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Maxham & Wing

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BY CARL RYLANDER.

The glorious coming years,
The strong victorious years,
Our prophets see them far upon the way;
With timber and with song,
Before the dawning of the day,
They bear the standard of the welcome day.

The grand millennial years,
The fruitful harvest years,
So sure to blossom when we shall not see,
Contented we forego,
If each one seed may sow
Which in that century shall be a tree.

O world of want and wrong,
O world, despairing long!
Our hopes are strong for thee, our hands are full,
Our prayers, with labor wrought,
Have golden answers caught—
The promise is so vague and bountiful!

For every hopeful plan,
All help from man to man,
Room, where the hosts of true reform advance,
The names of Right and Good,
Though oft misunderstood,
Shall keep their armies safe from sore mischance.

Than every throned ill
Our faith is higher still,
High as the throne where Right with God appears.
No lifted over fate,
So strong to work and wait,
Are they who count on the Eternal years.

AUNT NABBY DOXEN.

BY SOPHIE MAY.

A Bismark-Brown house; Maternich-green hop-vines; flame-colored nasturtiums! chrome-yellow asters. It made a gay picture when the climbing rose lingered late enough to add its taste of Solferino-red. It was a happy home. There was as much light and color within as without, and in the whole house only one skeleton. This was not confined to a closet; it walked abroad, wore snuff-brown dresses, a rusty black bonnet, and a mud-colored veil.

It was named "Aunt Nabby," for no other reason, apparently, than that it had never owned a niece or nephew in all the days of its life; and as nobody's business is everybody's everybody called the skeleton Aunt Nabby. She was a very good woman in her way; but her way was not agreeable. She was as melancholy as an east wind in the fall of the year, and seemed to be always meditating upon the severe cases of sickness she had known, more particularly those she had suffered herself; for she was decidedly a cracked harp, with at least nine hundred and ninety-nine strings out of tune. Her conversation was about as entertaining as a hospital report, and sensitive people avoided her, for she seemed to drag all their diseases to light, as a magnet calls up hidden pieces of steel. They said it was no wonder her husband died, for he had a latent tendency to a cough, so latent and so faint that his own mother had never observed it, but Mrs. Nabby scolded it out, and fanned it to a flame, till the poor man died of consumption.

Children did not like her; for in addition to the losses of rhubarb and senna which seemed to follow in her wake, there was a plain hatredness of the good widow which gave no peace to their faults. She visited a great deal, because variety in cooking was as necessary to her health as change in the air; and woe to the poor little mortals who were forgetful about shutting doors, who pitched their voices too high or too low, or didn't want to run up stairs to "fetch her cap;" they never heard the last of it from Aunt Nabby.

"You're the child that screamed so loud you almost split my head open the last time I was here. I heard you had gone to your grandfather's, or I don't know as I'd a dared to come."

Or, "Here is the lazy girl that can't go upstairs for her mother's company when they're most laid up with rheumatism."

Now, it happened that Mrs. Posser, who lived in the Bismark cottage aforesaid, had the misfortune to be second cousin to Aunt Nabby. It was Mrs. Posser's misfortune, not her fault; but she had to suffer for it just as much as if it had been a willful sin. Aunt Nabby came to live with her and "make it her home" in the buff and blue chamber.

It was very hard for all the family, but Master Paul, the oldest boy, thought the heaviest part of the burden fell on him.

"She's an invalid of the first water," groaned he. "To think of her pitching upon me to supply her with medicines, and run for the doctor!"

"There might be worse things," said his gentle mother, trying to smile. "The money she pays for her board is very useful in buying your clothes."

"I know we are poor," returned Paul, a little less savagely; "but, mother, if you had to run for errands for her, I guess you wouldn't feel quite so tender-hearted."

"Ah! well, I know it's a trial, Paul; but let us be patient with the poor soul. She has her peculiarities, but they are natural to her—and she is old. A leopard can't change his spots, my son!"

"No, but he can make other people change their spots or Aunt Nabby can. I don't stay in one spot long if she knows it, now you'd better believe."

Mrs. Posser laughed, and begged Paul to do his duty cheerfully, for she had no doubt good would come even of such a trial as Aunt Nabby.

One evening the poor old lady appeared at the tea-table, her head tied up in a black scarf. "I've caught an awful cold," said she, sneezing by way of illustration. "No, Cousin Caro, I don't care for any muffs, or any dry toast either; and probably shall never eat another meal with the family as long as I live."

After which enlivening remark, she left the table, and walked out of the room as slowly as if she were following herself to the grave.

"I'm afraid it's rheumatism again," said Mrs. Posser.

"No," replied Aunt Nabby, shaking the funeral-plume on her head—"rheumatism isn't half; it's a sore on my cheek, that's going to be a cancer, that's what it is!"

And having by this time worked her "pain twisted frown," along to the door, she went out, sighing like the last day in November.

"Walks almost as gracefully as an inch-worm," remarked Paul; whereupon his sisters tittered, and mamma held up a reproving finger.

About ten o'clock, as Master Paul was toasting his slippery feet, preparatory to going to bed, there was a hoarse cry from the head of the stairs.

"Hark!" said Paul, "I thought at first it was the crash of broken crockery; but it isn't; it's Aunt Nabby calling me—I declare I won't go up."

But he went, of course, for Paul was the kindest boy alive.

"Bad luck! bad luck!" said he, coming down again with a wry face. "Aunt Nabby is dying. She wants me to go for the doctor, but I'm not going one step!"

All the while he talked he was putting on his boots and looking up his overcoat.

It was a cold, still night in April, and Dr. Styles was decidedly crosser than Paul when he heard the summons to go to Aunt Nabby.

"Why, what's the matter with her now?"

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said he, paring a Baldwin and scowling at the quarter he held to his mouth.

"Nothing very serious sir," replied Paul; "I believe she is only dying."

For Aunt Nabby's chronic habit of dying had passed into a joke.

"Oh! if that is all," said Dr. Styles, "tell her I'll be there in the course of half an hour."

And he leisurely settled back to his newspaper again.

As Paul walked home over the frozen ground, munching apples as he went, he felt to thinking what a trial a nervous woman is.

"If Aunt Nabby ever does die—which isn't at all likely—there'll be a great many dry eyes at our house," said he, firing an apple-core into a pasture.

He would have been still more indignant if he had known Aunt Nabby had been treating the boil on her cheek to a small blister that evening. "For," said she to herself, "the doctor won't have the least idea how sore it is unless it looks as red as blazes."

No. Paul was vexed enough as it was, without knowing this last whimsey of Aunt Nabby's.

"Mothes is a saint; but she needn't tell me everything is a blessing in disguise. Here am I, called away from a splendid fire; presume I shall catch cold—if there's any blessing coming out of this, I'd be pleased to see what it is."

It was a long and rather lonely road—no house for a quarter of a mile; and Paul remembered how in his little boyhood he had always whistled as he ran by the graveyard, to keep his courage up.

"I wish we didn't live so far away from everybody. Stop! what's that light coming through the trees? Can't be the moon?"

No, the moon was in quite another part of the sky, daintily picking her way through drifting white clouds.

"If it wasn't the moon, what was it? Growing larger ever minute! Couldn't be fire?"

"Yes, it was, it was! Oh! where?"

Paul ran with giant strides, his heart in his mouth, till he came to an opening in the trees, and could see just what he had feared to see—the roof of his own house in flames.

Not a soul in sight. No one to call on for help, and the house on fire.

"Are they all abed and asleep?" thought Paul, screaming lustily and beating upon the door with his boots.

The noise aroused his father from his first nap, and his mother from the pile of stockings she was mending, as she sat by Aunt Nabby's bed.

It was not too late. A spark had crept through a crack in the chimney and set the roof on fire, but as yet had gone no further; there was still time to save the house.

A ladder through the scuttle; all hands at work bringing water; and in half an hour the danger was past.

When the doctor arrived, he found the family in a state of excitement, so grateful and happy withal that the two youngest girls were ready to kiss him as they met him in the hall.

"Only think," said Edna, "if we hadn't sent for you, we should have been burned up in our sleep. Paul came only just in time."

"So the old lady has done some good for once in her life. Thank the Lord!" ejaculated the doctor, not without emotion. "By the way, how is she now?"

