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Maxham & Wing

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THE LOSS OF THE "ONEIDA."

BY MRS. M. E. SANGER.

Homeward bound! and the very thought
With the bliss of an answered prayer was fraught.
Homeward bound! why, it quivered and stirred,
And sang to itself, like the trill of a bird,
In each seaman's breast,
As away to the West
The good ship sailed with the sun!

From the captain down to the cabin-boy,
The hope of the heart and its hidden joy
Was the far-off home where, warm and sweet,
Waited a welcome for home-bound feet;
And all the day
They bore on their way
Westward, and followed the sun.

Faded the day, and twilight came,
And under his breath each named a name—
Hers whose prayers at noon or even
Kept his before the Father in Heaven;
And o'er the sea,
Right cheerily,
Still sailed the brave ship on.

Pray for them now as never before,
Waiting ones on the distant shore,
Hath Love's clairvoyance no thrill of gloom,
As the light falls thick and thick with doom,
And with red and green,
Plain to be seen,
The faded ship on her course keeps on!

And nearer and closer draws it nigh,
And still not a sign, not a word, not a sigh,
Till the brave ship quivers and strains apart,
With the shiver of death in her ocean heart,
And over the wave,
A yawning grave,
She hangs a moment with none to save!

For never had pirate or buccaner,
Or ruthless Thug, in the jungle drear,
Hand so pitiless, heart so dead
To the claims of man's common brotherhood
As the unknown thing
Whose name we fling
A by-word under the sun.

All in a breath, and the dead were gone,
And the sinking ship could but fire a gun,
And her captain looked in sublime despair,
While he who could help did not rock nor care
Though a hundred men
Met death there and then,
With scarce the time for a prayer.

"We go with the ship!" and stern and still,
Unblanching of lip, unbending of will,
With one last look at the far West,
With one last sigh for who loved them best,
Muted and mute,
Clasped hands again,
And their laurel of fame was won.

Be proud for them with exceeding pride,
Ye whose tears will not soon be dried,
For better the dead, with their snow-white name,
Than the living who never shall hide their shame,
Nor find a wave
Its stain to lave
While the seas flash back to the sun!

Oh, flag of the free, all battle-scarred!
Oh, beautiful flag, by glory starred!
Half-mast for the brave, who dared to stand
And die as befit their native land,
Though the sea and sun
And the winds alone
Might tell of them under the sun!

SQUIRRELS, BIRDS AND CHILDREN.—Why are the squirrels so happy in their gambols in the woods? Would not all be changed if a man or boy, or even a little girl, was to appear? Would not the squirrels leap up among the higher branches, the rabbits seek a hiding place and the birds fly away?

Ah, yes, so it would be. And why? Because men and women, who are made in the image of God and should be like God in goodness and mercy—protecting and not destroying—have forgotten to be good and merciful, and animals have learned to be afraid of them.

Isn't it sad to think of this, dear children? How pleasant it would be to have the birds, as we walked in the fields and woods, fly down to our feet or light upon our shoulders; and to have the squirrels play along the paths we trod and welcome us with frisky gambols. All this would be if they had not learned to look upon man as their enemy. Think about this, as I have just said, each one of you; and resolve in your heart to be kind and merciful to all God's living creatures.—[Children's Hour.

PRESIDENT GRANT A TEMPERANCE MAN.—Reforms are on the increase everywhere, but are more vigorously prosecuted in the quiet places of the land. They carry influence and weight when led off by prominent men at the central points of political and social power. Such is the condition of the temperance cause at the present time. And the whole country should rejoice that temperance prevails in the most prominent place at the National Capitol, and numbers among its adherents some of our most noted men. Formerly Washington might have been called the headquarters of drunkenness; but a better condition of affairs is beginning. The Hon. Henry Wilson, that staunch apostle of temperance, in a late address said:

"In spite of much that is discouraging, and an increase of drinking in some circles, on the whole there is great progress. There was five times as much drinking in Congress when he entered the Senate fourteen years ago, as there is now. Liquor shops are now banished from the National Capitol. There are also six thousand pledged temperance men in Washington. Two-thirds of the dram shops have also been closed.

"And he thanked God that we have now a President of the United States who does not drink a drop; and a Vice-President who does not drink, and a Secretary of the Treasury who is a temperance man, and who is not in league with the whiskey ring. We already see something of the effect of this in the improved condition of the revenue and the Treasury."

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRAT, in an article recounting the heroism of an engineer on the Erie road, closes as follows:

"And who of those who ride ever think of the engineer, with his oily clothes, his keen eye, his well-trained hand, his advanced position, and his responsibility? Too few of us, we fear. We chat with the conductor, we tell him stories, and say he is a good fellow, as he is, but there is another on the train in whose keeping we are when rushing over the rails, and that is the engineer. Thank God, they are brave, sober, earnest men. They are undervalued, overworked, and underpaid; they are not noticed because they do not dress well; they are seldom thought of or spoken of, because they are workmen or 'mechanics,' but who of us all are better, braver, or more deserving than the railroad engineers of America?"

TRANSLATIONS.—I do not hesitate to read all good books, in translations. What is really best in any book is translatable,—any real insight or broad human sentiment. Nay, I observe that, in our Bible, and other books of lofty moral tone, it seems easy and inevitable to render the rhythm and music of the original into phrases of equal melody. The *traduttori traduttori*; but I thank them. I rarely read any Latin, Greek, German, Italian, sometimes not a French book in the original, which I can procure in good version. I like to be beholden to the great metropolitan English speech, the sea which receives tributaries from every region under heaven. I should as soon think of swimming across Charles river when I wish to go to Boston, as of reading all my books in originals, when I have them rendered for me in my mother-tongue.—[Emerson's Society and Solitude.

Waterville Mail.

VOL. XXIII.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.....FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

NO. 43.

THE "LOST WOMEN" OF FIFTH AVENUE.—Some evidence of discontent with an aimless life have appeared in Fifth Avenue even. For instance, at a fashionable party a few evenings since, a beautiful young woman turned sharply upon an elderly dowager who was prosing about the magdalen, and the hopelessness of doing anything for these lost women, with the assertion, I know a class more hopelessly lost than they. We, fashionables, whom under time and squander money, and lead women to become Magdalens that they may dress like us. Why does nobody send missionaries to us? The bitter irony of the utterance was eloquent of better possibilities. No doubt there are more ways than one of being lost. The syrens are not all of one locality.—[Celia Burleigh.

DEAD AND LIVE WEIGHT.—An ox weighing 1322 lbs. will be divided as follows: Meat, 671.4 lbs.; skin, 110.2 lbs.; tallow, 88 lbs.; blood, 55.1 lbs.; feet and hoofs, 22 lbs.; head, 11 lbs.; tongue, 6.60 lbs.; lungs and heart, 15.33 lbs.; liver and spleen, 20.05 lbs.; intestines, 66.15 lbs.; loss and evaporation, 154.32 lbs.; making a total of 1322 lbs.

Taking the meat alone, it will weigh not much over fifty per cent. of the live weight.—If we add the skin and tallow, it will be about sixty-two per cent. of the weight of the animal when ready to be slaughtered. It is, therefore, as safe to sell stock at \$3 per hundred live weight as to butcher them, and sell at \$15 dead weight, hide and tallow included.

As to sheep, they will average about as follows: Taking one that will weigh 110 lbs.; there will be of meat, 55 lbs.; skin 7 lbs.; tallow, 5 lbs.; blood, 4 lbs.; tongue, lungs, liver, and spleen, 4 lbs.; intestines, 6 lbs.; loss and evaporation, 10 lbs.; making 110 lbs.

If mutton is selling at an average of 14 cents fore and hind quarters, the farmer should have at least 7 cents live weight, and anything less than this gives more than fair profit to the butcher.

Mark Twain has been engaged to conduct a Department of Agriculture in the Galaxy magazine. The selection of the department was left to his own judgment, and in reference to his choice, he says in a letter to the editor:—

"After careful survey of the ground, I saw that the overlooked by the magazines of the day as a sensational topic, and that all that was necessary for us to do was to enter in and seize this rich opportunity. Fortune is secured to us. Nothing can prevent such a consummation. In this virgin soil I will insert a reaping hook that shall blossom like the rose; upon this salient desert I will launch a triumphal barge; in this deep mine of affluence I will plant a sturdy tree of prosperity whose fragrance shall slake the hunger of the naked, and whose sheltering branches shall stretch abroad until they wash the shores of the remotest lands of earth. I never can touch the subject of Agriculture without getting excited. But you understand what I mean. Under the head of 'Memoranda,' I shall take hold of this neglected topic, and by means of a series of farming and grazing articles of blood-curdling interest will proceed to lift the subject of Agriculture into the first rank of literary respectability."

He adds in a postscript that he has no practical knowledge of farming, but he sees no reason why that should interfere with his ability to throw new light on the subject.

The privileges of stockholders are illustrated by a paragraph clipped from a Paris letter:—Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boulevard; one was a great speculator, developing the plan of a magnificent project, the other a dazzled capitalist, ready to snap at the bait. He hesitated a little, but was just yielding, when near these two passed a couple of youngsters of twelve years. They were looking into a tobacco shop close by, and one cried out to the other:—

"I'd like to smoke a son's worth of tobacco."
"Well," said the other, "buy a son's worth."
"Ah! as luck will have it, I haven't the son."
"Hold on! I've got two sons."

