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Maxham & Wing

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As Polly entered the Shaws' parlor, an appalling array of well-dressed girls appeared, each provided with a dainty reticule, basket or bag, and each tongue going a good deal faster than the needle, while the white fingers stitched sleeves in upside down, put flannel jackets together hind part before, or gobbled buttonholes with the best intentions in life.

"You are a dear to come so early. Here's a nice place for you between Belle and Miss Perkins, and here's a sweet little dress to make, unless you like something better," said Fanny, receiving her friend with warmth, and placing her where she thought she would enjoy herself.

"Thank you, I'll take an unbleached cotton shirt, if you have such a thing, for it is likely to be needed before a cambrie frock," replied Polly, subsiding into her corner as quickly as possible, for at least six eye-glasses were up, and she didn't enjoy being stared at.

Miss Perkins, a grave, cold looking young lady, with an aristocratic nose, bowed politely and then went on with her work, which displayed two diamond rings to great advantage. Belle, being of the demonstrative sort, smiled and nodded, drew up her chair and began a whispered account of Trix's last quarrel with Tom. Polly listened with interest while she sewed diligently, occasionally permitting her eyes to study the elegant intricacies of Miss Perkins' dress, for that young lady sat like a statue, quivering her delicate fingers and accomplishing about two stitches a minute. In the midst of Belle's story a more exciting bit of gossip caught her ear and she plunged into the conversation going on across the table, leaving Polly free to listen and admire the wit, wisdom and charitable spirit of the accomplished young ladies about her. There was a perfect babel of tongues, but out of the confusion Polly gathered scraps of fashionable intelligence which somewhat lessened her respect for the dwellers in high places. One fair creature asserted that Joe somebody took so much champagne at the last German, that he had to be got away, and sent home with two servants. Another divulged the awful fact that Carrie P.'s wedding presents were half of them hired for the occasion. A third circulated a whisper to the effect that though Mrs. Buckminster wore a thousand dollar cloak, her boys were not allowed but one sheet to their beds. And a fourth young gossip assured the company that a certain person never had offered himself to a certain other person, though the report was industriously spread by interested parties. This latter remark caused such a clamor that Fanny called the meeting to order in a most unparliamentary fashion.

"Girls! girls! you really must talk less and sew more, or our society will be disgraced. Do you know our branch sent in less work than any of the others last month, and Mrs. Fritz George said she didn't see how fifteen young ladies could manage to do so little?"

"We don't talk a bit more than the old ladies do. I just wish you could have heard them go on, last time. The way they get so much done is, they take work home, and make their seamstresses do it, and then they take credit for vast industry," said Belle, who always spoke her mind with charming candor.

"That reminds me that mamma says they want as many things as we can make, for it's a hard winter, and the poor are suffering very much. Do any of you wish to take articles home to do at odd times?" said Fan, who was President of this energetic Dorcas Society.

"Mercy, no! It takes all my leisure time to mend my gloves and refresh my dresses," answered Belle.

"I think if we meet once a week it is all that should be expected of us, with our other engagements. Poor people always complain that the winter is a hard one, and are never satisfied," remarked Miss Perkins, making her diamonds sparkle as she sewed buttons on the wrong side of a calico apron, which would hardly survive one washing.

"Nobody can ask me to do any more, if they remember all I've got to attend to before summer," said Trix, with an important air. "I've got three women hard at work, and want another, but every one is so busy, and ask such abominable prices, that I'm in despair, and shall have to take hold myself, I'm afraid."

"There's a chance for Jane," thought Polly, but hadn't courage "to speak out loud in meeting," just then, and resolved to ask Trix for work in private.

"Prices are high, but you forget how much more it costs to live now than it used to do. Mamma never allows us to beat down work-women, but wishes us to pay them well and economize in some other way, if we must," said Emma Davenport, a quiet bright-eyed girl who was called "odd" among the young ladies because she dressed simply, when her father was a millionaire.

"Just bear that girl talk about economy! I beg your pardon, she's some relation of yours, I believe!" said Belle, in a low tone.

"Very distant; but I'm proud of it, for with her economy doesn't mean scrimping in one place to make a show in another. If every one would follow the Davenports' example work-women wouldn't starve or servants be such a trouble. Emma is the plainest dressed girl in the room, next to me, yet any one can see she is a true gentlewoman," said Polly warmly.

"And you are another," answered Belle, who had always loved Polly, in her scatter-brained way.

"Hush! Trix has the floor."

"If they spent their wages properly, I shouldn't mind so much; but they think they must be as fine as anybody, and dress so well that it is hard to tell mistress from maid. Why, our cook got a bonnet just like mine (the materials were cheaper, but the effect was the same), and had the impudence to wear it before my face. I forbid it, and she left, of course, which made papa so cross he wouldn't give me the camel's hair shawl he promised this year."

"It's perfectly awful!" said Miss Perkins, as Trix panted out of breath. "Servants ought to be made to dress like servants, as they do abroad; then we should have no more trouble," observed Miss Perkins, who had just made the grand tour, and had brought home a French maid.

"Perry don't practice as she preaches," whispered Belle to Polly, as Miss P. became absorbed in the chat of her other neighbors. "She pays her chamber girl with old finery; and the other day, when Betsy was out parading in her mistress's cast-off purple plush suit, Mr. Curtis thought she was mademoiselle, and bowed to her. He is as blind as a bat, but recognized the dress, and pulled off his hat to it in the most elegant style. Perry adores him, and was mad enough to beat Betsy when she told the story and giggled over it. Betsy is quite as stylish and ever so much prettier than Perry and she knows it, which is an aggravation."

Polly couldn't help laughing, but grew sober a minute after, as Trix said pettishly:

"Well, I'm sick of hearing about beggars; I believe half of them are bumbags, and if we

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them alone they'd go to work and take care of themselves. There's altogether too much fuss about charity. I do wish we could be left in peace.

"There can't be too much charity!" burst out Polly, forgetting her shyness all at once. "Oh, indeed! Well I take the liberty to differ from you," returned Trix, putting up her glass, and bestowing upon Polly her most "topical stare," as the girls called it.

I regret to say that Polly never could talk with or be near Trix without feeling irritated or combative. She tried to conquer this feeling, but she couldn't, and when Trix put on airs, Polly felt an intense desire to box her ears. The eye-glass was her especial aversion, for Trix was no more near sighted than herself, but pretending to be because it was the fashion, and at times used the innocent glass as a weapon with which to put down any one who presumed to set themselves up. The supercilious glance which accompanied her ironically polite speech roused Polly, who answered with sudden color and the kindling of the eyes that always betrayed a perturbed spirit.

"I don't think many of us would enjoy that selfish sort of peace, while little children starve, and girls no older than us kill themselves because their dreadful poverty leaves them no choice but sin or death."

A sudden hush took place, for though Polly did not raise her voice it was full of indignant emotion, and the most frivolous girl there felt a little thrill of sympathy; for the most utterly fashionable life does not kill the heart of women, till years of selfish pleasure have passed over their heads. Trix was ashamed of herself, but she felt the same antagonism toward Polly that Polly did toward her; Polly did know that the secret of this was the fact that Tom had often held her up as a model for his fiancée to follow, which caused that young lady to dislike her more than ever.

"Half the awful stories in the papers are made up for a sensation, and it's absurd to believe them unless one likes to be harrowed up. I don't, and as for peace, I'm not likely to get much while I have Tom to look after," said Trix, with an aggravating laugh.

Polly's needle snipped in two, but she did not mind it, as she said with a look that silenced even sharp tongued Trix—

"I can't help believing what my own eyes and ears have seen and heard. You lead such safe and easy lives, you can't imagine the misery that's all around you; but if you could get a glimpse of it, it would make your heart ache as it has mine."

"Do you suffer from heart ache? Some one hinted as much to me, but you looked so well I could not believe it."

Now that was cruel in Trix, more cruel than any one guessed; but girls' tongues can deal wounds as sharp and sudden as the slender stiletto Spanish women wear in their hair, and Polly turned pale as those words stabbed her. Belle saw it and rushed to the rescue with more good will than wisdom.