In the confusion, Aunt Nabby had not been informed that the doctor was coming, and having forgotten him entirely, she was caught refreshing herself with a hasty plate of brown-bread and ches-e and a cup of strong tea. Not a very dignified death bed scene; but the doctor had the grace not to smile. He and Paul and the whole family had their heads too full of the mysteries of Providence to be very observant of this humble "instrument," who sat groaning between her mouthfuls of tea, and looking as if she meant to die yet, if she could only get any one to attend to her.

"Things are braided together in such a queer way," thought Paul, washing the charcoal off his hands—"In such a queer way. You can't unbraided 'em and get the strands apart. I feel overawed somehow. I don't know as I shall dare dispute mother again when she says we mustn't quarrel with our trials. Sometimes they do turn into blessings, that's a fact!"

OLD CURRANT BUSHES.—Old currant bushes are among the most unpromising things with which one has to deal; their tangled and misshapen stalks present a puzzle to the novice. Whatever is done should be undertaken during the first mild spell, as the currant pushes very early. The bush will have numerous shoots starting from below ground, or near the surface; cut out all but four or six of these, according to the size of the plant, leaving only the most healthy looking ones, and taking care to have these as equally distant as possible. The fruit is borne on wood two or more years old. One-year old wood is distinguished by its different color and small buds. Cut out all weak shoots of this kind, and shorten the stronger ones two thirds or one-half. Manure around the bushes, and when dry weather approaches, mulch. Make the old bushes do their best and start a new plantation which will come into bearing in two years.—[American Agriculturist

PIGS AND POLITICIANS.—Prof Tyndall, in his very interesting volume, "The Glaciers of the Alps," speaks of sleeping one bitter cold night high up the mountains, in a cow house attached to a Swiss Chalet. He was prevented from sleeping by a group of pigs which occupied the same ground floor just under him. To use the language of the volume, "The object of each individual of the group was to secure for himself the maximum amount of heat, and hence the outside members were incessantly trying to become inside ones." This is a very good illustration of political parties. The warm pigs inside think all is right, and struggle to keep the others where they are; the outside pigs are ever struggling for a warm place, and growl and squeal and complain that all is wrong because they are out in the cold. It is so in the nation, so in the state, so in the town, a continual contention between the cold and the warm pigs, most of the politics of the day is that of position.

A new explosive agent, called dualine, which is said to be much more powerful and much safer than nitro-glycerine, has been tried at the Hoosac Tunnel with great success. It is to be substituted for nitro-glycerine as soon as it can be obtained.

North Kennebec Farmers' Clubs.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Our meeting last week was at the house of Dea. William Bassett, and for the subject we had The composting and applying of manure.

Mr. Bassett uses considerable muck, all that can be made useful as an absorbent of retainers; he thinks well of composting manures, as they decompose more rapidly and are made more available to plants. He puts one load of sheep manure with two of muck, which prevents it from over heating. He prefers to plow his ground and spread on his compost in the Fall, because then the manure is washed and becomes thoroughly incorporated with the soil and seems to do much better than when it is applied in the Spring just before dry weather commences. Has tried the two methods side by side.

Mr. B. Stratton said a neighbor of his, through an oversight, spread part of his dressing on the top which was intended to be plowed under. The only good corn he got was where the mistake was made, and he was never aware of getting much benefit from the other.

Mr. I. E. Gatchell thinks that sheep manure ranks among the best of fertilizers; also that composting is rather expensive. Lets his lie in the shed till he is ready to use it, and then plows it in 4 or 5 inches deep. Would not recommend plowing in fine manure.

Mr. Cyrus Howard generally composts something with his hog manure. He tried quite a quantity of phosphate on one piece of corn; it amounted to nothing where the ground was dry but did better where it was moist; thinks a little would generally be beneficial. He is of the opinion that we have all the means which are necessary to make our own fertilizers if we would only take proper care of them.

Mr. B. F. Town had used phosphate alone on potatoes and was unable to see any good effect from it.

Mr. C. E. Cushman used phosphate on six rows of his corn and potatoes, in addition to the other manure; the six rows in both cases were much earlier and better. He also tried phosphate against plaster and ashes, mixed, which resulted in favor of the phosphate.

I. E. Gatchell would recommend ashes for wheat, and plaster for pasture grounds.

B. Stratton had a neighbor who used phosphate alone on his potatoes. They came up and grew remarkably well for a while, but presently began to wither and kept doing so till when it came time to dig he had no potatoes there.

C. R. STUART.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Few persons, outside of those who now are, or have been connected with the Departments at Washington, have any idea of the magnitude of our vast Government Machine! of the labor it performs, and the number of hands required to run it. I speak in this mechanical way, for the reason that it may well be compared to a huge machine, with its thousands of wheels and intricate parts, which like any piece of fine mechanism, works well or ill, in proportion to the degree of intelligence of those having it in charge, and the care and attention it receives. In 1868 there were about nine thousand clerks employed in the various Departments at the capital. Since that time, the number has been reduced, yet not to such an alarming extent, as might be imagined. Much of the work created at the late war has been necessarily decreased, and in some particular branches, ceased to exist, while from this cause, the labor of many Bureaus has increased beyond precedent. Take for example the Pension Bureau, which, before the late rebellion, numbered the names of but a few pensioners on its roll, but which now disburses thirty million of dollars, annually, to invalid soldiers, dependent mothers, widows, and orphans. The Revenue service has also grown to be one of the largest, and most important departments under the government; and with the rapid growth of our country, the servants of "Uncle Sam" must of necessity, become more and more numerous. Compared with the number scattered throughout this and foreign countries, the few at "Head Quarters" are but a drop in the bucket, but from this few, they receive their orders and directions. The Postmasters are by them commissioned, their accounts inspected and audited; the pension and bounty of the soldier is paid; the revenue accounted for; the army and navy cared for, and in fact a strict account kept with every person, connected in any way with the government. I speak of the clerks as doing all this; but of course shall be understood, that they do it through, and by authority of their superiors, the heads of departments and bureaus. They are really the motive power, that keeps the government machine in motion, and as a class, are faithful, honest, intelligent men. What is the newly appointed Secretary of one of our government departments supposed to know of the thousand and one laws, rulings, and customs, governing the working of that department? comparatively nothing. He may be one of the most learned of mortals, possessed of great intelligence, and common sense, but it is simply impossible to become acquainted with the details of the business, in one, two, four or ten years. He naturally calls on the faithful old clerk, who has grown gray in the service, and has his mind stored with rulings and precedents. There are many faithful old clerks, who have seen long years of service; but the number is too few for the good of the government. Rotation in office, and the change of administration, work a vast deal of injury to the service, in many cases; for usually, by the time a man becomes by experience competent and able to attend to his official duties, off goes his head. The place is wanted to learn some one else in. There are some, however, smart or cunning enough to head off any flank movement, that may be likely to affect them, and by hook or crook retain their position. They seem to have learned the art of meeting all exigencies—seem to know when to *move*, or keep their mouth shut, and in fact, will tell you, that a clerk who cannot change as often as the administration does, isn't smart.

I am aware that the standing of a government clerk is not high in the estimation of many; that as a class, they are considered a poor set of fellows. Horace Greeley would have them all go south, or to work on the Pacific Railroad; some other wise man would have them saw wood for a living, or do any thing outside of a clerkship. Members of Congress will tell them, when they ask for an increase of salary, "we can find plenty to fill your places at the old rate of pay;" while they will turn around and vote themselves increased compensation at every opportunity. I will own, myself, that a clerkship in Washington, is to most young men, a bad speculation; but all must acknowledge, that Government requires the services of many clerks; that there is a large amount of clerical duty to be performed, and that it should be done well. Why not raise the standard of fitness, then, for such positions, employ those who are competent, and pay them a fair salary for their services.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

TO THE SENIOR.

BIG STONEY, GILES COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Jan. 18, 1870.

About this time I think you are sufficiently cool down in Waterville to talk about going South, and having a sympathy always with suffering humanity I take this opportunity to engage your attention. The grazing facilities of this country are so eminently adapted to sheep growing that I feel compelled to speak of it. The sheep grazed here are unusually healthy, no disease has ever prevailed among them. They get their living in the mountains—no expense for feeding or housing. Investments so made double every year. The only expenses incurred are for shearing and marketing. Now I have a little alcove in Butte mountain, sufficient for herding one thousand sheep. The waters that roared and foamed here in some far off period formed a magnificent stone wall partly around this recess, so that with little fencing the boundary is complete. I have set this aside for you; with one thousand sheep herded therein you can make two thousand dollars annually, and all the while sit in your arm chair and whistle at the chilling blasts that howl over the outside world.