"That's the ticket! Just the thing; one for the pipe and one for the tobacco."

"Oh, yes; but what am I to do?"

"You? Oh! you shall be stockholder; you can spit."

It was a flash of light. The capitalist thrust his hands into his pockets and fled.

In a recent debate on the Irish land bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone having noticed that a member quoted the Welsh proverb, 'A nation is stronger than a law,' emphatically said: "Sir, I admit it; I admit more—a nation is stronger than a parliament; but I will add yet another saying—there is something else stronger than a nation, and that something is justice." Later on he said: "The face of Justice is like the face of the god Janus. It is like the face of those lions, the work of Landseer, which keep watch and ward around the record of our country's greatness. She presents one tranquil and majestic countenance towards every point of the compass, and every quarter of the globe."

SCARLET FEVER.—An eminent physician of Boston robs scarlet fever of many of its terrors, by prescribing for the patient warm lemonade, with a little mucilage as often as desired, and the application of warmth to the stomach. He directs that a sheet should be wrung out of hot water and laid on the stomach, renewing it as often as it cools. Nothing else but the lemonade is to be given. With this treatment, he guarantees that not one in a hundred cases will prove fatal. We have known cider alone to cure more than one obstinate case. A vegetable acid appears to be a specific. Enough salt in children's victuals may also be said to be a prophylaxis for eruptive fevers.

The receivers of the old American Bank sold at auction at the office of H. K. Baker, Esq., on Friday last, the remaining assets of the Bank, consisting of sundry notes and executions. The receivers will soon be enabled to make a final report of the amount realized from the assets of the Bank. It is probable that the Supreme Court will authorize a dividend of the money now in the hands of the Receivers to the holders of receipts for bills of the Bank.

The following article on Roads and Road Making, which we find in the *Portland Transcript*, is worthy of a careful reading, and we commend it to the attention of all tax payers.

ROADS.—He is an unfortunate individual whose business compels him, at this season of the year, to travel over our country roads. He will either be jolted to dislocation over frozen ruts, or stuck fast in mud knee deep. A ride of twenty miles will plaster him so thick with soil that he might sell himself for real estate. Perhaps in no other thing are we so far behind the civilization of the age as in the art of road-making. We can construct railroads that will take us to California in a week, but we can't build a common road that will be passable in the Spring of the year. It is easier at this moment to carry a ton of freight to Boston than to get it six miles into the country.

Farmers, taking their manure from our city stables are compelled to drop it by the roadside a mile out, owing to the impossibility of carting it through the mud three miles farther. Stages are stuck fast and passengers are compelled to lift them through the sloughs. Courts have been obliged to adjourn, and the administration of justice has been suspended by an interdict of mud. The great potato trade of the Penobscot valley is entirely suspended by the impassable state of the roads. In short, at the busiest season of the year, there is an embargo laid upon travel involving an immense loss to the people.

Now good roads are the first necessity of a civilized country. The less difficulties of transportation the more cheaply are the people provided with supplies and the greater is the value of their products that are to find a distant market. The Romans consummated their conquests by their skill in road making. They held what they gained, and extended their civilization by the great roads which they opened through the provinces they captured. Our roads are far behind those of European countries, and are a disgrace to our civilization.

The evil lies in our system of supervision. Towns are left to look after the roads, and they entrust them to men who have no more knowledge of road-making than they have of preaching the gospel. If a town house is to be built the work is entrusted to an architect, but if a road is to be made it is left to men who have no knowledge of engineering. The result is that the same old system of plowing a little on each side and scraping a little earth into the middle of the road to be washed away again by the first rain, is pursued year after year, no matter how great the travel may be over the highway. A competent engineer, with power to hire the necessary labor, could do twice the work for half the expense. All the great thoroughfares leading to the business centre of the county should be placed in charge of the County Commissioners and thoroughly constructed by a competent engineer. In New Brunswick, where the Province has charge of highways, the roads are admirable.

The system of earth roads, constructed by a neighborhood contribution of labor, or working out of taxes, is adapted only to uncultivated regions, and belongs to a low stage of civilization. The country has outgrown it, and it should have been long ago discarded. As a matter of economy, a broken-stone road, constructed on the plan of Macadam or Telford is the most profitable investment a community can make. Over the well-built roads of England and France a horse can draw two tons where he can draw but half a ton here. On the best gravel roads, far superior to ours, three times the power is needed that is necessary on a broken-stone road. Thus our farmers, besides being delayed in their operations at the busy season of the year, spend four times as much labor to cart the same amount that an English farmer does. When to this we add the great item of wear of wagons, we can comprehend the great loss to which our people are subjected by their miserable roads. Nothing will do more to draw wealth and refinement into a country village than a good highway. Every one will drive where the wheels roll smoothly over a macadamized road, but all people shun a place content to lie sunk in a slough of mud.

We have a cat in our house, a cat of experience, a cat that meditates and profits by his meditations. Than he no mouse was ever more agile or successful. Even rats and squirrels confess his prowess. For years he has kept acres of ground from vermin. If ever cat had reason to be wilful or even imperious, our cat has more. The dignity and sobriety of this creature pass description. Occasionally kittens mature with surprising rapidity under the influence of his staid example. He is a cat of parts and great deserving. And not the least of his wisdom is his recognition of and submission to the limitations of his finite nature. Our cat is finite. A cat cannot open a door, at least our doors; but a cat can go through one when opened. Now kittenish cats rebel at this fact and make outcry at closed doors. Not so our cat of wisdom. Knowing that in the course of things all doors open sooner or later, and being clear in his mind that his next duty is to go through this particular door, our cat sits down and waits. There he sits, rounded, bundled, tucked in, silent; nor tail nor paw apparent, activities all intermitted, yet ready for duty. When the door opens, then, like a jet of water, the creature rushes through. To the lazy man we say, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" To the fretful and impatient man we say, "Look at our cat, you fool, and be wise!"—[T. K. Beecher.

Another mad dog has been killed in Litchfield, after biting a daughter of Mr. Wyman. It will be remembered that a mad dog was killed in that town last summer after biting many other animals in the neighborhood.

The Republican papers of Spain demand a separation of church and State, and that all priests or bishops refusing to take the oath to the constitution be sent to Rome.

A Catholic clergyman in New Haven, announced on Sunday that unless Mr. and Mrs. Richard Condon apologized to the audience for being married during Lent, he should excommunicate both from the church and forbid others to have any intercourse with them. When the priest commanded Condon to come forward, he walked out of the church.

OUR TABLE.

EVERY SATURDAY NO. 17, for April 23, contains a pictorial supplement of remarkable attractiveness and great merit as a work of art. It represents Edwin Booth as Hamlet, and will be recognized by all who have ever seen the great tragedian in his favorite character, as a striking and admirable likeness. The artistic excellence of the picture may be inferred from the fact that it was drawn by Mr. Hennessy and engraved by Mr. Linton. The next number of *Every Saturday* will contain as a supplement a companion picture, representing Mr. Fechter as Hamlet. This number of *Every Saturday* has a continuation of Dickens's new story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which has already excited great popular interest. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$5 a year.

"**HAPPY IS HE.**"—A lady reports this little incident:

Mrs. White has been spending the afternoon with me. She was not very cheerful company. Much of the time was spent with the story of her troubles, which after all seemed to me of her own making. She complained of her husband, of her children, of her pastor and of herself.

"Oh," said Willy, after she was in the street, "Aren't you so glad she's gone?"

"Why? Willy," I said.

"She is so doleful, she makes everything look dark. Is she a Christian, Auntie?"

"She professes to be," I answered, but it was time to go to prayer-meeting and I said no more to Willy than about it. At prayer-meeting we heard two or three men talk in a sad dreary way, (as you have heard persons talk in your own prayer-meeting; people who make religion seem a gloomy thing.) As we walked home Willy said, "Auntie, are Mr. French and Mr. Brown Christians?"

"I think so."

"And do they trust in the Lord? Does Mrs. White trust him?"

"Yes, if they are Christians, they all trust Him. But why do you ask?"

"Because I read in my 'Daily Food' this morning 'The man that trusteth in the Lord Happy is He.' They don't seem happy a bit and I thought they couldn't be trusting in God." Was Willy right?—[Advance.

HOW STONEWALL JACKSON WAS KILLED.—This mooted question seems to be satisfactorily settled at last. Corroborative of a recent statement of Dr. McGuire is the following, made in the *Memphis Avalanche* by E. P. Jacobson, of Washington:

I was an eye-witness of the wounding of Gen. Jackson. I was at that time Sergeant Major of the 74th regiment New York volunteers. On the night of the 21st of May, a Saturday, portions of the 11th and 12th corps having broken and abandoned the line crossing the plank road, the original Hooker's division, of which our regiment formed part, and which was lying in reserve, was ordered to take the place rendered vacant by these troops. Before we could perfect our line, night set in, and Gen. Barry, commanding our division, was doubtful as to whether we were covering the front of the Confederate line. Upon consultation with Gen. Hooker, who visited that portion of the line in the course of the evening, it was resolved to send out a reconnoitering party to ascertain the exact position of the enemy. Several men volunteered for the duty. I was among them, and in charge of the squad. We had proceeded only a short distance in front, parallel with the plank road and on the right of it, when we heard in front of us the command, "Forward." I ordered my men to lie down, and we could distinctly see the rebel line advancing toward us. Presently it halted. Whilst we were yet consulting as to what was wisest to do under the circumstances, a cavalcade came up the plank road, which was within a few yards of us. We heard the cry of wounded men and saw great confusion in the group of horsemen. At the time I was under the impression that this was a reconnoitering party from our own side; but subsequently, on talking the matter over with some Confederates, I ascertained that it was Gen. Jackson's party.