"Nobody ever accused you of having any heart to ache with. Polly and I are not old enough yet to get tough and cool, and we are still silly enough to pity unhappy people. Tom Shaw, especially," added Belle under her breath.

That was a two-edged thrust, for Trix was decidedly an old girl, and Tom was generally regarded as a hapless victim. Trix turned red, but before she could load and fire again, Emma Davenport, who labored under the delusion that this sort of skirmishing was ill-natured, and therefore ill-bred, spoke up in her pleasant way—

"Speaking of pitying the poor, I always wonder why it is that we all like to read and cry over their troubles in books, but when we have the real thing before us, we think it is uninteresting and disagreeable."

"It's the genius that gets into the books, which makes us feel the poverty I fancy. But I don't quite agree with you that the real thing isn't interesting. I think it would be if we knew how to look and feel it," said Polly, very quietly, as she pushed her chair out of the circle of Miss Perkins, into the temperate one of friendly Emma.

"But how shall we learn that? I don't see what we girls can do, more than we do now. We haven't much money for such things, should n't know how to use it if we had; and it isn't proper for us to go poking into dirty places to hunt up the needy. 'Going about doing good in pony phaeton,' as somebody says, may succeed in England, but it won't work here," said Fanny, who had begun lately to think a good deal of some one beside herself, and so found her interest in her fellow beings increased daily.

"We can't do much, perhaps, just yet; but still there are things left undone that naturally fall to us. I know a house," said Polly, sewing busily when she talked, "where every servant who enters it becomes an object of interest to the mother and her daughters. These women are taught good habits, books are put where they can get them, sensible amusements are planned for them sometimes, and they soon feel that they are not considered mere grubs, to do as much work as possible for as little money as possible, but helpers in the family, who are loved and respected in proportion to their faithfulness. This lady feels her duty towards them, owes it, and does it, as conscientiously as she wants them to do theirs by her; and that is the way it ought to be, I think."

As Polly paused, several keen eyes discovered that Emma's cheeks were very red, and saw a smile jerking in the corners of her mouth that tried to look demure, which told them who Polly meant.

"Do the Biddies all turn out saints in that well-regulated family?" asked the irrepressible Trix.

"No; few of us do that, even in the parlor; but every one of the Biddies is better for being there, whether they are grateful or not. I ought not to have mentioned this, perhaps, but I wanted to show you one thing that we girls can do. We shall complain about bad servants most as much as if we were housekeepers ourselves; but it never occurs to us to try and mend the matter by getting up a better spirit between mistress and maid. Then there's another thing we can do," added Polly, warming up, "most of us find money enough for our little vanities and pleasures, but feel dreadfully poor when we come to pay for work, sewing especially. Couldn't we give up a few of the vanities and pay the seamstresses better."

"I declare I will!" cried Belle, whose conscience suddenly woke and smote her for being

ing down the women who did her plain sewing, order that she might have an extra flounce on a new dress.

"Belle has got a virtuous fit; pity it won't last a week," said Trix.

"Wait and see," retorted Belle, resolving that it should last, just to disappoint "that spiteful minx," as she sweetly called her schoolmate.

"Now we shall behold Belle galloping away at a great pace on her new hobby. I shouldn't be surprised to hear of her preaching in the jail, adopting a nice dirty little orphan, or passing round tracts at a woman's rights meeting," said Trix, who never could forgive Belle for having a lovely complexion and so much hair of her own that she never patronized either rats, mice, waterfalls, switches or puff combs.

"Well, I might do worse, and I think of the two I'd rather amuse myself so than as some young ladies do who get into the papers for their pranks," returned Belle, with a moral air.

"Suppose we have a little recess and rest while Polly plays to us. Will you, Polly? It will do us good; they all want to hear you, and begged I'd ask."

"Then I will, with pleasure," and Polly went to the piano with such obliging readiness, that several reproachful glances fell upon Trix, who didn't need her glasses to see them.

Polly was never too sad, perturbed, or lazy, to sing; for it was almost as easy to her as breathing, and seemed the most natural outlet for her emotions. For a minute her hands wandered over the keys, as if uncertain what to play; then, falling in to a sad, sweet strain, she sang "The Bridge of Sighs." Polly didn't know why she chose it, but the instinct seemed to have been a true one, for old as the song was, it went straight to the hearts of the hearers, and Polly sang it better than she ever had before, for now the memory of little Jane lent it a gentle pathos which no art could give.

It did them all good, for music is a beautiful magician, and few can resist its power. The girls were touched by the appeal; Polly was lifted out of herself, and when she turned round, the softened look on all the faces told her that for the moment foolish differences and frivolous beliefs were forgotten in the one womanly sentiment of pity for the wrongs and woes of which the listeners' happy lives were ignorant.

"That song always makes me cry and feel as if I had no right to be comfortable," said Belle, openly wiping her eyes on a crash towel.

"Fortunately," said another young lady, "such cases are very rare, and are seldom read in the newspapers."

"I wish they were, but I'm afraid they are not; for only three weeks ago, I saw a girl younger than any of us, and no worse, who tried to destroy herself, simply because she was so discouraged, sick, and poor," said Polly.

"Do tell about her," cried Belle, eagerly.

Feeling that the song had paved the way for the story, and given her courage to tell it, Polly did tell it, and must have done it well, for the girls stopped work to listen, and when she ended, other eyes beside warm-hearted Belle's were wet. Trix looked quite subdued; Miss Perkins thawed to such a degree that something glittered on her hand as she bent over the pink pinfibre again, better and brighter than her biggest diamond; Emma got up and went to Polly with a face full of affectionate respect, while Fanny, moved by a sudden impulse, caught up a costly Sevres plate that stood on the *etager*, and laying a five dollar bill in it, passed it round, quoting Polly's words—

"Girls, I know you'll like to help poor little Jenny; begin again and do better this time."

It was good to see how quickly the pretty purses were out, how generously each gave of its abundance, and what hearty applause broke from the girls, as Belle laid down her gold thimble, saying with an April face—

"There, take that; I never have any money; somehow it won't stay with me, but I can't let the plate pass me this time."

When Fanny brought the contributions to Polly, she just gathered it up in her two hands with such a glad grateful face, the girls wished they had more to give.

"I can't thank you enough," she said, with an elegant little choke in her voice. "This will help Jenny very much; but the way in which it was done will do her more good than double the money, because it will prove to her that she isn't without friends, and make her feel that there is a place in the world for her. Let her work for you in return for this; she don't ask alms; she only wants employment and a little kindness, and the best charity we can bestow is to see that she has both."—[From Miss Alcott's Old-Fashioned Girl.]

Bishop Simpson recently gave a unique charge to several young Methodist ministers who were ordained at Philadelphia. In the course of it he said:—Talk neither too long nor too loud. The measure of our duty is the measure of our ability. You must use the tone and power of your own voice and nothing else. Be as God made you and use what He has given you. Guard yourselves strongly and thoroughly, both mentally and physically. By your care you can work for years. An earnest heart, with thought, reaches the people. The more natural, the more effective will be.

Take time for speaking. Speak naturally and earnestly, and stand erect in the fear of God. Be careful about your diet. Don't eat late suppers. I have found that nine out of ten ministers who eat after preaching die early. Endeavor to live long, and try to do as much good as you can. Oh! if after we have learned to live, we could live a thousand years, what a great amount of good we could do here! I am more anxious now to live than I ever was."

Professor Stillman of Yale college, the State chemist, a few days since analyzed what was sold for Port wine in Stonington, and the following was the result of his analysis: The liquor was turbid, heavily laden with sugar or molasses; about 100 grains of sulphuric acid to the gallon, part of it free, as oil of vitriol, and part combined in alum; oxide of lead or litharge, in poisonous quantities, or about 45 grains to the gallon. The alcohol had an acid taste and the coloring matter an offensive odor. The liquor was stronger of lead than most waters that are poisoned by it.

ROAD MAKING.—We present our readers with another chapter on road making this week, taken from the New England Farmer, and bespeak for it a careful perusal.