Then stock growing is also a profitable business, doubling its capital yearly; requires but little feeding or housing. Hogs are also profitable. There is a demand for everything that makes up the comfortable household; furniture, chairs, bedsteads, pails, tubs and coopers, wagon making, blacksmithing and agricultural implements, tanning, and the manufacturing of wool. There is not even a carding machine in the country. All these things the country is sadly in want of; and what is more important, the people are able and disposed to buy and pay for them at high prices.

Now here is an abundant water power, a saw and grist mill in operation. The best timber in all this world for the manufacture of all these things; a valley of extreme richness and fertility, capable of feeding a city; an indefinite demand for all such merchandise—for five counties must be supplied here, and competition is out of the question. The Virginia and Tennessee railroad runs past us on the south, and Chesapeake and Ohio on the north; and the New River, navigable for steamers, runs from one to the other directly past us.

Now these are simple facts, and there are thousands of enterprising men who, if they would allow themselves for a few weeks to break away from the old homesteads where their fathers lived, smothered in snow and ice for eight months in the year, and come down here and look at the sturdy pillars of the Old Dominion vine-clad and green with grass; valleys that lie between the hills notched with ravines embowered in the honeysuckle and grape; they would cry out as did Simon of old "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." And they would depart and come to this healthy, fertile and beautiful mountain country, where their children would grow up in the glory of perfect manhood, blessing their God—loving father for his wisdom and humanity in thus transferring them to this enchanted land of peace and plenty.

I take the liberty of inviting the thousands of discontented souls now shivering among the ice clad hills of Maine, to come into this genial climate and enjoy life. We have had but one uncomfortably cold day this winter, and that was followed next day with rain. We have had no snow—much of the time very fine. There are no climate or epidemic fevers, no prevailing diseases; consumption, the fell destroyer of life in N. England, is scarcely known here; the miasmic fogs of the west are also unknown, and secession was simply spasmodic. Consequently physicians cannot live here. The air is too pure for rogues, and clerical gentlemen are unknown. When this State is reconstructed into the Union—and it should be without any further delay—the present inhabitants of this region will feel a new spirit of enterprise, and will make important improvements in roads, schools and commercial facilities, thus opening a new life into their long wasted retirement.

Yours truly,

F. KIMBALL.

Can we not bring up our girls more usefully, less showily, less dependent on luxury and wealth? Can we not teach them from babyhood that labor is a higher thing than merely to enjoy; that even enjoyment itself is never so sweet as when it is earned? Can we not put into their minds, whatever be their station, principle of truth, simplicity of taste, helpfulness, hatred of waste; and these being firmly rooted, trust to their blossoming up in whatever destiny the young maiden may be called to?

The London Times has an article four columns long, reviewing Mrs. Stowe's book on the Lord and Lady Byron matter. The writer admits the likelihood that Lady Byron was deceived by her husband's inveterate passion for mystification, and really believed him incestuous.

At Sandusky, Mr. Hauser, pastor of the German Catholic church, told his congregation that "those Catholic parents who are sending their children to the public schools, must send them to the Catholic schools, or they would not be allowed the sacrament."

James A. Roby of New Sharon was killed in the woods on Friday last by the falling of the limb of a tree. He lived about an hour after the accident. He was a worthy young man, about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

The tracks of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, a San Francisco despatch says, have been free from snow blockade, with a single exception, all winter. Trains are running on time, and all connections are made promptly.

OUR TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February is a much better issue than usually follows the great effort of January. Mr. Wilson's article on Mr. Stanton will attract the first attention, and nearly even with this in popular interest come Mr. Parton's "The Pressure Upon Congress," and Mr. Andrews's "We Lee and his Kindred." Mr. William Morris sends from England a short poem; and other rhymes are "Winter Woods" by George Cooper, "Risk," anonymous, and "The Way to Sing" by Helen Hunt. Mr. Hale renews his "Brick Moon" papers; and there is one long complete story, Father Mordieu's Bell, by J. K. Hosmer. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$4 a year.

THE GALAXY for February seems somewhat less bright than the brilliant average the magazine has established. It is without illustrations, for a rarity. Charles Reade has three exciting chapters, Justin McCarthy describes his visit to Brigham Young, Rose Terry has a story, Dr. S. C. Draper writes of "Ventilation and Warming," and Mr. Trollope begins one of his "Editor's Tales," which is too long to be comprised in one number.

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

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The illustrated articles in the February number are—Part 3 of Frederick the Great; the fourth paper on Beast, Bird and Fish; The Andes and the Amazon; and the fifth part of South-Coast Sauterlings in England, which contains a very interesting account of a visit to the Isle of Wight; Lord Lytton's new rhymed Comedy of "Walpole" published in a volume in England, is given entire; "A Brave Lady" is continued and so is "Anteros;" Paragony and her Enemies is accompanied by a map; a chapter on The Game-Fowl of America will have special interest for sportsmen; and there are several good short stories, and the usual well filled departments—Editor's Easy Chair, Literary Record, Scientific Record, Historical Record, and Drawer. It is an excellent number. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, at \$4 a year.

OLD AND NEW.—The second number of this new magazine is an improvement upon the first, and as each one contains 148 pages the amount of reading given is large. Among the articles in the February issue will be found a continuation of Col. Frederic Ingam's story of "Ten Times One is Ten;" The Scriptures—the Nature of their Inspiration, and their relation to other Sources of Religious Truth, by Henry W. Bellows; What is Religion? by C. Carroll Everett; Language as a Fine Art, by Emma M. Converse; Nature and the Great Railroad, by W. T. Brigham; The West as it is, by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; The Negro and his Bureau, by Sidney Anderson; Janus on "The Pope and the Council;" The Suez Canal; The French System of Storm Maps. There are numerous other articles in the number, with about twenty pages of Reviews, and as many more filled with a Record of Progress.

Published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, at \$4 a year.

EVERY SATURDAY for Jan. 29th, has a fine portrait of the poet Longfellow, and there are also full page pictures of The Bazaar at Cairo, The Lost Child and Children's Hospital, with a humorous picture from Punch. It contains a New Poem by Swinburne; an interesting Alpine sketch, and the title of "Climbing in Search of the Sky," by Prof. Tyndale; and much else that is readable, to say nothing of a chapter of Foreign Fun. Dickens's new serial will be printed from advance sheets in this periodical, and will therefore first be placed before American readers in the pages of Every Saturday.

Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$5 a year, and sold by all periodical dealers.

TILTON'S JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE AND FLORAL MAGAZINE for January has articles as follows:—

Fall and Spring Planting; The New Golden Coleus of 1869; Our Four Culture all Quackery; Luffa Plant; Downing's Seedling Gooseberry; Fruits for Market; Orchards in the West; Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry; Remarks upon the Campanula, or Bell Flower; How shall we Plant and Prune our Vineyards? Downing's Early Turpie Beet; New Vegetables of 1869; with about thirty pages of interesting and valuable Notes and Gleanings, native and foreign. This magazine is presented in elegant style, mechanically, and its illustrations are very fine.

Published by J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, at \$3 a year.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for February gives

the second chapter of Mrs. Whitney's serial, "We Girls, a Home Story," the first paper, by T. W. Higginson, "Our Menagerie," which gives an interesting account of the Beaver, and is followed by exhibitions of other animals; "Mr. Clarence at the Capital," by J. T. Trowbridge, gives an amusing account of what may be seen at Washington; "A Old Sweep" is a good story; "The Owl and the Pussy Cat" is a pleasing jingle of undated nonsense; I. I. Hayes gives the second part of "Jack's Victory," an Equimux dog story; Major Travers continues his talk about "How Battles are Fought;" Mrs. Dix gives an amusing account of a cat's tea party; and there are some other good things, with a puzzle department, some lively chat, &c. It contains numerous embellishments.

Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$2 a year.

THE NURSERY, a Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers, and a universal favorite, presents a nice number for February, enriched by good things from Emily Carter, Alfred Selwyn, Uncle Charles, Aunt Clara, and several other old favorites, together with choice articles from several new contributors. That celebrated foreign artist, Oscar Rejlander, has a fine full page illustration; there are six by Frolich, and many others by native artists, all good. Nothing nicer, in the whole range of juvenile literature, can be found than this magazine.