A young lady having written in the *Liberal Christian* questioning the power of female influence to break the habit of confirmed tobacco users, a gentleman came out with this testimony:

For nearly four years I used tobacco to excess, both chewing and smoking. A paper of tobacco purchased in the morning would be empty before night, and I thought I could not possibly get along without a smoke after each meal, and again at night just before retiring. I actually thought it was impossible for me to abandon the habit. Two years ago a woman's influence convinced me that I was mistaken. I was engaged to a young woman who urged the usual objections against the use of the "weed." She reasoned with me until she convinced me that she was right. Then she plainly informed me that unless I at once left off using tobacco she would not marry me. I promised to try, and did try hard, but failed. I went to her and pleaded and coaxed, but she was firm. "I love you, John, but I cannot marry you if you love tobacco better than you love me," was her reply. I concluded to do without for three months, or die in the attempt, as I then said. I did do without three months and at the expiration of that time I was actually alive and doing well. The day before the time was up I promised to abstain three months more. I lived through this period quite easily, and was then perfectly willing to promise abstinence for ninety-nine years. I have not touched tobacco since, and have no desire to do so. I am confident that numerous instances can be found where a woman's influence, has gained a lasting victory over the "Indian weed," and also over "King Alcohol." Young women, try the experiment and judge for yourselves. With a little firmness you will be sure to come off victorious, if you have a man to deal with.

It is fitting that a Kentucky farmer should set the most conspicuous example of irreconcilable opposition to the elevation of the colored man. An exchange says that a farmer named Jameson, of Cynthiana, Ky., committed suicide recently, in indignation at the enfranchisement of the negroes. He declared that he would die before a negro should vote beside him.

North Kennebec Agricultural Society. PREMIUM LIST, 1870.

The Trustees of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society offer the following premiums, to be awarded at their next Exhibition, Oct. 4th and 5th, 1870.

HORSES.

For best Stallion which has been kept one service season within the limits of the Society, \$10; second do., 5; third do., 3; fourth do., Vol. Reports.

Best Breeding Mare, \$5; second do., \$3; third do., 2; fourth, Vol. Reports.

Best pair of Matched Horses, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Family Horse, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Walking Horse, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

COLTS.

Best three year old, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

Best two year old, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

Best one year old, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

BULLS.

For best thoroughbred Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, or Jersey Bull, \$5; second, Vol. Reports.

Best thoroughbred Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, or Jersey Bull, one year old, \$3; second, Vol. Reports.

Best thoroughbred Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire or Jersey Bull Calf, \$2; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Grade Bull, one year old, \$2; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Grade Bull Calf, \$1; second, Vol. Reports.

Satisfactory certificates of pedigree on thoroughbreds will be required.

COWS.

Best Dairy Cow, of any breed, \$5; second, 3; third, Vol. Reports.

Best Stock Cow—some of her stock to be shown as proof of her qualifications—\$5; second, 3; third, Vol. Reports.

Best three or more cows from one farm, \$5; second, 3; third, 2; fourth, Vol. Reports.

Persons entering Dairy Cows, will be required to furnish to the Committee written statements of yield of milk and butter for some ten days, during the preceding year, with the nature of their feed during the trial.

HEIFERS.

Best thoroughbred Heifer, of each breed, three years old, \$3; second, Volume Reports.

Best two year old do., \$2; second Vol. Reports.

Best one year old do., \$2; second, Vol. Reports.

Best Grade Heifer, three years old, \$2; second, Vol. Reports.

Best do., two years old, \$1; second, Volume Reports.

Best do., one year old, \$1; second, Volume Reports.

Best thoroughbred Heifer Calf, \$1; second, Volume Reports.

Satisfactory certificates of pedigree on thoroughbreds will be required.

FAT CATTLE.

Best pair fat cattle, four years old and upwards, \$4; 2d \$3.00.

Best pair fat cattle, two years old and upwards \$3; 2d 2.00.

Best Fat Cow, \$2; 2d do., Vol. Reports.

OXEN.

Best pair Matched Working Oxen, five years old and upwards, \$6; second, 4; third, 2; fourth, Vol. Reports.

Best pair four years old, \$6; second, 4; third, 2; fourth, Vol. Reports.

DRAWING HORSES.

Best pair \$5; second, 3.

DRAWING OXEN.

Best pair Drawing Oxen, \$5; second, 3; third, Vol. Reports.

Best pair under five years old, \$4; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

This committee will be authorized to rule off the ground any driver exercising cruelty or using profanity while driving, and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

STEERS.

Best pair steers three years old, \$3; second, 2; third, Vol. Reports.

Best pair steers, two years old, \$2; second, 1; third, Vol. Reports.

Best pair Steers, one year old, \$2; second, 1; third, Vol. Reports.

Best pair Stear Calves, \$1.

Best trained Steers, by boy—training to be shown by day or cart—\$3; second, 2; third, 1.

SHEEP.

Best flock, ten or more, Fine Wool Sheep, from one farm, \$5; second, 3; third, Volume Reports.

Best flock, ten or more, Coarse Wool Sheep, from one farm, \$1; second, 3; third, Volume Reports.

Best thoroughbred Merino Buck, \$4; second, 2.

Best thoroughbred Coarse Wool Buck, \$4; second, 2.

Best Grade Buck, \$2; second, 1.

Best six or more Fine Wool Ewe Lambs, \$2; second, 1.

Best six or more Coarse Wool Lambs, \$2; second, 1.

Best one or more thoroughbred Merino Buck Lambs, \$2; second, 1; third, Vol. Reports.

Best one or more thoroughbred Coarse Wool Buck Lambs, \$2; second, 1; third, Volume Reports.

Best one or more grade Buck Lamb, \$1.

Best ten fat sheep \$5; second, 3.

Satisfactory certificates of pedigree on thoroughbreds will be required.

OX TEAMS.

Best Team of Oxen, from one town, eight or more pairs, \$8; second, 6.

Best Team of Steers, from one town, eight or more pairs, \$8; second, 6.

SWINE.

Best Boar, \$4; second, \$2.

Best Breeding Sow, \$3; second, Volume Reports.

Best Litter of Pigs, five or more, \$3; second, Volume Reports.

Best display of Dry Goods from any one shop, \$1.
Best display of Hardware and Cutlery from any one shop, \$1.
Best display of Dentistry, \$1.
Best Collection of Insects destructive to vegetation, \$3.

DANIEL R. WING, Sec'y.

Waterville Mail.

PUBLISHED BY DANIEL R. WING, EDITOR.

WATERVILLE . . . APR. 22, 1870.



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A letter to the Editor is referred to the Editor.

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

LOOK TO THE LAMBS!—April is the month for losing young lambs. The first of March, for those who would sell early lambs, and the last of May for such as would not, are the two favorable periods. In one case the dams are not enfeebled by long confinement to the barn, and in the other they are well settled to good pasture. By the middle or last of April many farmers let their sheep go to the fields in fair weather, giving a little hay once or twice a day. This is a bad way, and always reduces the condition of breeding ewes. They fill themselves with dead and indigestible grass, that spoils their appetites for hay without contributing to their milk. When farmers learn to cut their hay early enough—so early that their sheep will grow fat upon it, and be prepared with a good flow of milk for early lambs—then the whole plan may be changed. Sheep will own their lambs because they are prepared with milk for them; the lambs will sooner learn to eat the sweet grass-hay, and the flock will not be so crazy to get to the fields. By "early cut" hay we don't mean hay that is cut just as the seed and stock are ripe and beginning to dry and harden; but such as is cut while it is grass, and becomes rather dried grass than hay. Clover hay mowed when the very first blossoms appear here and there—when the dew is off and the sun shines hot—cured in the winnow, and not too much, but with frequent turnings, as it must be when so green—such hay, we say, will raise mutton, and lambs and wool, at any time in the year, with good care. (This last is always the main thing, whatever the feed.) Don't let anybody understand that we advise feeding sheep with such clover hay as a farmer would send to market—by no means;—coarse, pale and brittle, with the blossoms black and withered before the mowing machine touched it. Very few farmers have the kind we propose. They say they can't afford to cut their grass till it reaches its full growth. Those who can afford it know better than to sell it, especially if they are keeping either sheep, calves or milk cows. Early cutting is perhaps equally beneficial to other kinds of grass, but the practice is more rare with clover. The good clover field is likely to produce a heavy second crop, which it is not easy to harvest in good condition; and for this reason the farmer waits for a heavy first crop.