Unless there is considerable wealth in the neighborhood, we cannot expect the inhabitants will be able to construct highways of the best quality. The first cost of the best style of roads would be thought too much for country towns where the population is widely scattered and not over wealthy.

Another reason, too, will prevent most towns from attempting to make such smooth, hard roads as some large towns make, as they have not the material at hand. A hill cannot be found by the road-side every mile, from which can be taken all the gravel needed, of a quality that will pack solid, wear smooth and last long. But deficiencies in this matter make it all the more necessary to exercise a wise skill, both in making and keeping roads in repair. A system should be adopted that would employ the best talent and use the best material within a reasonable distance of the place where it is needed. Knowledge and skill in the management of roads are as essential as good material. A man who knows how to make a fair road with inferior gravel, while an ignorant and careless one will almost inevitably misuse the best.

In order to obtain the best skill for this work, we are decidedly of the opinion that we must give up our present mode of managing the roads. It is poor policy to put this important matter in the hands of seven or eight persons, some of whom will be quite likely to have no qualifications for the business, except a pair of oxen or horses, and a willingness to neglect their regular business for the sake of earning a little ready cash; while others assume the office unwillingly, because their neighbors say, "they must take their turn."

Of course, there are some who have better qualifications, and honestly and earnestly endeavor to do the best they know how. It is undoubtedly true of this, as of all other kinds of work, that *experience* improves a man's natural ability and skill, and will enable him to work more economically as well as more efficiently. The experienced worker knows better *what* to do, *when* to do, and *how* to do it.

Under the present system, in most cases a green hand, or at least a fresh hand, takes hold every year, and works away, patching a little here and a little there, with no attempt to carry out any general system of permanent improvement, uses up the money allowed to his district, and then gladly gives place to his successor. And so, year by year, our roads are about as likely to become worse as better.

It is not necessary to suppose, because our roads remain without improvement, that every highway surveyor is incompetent under this system. We believe the *system itself* is faulty, in that it neither demands skill nor gives encouragement or opportunity for its acquisition. The actual question to be solved at our town meetings often is, not who is *best qualified* for this office, but who can be persuaded to accept it?

Now it seems to us that the effectual remedy for this state of things is to give the whole charge, the entire responsibility of expending whatever sums of money the town may choose to raise for highway purposes, to one competent superintendent. He should be a man whose honesty is without suspicion, and one who, if he does not already know enough of the science and practice of road making and road repairing, yet has sufficient common sense and ambition to *learn* how to fulfil the duties of the office in the best way. When such a man is found, keep him in the place just as long as he will serve. Let him make a few blunders if he must; that should be expected in the beginning. It takes a year or two to develop a man's skill and energy in a new business. But even at first, he will not be likely to make so many mistakes as can be detected under the present management. With every year's added experience, his system will become defined; he will improve his practices, and by and by we may hope to have roads that will be a good deal smoother, and that will not so frequently need to be repaired. Indeed, our main roads, on which the chief part of our travel and heavy teaming is done, should be kept in such condition that there will be no need of such operations on them as we now call repairing.

With regard to *bridges*, a change just as important is imperative. We are constantly constructing new, and repairing old ones, all up and down the thousand streams that penetrate the valleys of New England. The practice fairly illustrates the fable of the rolling stone of Sisyphus, which, when he had rolled it to the top of the hill, turned, in spite of all his power, and went down again! So with our wooden bridges. Gangs of men and teams are ever about them, reconstructing or repairing, and the people impose upon themselves heavy burdens in taxes, which might be averted, by an earnest and intelligent inquiry which would certainly lead to more economical action.

It cannot be truly said that we have not yet had sufficient experience to convince us that wood, in damp places, is liable to rot in a few years; but we may forget that timbers will in time become too weak to support the weight of heavily loaded teams, and that planks will occasionally become loose, and let children drop through into watery graves. Accidents of this nature *may* not occur once in a century. But it is an indisputable fact that wooden bridges will get old and rickety, and the weak parts are not always found till the crash comes unexpectedly—and then any one can see how unsafe it was, and wonder that it held up so long.

When we are fully awake to the fact that wood is a perishable article, we shall be ready, perhaps, to inquire if there is not some available material, which, by its durability, shall be entitled to a preference in these situations?

There are, already, two stone bridges where we reside. We have not learned how carefully they were built, and so cannot speak of their promise of durability. But if the work was well done, why should they not last a thousand years? And if a thousand, why not ten thousand? The current of our rivers is not swift enough to wear away granite perceptibly, and probably a stone bridge would not be carried away by one of our spring freshets.

In Great Britain there are stone bridges that

were built more than a thousand years ago, and still in good condition. There is a stone bridge over the Ipswich river, in the ancient town of Ipswich, in Essex county, that is nearly a hundred years old, we believe, that appears as firm as though finished only yesterday. Surely we have material and skill at least equal to what England possessed ten centuries ago, and could build bridges that would stand as long.

It is not our object at present to say more than to suggest an inquiry into the comparative cost of wooden and stone bridges. No doubt stone would be much more expensive than wood in the first place, but we believe that for a period of even one hundred years, the use of stone would be the most economical.

OUR TABLE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May has the following articles profusely illustrated:—Our Barbarian Brothers; Albert Durr's Studio; The Spots in the Sun; In a Country Store; Frederick the Great. Some of the other articles are—Hudsons John Gatsimer; The Church of Jerusalem; A House to Let; Industrial Schools for Women; A Branch of Promise; Cuba and the Ostend Manifesto; A Word for Grandfathers; "Only a Woman's Fair"; Secular and Sectarian Schools; Old English Lawyers. The usual departments—Literary, Scientific and Historical—are well filled and so are the Easy, Chair and Drawer, and the number as a whole, is unusually good. One gets a great deal for his money in Harper's Monthly.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, at \$4.00 a year.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—The thirteenth Month's Part of Appleton's Journal, containing weekly numbers from April 2d to April 29th inclusive, contains, in addition to its usual variety of interesting papers, four instalments of a brilliant new novel, called "The Lady of the Ice," by James De Mille, the witty author of "The Dodge Club Abroad;" the first monthly instalment of Charles Dickens's new novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood;" the continuation of "Ralph the Heir," by Anthony Trollope; of "The Three Brothers," by Mrs. Oliphant; and of "The Woman of Business," by the author of "The Bachelor of the Albany." Here are four serial novels, but two are published in supplements, as gratuities to the subscribers, and hence do not abridge the variety of contents, which include illustrated tracts, short stories, and highly-readable papers on a great variety of subjects.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, at \$4.00 a year.

HOURS AT HOME, a Popular Monthly of Instruction and Recreation, brings us the following interesting articles in the May number:—Popular Education; Secularism; Strange Wanderers, No. 4; Li-sects; Albert Durr's Studio, by J. G. Holland; two chapters of "Hera," Georgiana V. Crank's serial story; Oriental Weddings; Diet en Masse; Pink or Blue; The Destruction of Port Royal; Asleep and Awake; Three Kinds of Skepticism; William Blake, Poet and Painter; A Day in York Ministry; Symbolism of Numbers; The Art to Blot; M. Comte and his Philosophy; Leisure Moments; Books and Authors Abroad; Literature of the Day.

The publishers announce that a large number of Charlotte Brontë's letters—which have never before been made public—will soon be published in this magazine, appearing in several successive numbers; in the June number will appear a valuable historical paper by Hon. John Bigelow, upon "Benjamin Franklin, the Merchant," including numerous interesting facts of Revolutionary History never before published, a brilliant paper on "Sun-Spots," by Maria Mitchell, the distinguished astronomer, will soon be published; and other attractions are also announced, which will increase the value of this excellent monthly, which ought to be better known and more widely circulated. A new volume is commenced with this number.

Published by Charles Scribner & Co., at \$3 a year—a very low price considering the excellence of the work.

GOOD HEALTH for May concludes the first volume of this excellent Journal of Physical and Mental Culture. It has valuable articles on the Means of Preserving Health; Characteristics of Pain; False Parasites of the Human Body; About Making Tea; On Walking; First Help in Accidents; On Teeth and the Toothache; Advice to Young Mothers, and the Management of Children; Reading for a Leisure Hour—and much more which we will not enumerate.