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

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER for January comes promptly to hand, and the publishers promise that hereafter there shall be no delay in its issue. The rapidly increasing popularity of the work, has kept them busy filling orders for back numbers. Like all the issues of this valuable magazine it is full of valuable articles on a variety of topics, and is handsomely illustrated.

Published by Western & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at \$1.50 a year, which makes it the cheapest work in the country.

ONCE A MONTH, a Magazine of Good Reading for the People, gives us a February number that cannot fail to please its readers. "The Vale of Cashmere" is the title of the illustrated article; the longest story is "Stern Necessity," from Belgravia, of which five chapters are given; and there are other short stories and sketches, with numerous articles of interest on a variety of topics.

Published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE for February continues the story of "Buffy and Rose, or How the Victory was Won," by Horatio Alger, Jr., and with much other good reading, including several interesting stories, gives a lively Dialogue and a spirited Declaration for schools, etc. Published by Joseph H. Allen, Boston, at \$1.50 a year.

A REHINSCENCE OF THE REBELLION.—

Mr. Farwell, of Augusta, in introducing his Stanton resolves into the House of Representatives, the other day, prefaced them with some eloquent remarks, in the course of which he narrated the following:—

In December 1860, during the gloomy days when treason reared its "horrid front," at the national capital and dismay filled the loyal heart of the country, when it seemed as if the "Ship of State" was driving on the breakers upon which were to be wrecked the hopes of Republican Institutions; then it was that, listening to the Macedonian cry of President Buchanan, "come and help me," he accepted the post of Attorney General of the United States. Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson, high priests of secession, a trinity of traitors, then controlled the Cabinet councils.

The Treasury of the nation having been stripped, plundered of its last dollar, the credit of the wealthiest country on earth reduced to the level of the poorest and most corrupt of despots of the old world, Cobb having completed his part in the work of national destruction, resigned his post soon after the accession of Stanton.

The Army, by command of Floyd as Secretary of War, had been committed to officers, traitors like himself and so disposed as to make it quite unavailable to obstruct the plans of the conspirators. The arsenals of the North, by the same agency, had been robbed of the national war material, and secretly placed within easy reach of those who were about to become rebels, and the loyal portion of their country left destitute and almost defenceless. The navy, under Toucey, was left in no better condition than the army. Thompson, so confident that a national cataclysm was to occur, had permitted the theft of a large amount of trust funds committed to his official keeping.

Cass, always a patriot, enfeebled by age, was unable to withstand the audacity of the traitors with whom he was associated, refusing to become the accomplice of infamy, had retired from the councils of the President.

Such was the condition of affairs when Edwin M. Stanton entered the Cabinet. The investigation of the robberies of the office of the Interior was the first duty to which he addressed himself.

Soon came tidings that Major Anderson, having destroyed the war material of "Fort Moultrie"—had transferred his little command to Sumter. On the receipt of this intelligence a Cabinet Council was called. Stanton, the last to arrive, as he entered the room where the Cabinet was assembled, found Floyd in a towering rage, denouncing somebody for disobedience of orders. He quietly took his seat and composedly listened to the traitor's harangue. When it was concluded, President Buchanan turning to him, inquired "Mr. Stanton what is your opinion?" "About what?" said Stanton. "About Major Anderson breaking up camp at Fort Moultrie, and going into Fort Sumter?" "The most glorious event since the 8th of January, 1815. It has stirred the heart of every loyal man in the nation."

"What," said Floyd, "an officer of the army violating his orders?" "What orders?" said Stanton. "Did you, Mr. President, give orders to Major Anderson to remain in that old, dilapidated fort, surrounded by enemies, when a stronger one

regret their inability to purchase commercial fertilizers like porgie-chum and Super-phosphates. Let me say to such, trust to patent manures less, and to the plough more; there is money, there is success, in so doing.

Waterville Mail.

EDWIN MAXIM, DANIEL WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... JAN. 28, 1870.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

B. F. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 1 State street, Boston, and 57 Park Row, New York; S. R. Hill, Advertising Agent, No. 100 Broadway, New York; Geo. F. Howell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York and No. 100 Broadway, New York; Washington Street, Boston, are Agents for the Waterville Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office. All advertisements are referred to the Editor's name.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS relating to the business or editorial department of this paper should be addressed to MAXIM & WING, or WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE.

BRIDGE.—Our town meeting in relation to a bridge across the Kennebec, on Saturday, was as large as the town hall would permit. Some four hundred voters seemed to be actively engaged in the duties of the day; many citizens of Winslow helping to make up an audience. There were symptoms of great earnestness on the main point, even before the organization, and prudent men very early caught the idea of keeping cool.

The third article of the warrant contained the main object of the meeting:—"To see if the town will vote to remonstrate against a petition of Dennis L. Milliken and others to the State Legislature, praying for the enactment of a law requiring the towns of Waterville and Winslow to build and maintain a free bridge across the Kennebec river between said towns, on and as a part of a county road to be laid out and established by the county commissioners."

Under this article it was moved, by Samuel Kimball, seconded by James Stackpole,

That the town instruct the Selectmen and Town Agent to remonstrate against the prayer of the petition of Dennis L. Milliken and others, and to procure the repeal of an act passed by the legislature, and approved by the governor on the 21st day of January, 1870, on the prayer of said petition; or make such modification thereof as may make its provisions conform to the principles of right and justice.

Mr. Kimball charged the petitioners with unfairness in hurrying the accomplishment of their scheme, without giving the objectors time and opportunity to act. He said the proper legal notices had not been given, and that various measures of concealment had been resorted to in order to prevent the people of the town knowing what was going on. That the newspapers containing the proceedings of the legislature had been intercepted for several days by those in charge of the petition; so that when it was heard from by its opponents in the west part of the town, it was only to learn that the whole thing had passed into a law with the governor's signature. That the projected free bridge would not benefit the enterprises of the west village, and that it was unjust to tax the people of that vicinity for its erection. That the whole thing was unjust and unequal, and had been secretly and dishonestly managed by those who had controlled the scheme which this meeting was called to oppose.

Mr. G. A. Phillips responded to Mr. Kimball. He said the petition had been openly circulated in Waterville and Winslow till five hundred voters had signed it; and that its object had been generally discussed by all classes of our citizens. That legal notice had been served upon the Selectmen, the chairman of whom was a leading opposer of the measure, while another member, equally opposed, was a resident of the west village, discussing the subject daily with those interested on both sides. That the presentation of the petition in the legislature, and its reference to the judiciary committee in due form, was announced in the daily journals; its regular progress afterwards, till it resulted, a week later, in the law complained of, being made equally public. That the Mail had given notice of the circulation of the petition, its object, and its progress;—and that there was reason to conclude that few things were closer watched or better known at the west village than the various steps taken in favor of a free bridge. He complained that the leading opponents of the measure should resort to this subterfuge in order to arouse excitement and begot prejudice.

Wm. H. Hatch, Esq., responded, he said, to Mr. Phillips's caution to "keep cool." He and his associates of the west village intended to keep cool and act honorably; but he notified the advocates of this plan of a free bridge that they should oppose it to the utmost. They had no interest in the enterprises here on the river, and cared not for the water power or the bridge beyond the injustice of being taxed for the support of either.

There were other speakers, but the three quoted indicate the "situation" when the vote was taken upon the above motion, which was carried, 250 to 140.

The meeting then adopted a petition to the legislature, for an act empowering the towns of Winslow and Waterville, to take the charter, stock and remaining property of the Ticonderoga Toll Bridge Co. with authority to erect a new toll bridge; the towns to rebuild bridge, issuing bonds at 6 per cent. semiannually, principal to be paid in 17 years from April 1, 1870; bridge to become free at expiration of that time, the towns paying balance, if any remain, according to valuation.

Voted, that the Selectmen, with Jas. Stackpole, Solyman Heath and E. P. Blaisdell, be a committee to present the petition to the legislature.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

Without following along the proceedings day by day, which is a little tedious, we may say, that after a deal of backing and filling, and several conferences between the two branches, the Legislature finally decided to attend the Peabody obsequies, at Portland, in a body. In the House, the committee on Railroads, ways and bridges have been directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing counties, towns and cities to purchase and make free toll bridges, &c.—A bill to incorporate the Blanchard Maine State Boiler Company has been presented; an act additional to incorporate the Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Co., is making its way quietly through; an act authorizing the Farmington Village Corporation to raise money to aid in the extension of the Railroad terminating at Farmington, known as the Androscoggin, and to contract for said extension, is in its passage; Resolve in favor of Maine Wesleyan Seminary has been reported, read and assigned in the House; an order was introduced in the House, which, as it was thought to inaugurate an investigation of "paper credits," created considerable excitement for awhile; an act to incorporate the Baptist Meeting House Society at Belgrade is on its passage; also act to repeal the law for protection of smelts in Kennebec and Penobscot rivers; the resolves in commemoration of the character and services of Hon. E. M. Stanton have passed; two reports on the contested case in Arrostook have been presented in the House, the majority report being in favor of Mr. Dickey. Bill an act concerning the rate of interest has been read a third time in the House, and was then laid upon the table.