With just the right quality of hay, we should rarely find it pay to feed sheep with grain or roots, except for fattening. For want of such hay, turnips or potatoes, with oats, are indispensable. Some give beans, corn, and barley. Oats are better—as the sheep will show if left to choose. Beans should never be fed to bearing ewes; they are too heavy, as close observation will show. So is corn—which if fed at all should be as dry meal.

S. or T.—The following are the officers of Ticonic Division for the present quarter:

W. P., J. H. Small; W. A. Belle Small; R. S., Geo. Seales; A. R. S., Ella M. Whitman; F. S., C. G. Estes; T. C. G. Tozier; Chap., E. Maxham; Con. C. H. Percival; A. C., C. A. Chalmers; I. S., L. D. Carver; O. S., W. F. Dyer.

WHAT THEY DO ELSEWHERE.—Seeing the statement that Bridgton Centre had voted to build two modern primary school houses this season, and a two-story school house for Grammar and High Schools next year, at a cost of \$15,000, it occurred to us to look up their census and financial standing. We find that according to the State Commissioners' report the number of polls in the town of Bridgton is 687, and the estates are valued at \$855,197. The number of polls in Waterville is 901, and the estates are valued at \$1,904,017.

SCHOOL TEACHERS, or those who desire to be such this summer, are referred to the advertisement of the Sup. School Committee. By a new law this committee have the selection of teachers for all the schools in the town, and to them, and not to district agents as heretofore, those wanting schools should apply.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE.—Probably the political managers of the several parties, and of the various factional interests, in this State, have never found themselves embarrassed by as many underground entanglements as are already threatened for this campaign. Whether a growing inclination on the part of the press, and perhaps of other political agencies, to unearth some of this machinery, and to cause more of the actual party work to be manipulated in daylight and before the people, has already developed more of the hidden-works of darkness than usual; or whether an accumulation of conflicting machines, and wheels within wheels, has produced a premature upheaval for their exposure, we know not. Certain it is that many things are talked openly among the multitude that used to be limited to the winks and nods of a few. Even last year it came out that Gen. Hersey was to follow the footsteps of Gov. Chamberlain, and it was to prevent a change in certain political currents that the latter was persuaded to hold on another year. Even then it was guessed that the three swift racers, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Blaine, and Governor Chamberlain, were in training for the contest that is to distract the legislature in '71. One or more might be "drawn"—but not yet. Gen. Hersey had already won the entire Hamlin strength by services rendered in defeating Mr. Morrill. This year he gets the pole and gains an inch in the start. Hamlin backs him to pay a debt, and possibly to feed a few small fishes to his friends on the old score. Mr. Blaine don't feel sure of a re-election this fall, and is willing to compromise for the senatorship a few months later. He is chairman of the republican state committee, and bears so quiet while Hersey sets the corns that seem to promise well for both. His delay, which comes from caring a little more for one thing than for another, is daily drawing strong temperance men away from the party; while divisions and subdivisions, with which he dare not meddle, are threatening a general uprising that no single man can control. Meanwhile Morrill's friends are not idle. They say he held the endorsement of the people at the moment he failed against Hamlin. He has stood the test of investigation. Whether Blaine can pass the ordeal is not yet revealed. A second Hamlin triumph over Blaine's shoulder would rouse the attention of the men who create the legislature, and the result might be the overthrow of the whole senatorial quaternary named. Mr. Chamberlain is the "Caesar and his fortunes" that are to sink or swim. These "fortunes" are the soldiers that survived the war. Blaine has failed to win their favor, and it remains to be seen what Chamberlain will do with the power he holds in them. His old "bugle" corps even continue to threaten Hersey over his shoulders. Hichborn, Knowlton and Perham serve, each in their place, to keep the people talking while the work goes on. The temperance men, like Orator Puff, have "two tones to their voice." A portion of them would really like to see a stout prohibitionist put forward by the republicans, while others see their fortunes only in a third party. Perham threatens one of these divisions, and Hersey threatens while Hichborn, more than any one else, suggests the quiet and safe contest of last year.

These are a few of the elements of confusion in which both the parties named find themselves involved. The democratic lines present their normal intangibility—looking for something to turn up by which they may better their condition, without any obvious danger of making it worse. When Mr. Blaine's committee ventures to move the jam will break—and then we shall see what we shall see.

The meeting of the Grand Lodge of G. Templars last week, at Auburn, was specially important in its bearing upon political temperance action in the coming state election. Most of the men who moved that order to party organization last year were present at this session; and the report indicates that they are still disposed to retain their political distinction from the other parties, and to press their favorite measure of a State police. Mr. Nye, of Waterville, officially at the head of the order in Maine, said, "It is the duty of all good temperance men to do what they can to enforce the law until we can get the police. We need and will yet have a State police. What we need to-day is some power to enforce the law." The report of the committee on political action approves "with great satisfaction," former action in regard to party organization, asserting "that the leaders of both the republican and democratic parties are opposed to any means for the efficient execution of the law, and many of them to the law itself." They therefore say, in two resolutions, that they regard it the duty of their members to vote with the third party,—and that they "trust and expect" that the temperance men in the republican party will see to it that the party professions in favor of enforcement are "faithfully carried out." A resolution at the close of the session explains "that the grand lodge disavows any intention to bind its members to act with any particular party." A distinct committee on State police reported "the opinion that a State police is not only desirable but necessary to give success to the cause." No expression was made in favor of any particular candidate for governor.

Commodore Richard W. Meade, an old officer of the navy, died Friday of apoplexy. His name has occurred quite frequently in the papers within a year or two on account of family troubles, an attempt having been made to prove him insane. He was father-in-law of Chas. K. Landis, the founder of Vineland, N. J.

Prepare for another "bugle call." The Portland Advertiser says there are some indications of a spontaneous movement for the renomination of Governor Chamberlain.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—It would doubtless be a great improvement on the present condition of things if parents were better informed as to the whereabouts and whatabouts of their sons and daughters in the evening.

The members of one of our religious societies, who complain that their evening meetings have been seriously disturbed of late by young people of both sexes, desire us to call the attention of these offenders and their parents to the provisions of the law in such cases made and provided. They also desire us to suggest to those parents who attend the meetings the propriety of taking their children into their own seats instead of allowing them to go by themselves unrestrained. We should hope that this simple mention would ensure a correction of the evil on the part of the parents and others; but we are assured that the parties aggrieved are determined to submit to the annoyance no longer, and that those individuals who are so lacking in self respect and a proper regard for the time and place as to disturb religious meetings will be taught a lesson for their own benefit and the good of the community. Let the offenders be warned in time. The following is a copy of section 17 of chapter 124 of our Revised Statutes:—

Whoever, on the Lord's day, or any other time, behaves rudely or indecently within the walls of any house of public worship; willfully interrupts or disturbs any assembly of persons for religious worship within the place of such assembly or out of it; or coming within their neighborhood, refuses, on request either immediately and peaceably to retire beyond their hearing or to conform to the established regulations of the meeting, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than thirty days, and by fine not exceeding ten dollars.

By section 19, of the same chapter, it is made the duty of any magistrate or officer present at any such disturbed assembly to arrest or cause to be arrested any person who thus makes a disturbance, and detain them until he or she can be taken before a magistrate.

TO DYE OR NOT TO DYE must be settled by every man for himself; but an old fellow over east, whose head is evidently level, offers the following suggestions in the Ellsworth American, and we copy them for consideration:—

VANITY OF OLD FOLKS.

That silly folks should cry and cry, and fipish boys should fuss and primp, is not a wonder to the sage, For this 't' h'at been in every age, But that it did so vain about be, For thus strangely seem to me, There was a time when silvery hair, No one could think as ought but fair, Because nature always right, Ordained that old should turn it white, But O how changed in this our day, Woe to the hair that would turn gray, 'T' seized and torn out by the root And buried or trampled under foot, But as the gray ones still increase Old grand sire will not hold his peace, With comb and brush for hours and days Each turning back his eyes surveys, He leaves the glass, and heaves a sigh, And then exclaims "this hair I'll dye!" Then splash upon that venerable head, Goes sulphur lard, and sugar of lead.

"I have examined many specimens of 'hair renewer,' hair restorer," etc., which purport to be purely vegetable, and I feel very safe in saying that there is no such thing as a 'vegetable hair renewer' in the market. All these hair dressings, which do not stain the skin, but change the color of the hair gradually, contain lead sulphur and sugar of lead.

Lead is a dangerous poison, and there are on record several cases of lead paralysis from using these hair dressings.

We would advise all who are using this trash, to remember the following facts:—
1st.—Remember that good health is a far greater blessing than black hair, and that it is folly to sacrifice the former for the latter.
2d.—Remember the old saying, "beauty is only skin deep," and with the majority it is hardly that, so it is probable that some of your neighbors look as bad as you do.

Mt. Desert, Apr. 1st, 1870. R. L. GRINDLE.

Strike the Prohibition plank from the platform of the republican party in Maine, as the Belfast Age is aiming to do—and perhaps the Portland Daily Advertiser—and the days of that party will be speedily numbered; the people, by their ballots, will write upon it the significant inscription, "Weighed in the balances and found wanting," and it will be submerged by the mighty ground swell of public sentiment. Whoever estimates the temperance strength by the Hichborn vote, or by the number of enrolled members of the two temperance organizations, makes a grave mistake. The people of Maine may or may not be prepared to maintain a state police, but they will never abandon the principle of prohibition.