This is no catch-penny work, made to sell, but is a valuable magazine full of important information from reliable sources. It is doing a good work.

Published by Alexander Moore, Boston, at \$2 a year.

"SCHOOL OUT" is the picture which fronts the May "Riverside,"—a parcel of children racing down hill, and the number hints at a general frolic and at school things too; for there are stories by Mr. Stockton, "The House that John built," and by Miss Hall, an amusing story by Anne Silvernail, "Baby Nannie," with drawings by the Little Artists; a fairy poem and picture by Miss Bishop, with abundance of riddles and charades; while Mr. Jacob Abbott tells "How Railroads are made," Arthur Gilman gives an account of "Alonso Bradley's Bees," and G. A. B. tells the Origin of Nicknames. The "Indian Club Exercises" are closed, and more verses are given from the charming "Little-Folk Songs" by Alon. The number has the breath of May in it. Yearly subscription \$2.50. Published by Hurd and Houghton, New York.

THE WESTERN MONTHLY for May contains a portrait and a sketch of Rev. E. O. Haven, president of Northwestern University, and articles on "John Chinaman," "Our Principles of Taxation," "About Glimpses," and other miscellaneous papers and reviews.

Published by The Western Publishing Company, Chicago, at \$3 a year.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for April has the following table of contents:—Part 6 of Earl's Den; The Princess Des Ursins; Part 6 of John; Chatterton; Blue Laws; On the Government Scheme of Army Reform; The State, the Poor, and the Country; Count Charles de Montalembert; and a dish of chatty discourse by Cornelius O'Dowd on "The Tipperary Answer," "On some Rash Investments," "Dull as Dishwater," and "Protestant Relief Bill."

The four great British Quarterly Review and Blackwood's Monthly are promptly issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 37 Walker Street, New York, the terms of subscription being as follows:—For any one of the four Reviews, \$4 per annum; any two of the Reviews, \$7; any three of the Reviews, \$10; all four Reviews, \$13; Blackwood's Magazine, \$4; Blackwood and one Review, \$7; Blackwood and any two Reviews, \$10; Blackwood and any three of the Reviews, \$13; Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$16—with large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns these works

New volumes of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews commence with the January numbers. The postage on the whole five works under the new rates will be but 56 cents a year.

Some reporter thus describes the man who shot Mr. A. D. Richardson:—

McFarland's face, though indicating a certain degree of strength of character and tenac-

ity of purpose, is still forbidding and repulsive, though reduced and refined by months of prison life. His skin is of that peculiar, blanched complexion produced by liquor, and remaining long after its use had ceased; his eye is uncertain and glittering, his expression changing and irascible, and his whole appearance that of a man of fierce passions and excessive life sobered and restrained on compulsion.

A TRUE STORY OF SOCIAL LIFE.—The Louisville Sun says:—During the war, we attended what was termed in those days, a fashionable party. It was given by a man in honor of his beautiful daughter, who had just graduated at one of the best seminaries in the State. He was the owner of a handsome mansion, elegantly furnished, before the door of which stood every afternoon an elegant carriage, drawn by a dashing pair of bays and driven by a yellow boy in livery. He was doing a good business, making a fortune then in Government contracts.

At the party, were the *ton*—the "upper crust" of society. The man and wife were happy in seeing such attentions shown their favored child, by the young "coxcombs" and "fortune-hunters," who were there. All was gaiety and fashion. All that heart could desire for the welfare of happiness and pleasure in this world or that money could buy, was to be found under that man's roof. The parlors, in which were congregated the gay "lads and lasses," were furnished in elegance. A grand piano, velvet carpets, lace curtains, rosewood furniture, costly paintings, massive chandeliers—all splendor—and their handsome daughter, like a beautiful fairy, was the "observed of all observers."

The party was over, and time flew on during which she was courted and flattered by swell-heads, and visited by the representatives of "Shallitism."

But one day a crash came. There was a failure. Away went fortune, home, carriage, "coxcombs" and "shoddy." It was a terrible shock to them. Society had no use for them. Those who knew them at the party, knew them no more. The young "fortune-hunter," who had robbed the girl of her affections for the sake of her father's gold, deserted her when her father failed, and she was left to sympathize with her parents and forget the man or fellow who had treated her so heartlessly.

To be brief, we will sum up this bit of history by stating that the father died two years ago, while travelling in the South. The mother lives in the lower part of the city in a little brick cottage, the rent of which she pays by sewing. The young man to whom the daughter was engaged, is nothing more or less than a "dead beat" upon his parents—a common loafer, who has been in the work-house once or twice, and in the station-house no less than twenty times for getting drunk.

The noble girl! Where is she? you would ask. She did not go to ruin as is generally the case! Oh, no! she has been *working for a living*, and helping to support her widowed mother. We saw her recently on her way to work, with a shining basket in her hand. She looked beautiful. There was a pleasant smile upon her fair face, a bloom upon her cheek, and brightness in her eyes, that all the wealth and aristocracy in Louisville could not put there or rob her of. She looked more handsome in our eyes, than she did at her first grand reception, surrounded by luxury and courted by flattery. We made bold to inquire "how she was getting along!" Her reply was:

"I am taking care of mother and was never happier in my life!" May she live a life of labor and love, and die as she has lived—a Christian—is our best wish for her who "takes care of her mother, and was never happier in her life."

SPRING DISORDERS.—In the spring of the year pill makers reap rich harvests from the sale of their nostrums. A single dealer has informed us that in a town of 5000 people, between the first of March and the first of June, he has sold as many as 300 boxes of pills. Of course they have been puffed well by almanacs devoted to that purpose. The reason why there is always such a demand for physic in the spring is, because when the warm weather of March and April comes, people keep on eating too much food, more than can be managed by the stomach,

Waterville Mail.

LPH MAXIAM, DANIEL WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... APR. 29, 1870.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

B. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York; S. R. Niles, Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston; Geo. F. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York; and T. O. Evans, Advertising Agent, 129 Washington Street, Boston, are Agents for the WATERTOWN MAIL, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office.

Advertisements are taken at the same rates as required at this office. Advertisements are referred to the publishers named above.

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

The Lewiston Journal makes a very emphatic charge upon "two or three republican journals"—he names none of them—have helped to spread the impression that Blaine is to be a candidate for the Senate against Mr. Morrill. The Journal, basing its assertions upon a paragraph from the Augusta Journal, very confidently denies that any such effort is contemplated; and while it hurls some very hard words at the heads of the "two or three" editors so mysteriously kept out of sight, it lays the blame of all these "outrageous, abusive, slanderous and reckless" paragraphs upon the heads of certain other very wicked men, whom it does not name. Now if the Journal had not started with asserting very high regard for the "courtesy which usually animates gentlemen," we should directly query upon what ground of courtesy it scatters its bitter epithets and hard charges among its brethren, without giving them an aim that will at least secure the innocent, if it does not point out the guilty?—charging them with being put up to these "slanders" by ungrateful outside influences, and going "round Rotin-hood's barn," to avoid telling who these outsiders are. Certainly either "gentlemanly courtesy" or manly frankness are deficient somewhere. It may be the privilege of one or both the Journals mentioned to question both the "motives" and the "courtesy" of either "two or three" or all the republican papers in Maine; but the tone in which they are doing so is decidedly more dictatorial than would please those who lack experience in "gentlemanly courtesy."