The Legislative committee on Railroads have voted to report the general railroad bill.

The Legislature will go to Portland, to attend the Peabody obsequies on Saturday.

Is the Portland Press willing to tell us, a little privately perhaps, who is his bridge correspondent at West Waterville?—for it may be some dear friend of ours, whom we should not willingly offend. He fits at such a shocking rate, that we guess he must be a stranger in the place. And then, to fish such honorable names as John M. Libby and Jno U. Hubbard Esqrs. as backers to such naughty stories! If the Press allows such crazy things to circulate in favor of our free bridge, there is danger that the county commissioners may encourage the scheme. Besides, the Mail is free for the discussion of the whole matter, right and left, by our own townsmen who know something about it, instead of trusting it to the blindness of strangers like this Press correspondent. We do so wonder who he is!

It was kind in the Portland Peabody committee to proclaim to the legislature their broad plans for entertaining the people of the rural districts, before that august body started to take their place in the procession. Having entertained them once on a time, Portland doubtless thought it wise to avoid a repetition, especially when their shrewd plans promise visitors enough without them. The ten thousands who hurried to Portland on Wednesday, only to learn that the grand beginning is to be held back till Saturday, will doubtless eat what spare bread there is there, before they see the show and get away.

The mail from Augusta to West Waterville, it may be well to state for the information of the public, does not pass through the office in this village; and it is not easy to see how East Waterville could have "suppressed" the Legislative Journal for three days.

CATTLE MARKETS.—The Boston Advertiser reports the markets this week without change from last week. The eastern yards were well filled, and most of this stock was of very fair quality. The sheep market was quite unsatisfactory to drovers.

A RAIN STORM Saturday night took the most of the snow off and injured our ice bridge so that there has since been no crossing at the Bay. A nice snow on Tuesday, however, put the sleighing all right, and the weather being mild and pleasant, everybody is out riding.

FARM CLUBS.—Owing to the storm there was no meeting of the Western Division this week; but it will meet at Mr. Dyer's next week.

We received a report of the meeting of the Eastern Division this week, but too late for publication; it will appear in our next. The meeting of this club next week will be at Mr. Henry L. Garland's, on Wednesday evening. Subject—the best management of our forest and woodlands.

Don't use that old cooking stove any longer, but go and buy a "Union Range," of G. L. Robinson & Co. They claim that it is the best stove in the market, it being equally good with coal or wood.

HON. JOSHUA H. DRUMMOND declines to be candidate for Mayor of Portland this year, though the Press says he could have the nomination if he desired it.

OUR TABLE.

HOURS AT HOME.—The February number of this Popular Monthly of Instruction and Recreation opens with a severe criticism upon the Literature of our Sunday Schools; two chapters of Hero, a story by Georgiana M. Oak, follow; and then we have "Mary, Queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth," printed from advance sheets of Froude's last volumes, which chapters are severely criticised in Blackwood; "Compton Friars" is concluded; Prof. Wilder tells "Something about Bats;" Carl Spencer discourses of "The Ministry of Beauty;" and Prof. Porter, in the 11th number of Books and Reading, treats of "Novels, and Novel Reading." The titles of some of the other articles are Yale College One Hundred years ago; Curiousities of Vision; The Darien Canal Exploration; An Afternoon in Memoriam, in Salisbury; A Railway in Utopia; with Leisure Moments, Books and Authors Abroad, &c.

Published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York, at \$3 a year.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY for February contains a very attractive description of Alice and Phoebe Cary—their home and friends; the conclusion of the old story of Adah Isaacs Menken, told by a near friend, who while pretending no "abstract extension of those follies" of which she was guilty, would invoke a sentiment of pity for a "harmless and unguided one, who, if she erred greatly, also suffered much;" "What I Saw and Heard at the Tomb," by Sarah F. Norton, reveals something of prison life; Eleanor Kirke continues her painful revelations of what she finds among the Working Women; Nellie C. Burchfield contributes a poem entitled "Crazed;" Edwin De Leon is down on "The Man who Laughs;" Oliver Dyer, a favorite writer for this monthly, gives the first of a series of papers on "The Destitute and Outcast Children of New York City;" Howard Glyndon discusses the question, "Shall American Wives be Childless?" in a way to make some people open their eyes; and there are several other good things, with a well filled Editor's Department.

Published by S. S. Packard, New York, at \$2 a year.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for January has the following table of contents:—

Part 3d of Earl's Done; The Farming and Peasantry of the Continent; Part 3d of John Lord Mayo and the Umbrella; Barbara, Lord Lytton's Comedy; The Opening of the Suez Canal; Mr. Froude and Queen Mary; Lord Byron and his Calumniators.

The article on Mr. Froude, which is an eloquent and indignant rebuke of the historian for the coarseness of his treatment of Mary, Queen of Scots, is written by one who, while he believes her to have been a guilty woman, is not willing that she should be charged with follies and crimes of which she was never guilty or cruelly upheld as an object of contempt and derision even at this distant day. The defence of Lord Byron of course bears hard upon Mrs. Stowe.

For terms of Blackwood and Foreign Reviews, see advertisement on fourth page of our paper.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for February is, if anything, better and handsomer than the admirable January issue, which took its readers by surprise, with its charming new dress and improved air. The continued series of articles on "The Marvels of the Insect World" will deeply interest every reader, young and old, and none who read the opening chapters of Miss Townsend's new story, "Jacqueline," will need to be invited to a perusal of more chapters in the serial. The excellent stories, and the many entertaining, instructive and useful articles in the "Home," give it an interest and value peculiar to itself. As a Lady's Magazine, it combines all the best features of such periodicals, and it is pleasant to know that it has become a general favorite.

Published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year, with a liberal reduction for clubs. Sold by News Dealers, at 20 cents a number.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—The publishers of this beautiful magazine have offered special terms to Day and Sunday Schools, and it has already been introduced into many day schools as a reading book. The freshness, interest, purity, thoughtful earnestness, and high moral tone of the "Hour" render it particularly valuable for this purpose. Teachers cannot but find its influence on their scholars beneficial in a high degree. We hope each teacher who reads this will send for a specimen number of "The Children's Hour," and examine it carefully. The yearly subscription is \$1.25, or eleven copies for \$10. The special terms to schools are exceedingly liberal. They are as follows: 20 copies, one year, \$17; 30 copies, \$25; 50 copies, \$40; 100, \$75. Address T. S. Arthur & Sons, 809 & 811 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE.—"Our Boys and Girls," comes to us with the numbers for January under one pretty cover. "Bear and Forbear," or the Young Skipper of Lake Ucaza, the leading story, is running along with increasing interest, and there are numerous other stories and sketches, dialogues, declamations, puzzles, etc., with many illustrations. This magazine is a great favorite with Young America.

Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, at \$2.50 a year.

There was an ungenerous attempt at the bridge meeting on Saturday to throw blame on speaker Foster for not interfering to stay the progress of the Milliken petition. It found no favor with those who understood the matter. Mr. Foster was busy with official duties, but knowing that his townsmen were well aroused to the question, and finding on inquiry that no appearance was made against a measure that bore so many good backers—and which, we venture to assert, had his own approval—why should he be expected to interfere to divert it from the regular legislative course? What would have been his "situation" before his constituents, interfering personally and alone to retard a measure endorsed by 500 reliable men, and not a solitary man to stand with him! Whatever the merit of the main question of free bridge, the effort to throw blame on Mr. Foster, all things considered, was worse than ridiculous,—and we are glad we do not remember who made it or who endorsed it.