THE GILMAN SWAMP, right in the centre of our village, ought to be drained. Look at the foul and stagnant water, and reflect what the effect upon the health of the community will be to allow it to stand through the warm weather, poisoning the air with its offensive exhalations. The town has provided a good outlet across Mill Street, and the adjoining property holders, through whose land the drain should pass, ought to see that a passage is opened for draining off this pestiferous pool.

Mrs. EMMA WILLARD, an authoress of some repute and the founder of the well known seminary at Troy, N. Y., died on Friday last at the age of 84 years. She was an early and earnest advocate of the higher education of her sex, and more than forty years ago contended that women ought to enjoy a culture adapted to their own walk in life, yet equal in richness and completeness to that provided for men. Mrs. Willard was the author of that devout and expressive hymn, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," which it is said was actually composed by her during a storm at sea.

NELLIE BURNS, whose disappearance on the 31st of March caused so much painful anxiety in Boston, was found alive and well at North end on Wednesday. The parties with whom she was found have been arrested for the abduction.

LEVI FOYE, a highly respected colored citizen of Augusta, who for many years kept an eating saloon on Water Street, died on Saturday last.

OUR TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April contains an unusual amount of good poetry, as the following enumeration will show:—

T. B. Aldrich in a pair of verses laments his "Lost Art," which is the art of rhyming; "A May-Time Pastoral," by Bayard Taylor, is a very good specimen of hexameter versification; "Aspromonte," is in Thomas W. Parsons's best vein. But the two poems which will be first read are "May Grown a-Cold," by William Morris, and "The Legend of Jabbal," by George Eliot. The last is a noble production and will add new laurels to the fame of its gifted author. But the prose articles are also good, of which we may mention, "Signs and Show Cases in New York," by Charles Dawson Shanley; "A Week at Duluth," by J. T. Trowbridge; "The Duel of the Spanish Bourbons," by Richard West; "Our Money Problem," and other articles. Bayard Taylor's novel is continued, and the second part of "The Sanson Story" is also given.

Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$4 a year.

THE May number of the GALAXY is again bright, fresh and of admirable variety. Besides the serials,—from which the Havana letters will be missed,—there is a chapter from Mr. Thurlow Weed's autobiography, describing stage-coach travelling forty-six years ago; an account of a brilliant French officer, Marshal Bugeaud, by General McClellan; a story by Mr. De Forest; an essay on George Sand by Justin McCarthy; another of Mr. Richard Grant White's transmutations of Shakespeare, dealing with "Macbeth" under the title of "Lady Gracchus's Husband"; a something by Walt Whitman, and quite a cluster of carols from the minor song birds; and in the editorial departments one more last paper in his peculiar vein by the late George W. M. and Mark Twain's first budget. It seems that the only just of his promise of writing about "agriculture" lay in the fact that he does not propose to do so. His essays are alternately serious and funny, and some of them are characteristic and good.

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

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for May opens with the first number of Anthony Trollope's new story, "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," which begins with much briskness, while the same author's other story is concluded very quietly in another part of the number. Besides these things the magazine has an essay on Hawthorne by H. T. Tuckerman, an essay by the industrious Mr. Justin McCarthy, "The Virginia Tourist," by E. A. Polpard, and a variety of poems and stories.

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715 and 771 Market St., Philadelphia, at \$4 a year.

TILTON'S JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE AND FLORAL MAGAZINE for April is full of seasonable and interesting articles, presented in the usual elegant style. No work of the kind stands higher than this, and we may safely commend it to public favor.

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

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for May, is at hand, with an attractive and varied collection of fashion plates, comprising the most desirable Spring patterns for suits, dresses, bonnets, etc., for ladies and children. The literary matter is of the highest order, while the hints on "Gardening for Ladies," "Bringing up children," "Health," and the various receipts for cooking are alone well worth the cost of the magazine.

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

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR, for this month, is sure to receive a delighted welcome from the "wee folk," for we know of no more attractive and winsome a guest for the nursery than this beautiful little magazine.

Published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia, at \$1.25 a year.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for April contains a rich variety for the little people. Chapter V. in Mrs. Whitney's "We Girls," is the opening paper. Lucy Larcom has a poem, "Spring Whistles." Carleton writes of what he saw in China in a manner that is interesting both old and young. Charles Dawson Shanley, R. S. Palfrey, Edgar Fawcett, J. T. Trowbridge and others write full up the number. It is profusely illustrated as usual.

Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$2.00 a year.

THE NURSERY for May will delight the little folks for whom it is designed, being full of nice stories and pretty pictures. Among the engravings are five humorous designs by Frolich. This little work makes a capital reading book for beginners, with lessons renewed every month.

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

HOLY MATRIMONY. By the Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass. New York: Hurd & Houghton; Boston: A. Williams & Co.

In this little volume—which is issued in elegant style from the Riverside Press, Cambridge—the author aims to present not his own opinion, but "the voice of the Church," or as he phrases it, "the ever living testimony of Almighty God, as proclaimed 'always, everywhere, and by all,' in all ages of Catholic Christianity," on the subject of marriage. Of course he aims to show that marriage is something more than a civil contract, that it is a holy sacrament.

Sold in Waterville by C. K. Mathews.

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, which we are pleased to know is growing in favor with our people and has a large circulation in Maine, is a paper of sterling merit. A broad and liberal enterprise controls its management and expenditures; a high-toned courtesy and candor characterize its able editorials; and tireless energy and sleepless industry enrich its columns with matters of interest from all quarters of the globe and all departments of human activity, material and intellectual—the numerous items being so carefully selected that the paper has acquired an enviable reputation for truthfulness and reliability.

An admirable feature of the Advertiser, and one that gives it great additional value, is its full and accurate reports of the speeches, lectures and discourses of the best thinkers and speakers who appear before Boston audiences. The distant reader in Maine finds spread before him, on Monday afternoon, several of the best discourses delivered in Boston on the preceding day and evening—the last waves of thought in the great ocean of social, intellectual and religious life and progress.

The Advertiser is supplied to customers regularly, in Waterville, by C. A. Henriksen, of the new bookstore.

REV. B. F. SHAW, of this village, as we have previously mentioned, has been preaching in Warren, for some months, and his labors there have been attended by quite a revival. Last Sabbath, assisted by Rev. J. Kallach, of Rockland, Mr. Shaw baptized twenty-one converts, and twenty-three were received into the church, eleven of them being heads of families.

"DISEASED TARANTULA" is the pet name one politician out west applies to another.

A JERSEY STOCK ASSOCIATION has been formed in Winthrop, of which Col. C. A. Wing is President, and Wm. B. Snell Secretary.

SCALY.—"Arise, catch and eat," was the injunction of "D." of the Kennebec Journal, "for the hated (that was his word, not ours) Augusta dam has been swept away, and the fish can once more ascend the river." And really, our mouths began to water, as we thought of the luscious fare of which we used to partake in ye olden time, and hoped that the first salmon caught might be laid at our door as a thank offering for our arduous labors. But alas for the vanity of earthly hopes! The Maine Farmer shatters ours at a blow, by calling our attention to a provision of the statute which forbids the taking of any salmon, shad or alewives above tide water, for a period of five years, under a penalty of "not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars for each offence, and ten dollars for each salmon, one dollar for each shad, and twenty cents for each alewife so taken." Well, to use a California phrase, that's a "dead sure thing" on us any way. When the dam is there the fish can't come up; and when the dam is away and the fish come up, we can't catch them.

Suppose, however, we pay the same attention to the law that the owners of the dam have in past years; would the fish commissioners treat us as leniently as they have those proprietors? Their delay to comply with the demand for a fishway worked a forfeiture of ten dollars (was it?) a day, but was it ever exacted? We think not.

But we see the justice of the provision of the law which has been brought to our notice, and we counsel strict obedience, that the fish may be again lured back to our waters and allowed to increase. And let our people possess their souls in patience, bottling up their wrath to be used to enforce a compliance with the other provisions of the law when the dam is rebuilt. We would have our people roused to such a pitch of indignation that no man or set of men would ever dare again to put an insurmountable barrier across the river in defiance of equity and law.

"The Aristocracy of the Dollar" was the subject of Col. Higginson's lecture—the second of the course. A Commencement oration had made our citizens acquainted with his merit as a lecturer, so that the rain did not prevent a good audience. They found the Dollar leading them by a path they had never travelled, and were both amused and profited; so that they went away renewing their thanks to the young man who have provided so rich an entertainment.

The next lecture will be given on Tuesday evening—without further notice—by E. P. Whipple, of Boston, a lecturer of great popularity, under the curious head of "Loafing and Living."

CHARLES DICKENS.—Everybody will be reading "Edwin Drood" for a year to come, and Dickens's name will be on every one's lips and in all the newspapers. There is a fresh growth of readers for his work, and we predict that the famous novels of Dickens will be read more this year than ever before. In choosing an edition care should be taken to buy one that has good clear type, is compact and cheap. All these qualifications are met by the Globe Edition, in 14 volumes, published by H. O. Houghton & Co. This edition also has the advantage that it contains stories and sketches by Dickens that are not to be found in any other American edition, and has besides a splendid Index of eighty pages, giving the names of all the wonderful characters in Dickens's novels, telling in what books they are to be found,—in fact, a regular street directory. Happy those who know Dickens's characters, and happy those yet to know them.