By what authority it came to be reported that Mr. Blaine was setting his corns for the Senate, we have as little knowledge as we have of the basis on which these two papers unite in denying it. Indeed we neither know nor care whether there is better authority for asserting or for denying it; probably about the same. But we certainly see as little ground for the Journal's "bitter virulence" towards its brethren of the press as for what it seems to regard their wicked onslaught upon Mr. Blaine. Surely Mr. B. has the right to enter the lists against Mr. Morrill if he dare—for it is too late to deny that "all's fair in politics"—and the press has the right to express its objections; while the Journal has its right of framing a rebuke according to its own code of courtesy. But neither party has the right of denying the right of the others. It is this rule that spoils the long and too bitter article of the Journal. It should not fear investigation. Calumny at length appears in its own apparel, and is harmless. The campaign of 1870 is obviously billed for a "free fight," and those who would prevent it are as obviously doomed to great vexation of spirit. Even the attack upon Mr. Blaine, if any has been made, had better be allowed the full length of its chain than be snubbed with the Journal's courtesy. We have faith that he needs nobody to dodge or apologize for him. This Portland Advertiser—(the Journal must allow us to call names.)—brings some charges which the Journal had better meet with strong arguments than with mere hard words. Mr. Blaine's political life in Maine has been brief and rapid, and he may be better known at Augusta than at Portland. If, in their admiration of his skill as a party manager, the people of Maine have forgotten to investigate his political integrity, the sooner they repair the error the better. It is not the first time they have made this oversight—though it may be the first time they have moved boldly for its correction. Give them free action.

That the public and the press, at home and abroad, have blundered in supposing that Mr. Blaine's forerunners were exploring the senatorial field, is more than they will readily confess at the mere dictation of the Journal; but that he is not to be a candidate against Mr. Morrill next winter many will cheerfully believe on the same testimony. This new condition of things will perhaps seriously snarl the political wires; but it is through just such tribulation that wisdom comes, not only to the people, but to their favorites. Let the Advertiser "push with his horns," but if the Journal holds to its "courtesy," the campaign will work out political righteousness—a thing greatly to be desired.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.—The Prize Declamation by the Sophomore Class, on Wednesday evening drew a good house, and the elocutionary exercises being enlivened with good music by Ballard's Orchestra, of Lewiston, it proved a very pleasant occasion. The following was the programme:

1. Alfred Sweetser Stowell, Wakefield, Mass. "Motives to Intellectual Action in America."—Hillard.
2. John Harris Barrows, East Sumner. "Exertion Necessary to Attainment."—Collyer.
3. Howard Rogers Mitchell, Waterville. "Irish Aliens and English Victories."—Sheil.
4. Lewis Albert Wheeler, Waterville. "The Price of Eloquence."—Colton.
5. Thomas Gould Lyons, Waterville. "The Influence of Athenian Literature."—Macaulay.
6. Stephen Alfred Jones, China. "The Cranes of Ibycus."—Schiller.
7. Walter Washington Perry, Camden. "Higher Sources of Enjoyment."—Everett.
8. Eliza Burritt Haskell, Guilford. "Education the Nurture of the Mind."—Everett.
9. John Day Smith, Litchfield. "The Nobleness of a Free Life."—Lafayette.
10. Eugene Kincaid Dunbar, East Machias. "The Bible in Schools."—Clark.
11. Horace Wayland Tilden, Lewiston. "Life and Death Contested."—Clark.

The young gentlemen acquitted themselves very creditably, and received the usual awards of applause and bouquets from the audience—unevenly but perhaps not unjustly distributed. The prizes were awarded as follows:—first to John D. Smith, and second to Eugene K. Dunbar. Ballard's Orchestra furnished very pleasant music for the occasion, and was heartily and frequently applauded. There is some talk of securing these accomplished musicians for the anniversary exercises of the Classical Institute.

A GOOD JOKE.—According to the testimony introduced by the remonstrants, at the recent hearing before the County Commissioners in our bridge case, about the last point on Kennebec river where one would want to cross would be at this village. The ferry boat was put on at the Bay on Wednesday, and the first man that was taken across was a citizen of the West village, who, rejoicing to escape five or six miles' additional travel around by way of Kendall's Mills, insisted on paying the ferryman a quarter of a dollar, pronouncing it cheap enough, though the toll was only twenty cents.

A FRESHET OF THE OLDEN TIME.—One of the few men who keep a file of the *Mail*, sends us an old number containing the following letter, which shows that the violent freshet of this Spring had its counterpart years ago. The letter was written to Dr. Sylvester Gardiner by his head surveyor, Dr. McKeehan, and was dated Bowdoinham, Feb. 1st, 1770:—

"You will perhaps think that I should be on my survey before this time, but I must inform you that the Kennebec river was broke up to the middle of Swan Island, I think it was the 9th of last month. Androscoggin was also broke up down to Brick Island, and one of the largest freshets ever known in it. Two double saw mills and one grist mill entirely carried away from Brunswick, and two other saw mills a little above partly carried away, and the great dam and all the logs they had in the river, and now it cannot be known where the falls are, for all is made level with ice, which is computed to be 40 feet thick on top of one another, and as for the Kennebec it is incredible to relate its aspect, and among the sufferers you are none of the least, which I am sorry for, but I suppose you have had intelligence before now that your store house is carried away, and lodged down at the narrows on back of Swan Island; the Potash house is moved to the back of Glidden's house, now Smith's; Henry McCausland's house is carried off and lodged on the great sands—one thing more extraordinary was, they paddled a canoe over your Great dam (at Gardiner) being all still water, and the water was near over the Grist Mill roof. The flood was not wholly owing to the freshet, but an amazing high tide coinciding therewith, and we think our way, that the tide rose ten feet extraordinary for several days. The freshet in Cobbossee Contee streams was not remarkable; they being all springy streams, and scarcely ever frozen, which do not demonstrate the cause of the freshets elsewhere. For Jan. 2d we had a severe S. E. storm of wind and rain that carried all the snow off. And then came several days and nights of sharp freezing, and froze the surface of the earth impenetrable—then there fell about eight inches of snow, then came another S. E. storm of wind and heavy rain which carried the last snow all away in fifteen hours, none of either snow or rain entering the earth, run off at once and tore the ice up before it and hove it in heaps remarkable, and indeed to describe it would look more like a romance than a truth, therefore I shall trouble you no more about it."

THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE S. OF T. OF MAINE held a session at Cape Elizabeth on Wednesday and Thursday. The officers reported a gradual gain in divisions and memberships since the last session. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, In the opinion of this G. D., a State Temperance Convention should be called to nominate a candidate for Governor, and make all necessary arrangements for a thorough and efficient campaign.

Resolved, That to be consistent temperance men we must give our votes for such men, and such only, as are in favor of the immediate and certain suppression of the liquor traffic in this State.

NEW STYLES ROOM PAPERS.—The newest and best styles of room papers are always to be found at Mathews's Bookstore. His assortment this Spring is unusually large, and the styles are the prettiest we have ever seen. The quality is better, and the prices are clear down; some are even cheaper than before the war. No one should think of buying without first taking a look.

"ANGEL WHISPERS," a beautiful song, written by Ervrie Barker, a daughter of Hon. Lewis Barker, of Exeter, has been set to music by Prof. M. C. Milliken, and published by Mr. E. E. Patterson, of Augusta. It may be had of all music dealers.

Taking advantage of some uncertainty in the exchequer, the drinking shops of New York City boldly threw open their doors last Sunday, for the first time in several years. The result was a large increase of the murder return, even for that city, and a plentiful crop of arrests for various minor offences.

Virginia Railroads and Virginia Prospects.

The coal field on the West slope of the Alleghenies, extending from the Monongahela to the Big Sandy rivers, is by far the largest, the richest, and is destined to become the most valuable in the world. In Europe, nearly all the coal deposits lie far beneath the general surface, and far below water level. Deep shafts are sunk at immense cost, to reach them; the mines are then ventilated and drained as they are being worked, only after the most astonishing outlays. On the Kanawha and collateral valleys, the coal crops out of the hill sides in veins from 5 to 12 feet thick, far above water level, and can be dumped into the cars by the force of gravity, for merely nominal cost, and carried thence to wherever it is needed. A few miles eastward of this immense store of coal, on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, are found inexhaustible deposits of iron ores of the best qualities. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in course of construction from the navigable waters of the James River, to the river navigation of the Mississippi Valley, the greater part of which is already in operation, crosses both the iron fields and the coal fields, and unites them to the seaboard on the one hand and the Great West on the other. Nearly 7000 men are employed upon this great work, and it will not be many months before the cars will travel continuously from Memphis, Saint Louis or Chicago, to and from these great iron and coal deposits, and if need be, on to the navigation of the Atlantic at Richmond.