THE UNIVERSE, a Radical Journal of Religious, Social and Political Reform, formerly published in Chicago has been removed to New York. It is well entitled to its name of radical, and some of its utterances will be startling—perhaps shocking—to many, especially in its championship of woman's rights and its advocacy of a change in the marriage relations. It boldly announces that it aims to put the knife to the throat of the present marriage system, protesting all the while that something better and purer, and more conducive to the best good of mankind, is to be substituted. It is equally bold and revolutionary on many other questions and goes for the largest freedom of utterance.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION at Lewiston was well attended. Hon. Sidney Perham, of Paris, was chosen President. Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr. of the Lewiston Journal was chairman of the Com. on resolutions.

MR. AND MRS. MOWER, who gave a concert in the College Chapel at Kent's Hill recently, are highly complimented by the Faculty.

CLINTON GORE petitions to be permitted to join Waldo County.

ABSTRACT

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, Kept at West Waterville, Me., for 1869.

BY D. F. WILBUR.

Showing the highest and lowest range of the thermometer, (with dates prefixed); the mean temperature, and amount of rain and melted snow, (in inches and tenths) for each of the calendar months; also, mean cloudiness and mean force of the wind, the number of entire cloudy days and clear days; closing with statistics of storms; etc., etc. The column of cloudiness is reckoned 10 for entire cloudiness, and 0 for entire clearness. So also of the force of the wind—10 for the highest or strongest wind, and 0 for a perfect calm. Observations made three times daily, viz., 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M. This mark — indicates below zero; all others above.

Number entire Clear Days.	Number entire Cloudy Days.	Mean Force of Wind.	Mean Cloudiness.	Inches Rain and Melted Snow.	Mean Temperature.	Min. Temperature.	Dates.	Max. Temperature.	Dates.
1	31	6.3	6.3	2.3	31.9	21.9	1st	42	1st
2	29	6.5	6.5	2.5	32.1	22.1	2nd	43	2nd
3	27	6.7	6.7	2.7	32.3	22.3	3rd	44	3rd
4	25	6.9	6.9	2.9	32.5	22.5	4th	45	4th
5	23	7.1	7.1	3.1	32.7	22.7	5th	46	5th
6	21	7.3	7.3	3.3	32.9	22.9	6th	47	6th
7	19	7.5	7.5	3.5	33.1	23.1	7th	48	7th
8	17	7.7	7.7	3.7	33.3	23.3	8th	49	8th
9	15	7.9	7.9	3.9	33.5	23.5	9th	50	9th
10	13	8.1	8.1	4.1	33.7	23.7	10th	51	10th
11	11	8.3	8.3	4.3	33.9	23.9	11th	52	11th
12	9	8.5	8.5	4.5	34.1	24.1	12th	53	12th
13	7	8.7	8.7	4.7	34.3	24.3	13th	54	13th
14	5	8.9	8.9	4.9	34.5	24.5	14th	55	14th
15	3	9.1	9.1	5.1	34.7	24.7	15th	56	15th
16	1	9.3	9.3	5.3	34.9	24.9	16th	57	16th
17	0	9.5	9.5	5.5	35.1	25.1	17th	58	17th
18	0	9.7	9.7	5.7	35.3	25.3	18th	59	18th
19	0	9.9	9.9	5.9	35.5	25.5	19th	60	19th
20	0	10.1	10.1	6.1	35.7	25.7	20th	61	20th
21	0	10.3	10.3	6.3	35.9	25.9	21st	62	21st
22	0	10.5	10.5	6.5	36.1	26.1	22nd	63	22nd
23	0	10.7	10.7	6.7	36.3	26.3	23rd	64	23rd
24	0	10.9	10.9	6.9	36.5	26.5	24th	65	24th
25	0	11.1	11.1	7.1	36.7	26.7	25th	66	25th
26	0	11.3	11.3	7.3	36.9	26.9	26th	67	26th
27	0	11.5	11.5	7.5	37.1	27.1	27th	68	27th
28	0	11.7	11.7	7.7	37.3	27.3	28th	69	28th
29	0	11.9	11.9	7.9	37.5	27.5	29th	70	29th
30	0	12.1	12.1	8.1	37.7	27.7	30th	71	30th
31	0	12.3	12.3	8.3	37.9	27.9	31st	72	31st

Mean temperature of the year, 44.83°

Max. temperature, or warmest day, July 11,

87°.

Min. temperature, or coldest day, March 6th,

—12°.

Thermometrical range, 99.

Number of entire cloudy days during the

year, 59.

Number of entire clear days, 23.

Amount of rain and melted snow, in inches,

54.13.

Whole depth of snow, in inches, 117.5.

Greatest snow-fall at one time, Feb. 26th

and 27th, 17.5 inches. 14.5 inches fell Oct.

28th and 29th, and 15.25 inches Dec. 6th and

7th. Whole number of snow storms 32, as

follows: Jan. 6, Feb. 7, March 6, April 1,

Oct. 1, Nov. 4, Dec. 5.

Whole number of rain storms 61, as follows:

Jan. 2, Feb. 1, April 5, May 7, June 10, July

6, Aug. 5, Sept. 7, Oct. 7, Nov. 6, Dec. 5.

January was 5.47 deg. warmer than Janu-

ary average of five years past; moisture 1.47

inches less than the average.

February was 3.85 deg. warmer than Feb.

average of five years past; moisture 3.11 in.

more than the average; depth of snow fall dur-

ing the month 45 inches; one solar parhelion,

one aurora.

March was 10.48 deg. colder than March

'68, and 5.51 deg. colder than March average

for 5 years; the moisture 0.65 inches more

than the average. Five solar halos, one lunar

halo and two auroras during the month. Rob-

bins appear on the 14th.

April 0.46 warmer than April average of

five years; moisture 0.25 inches less than av-

erage; two auroras, one a remarkably vivid

auroral display on the 19th. Sparrows appear

the 8th; frogs 28th; great freshet 19th. Ice

cleared from Snow Pond 26th, just 149 days

from its icing over Nov. 28th 1868. Spring

work on farm began 26th.

May 0.73 warmer than May average of five

years; moisture a trifle more than average;

one aurora: Swallows appear 11th; bobolinks

18th; blossoms cherry and plum 26th, apple

29th; cherry and plum in full bloom 30th, apple

June 4th.

June 3.62 colder than June average of 5

years; moisture 2.27 inches more than average;

slight frosts 9th and 10th.

July 0.57 colder than July average of 5

years; moisture 2.40 in. more than average;

solar parhelion 11th very little thunder during

the month; hay harvest began 6th.

August temperature exactly the Aug. average

of 5 years; it being 67.78 degs.; moisture 1.15

inches less than average.

September 3.50 warmer than Sept. average

of 5 years; moisture 2.92 inches more than

average; great gale 8th; first frost 29th, slight;

five auroras during the month.

October 1.89 warmer than Oct. average of

5 years; moisture 10.61 inches more than av-

erage—a very wet month; an unparalleled

rain-fall in the high lands of New England on

the 3d and 4th, making a great flood, and doing

much damage along the rivers and streams;

first hard frost 20th; thunder storm in the

MISCELLANY.

THE LITTLE ORATOR.

Fay, how should I, a little lad,
In speaking, make a figure?
You're only joking, I'm afraid—
Do wait till I am bigger.

But since you wish to hear my part,
And urge me to begin it,
I'll strive for praise, with all my heart,
Though small the hope to win it.

I'll tell you a tale how farmer John,
A little roan coat bred sir,
And every night and every morn
He water'd and he fed, sir.

Said neighbor Joe to farmer John,
"Aren't you a silly doit, sir,
To spend such time and care upon
A little useless colt, sir?"

Said farmer John to neighbor Joe,
"I'll bring my little roan up,
Not for the good he now can do,
But will do, when he's grown up."

The moral you can well expy,
To keep the tale from spoiling:
The little colt, you think, is—
I know it by your smiling.

And now, my friends, please to excuse
My lipping and my stammering;
For this once, have done my best,
And so—I'll make my manners.

The railroad consolidation bill now before the legislature is general in its character, allowing any railroads which cross, connect with or approach each other to consolidate under certain regulations. The directors and shareholders of the several roads must agree upon terms and record their proceedings with the Secretary of State. The new corporation is to be liable for all legal obligations resting upon either of them. A provision is made that the legislature can at any time interfere to prevent abuses of their powers, and also that the rates of freight and fare of any such consolidation shall not exceed the tariffs of the M. C. & P. & K. Railroads, published Jan. 1, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Second National Bank of Skowhegan, held at the bank on the 11th inst., the following were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Samuel Robinson, Samuel Parker, A. H. Gilman, James Fellows, James Malbon. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Samuel Robinson was chosen President and Jas. Fellows, Cashier.—[Somerset Reporter.]