These are troublous times, and between politics and the freshest our friends of the Kennebec Journal are evidently in a flurry. They have lost their dam, and are fearful that the scepter of political power may depart from the Kennebec and find lodgment on the Penobscot. Politics and fish are badly mixed in the following paragraph:—

"We do not understand that anybody has been elected governor or senator, but we learn that the fishes have a clear passage to the regions above on this river, and that smelts are quite cheap where they catch 'em."

A POWERFUL RAIN this week has given us another freshest in the Kennebec, the water being about four feet lower than last October. We learn of no damage being done anywhere. Our mills run without interruption.

West of us, there was more rain and considerable damage done. At Lewiston the water was about as high as last fall, and at Saco, there was the greatest freshest since 1843. A large wash-out occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad near Falmouth, and passengers and baggage had to be transferred around it, delaying the train here on Wednesday afternoon about two hours.

In New Hampshire, Connecticut, and further west, much damage is reported.

The Paris Democrat makes the following pleasant notice of one of our citizens:—

Rev. Adam Wilson is a remarkably hale and vigorous man for his age. He is about 76. He reads without glasses, and preaches without notes. His sermons have the excellent merit of being scriptural—abounding in Bible quotations, which are very familiar to him. He is a deep thinker, not confined to commentators for his views of the Bible. He illustrates to our mind in a marked degree, the apostolic preacher. He was settled over the Baptist Church in this village for about five years, and has many warm friends in it. He will supply the pulpit occasionally till a pastor is procured.

A PRIZE DECLAMATION by the Sophomore Class of Colby University will occur at the Baptist Church on Wednesday evening next. Ballard's Orchestra, of Lewiston will furnish the music.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Editors.—Since the last issue of your paper, I have heard about town considerable discussion about school district matters, and yet I want further light and presume others are in the same situation. Of course you know everything and can tell us just how to vote at the next meeting.

I learn that we have in our school district about one thousand scholars, about half of whom attend the schools regularly, and perhaps one hundred more would attend if some of the parents and the committee were not so unwise as to think our school houses are not large or numerous enough to accommodate them as comfortably as they ought to be.

I understand the committee report about three hundred primary scholars need accommodation, and that we have only room enough for about one half that number. Now I ask why not double them up, and put three in each seat which are comfortable for only two. One teacher can take care of one hundred; they are only from six to ten years old. The roll has to be called twice each day, only; and the parents don't want them to read and spell over four times each day. Suppose a few of them should die in consequence of this crowded state of the rooms there would be less to feed and provide schools for in the future. You know you and I attended school they used to put three and sometimes four in a seat, some on the floor and on the stove in the summer, and we lived through it. Why should not our children?

Are we not having too much education? We now have a Canadian French population of some ten or fifteen hundred persons, not one in twenty of whom can read or write a word, and don't they live and work and make the best of citizens? How much money we might save to let our children grow up like them?

And then, are we not making a great mistake in the management of our schools? We have a committee, at a cost of some hundred dollars per annum, and when they tell us what we need don't we know better? Was not that intelligent gentleman right, at our last school meeting, after the committee had reported the immediate needs of the district to be more school rooms, in urging the postponement of the building a few years, or at least another year, and finding what we do need? And don't they tell us our schools are doing well and are far ahead of what they were some years ago?—when we know that some of our scholars are kept too quiet, some are whipped too much, and some not enough, and some of them are crammed with learning until they are likely to be mere pigmies in physical stature—and we ourselves have to take the matter in hand and write and lecture the teachers, and sometimes the people, through your paper, and the committee don't so much as notice it.

Messrs. Editors, they are far behind the times or have so much education on the brain that they don't know what we do need, and a great expense can be saved by dispensing with their services.

I am informed that at the last school meeting there were but about twenty-seven parents of all these one thousand scholars present, to vote for the recommendation of the committee.

Did you, Messrs. Editors, advocate or vote for the report of the committee for more rooms? or was you afraid you might be taunted with your inability to pay your portion of the tax? or have your own scholars grown up so that you have no interest in this matter?

Don't you think it was all wrong for that handful of parents, after we had so decidedly vetoed the building more school houses and left for home, to stay and appoint another committee and adjourn—so as to keep this annoying matter before the people and perhaps endanger the building of our new bridge, so that we can't get to our farms and house lots on the other side of the river? If you think so, advise us all about it and we will be at this adjourned meeting and put a quietus on this matter until we find out what we do need.

CITIZEN.

Rev. Hosea Pierce has accepted the call of the Baptist Society in Skowhegan and entered upon his labors last Sabbath.

North Kennebec Agricultural Society. PREMIUM LIST, 1870.

"The Best the Cheapest."



[Copyrighted.]

2.28 1.2—2.26 3.4—2.29 1.2
GILBERTH KNOX
Has a room at Narragansett Park, Providence, of 1 half mile in a race 1.10 1.1, quarter 84 1.2 seconds.

TO MY PATRONS.

The constantly increasing business at my Hardware Store at Kennebunk Mills the past four years, has induced me to enlarge my store to more than double its former size, so that now it is one of the largest and most convenient in the state for the business; and having a complete stock of first class Hardware, Iron, Steel, Stoves, Tin-Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

I invite particular attention to the quality and prices in comparison to others, feeling confident that my experience of OVER TWENTY YEARS.

In the Tin, Stove and Hardware business will insure an advantage to my customers, more favorable than at any other place on the river.

The Peerless Cook Stove.

Which took the First Prize at the Paris Exposition and is claimed as the leading stove in the world for wood and coal. It has received a large number of other First Prizes.

PRATT'S ADMIRAL. This stove is my choice of all others yet put in the market. I take much pleasure in showing it to all interested, and ask an examination by those wishing to purchase a first class Cook Stove, for wood or coal. Customers in the neighboring towns will find it to their interest to buy one. It stands amongst stores as the

Clippers Mower stands amongst other mowing machines. It was awarded the 1st Prize at the Mechanics' Fair at Boston 1869, Lorenzo Dow, Fairfield House, Newell W. Woodman of Kendall's Mills, and D. A. Blaisdell of Clifton have them in use.

Barstow Cook Stove. A very good stove with Hot Closet underneath.

Richmond Range. A very nice working stove for wood or coal, now the leading stove in Augusta.

WATERLOO COOK, MONITOR, TROPIC, BANGOR COOK, FARMERS' COOK, WHITE MOUNTAIN, AND OTHERS.

Open Soapstone Stove, And SOAPSTONE DOUBLE BARREL STOVES, the very best heating stoves yet put in the market for wood.

Pease's Best Burners, a self feeding coal stove, perfectly beautiful. Pease's Patent, with a nice oven. These stoves have more superior qualities than any other Pease's Coal Stove inventors. Pease's Patent, very similar to the Pease's Patent, and a few prices. I buy them at a large job and sell them cheap.

Ladies wishing to examine our new style of BRILLIANT WAIST, or beautiful Tail Coat, something new, however, proof and really beautiful, please call, and while here don't fail to examine Pratt's Admirals.

I employ the best of fitters and buy the best stock.

The Best the Cheapest.
Kendall's Mills, Jan. 1870.—S. J. H. GILBERTH.

Waterville Mail.

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

Published on Friday by
MAHAM & WING,
Editors and Proprietors.
At Morgan's Building, . . . Main-St., Waterville.
E. MAHAM. DANIEL WING.

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.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING IN THE MAIL.
For one square, (one inch on the column) 3 weeks, \$1.50
one square, six months, 3.00
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one column, one year, 10.00
Special notices, 25 per cent. higher; Reading matter notices 10 cents a line.

POST OFFICE NOTICE-WATERVILLE.
DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
Western Mail leaves daily at 10 A. M. on Saturdays 9.45 A. M.
Augusta " " 10 " " 9.45 " "
Eastern " " 4.30 P. M. " " 4.10 P. M.
Skowhegan " " 4.30 " " 4.10 " "
Northwest " " 4.45 " " 4.30 " "
Bellevue " " 4.45 " " 4.30 " "
Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.
Office Hours—from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
O. R. McFADDEN, P. M.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

There is an unusual amount of sickness at Lewiston just now, diphtheria, scarlet fever and influenza being the prevailing cases.
Modest people are not the soonest frightened. "I wonder what they will think of me?" is not the inquiry of humility but of vanity.
The work of building the steam-mill in Hallowell will be entered upon immediately.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE held a meeting on Wednesday evening and voted to hold the State Convention at Augusta on Wednesday the 15th of June.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL still continues. The testimony for the defense is all in.

A good many citizens in our village, each of whom paid to an agent seventy-five cents, are anxiously inquiring for the "Literary Companion," a paper published at Augusta, which, with an accompanying picture, they were to receive for their money.

The town of Medina, Ohio, was almost entirely consumed by fire. The buildings were all of wood, but there was no provision for extinguishing fires, although there were 3000 inhabitants.