These natural advantages, together with the encouraging rush of immigration now finding its way to Virginia and West Virginia, will give to those States a vast wealth and industry. The completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad itself will set free a wonderful amount of latent power, and is to rank as one of the most important works of improvement now in progress.

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which is announced elsewhere in our columns, by the well known Banking firm, Fisk & Hatch, of New York, it will be seen, is being stealthily absorbed for investments. These Bonds have several features of convenience and security not hitherto found combined. To all persons contemplating investments of capital, or the exchange of securities, their remarks will be of special interest.

FIGHTFUL CALAMITY.—In Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, just as the Court of Appeals was about to make a decision in the contested mayoralty case, the floor of the crowded court room broke and a horrible carnage ensued. Fifty-eight persons, many of them distinguished citizens of the State, were killed outright, and nearly a hundred and fifty others were wounded. For hours the city was full of horror and all business was suspended.

Later accounts say that all the late political feeling seems to have been forgotten. The bells of the city tolled all day, on Thursday, and the people were assembled in the Park, hearing addresses of condolence. The body of the colored Senator, Bland, was sent home, the hearse being followed by white and colored members of the Senate to the depot. Wednesday next will be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Mr. Bigelow, County Supervisor of Schools assisted by S. A. Plummer, Supervisor of Penobscot county, will hold Teachers' Institutes in this county during the months of May and June as follows:

- Clinton, Hunter's Mills, Monday, May 16.
- Benton, Town House, Tuesday, May 17.
- Winslow, at the village, Wednesday, May 18.
- Vassalboro', Oak Grove, Thursday, May 19.
- China, Town House, Friday, May 20.
- Albion, Albion Corner, Saturday, May 21.
- Windsor, Windsor Corner, Monday, May 23.
- Chelsea, Sear's Mills, Tuesday, May 24.
- Pittston, at the village, Wednesday, May 25.
- West Gardiner, Purgatory Mills, Thursday, May 26.
- Manchester, at the corner, Friday, May 27.
- Karningdale, Saturday, May 28.
- Waterville, West village, Monday, June 13.
- Belgrade, Belgrade Hill, Tuesday, June 14.
- Sidney, Bacon's Corner, Wednesday, June 15.
- Rome, at the village, Thursday, June 16.
- Readfield, at the corner, Friday, June 17.
- Mt. Vernon, at the village, Saturday, June 18.
- Vienna, at the village, Monday, June 20.
- Fayette, at the corner, Tuesday, June 21.
- Wayne, at the South village, Wednesday, June 22.
- Monmouth, at the corner, Thursday, June 23.
- Winthrop, at the village, Friday, June 24.

SALE OF STOCK.—Mr. Wm. P. Blake, of West Waterville, who already owned some handsome specimens of Hereford stock, recently bought of Mr. Geo. E. Shores, of our village, two thoroughbred yearling heifers, sired by Compton Lad, paying therefor \$450.

QUICK WORK.—A Louisiana applicant for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives was admitted and expelled inside of an hour and a half last week. The transaction did not add anything to the reputation of that body.

The town of Orono has finally voted to give the Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts such a deed as the Resolve of the last Legislature requires, which renders the future of the College certain.

The Greek Brigands, being hard pressed by the soldiers, murdered the prisoners they held, including the secretary of the English legation, the secretary of the Italian legation, and other persons of distinction, Englishmen and Italians. The excitement and indignation in England and throughout Europe is intense.

The Gardiner Home Journal says that a project is on foot—why not say "about," as it is a watery scheme?—to start a steamboat to run between Skowhegan and a point about five miles up the Sandy River.

OUR TABLE.

OLD AND NEW, the able Unitarian monthly, comes with a well filled May number which opens with an article by Robert Dale Owen, entitled "Looking Back across the War Gulf." Without enumerating the contents, we may say that it contains many interesting articles—of which several are on religious topics by C. C. Everett, Orville Dewey, and others. The quantity of reading matter in this magazine exceeds that of any other monthly.

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

EVERY SATURDAY for April 30—which having failed to reach us, we borrow of C. K. Mathews, who always has it for sale—contains among other illustrations a two-page engraving of "A Spring in the Woods," and as a supplement, a portrait of "Fletcher as Hamlet," by Hennessy, accompanied by a short biographical sketch.

Encouraged by the favor extended to "Mr. Pickwick's Reception," issued with No. 15, the publishers of *Every Saturday* will issue, during the year, a series of pictorial supplements representing many of the principal characters and scenes in Dickens's Novels. They will be drawn by Mr. Eytinge, who stands pre-eminent as a delineator of Dickens's characters, and will be issued in supplements the size of "Booth as Hamlet," issued with No. 17. The first of these drawings, "Saiyee Gamp and Betsy Prig," will appear in the number for May 7th, which will also contain a continuation of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," Dickens's new story.

Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, at \$5 a year.

The **APRIL MONTHLY** part of *OLIVER ORTIE'S MAGAZINE* is unusually attractive. The new story, "Field and Forest," is in the editor's best vein, the shorter stories are capital, the department of puzzles is well cared for, its dialogues are excellent and the full page engravings with the other pictures add greatly to the beauty and interest of this popular magazine. Published in weekly and monthly editions by Lee & Shepard, 149 Washington Street, Boston, at \$2.50 per annum.

THE LITTLE CORPUSAL for May comes in good time. Fresh as the flowers and bright as the spring time—full of good things for the children and for all who love children. Great improvements are promised in the already charming Magazine. One dollar a year. Sewell & Miller, Chicago, Ill.

THE TECHNOLOGIST.—The April number of this new magazine devoted to Engineering, Machine, and Building, abounds in valuable reading, and gives illustrated articles on "Improved Swing Bridge," "Prospect Park Well," "Roof Framing," "Boat," "History of the Lucifer Match," and a handsome "Submarine Rescued," with elevation and ground plan. It is elegantly printed, the paper being extra fine and nice, and the illustrations are admirably done. How this work, which ought to be in the hands of all architects, builders and mechanics, is afforded for \$3 a year, is past our comprehension.

The American News Co., 321 Nassau St., New York, are agents for this work, which is issued by The Industrial Publication Co., 179 Broadway, N. Y., at \$3 a year.

HEALTH AND MOTHER GOOSE.—Two books have been published by H. O. Houghton & Co. that go very well together, if one thinks of it. One is "Health by Good Living," by Dr. Hall, the editor of that witty journal, "Ha! The Journal of Health." Any one who reads the newspapers must have noticed the frequent paragraphs from that journal giving good sensible advice about dress, diet, warm-h, and the like. Dr. Hall has brought into this book the cream of his long experience, and it is just what every household wants. Every household that has babies wants, also, that first of all books "Mother Goose's Melodies;" and here is a royal edition, fit for kings' houses, and so, fit for every American nobleman's. If any one wants to laugh and grow fat, let him buy this splendid "Mother Goose." Buy the two books, and save all doctors' bills.

The Concept of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, on Monday evening, promises to be a rare attraction. It is the fourth entertainment of the Lecture Course. The young men to whom our citizens are so much indebted rely chiefly upon this Concert to remunerate them, and we do not doubt that our citizens will generously endorse their enterprise in the purchase of tickets. Mrs. Weston, the vocalist, is a distinguished attraction, and the Club is too well known the world over to need praise; nor is it necessary to promise the highest satisfaction to the audience.

SCHOOL MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of the voters of District No. 1, will occur on Monday evening next; but in consequence of the Concert on that evening there will be a further adjournment to the following evening, Tuesday. At that time let the parents of the district be present, for the matter interests them particularly. In the mean time, we advise as many as can find it convenient to step into the primary schools, while they are in session, especially that in the north brick house, and see if any additional school rooms are needed.