LIQUOR SEIZURE.—\$150 worth of liquor was seized at the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, last Saturday. "To what base uses" has it come at last. For more than thirty consecutive years the writer of this paragraph, when in Boston, put up at the Marlboro' because it was a Temperance House.—[Riverside Echo.]

LOTTERIES AT CHURCH FAIRS.—The legality of lotteries came into question in a case tried at the City Court recently. In an action of trover, one Balf tried to recover from one Donahoe the value of a silk umbrella, which was disposed of by lottery at the Catholic Fair held about Thanksgiving time, and at which Balf claimed to have drawn the umbrella, though Donahoe had come into possession of it. The whole question turned upon the validity of a title acquired by lottery, and it was argued very ingeniously that the lottery law aimed only at those who get up tickets, and hence did not affect their rights. But the defence claimed that the law was directed against lotteries as a whole, and quite as positively against church lotteries as any other kind. The Judge, in rendering his decision, assumed very strong grounds against the legality of such lotteries, and in support cited a late decision of the Supreme Court of the State. Judgment was given for the defendant, the plaintiff being non-suited.—[Waterville (Ct.) American.]

Margaret Ann Thompson, from the provinces, was found frozen to death, near the railroad crossing at Morrill's Corner, on Monday. She started for Portland on Friday in the extreme cold; a bottle of whiskey and a bottle of rum, found under her, explained the cause of the sad affair.

YOU CAN BUY AT
REDINGTON'S,
A nicely furnished CHAMBER SETT, for \$35.00, which is sold in August for \$40.00.

YOU CAN BUY AT
REDINGTON'S,
A CHAMBER SETT, with BLACK WALNUT finish, for \$38.00, such as is sold in August for \$45.00.

YOU CAN BUY AT
REDINGTON'S,
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, FEATHERS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c., at much less prices than at other places in the Kennebec.

Also SPONGE AND COMBINATION MATTRESSES, the very best Mattress ever made.

27 CALL AND EXAMINE.

AGENTS C.F. VENT
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If they want the best and most reliable subscription books published, and the most liberal terms, send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.

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The American Farmer's Horse Book. It contains, line to line, every book of the kind published, and is the best. Agents doing better now than ever before. Also, for

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To both ENGLISH and GERMAN. Embracing the ALLOPATHIC, HOMOEOPATHIC, HYDROPATHIC, ECLECTIC, and HERBAL modes of treatment. 544 closely printed pages. Price only \$2.50. The most complete and reliable of any family medical book in existence. Address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 3 Barclay Street, N. Y.

PURCHASERS OF MUSIC
Will consult their own interests by subscribing to PETERS' Musical Monthly. It is issued on the first of each month, and gives all the latest and best music, by such authors as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, Mendelssohn, &c., &c. It is published at the Mammoth Music Store of J. L. Peters, 226 Broadway, New York, where it can be had at the lowest price. Sample Copies can be seen at the office of this paper.

Black and White Alpacas.
C. R. McFADDEN'S

DRY GOODS!

A NICE ASSORTMENT,

C. R. McFadden's,
At the old stand of Meader & Phillips,
Waterville, Maine.

DRESS GOODS.
Silks and Light Cloths for Ladies' Outside
Garments and Shawls.

A nice line of White Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Piques, Cambrics in plain, check and stripe;
Plain Linen Table Damask, Napkins and
Towels, Plain Muslins, and
White Flannels.

A Good Assortment of Cloths
For Men and Boys' Wear.
Broadcloths, Tricots, Plain and Fancy Cassi-
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A Good Line of Hosiery & Gloves.
A Very Nice Assortment of Kids.

Stocks of Domestic
IN TOWN.

Good style Prints for 10 cts.
Sheetings for 10 cts and upwards.
Variety of Hoop Skirts, from 50 cts. up.

All will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH.
C. R. McFADDEN.

Waterville, May 22, 1869.

UNFAILING EYE PRESERVERS

Lazarus & Morris'
CELEBRATED
PERFECTED SPECTACLES
AND
EYE GLASSES.
The large and increasing sales of these
PERFECTED GLASSES

Is sure proof of their superiority. We were satisfied that they would be appreciated here as elsewhere, and that the result of the advantages offered to wearers of our beautiful Lenses, viz. ease and comfort, the assured and ascertained improvement of the sight, and

The Brilliant Assistance they Give in all Cases!

we are in themselves so apparent on trial, that the result could not be otherwise than it has, in the almost GENERAL ADOPTION of our CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES by the residents of this locality.

With a full knowledge of the value of the assertion,
We Claim they are the most Perfect Optical Aids ever Manufactured.

To those seeing Spectacles, we afford at all times an opportunity of procuring the BEST AND MOST DESIRABLE.

E. H. EVANS,
DRUGGIST,
KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

Has always on hand a full assortment, suitable for every description.

We take occasion to notify the Public that we employ no pedlars, and to caution them against those pretending to have our goods for sale.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!
THE subscriber is manufacturing, and has for sale, at the Foundry, near the Maine Central Railroad station in Waterville, the celebrated

PATENT COULER HARROW,
the best implement ever presented to the farmer for pulverizing the soil, fitting it for the reception of seed of all kinds and covering it. No farmer having used one of them will have any other.

April, 1869. 40 **JOS. PERCIVAL.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Ostrich Feathers!
IN ALL COLORS,
Suited to Fall and Winter trade,
Just received at **MISS E. & S. FISHER'S.**

L. P. MAYO,
Teacher of Piano-forte and Organ.

Residence on Chaplin St., opposite Foundry.

Are you Insured?
IF NOT,
Call on Boothby,

At C. H. Redington's Furniture Store, and he will put you in some one of the BEST OFFICES there is in the country, and the BEST is always the CHEAPEST in the end.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

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Temple St., Waterville, Me.

All kinds of Files and Rasps made from the best Cast Steel and Warranted. Particular attention given to Re-cutting Old Files and Rasps. Cash paid for Old Files. Files & Rasps for sale or exchange.

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Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, herb, Tree, Shrub and Evergreen SEEDS

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SYRUP—averychil article can be had at MRS & CO

FRUIT annual 12 lbs. Oysters Tomatoes, &c. at 4 CENTS

Black and White Alpacas.
C. R. McFADDEN'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Old Stand opposite the P. O.

It is at this day bought the interest of
F. W. HASKELL
in the business recently carried on by us, and shall continue the Manufacture and sale of

Boots and Shoes,
the old store directly opposite the Post Office.
All accounts due the late firm of Haskell & Mayo belonging to the above sale, I would request an early payment.
I shall keep constantly in store a full assortment of goods for

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
the best manufacture. Particular attention will be paid to
Custom Work,
or Gentlemen. Repairs of all kinds neatly done.
O. F. MAYO.
Waterville, Jan'y 22nd, 1867.

THE OLD STAND

RE-OPENED.
Having bought the Stock in trade of the late W. A. Caffrey, I propose to continue the business at the old stand. I shall have at all times a full assortment of

FURNITURE,
Lounges, Mirrors, Feather, &c.
And all goods usually kept in this line of business.
In addition to the above goods, I have the largest and best Stock of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE
Ever opened in Waterville. Also
Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain, Hemp, Straw, and Oil Cloth Carpetings.

Burial Caskets and Coffins always on hand, at satisfactory Prices.
I shall keep a full assortment of CHAMBER SETS, Walnut, Chestnut, Ash and Pine. The Pine set I have made by as good a workman as can be found on the river. And they are very much more than those now shown together, as most of them are.

I shall keep a large variety of LAMPS, BRACKETS, CLOCKS, &c., &c.
MIRROR PLATES fitted to Frames of all sizes.
REPAIRING and PAINTING Furniture done at all times.
All of the above goods I sell as low as any one in Waterville will sell for cash. All are for customers to price them, and judge for themselves before purchasing.
C. H. REDINGTON.

Rubbers, Rubbers!
MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS'
RUBBER BOOTS.
Women's & Misses'
—RUBBER BOOTS—
Just what every one ought to wear in a
Wet and Stormy Time.

Also Men's, Women's, and Children's Rubber Overs, for Sale at MAXWELL'S, as low as can be afforded for cash.

Keep your head cool and your feet warm, and you are all right. What is the use of going with cold, damp feet, when you can get such nice Overshoes at MAXWELL'S, so keep them dry and warm.