CATTLE MARKETS.—At the Brighton and Cambridge markets the supply was larger and the quality of beef better this week than usual. With the largest number of the year from the West, a good number from Canada and from the Connecticut River feeders, prices and quality favored the buyers, for the first time for several weeks.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has reported in favor of appropriating \$100,000 for Arctic explorations, leaving it to the President to designate the explorer.

Some 1200 gallons of confiscated liquors of various kinds were emptied into the sewers last Wednesday afternoon in Lewiston. The liquors were the first destroyed under the amended liquor law.

President Grant received a letter recently from Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, stating that she was still in Germany, not in very good health, and very much in need of assistance.

The Kennebec Journal says that the utmost confidence is expressed by the manufacturers whose operations have been suspended by the breakage in the Augusta dam, that they will be able to resume business in the autumn. In the meanwhile most of them will remain in that city and engage in other occupations.

An Augusta dispatch says John Hersum, a man nearly 70 years of age, was instantly killed Wednesday at the freight station of the P. & K. Railroad, by being crushed between the platform and a morning freight train.

Work is progressing finely on the new railroad bridge at Augusta, says the Journal. One span is completed, and will be put in position as soon as the piers are ready.

Father Adams is about to close his labors as pastor with the society at Riverside. In May he intends to start for the Western States, in company with his daughter, where he will spend the summer. Although seventy-eight years old, he is free from any infirmity.

Recent arrivals at Lisbon bring the details of the termination of the war in Paraguay. On the first day of March the Brazilian General attacked and carried the position of President Lopez. Lopez himself, his son Col. Lopez, F. Sacher, the Vice President of the Republic, Gen. Caminos and several other high officers of Paraguay were killed. The mother and four children of President Lopez, Mrs. Lynch, and many other officers were made prisoners. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were also captured. At the last advices a treaty of peace was being prepared with the provisional government of Paraguay, which had convoked the constitutional assembly for the purpose.

A Washington dispatch says that an "Anti-Sixteenth Amendment Organization" has been formed by some of the most prominent women in Washington. They have prepared a memorial to Congress, expressing their views, which is signed by Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Sherman, wife of Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Brooks, wife of Hon. James Brooks, of New York, and other ladies of like standing in society. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Blaine, acting upon the advice of their husbands, although not favoring the woman's suffrage agitation, decline to sign the memorial. Gail Hamilton, (Miss Dodge) Mrs. Blaine's cousin, is quite ultra in her opinions, and follows in the footsteps of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Dickinson.

NOTICES.

BEST THING FOR COSTIVENESS.—DR. HARRISON'S PULMONIC SYRUP is warranted in all cases of Piles and Falling of the Rectum, Dyspepsia, such as Oppressions after eating, Stomach Spitting, of Food, also Headache, Distension, Pain in the Back and Loins, Sick Headache, Costed Tongue, and Biliousness. For sale at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, by E. A. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, and all Druggists. Billed for 60 cents.

A COUGH, COLD, or SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and THROAT DISEASE, they have a soothing effect. SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Owing to the good reputation and popularity of these Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 Cts per box

CONSUMPTION.
The Three Remedies, "SCHECK'S PULMONIC SYRUP," for its cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this medicine ripens the ulcers in the lungs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption, when every other remedy fails.
"SCHECK'S SEA-WEED TONIC," for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This tonic invigorates the digestive organs, and supplies the place of the gastric juice when that is deficient, and thus enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for a case of Indigestion.
"SCHECK'S MANDRAKE PILLS," one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a valuable substitute for calomel, and having all the useful properties ascribed to that mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenk, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharges it, and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions thereto, give the organ a healthy tone, and cure Liver Complaint, which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. The Sea-Weed Tonic increases the power of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal healthy condition improves the quality of the blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if the remedies are used in time, and the use of them is persevered in sufficiently to bring the case to a favorable termination.
Dr. Schenk's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, general directions how to use his medicines, can be had gratis, sent by mail, by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sole Importers for the United States, J. H. Schenk & Co., 150 South 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sole Importers for the United States, J. H. Schenk & Co., 150 South 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa.

USE RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL.

"It Works like a Charm."
Have you Headache? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Toothache? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Rheumatism? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Stomach Pain? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Sore Throat? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Sciatica? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you a Bruise? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Cramps? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Cholera Morbus? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
Have you Lumbago? Use Renne's Magic Oil!
This is the Best Family Remedy, to cure all kinds of Pain you ever tried.
It is clean, safe and delicious to use, and you use it faithfully. It will do you good. Buy it of the Druggist or Merchant where you trade. If they have not got it on hand they will send for it, and sell you Genuine Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, at the manufacturer's lowest price at retail.
Sold by all Druggists, Merchants and Grocers.
It is put up in three sizes, and called "Trial Size," "Medium Size," and "Family Size."
WM. RENNE, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Sole Importers for the United States, J. H. Schenk & Co., 150 South 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Is the price of Health as well as Liberty. Be on your guard against poisonous hair dyes.
Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is the only one that does the test of chemical analysis. At the request of the proprietor, Dr. Christadoro, New York, may be seen the certificate of this able analytical chemist, testifying that it contains no harmful ingredient. On the other hand, in the "Journal of Chemistry" may be found the statement that there is an upward of thirty poisonous hair dyes before the public. Choose the only safe and sure one.
CHRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts as a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

Scrofula Cured by Brandreth's Pills.

Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, enslave the expulsion of impurities. The body feels relieved from a single dose, when that may be expected from twenty. By continuing their use, the whole of the blood in time becomes purified, and the body reconstructed from good material, and a new lease of life secured.
My Dear Sir: My daughter Alice, thirteen years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease, Scrofula, which for years rendered life a torment; after all medicines and many physicians had been tried, and failed, I commenced giving her your pills. She took them almost every day, for three months, constantly improving. She has now entirely recovered.
Yours truly,
DANIEL LUTHER.
Hon. B. BRANDRETH, 501 1/2 42nd St.

"A STANDARD REMEDY"

SUCH AN ARTICLE IS "DR. TOLBIAN'S VENETIAN LINIMENT." It has stood before the public for 22 years, and has never failed giving satisfaction in a single instance. By the use of this valuable compound is mixed by Dr. Tobias himself, therefore, it can always be relied upon. It is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Vomiting, Frosted Feet, Mumps, Croup, Burns, Cuts, Sea Sickness, Insect Stings, Sprains, Cholera, Colic, Spasms, Dysentery, Bruises, Colds, Coughs, Old Sores, Swellings, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest. There is no medicine in the "World" that stands more on its own merits than the "Venetian Liniment." Thousands of certificates can be seen at the Doctor's office, at Lewiston, Me., when you wish to see what he has to say for himself. It is sold by all Druggists, and is kept in every household throughout the United States. Price, 50 cents and one dollar per bottle. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

MANHOOD, 154th Edition.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Emission, which when once mastered, will insure the most perfect health, and the most vigorous constitution. It gives a clear Synopsis of the Impediments to MARRIAGE, the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, Syphilis, &c., and the proper diet, the results of twenty years' successful practice.
"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be a young man, or a man of Parent, Precursor, or Clergyman."—London Medical Times and Gazette.
"MANHOOD." The experience and reputation of Dr. Curtis in the treatment of the diseases of this little pamphlet is the patient's guarantee, and well deserves for the work its immense circulation.—Daily Times.
Sent by mail on receipt of Fifty Cents. Address the Author, Dr. Curtis, 14 Chapman Street, Boston, Mass. (op 40 3m)

Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to females, has placed Dr. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements from whatever cause. All letters for prescriptions must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott street, Boston.

Marriages.

In Clinton, April 9th, Mr. Francis McNally of Benton, to Miss Melissa Houdy of Clinton.

Deaths.

In this town, 17th inst., of lung fever, Mrs. Fanny A. Small, wife of Mr. Eben C. Small, aged 65 years.
In Clinton, 10th inst., after lingering many years with consumption, Frances A., daughter of Nathan Reddon, Esq., aged 39 years.

WATERVILLE LODGE NO. 33.

SPECIAL meeting Monday evening, April 25, 1870, at half past seven o'clock.
WATERVILLE, APRIL 21, 1870. N. STILLIS, Sec.

Kennebec County.—In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of April, 1870.
E. JOSEPH RAYON of Winslow, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: The interest of said wards in a lot of land in Waterville, lying on Pleasant Street, also in the fifty acre lots in Winslow, numbered 62, 63, 69, 70 and 71 and also in the Colebrook farm in said Winslow.
Ordered, That thereof be given three weeks notice, to-wit: to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Mail a newspaper printed in Waterville, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. K. BAKER, Judge.
Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his house on Union Street for sale. For particulars enquire of me.
J. P. HILL.
Waterville, March 20, 1870.

NEW STOCK

SPRING GOODS,
Just Opened at
E. BLUMENTHAL & CO.
Comprising all the Latest Styles of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS.
Which have been bought recently and will be sold at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
Please call and look for yourselves, before purchasing

Riverside Press.

BIBLE ICTIONARY.
RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.
CHARLES DICKENS.
MOTHER GOOSE.
HEALTH BY GOOD LIVING.

