, and is so sold and agreeable in its effects that it positively cures.

Cures Without Sneezing! As a Troche Powder, it is pleasant to the taste; a never nauseating; when swallowed, instantly gives to the Throat and Vocal Organs a cooling and refreshing relief.

Delicious Sensation of Coolness and Comfort. In the best Tonic in the World! Try it. Safe, Reliable, and only 35 Cents Sold by Druggists, or mailed free, address COOPER, WILSON & CO., Prop'rs, Philadelphia.

Wholesale Agents—Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Past Brothers & Bro. Boston; W. Whipple & Co., Portland. Ira H. Low and Wm. Dyer, Agents for Waterville.

ITCH!! ITCH!! ITCH!!! SCORATCH!! SCORATCH!!! SCORATCH!!! In from 10 to 48 hours.

When the Itch comes, cure it with the best. When the Itch comes, cure it with the best. When the Itch comes, cure it with the best.

Price, One cent a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WERKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

Important to Females. The celebrated DR. DOW continues to detect his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy for Consumption, which he has used with success in his own family.

ERRORES OF YOUTH. A Gentleman who had suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, see free to all who will try this prescription, as it will not only cure the disease, but will also prevent its return.

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YOUNG MEN.

The place to secure a thorough Business Education, including Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Penmanship, Commercial Law, &c., is at Worthington, Warner & Smith's Bangor Commercial Institute and Normal Writing Institute.

To any person sending the names of the young men of their acquaintance we will send a splendid piece of Pen-work by mail.

Why Suffer from Sores? When, by the use of ARNICA OINTMENT you can easily be cured. It has relieved thousands from Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, and every Complaint of the Skin.

Hall's Vegetable Siccilian Hair Renewer. It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness, makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or pomatum.

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New Advertisements.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 209 and 222 GREENWICH ST., N. Y. Has reduced the price of his Coffee, Sugar, &c., and all kinds of Groceries from 10 to 20 per cent.

1000 bbls. FLOUR, all grades, from \$11 upwards. Also, all grades of Flour, Sugar, &c., and all kinds of Groceries from 10 to 20 per cent.

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E. C. LOW, Druggist and Apothecary. Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals.

PURE SODA AND CREAM TARTAR. A New Stock of Artists' Materials.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded. One Door South of the Philbrick House.

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The subscriber at his old stand, will furnish at short notice. MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, &c.

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Bloom of the Lotus. THE Lotus Flower is one of the most beautiful of flowers.

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BLOOM OF THE LOTUS. It has just been introduced here under the most favorable auspices.

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WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous derangements...

PERFECT SAFETY. It has long been in constant use by many of the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

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MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement. Commencing Nov. 11th, 1867. On and after Monday Nov. 11th, the Passenger Train will leave Waterville for Portland and Boston at 10:00 A.M.

PORTLAND AND KEN RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Nov. 11, 1867.

THE Passenger Train for Portland and Boston will leave Waterville at 10 A.M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin R.R. for Lewiston and Farmington.

Fare Reduced to ocean. UNTIL further notice the Steamers of the Portland Steam Packet Company will run as follows:

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. UNTIL further notice the Steamers of the Portland Steam Packet Company will run as follows:

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamships DIRECT, Capt. W. W. Smead, will, until further notice, run as follows:

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine.

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AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States and in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries.

Agents in the United States possess superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.

During eight months the subscriber, in the course of his practice, has made 317 rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS; EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents.

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