If you don't want Overshoes, just call and see the
VARIETY OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR OLD AND YOUNG,
high you can have at a very small profit for cash, as that is what I sell in trade.

Don't mistake the old place—
At MAXWELL'S.

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

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Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

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This is the oldest of the series. In its features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

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We have just received six cases of the celebrated NOVELTY WRINGERS that we can offer at great bargains.

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WATERVILLE.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, Commissioner appointed by the Judge Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of William A. Caffrey, late of Waterville, deceased, represented himself, give notice that six months from the tenth day of January, 1870, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims, and to file them in the afternoon of each day, on Wednesday the 26th day of Jan'y 1870, and on Wednesday the 2nd day of Feb'y 1870, and on Wednesday the 2nd day of March, 1870.

JOHN B. BRADY,
EDWARD G. MEADER

Kendall's Mills Column.

"Goods Well Bought ARE HALF SOLD."

An old saying, and as true as it is old, and never more true than when applied to the large stock of

FLOUR,
offered by LAWRENCE & BLACKWELL, at the
Grist Mill, Kendall's Mills,

This is no "advertising gas," we are actually selling splendid bargains, as our already large and rapidly increasing trade fully shows. Our stock is fresh, shipped direct to us from Chicago, and is complete in all grades required in a first class retail business.

Consumers will find it much to their advantage to examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

LAWRENCE & BLACKWELL,
Kendall's Mills, Nov. 12, 1869.

REMOVAL.
DR. A. PINKHAM.
SURGEON DENTIST,
KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

Has removed to his new office,
NO. 17 NEWHALL ST.,
First door north of Brick Hotel, where he continues to execute all orders for those in need of dental services.

F. KENRICK, JR.,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.
KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

E. W. McFADDEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING.
Having taken the Shop at the
Old Stilson Stand on Temple St. formerly occupied by Mr. S. D. Savage, I shall be pleased to receive orders for House, Sign and Carriage PAINTING, GRASSING, PAPER HANGING, GLAZING, CARRIAGE REPAIRING, will also be promptly and faithfully done. All work entrusted to me will be warranted to give satisfaction, and prices will be reasonable.

A. W. NYE.
Waterville, Sept. 1, 1869.

DR. G. S. PALMER,
DENTAL OFFICE,
over
ALDEN'S JEWELRY STORE,
op "People's Nat'l Bank"
WATERVILLE, ME.

Chloroform, Ether or Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired.

WE WILL SELL
FOR
THIRTY DAYS
COOK, PARLOR, SHEET-IRON AND SOAP-STONE STOVES,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

For proof of which examine the stock at
ARNOLD & MEADER'S.

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WROUGHT & CAST IRON RAILINGS
For Houses and Churches, Fences, Public Buildings, Public Squares, Balustrades, &c.
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Low Prices, and Work Warranted.

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Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the RATIONAL CURE (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotence, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediment to Marriage, &c.; also, Consumption, Syphilis, and Pimples, is issued by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.
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CASH, and the highest price paid for any thing we paper can be made at the
MAIL OFFICE.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

TRAINS will leave Waterville for Lewiston Portland, Bangor and intermediate stations at 6 A. M. (Freight), and 10 A. M. (Accommodation), and 4.30 P. M., connecting with trains for Skowhegan at Kendall's Mills.
Trains will be run from Bangor, Portland, Lewiston and intermediate stations, at 8 P. M. (Freight), 1.30 P. M. (Accommodation), and 10 A. M. & 3.30 P. M. (Accommodation).
EDWIN NOYES, Sup't.

PORTLAND AND KEN. RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing Dec. 8, 1869.

THE Passenger Train for Portland and Bangor will leave Waterville at 10.00 A. M., connecting at Brunswick with Androscoggin R. R. for Lewiston and Farmington. Returning will be due at 4.30 P. M.
Leave Waterville for Bangor at 4.30 P. M.; connecting at Kendall's Mills with Maine Central Railroad for Bangor.
FRIEDT Trains leave Waterville every morning at 6.45 for Portland and Bangor, arriving in Boston without change of cars or bulk. Returning will be due at 12.45 A. M.
THROUGH PAIRS from Bangor and Stations east of Kendall's Mills on the Maine Central road to Portland and Bangor on this route will be made the same as by the Maine Central Road. So also from Portland and Boston to Waterville and stations east of Kendall's Mills.
Through Tickets sold at all stations on this line for Lawrence and Bangor, and in Boston at Eastern and Boston & Maine Stations on this line.
L. L. LINCOLN, Sup't.

FOR BOSTON.
The new and superior sea-going Steamers JOHN BROOKS, and MONTREAL, having been fitted up at great expense with a large number of India Rubber Seats, will run the season as follows:
Leave Waterville for Boston, every day at 10 o'clock and Bangor, every day at 10 o'clock, P. M. (Sunday excepted).
Freight taken as usual.
L. BILLINGS, A. S.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

On and after the 18th inst., the fine Steamers Delago and Franconia, will sail further north, run as follows:
Leave Bangor for Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.
Leave Portland for Bangor, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8 P. M.
The Delago and Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, carrying the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage in State Room \$5. Cabin Passage \$4. Meals extra. Goods for export and import from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and all parts of Maine. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4 P. M., on the day they leave Portland.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY FOX, Gal's Wharf, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Pier 35 E. B. New York.

NOTICE!
We keep constantly on hand the following articles:—
PICKLES, by the Gallon or Jar; Cranberries by the qt. or bushel; Fresh Ground Buckwheat; Fresh Ground Graham Meal; Rye Meal; Oat Meal; Borden's Crackers; Soda Crackers;
SMOKED HALIBUT;
Smoked Salmon; Pickled Tripe;
SWEET POTATOES,
Domestic Lard and Pork; Sardines; English Pickles;
French Mustard;
Corn Starch; Green Corn;
Green Peas, Corn; Cocoa Shells;
Chocolate; Ground Chicory; &c., &c. for Pastry, Lumps; Cereals, warranted pure.
Patent Sun-burners for Lamps; Students' Lamp Shades.
Also a good assortment of
Jellies, Jams, Ketchups, &c.,
With many other articles too numerous to mention.
C. A. CHALMERS & Co.
Waterville, Nov. 7th, 1869

Sash, Doors, BLINDS AND WINDOW FRAMES
THE undersigned at his New Factory at Grommet's Mills, Waterville, is making, and will keep constantly on hand all the above articles of various sizes, the prices of which will be found as low as the same quality of work can be bought anywhere in the State. The Stock and workmanship will be of the first quality, and our work is warranted to be what is represented to be.
Our Doors will be kiln-dried with DRYHEAT, and with steam
Orders solicited by mail or otherwise.
J. FURBISH.
Waterville, August, 1869.

G. L. Robinson & Co.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE,
Invite particular attention to their extensive stock of
PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES.
In their stock of Cooking Stoves will be found the
White-Mountain, Tropic, Improved, &c., and Peerless.
They have also a new Cooking Stove, which they feel confident has no superior—
THE UNION RANGE,
a stove which has many conveniences, can be used with coal or wood, and is sold comparatively low.
In the LINE OF PARLOR STOVES THEY HAVE
The Illuminating Parlor Coal Stove, a variety of Soap Stone Stoves,
And other kinds, Open and Air-tight.

WE ARE ALSO DEALERS IN
Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints, Oils, Nails, Glass, Tin Ware,
And every thing usually kept in a Store like ours.
GEO. L. ROBINSON & CO.
Waterville, Nov. 4, 1869.

SHRINER'S
WILL CURE THE ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, BLOOD SPITTING, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, PAIN AND WEAKNESS IN THE CHEST, TROUBLESOME COUGHING AT NIGHT, &c., &c. It will effectually remove the Cough that frequently follows Measles, and any affection of the respiratory organs, no matter how long standing, or whatever the age of the person. It acts as a tonic, is purely vegetable, and is pleasant to the taste. Its effect is soothing, allaying the violence of the cough, facilitating expectoration, quieting the nerves and soothing the system.

Mothers, Save Your Children
No child need die of CROUP, if this Syrup is used in time. This is a fact demonstrated by experience. No family should be without this Syrup, as that fatal disease, CROUP, comes like a thief in the night, to lay away your little ones, when regular medical aid cannot be obtained.
Prepared only by
DAVID E. FOUTZ,
Baltimore, Md.

Foundry Notice.
This subscriber,