The Secretary of State gives notice of the time when the liability of the several banks of the State to redeem their bills will cease, and sets the dates of our banks as follows:—People's, February 8, 1871; Ticonic, Jan. 1, 1871; Waterville, January 5, 1871. We had the impression that all legal claim upon these banks to redeem their bills expired some time ago.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—Reader, do you wish to purchase any articles of furniture, crockery or glass ware, carpets, &c., and would you like to buy at a low figure? Let us whisper in your ear. Redington opposite the Express office, has crowded his rooms, and aloft, with the best there is in the market, and trade being rather dull he is getting a little nervous and so anxious to sell that if any man leaves his establishment without purchasing it cannot be on account of price, for he is determined to sell so low that people must buy. If you have any doubts, look in and try him.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May—brimful of attractions, literary and pictorial—is for sale at Henriksen's. Buy it; it will do you good like a medicine.

FARMERS! look at the business card of W. C. Percival and learn where you are to look for farming tools. He has "hit your case," and intends to give you first rate bargains. He has many things you want, and some that you must have. Look for yourselves, and decide.

KENDALL'S MILLS ITEMS.

On Tuesday of last week, Dr. Bell, of Augusta, assisted by Dr. Hall of Brunswick, and Dr. Paine, of Bath, removed a tumor from the side of Miss Fannie Brown, daughter of Geo. O. Brown, Esq. The operation was successfully performed and the young lady, at the time of this writing, is getting along finely and with a very encouraging prospect of regaining health. During the operation, which occupied two hours time, she was kept under the influence of an anesthetic. Either Dr. Hall or Dr. Bell has been in constant attendance at her bedside to the present time, one week, rendering all the aid possible to her recovery. Never have we seen more anxiety manifested by the public in any case than has been shown in this.

The late freshet did no particular injury to the mill property here. A piece of the main dam went out before the freshet but it is thought that it will prove no great obstruction to business.

The new mill of B. Bunker & Co., will be started up in about a week. It is a fine mill at the head of Mill Island.

GRAND CONCERT!—More vocalists than at the grand Boston Jubilee! Performance every evening! No reserved seats and no charge for any seats!—The frogs in the Gilman Swamp have come out and being in fine voice and excellent spirits are doing their "level best" to cheer the people with their melancholy music. Being centrally located and bent on making a noise in the world, they are bound to be heard. The trilling of a few voices is heard during the day—some diffident young froggies in training—but in the evening, with the full choruses let on, the effect is almost overpowering.

Alleging bad faith on the part of our government, the Indians are threatening war, and in consequence the proposed reduction of our army cannot be made immediately.

In Skowhegan they sell good molasses for 50 cts. a gallon; best Rio coffee 22 cts. pr lb.; and 7 1/2 lbs. of granulated sugar for \$1.00. Why are prices higher in Waterville?

DRY TIMES are reported in Bangor. The dust is blowing in the streets so as to call for the services of the Sprinkler, and the police are vigorously enforcing the liquor law.

TICONIC VILLAGE CORPORATION will hold its annual meeting next Monday.

The Kennebec Journal urges the citizens of Augusta to secure the next State Agricultural Fair in that city.

Yesterday was a sultry day, but a smart thunder shower at night laid the dust and cooled the air.

THE WATERVILLE SAVINGS BANK has deposits to the amount of nearly \$200,000. The annual meeting will be held next Tuesday.

They are vigorously enforcing the liquor law in Skowhegan, and find that the legislation of last winter greatly simplifies the operation.

We are indebted to Hon. J. G. Blaine, for a liberal supply of valuable public documents.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN will deliver an address at Bangor on Decoration Day.

FIRE IN PITTSFIELD.—On Friday morning last the house of Mr. A. H. Boulter, in Pittsfield, was burned, the fire taking from a defect in the chimney. Loss about \$1200; insured in the Security for \$700.

They are building another railroad across New Jersey, which runs through Vineland and must greatly facilitate intercourse between that town and the city of New York.

It is said that the Congressional committee's report on diplomatic troubles in Paraguay will fully sustain Mr. Washburn, and censure the conduct of Admirals Davis and Gordon.

The Mississippi murderer, Yergor, was released from imprisonment because he killed Colonel Crane "in the heat of passion." If Cain could only have had the benefit of this decision of a Mississippi judge, he might have been spared a good deal of pain and remorse.

At Rome the debates in the Council were warm, and the adoption of the dogma of infallibility is reported as having been secured without dissenting votes. The adopted formula is said to be: "The Roman Pontiff cannot err, when acting in the capacity of supreme teacher of all Christians, he defines what the universal church ought to hold in matters of faith and morals; and this prerogative of infallibility extends to the same matters as those to which the infallibility of the church applies."

The store of E. W. Benner of Monmouth Centre, was broken into Thursday night, and pocket-knives, pencils, rings, plated spoons, &c., (to what amount is not yet known,) together with fifteen or twenty dollars in money, taken. [Ken. Journal.]

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad has reached Springfield, three hundred miles southwest of St. Louis, and is stretching westward at the rate of three miles a day.

Major Sigourney, who claimed the authorship of "Beautiful Snow," committed suicide on the Bloomingdale road, New York, Saturday, by shooting himself. He leaves a wife and child in St. Albans, Vt. in destitute circumstances. [Contradicted.]

The old Academy at Gethell's Corner which is being transformed into a church for the Methodist society has been finished externally. The entire work will be done in July, as we learn from our correspondent, Mr. G. P. Russell.

John L. Stevens, of Augusta, now minister to Uruguay, has also been nominated minister to Paraguay.

Miss Hattie Johnson, who a few weeks ago took a trip westward from New York with Rev. Horace Cook, has recently been married to a nice young man, who had loved her before the Rev. Horace had set eyes upon her charms.

PRUNING APPLE TREES.—We have written many times on this subject, but venture to say a few words more, as the season has arrived when many are in the habit of pruning their trees. We now assert, after years of observation, that we prefer to do all pruning of trees in the month of June, but if not possible at that season of the year, then do it in September or October. Now, it has been the fashion for many years to do this work in March, because, for one reason, farmers had little else to do; wounds made at this season of the year do not heal over as those made in June, and this leads to the early decay of the trees. When trees stand in the grass, it may not be convenient to prune in June, and in such cases leave this work until after the laying is done. In ploughed fields where crops are planted, it is equally inconvenient to prune in June, but the work in such cases can be done to advantage in the fall.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation in which he explains the motives which led him to submit to the people the liberal reforms since 1860. He asserts that it is not the design to make a vain show of power, but to establish the government on solid foundations, and render sure the peaceful transmission of the crown.

A WASHINGTON letter announces that Hon. J. G. Blaine will peremptorily decline to permit his friends to use his name in connection with the Senatorship.

THE PLEBISCITUM.—The meaning of this term as now used is, that the Emperor of France has concluded to submit to the vote of his people for acceptance or rejection a change in the constitution of the government. The principal changes proposed are, that the Senate, which is not now a legislative body, be clothed with the attributes of a legislative assembly, similar to the United States Senate, and that the imperial dignity be made hereditary and legitimate in the family of the present Emperor. Senators will be appointed by the Emperor, but the members of the Corps Legislatif will be elected by universal suffrage, the same as at present. These are the important features of the plebiscitum. It is difficult to see wherein popular liberty would gain anything by the proposed change in the Senate. The establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty is the object of the Emperor, and to secure this he will endeavor to make it appear that he concedes in other respects enough to fairly claim this. Since the Emperor is France there is no reason to doubt that the proposition will be declared accepted after the vote is taken. [Ken. Journal.]

A LITTLE AHEAD OF PUNCH ON JUDY.—In the African celebration at Louisville, Ky., the other day, of the 15th amendment, they had a transparency in which the "Train of Progress" was depicted—a locomotive labelled "The 15th Amendment," with a train of 29 cars attached, representing the ratifying States, and a number of jackasses harnessed to the rear car, emblematic of the States refusing to ratify, and vainly trying to pull the train backward. A neat thing for Sambo—a palpable hit.

An attack was made on Saturday afternoon, in the Maine State prison at Thomaston, by one of the prisoners, on overseer Piper, who was badly wounded by a stone.