Next to the Bible and Webster's Dictionary there is no book so essential to every family as a

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

When you buy a Dictionary you get an Unabridged, or you are not satisfied. In getting a Dictionary of the Bible, it is not a question of getting the very best in the market. There is no question whatever that this

SMITH'S UNABRIDGED

now publishing in parts. Three volumes have appeared, and the fourth will be completed this year in monthly parts. Subscribe now; get the three volumes and receive the parts as they come out. It is the

GREAT BIBLICAL WORK OF THE XIX CENTURY.

Dr. Howard Crosby says of it: "It is worth more to a Bible reader's desk than ten concordances." One can find plenty of unsatisfactory abridged dictionaries, but no one should be satisfied until he has

The Very Best in the English Language.

Price in numbers, 75 cents each. There will be 22 numbers. Three volumes now ready (24 Nov.), \$6.50 each.
N. B.—Any one sending the names of three subscribers with the money will receive the Dictionary free.

A MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

No family that has children in it should fail to have that "prize of juvenile magazines" (see "Sabbath at Home")

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
A SUPERB ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.
It stands at the head of juvenile literature in America. The subscription price is \$2.50 a year, but any one who sends the names of four subscribers and \$10 will receive the Magazine free for a year.

N. B.—Special attractions begin with the May number, and those who choose can send \$1.70 and receive the Magazine for eight months.

Charles Dickens.

Now is the time, when Dickens is to be talked about for a year, to read his splendid novels. There is no edition in the market so cheap and complete as

THE GLOBE EDITION.

14 vols. \$21.00. Any volume sold separately
N. B.—For the names of 16 new subscribers to the "Riverside Magazine" and \$10, the publishers will send free of expense a complete set of the works of Dickens.

MOTHER GOOSE.

Mother Goose has had justice done her in a SUPERB EDITION, illustrated by eighteen full page pictures by H. L. SPANGLER, and pages of music by Charles Bouillon, and ten smaller illustrations by GASTON FAY. It has a full account of Mother Goose, valuable historical notes, and is altogether

The Most Notable Picture Book of the Season.

Price in fancy cloth, \$3.75.
N. B.—This book will be sent as a prize to any one forwarding three new subscriptions to the "Riverside."

HALL'S HEALTH BOOK.

Dr. HALL, Editor of "Hall's Journal of Health," is perhaps the best known household physician in the country. He has prepared an eminently practical book called

HEALTH BY GOOD LIVING.

It gives a plain and intelligible account of the common things that affect our health,—diet, heat, clothing, exercise, sleep,—and it contains the prevention and cure of disease by natural agencies.

CONTENTS.

The Object of Eating. Dyspepsia.
When to Eat. Nervousness.
What to Eat. The Unity of Disease.
How Much to Eat. Air and Exercise.
Regularly in Eating. Food and Cure.
Biliousness. The Argument.
Appendix, Notes, &c.

The book is having a large sale, and its sound common sense commends it to every intelligent reader. Price \$1.50. Sent by mail by the Publishers to any address.

A General Descriptive Catalogue of "Riverside Press" Publications will be sent to any address on receipt of a postage stamp.

For any or all of the above, address the Publishers,
H. O. HOUGHTON & CO.,
Riverside, Cambridge, Mass. 3c 42

House, Sign, and Carriage Painting.

A. W. NYE,
At the old Station Stand on Temple St.

Will be pleased to receive orders for House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, and Glazing.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING

Will also be faithfully and promptly done. All work warranted and prices made satisfactory.
Waterville, April, 1870. 43.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

The legal voters of Ticonic Village Corporation are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Town Hall in said village, on Monday the second day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M., to act and vote on the following articles, viz:
ART. 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.
ART. 2. To choose a Clerk, Supervisor, Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers and five wardens for the ensuing year.
ART. 3. To take by assessment or otherwise, a sum of money to pay the outstanding debts, necessary current expenses of said corporation for the ensuing year, and for building and repairing such streets and engine houses as may be necessary.
ART. 4. To see if the Corporation will vote to pay Engine men the usual wage, and act upon any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

Attest: J. BURTON, Clerk of Ticonic Village Corporation.
Dated at Waterville, this 21st day of April, 1870. 2c 43

M. B. Soule & Co.

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE

OVER L. H. LOW'S APPOINTEE STORE, OPPOSITE THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Main-St., Waterville, Maine.
M. B. SOULE. J. G. SOULE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

Near the Emerson Bridge, formerly owned by Almon Soule, is a good and comfortable house, with a large lot of land, and a well situated for a farm or for a residence. For particulars enquire of me.
GANSBLO TAYLOR.
April 14, 1870—42 1/2

JERSEY CATTLE.

I wish to sell any two of the following named animals.
LUCYBURN 24. 3-4 blood Jersey, 3 yrs. old last September, in milk.
ROMP. 7-8 blood Jersey, 9 months old.
CLOVER 21. Full blood Jersey, 12 months old.
PANSY. Full blood Jersey, 3 yrs. old, fresh in milk. Half or calf one week old—with or without calf.
They are all good animals, descended from excellent milking stock, selected and bred with care in the healthy condition, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
Waterville, April 15, 1870. 2c 43 N. R. BOUTELLE.

NEW GOODS

GOLD PRICES.
AT
C. R. McFADDEN'S.

Matthews' Column.

THE REPUTATION OF A LEAD
PASTRY, CAKE, BREAD, CRACKERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Matthews' Bakery.

Has reached Augusta, Gardiner, Hallowell, Skowhegan, Kennebunk, and other places, from which he has quite a trade, and with liberal patronage from Waterville, he feels that his enterprise, which was an experiment one year ago, will prove a success, which in a measure it has already done. After having been without a Bakery for ten years or more, our Citizens agree that it is quite a treat to have a place where they can get anything in the Bakery's line fresh and nice, and at a price which all can afford, especially when we have company call unexpectedly, you know.

THE BROWN-BREAD AND BEANS

Baked there can't be beaten, and would be missed very much. Now show Mr. Matthews, by your patronage PROMPT PAYMENT, that you appreciate his efforts to keep a first class Bakery with the best of everything in his line.

New Firm.

WE have this day entered into a partnership, under the name and style of MAYO BROTHERS, to carry on the

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS,

And will continue to occupy
The Old Stand opposite the Post Office.

Where will be found a full assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.
For Ladies, Gentlemen's & Children's Wear.

We propose to enlarge our stock, and shall keep the largest assortment of Ladies', Men's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers to be found in Waterville.

We shall manufacture to measure
GENTLEMEN'S CALF BOOTS,
BOTH PEGGED AND SEWED.

REPAIRING of all kinds neatly and promptly done. Aiming to do a cash business hereafter, we shall of course be glad to give our customers even better terms than heretofore, and we trust by promptness in business and fair dealing to deserve and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Waterfall, March 1, 1870. O. F. MAYO A. L. SAYO.

THE above change of business, makes it necessary to settle all the old accounts of O. F. Mayo, and all indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay their bills immediately.

WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN THE

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK.

Its Rates are Low.
It is managed with Strict Economy.
It affords Absolute Security.
All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable.
All its Policies are Incontestable.
It does not limit Travel.
It allows a loan of one third the Premium.
It allows thirty days grace in payment of Premiums.
It loans four fifths the Policy in payment of future Premiums.
It declares Dividends Annually.
Its Policies are Registered in the State Insurance Department at Albany, if desired by the applicant.
It is prompt in payment of Losses.
It is now issuing nearly One Thousand Policies a Month.

J. B. BRADBURY, Main Street, WATERVILLE,
Is General Agent for Maine.

Active and reliable agents wanted in every City and Town. Waterville, April 4th, 1870. 41

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE Superintending School Committee of Waterville, will be in session for the examination of persons desiring to teach any of the district schools in town, on Wednesday, May 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Grammar School House in Waterville village. All persons wishing to teach in Waterville the present season, are requested to present themselves at the place above named, at the time above specified, and be assigned to such teachers as may be found qualified to teach them. School Agents are cordially invited to be present to witness this examination, and represent the wishes of their several districts. Per order of the Committee

B. F. FOLGER, Chairman S. S. Com.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THE Stockholders of Ticonic Bridge Corporation are hereby notified that a special meeting of said Corporation will be held at Ticonic National Bank on Saturday, the 15th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., to vote on the following articles:

ART. 1. To see if the stockholders will vote to accept the award of the County Commissioners for damages in laying a road and bridge across the river between Waterville and Winslow.
ART. 2. To see if the stockholders will vote to sell the toll house and other property at auction or private sale, and close the corporation interest, or instruct the Directors, or advise them in regard to the interest of the Corporation.

Per order of Directors
A. A. PLAISTED, Clerk.
Waterville, April 21, 1870. 2c 43

FREEDOM NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I have given to my son, Alvin H. Wood, his time until twenty-one years of age, and I shall release him from any claim I may have against him by this date.
Benton, April 19, 1870. 2c 43 CLARENCE WOOD

SEED POTATOES.

SEVERAL VARIETIES, including the Early Rose and Gen. Grant, for sale by
C. A. CHAMBERS & CO.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK.
February 14th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these loans have maintained in the markets both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken, as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior investments, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital, and to those great National works of internal improvement where intrinsic merit and substantial character, entitle