A meteor has visited Bloomington, Illinois. It was in the shape of a large ball of fire, and was observed moving slowly along just above the surface of the earth, in a horizontal direction. It moved so slowly that no trouble was experienced in obtaining a full view of it, and it appears to be about the size of a half bushel measure. When this ball of fire struck a small out building it exploded with a loud noise, tearing the building to atoms.

"True Name is Legion," may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption, although science has of late years sensibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the general use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is largely instrumental to attaining this end.

"The Best the Cheapest."



228 1 2—226 3 4—229 1 2
GILBERT KNOX
Has a record at Narragansett Park, Providence, of 1 half mile in a race 1:30 1/4, quarter 31 1/2 seconds.

TO MY PATRONS.
The constantly increasing business at my Hardware Store at Kendall's Mills, the past four years, has induced me to enlarge my store to more than double its former size, so that now it is 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 price 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 customer, 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.

F. B. & T. S. ADAMS & SONS.
This store is my chief 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 town will find it to their interest to buy one. It stands among stores as the

Clippers never skinned amongst other moving machines it was awarded the 1st Prize at the Mechanics Fair at Boston 1869. Lorenzo Dow, Fairbank House, Rural W. Woodman of Kendall's Mills, and D. A. Blaisdell of Clinton 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.

WATERTOWN COOK, MONITOR, TROPIC, BANGOR COOK, FARMERS COOK, WAITE MOUNTAIN, AND OTHERS.

Open Soapstone Stove.
And SOAPSTONE DOUBLE BASE PAILOR STOVES, the very best heating a coal yet put in the market for wood or coal, and really beautiful, please call, and while here don't fail to examine F. B. & T. S. ADAMS & SONS.

Cog Wheel Wringing Machine.
also THE BAILEY TAPPING AND WINDING MACHINES COMBINED being the very best wringer and I think the very best winder ever made. They have one for economy to say nothing of convenience, a boy for years old can do the winding and wringing and with no wear to clothing. I buy them in large lots and sell them cheap.

Ladies wishing to examine our new style of BRITANNIA WARE, or beautiful Table Cutlery, something new, hot water ware, and really beautiful, please call, and while here don't fail to examine F. B. & T. S. ADAMS & SONS.

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

The Best the Cheapest.
Kendall's Mills, Jan. 1870.—J. U. GILBERT.

Waterville Mail.

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

Published on Friday by
MAXHAM & WING,
Editors and Proprietors.
At Morgan's Building, . . . Main-St., Waterville.
R. MAXHAM. DAN L. 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, three months, 3.50
one square, six months, 6.00
one square, one year, 10.00
For one-fourth column, three months, 12.00
one-fourth column, six months, 22.00
one-fourth column, one year, 35.00
For one-half column, three months, 20.00
one-half column, six months, 38.00
one-half column, one year, 60.00
For one column, three months, 35.00
one column, six months, 65.00
one column, one year, 125.00
Special notices, 35 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 at 9 A. M.
Augusta " " 4:30 P. M. " 4:10 P. M.
Boston " " 4:30 P. M. " 4:10 P. M.
Norfolk " " 4:30 P. M. " 4:10 P. M.
Boston " " 4:30 P. M. " 4:10 P. M.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.
O'clock—From 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
G. R. McFADDEN, P. M.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lately sent the following note to the proprietor of the New York Ledger:

"My Dear Mr. Beecher—I have just received a curious letter from Michigan, and I give it to you verbatim:

"'UWASSO CITY, Mich., 1870.

"I have heard of many who wrote letters and forgot to sign their name, but never before met a case in which a man signed his name and forgot to write the letter."

"The Morgantown Post tells a story of a little orphan of that place who, a few evenings since, went home singing 'shoo, fly,' and was about to wake the baby, when his mother let her die fly at the little fellow's head, knocking him out of tune instantly."

"But, father, you know love makes the time fly," said an enthusiastic daughter, who was arguing in favor of a longer trip than usual. "Yes, my dear, I know it does at first," replied the old gentleman; "but you'll find in the end that time will make love fly."

"Two Jews in Vienna recently passed an Austrian officer who strutted up and down the street in his gold-embroidered uniform as majestically as a peacock. 'Why,' said Isaac to Levy, 'that officer looks as proud as if he had lost the battle of Sadowa all alone.'"

The following conundrum was cooked twenty minutes to make it sufficiently hot: What is the difference between a donkey and the only empire in South America? The one brays well; the other Brazil.

The Evening Post says that the answer to the question, "What is a house without a baby?" "Well, comparatively quiet."

It is thought that McFadden will be acquitted on the ground of "justifiable insanity."

A witty fellow, in speaking of a man of impudible stupidity, said—"To become a perfect brute he wants only instinct?"

Handle rough-sided men carefully. It pays to take a little time when you are opening chestnut-burns.

A long letter from John B. Sanborn, late Indian commissioner, attributes the trouble with the Indians to lack of faith on the part of the government in carrying out the provisions of the treaties. He says the question for the government officials now to determine is whether it is better to fulfill our treaty stipulations with these people, give them ten dollars' worth of supplies each and an opportunity to dispose, at fair rates, of the products of the chase, or enter upon a war that renders insecure our whole frontier, jeopardizing all our vast railroad interests on the plains, destroys much life and property, and which will demand the expenditure of \$50,000,000 at least from the treasury. He hopes that every effort will be made to preserve peace with the Indians. Those upon the reservations, half-civilized and stupefied by sloth and surfeiting, may be slighted and neglected with impunity, but the wild, hunting warlike Indians resent insult, and rush to war whenever satisfied that they have been dealt with treacherously or oppressed without cause. From the best information he has, there are at least 12,000 of the wild, roving Indians of the Dakota tribe; a larger number have ceased to roam and are upon reservations. If peace can be maintained, all can be brought upon reservations within a few years without expense and without loss of life. The country where they now hunt is not needed by our people and will not be for some time to come, and by the time it is needed the Indians will have abandoned it, for the game will have disappeared.

The following paragraph in Gen. Woodford's oration on Gen. Thomas, at Troy, would serve as a fitting inscription on the latter's tomb:

"He was a soldier, without brutality. He was a gentleman, without effeminacy. He was a scholar, without pedantry. He was a patriot, without a stain of defeat or a spot of dishonor. In a word, he was all that should be held up as the highest standard and example of manhood—that manhood whose chief glory was 'in duty well done.'"

Early Monday morning the large two-story house owned and occupied by Dr. Fred C. Thayer, of Hampden, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with a large barn and outbuildings. Loss about \$3,500. Partially insured.

A new joke by Henry Ward Beecher is rather better than common. Some one out West wrote him a letter on the first of April containing simply the date and the words "April Fool." Beecher publishes it with the comment that he had known men to write letters and forget to sign their names, but never before did he know a man to sign his name and forget to write his letter.

CATTLE MARKETS.—The number of cattle at Cambridge and Brighton was not as large as last week, and beef was a little higher; of sheep the number was about the same, and prices were firm, but the quality of both beef and mutton was excellent; veals, such as they were, were abundant; sales hard, and prices low.

St. Louis had, like Cincinnati, its Bible in the school controversy. The question was made an issue in the municipal election, and though nine Democrats and only five Republicans held over, the popular feeling was so earnest that a sufficient number of Republicans were elected to carry the board. No sectarian appropriations will be tolerated there.

Nath'l Perkins of Brooksville writes to the Transcript that he tried the plan of putting his hay in the barn green with excellent success. Twenty-five tons of it have come out in good order.

A CHILDREN'S ball of the most fashionable pattern was lately given in Irving Hall, New York. Girls from eight to fourteen were made to ape their elders in puffs, panniers, powdered hair, and flirtations with their juvenile partners, who had their cigars and liquor flasks in easy reach. They kept it up from three in the afternoon until midnight. Talk about the Murder of the Innocents! Herod didn't equal this.

A FEARFUL ADVENTURE.—In Jacksonville, Illinois, on Thursday last, an insane woman created great excitement by her mad freaks. She escaped from her cell in the Insane Asylum ran up upon the roof, ran to the edge and swung herself off, dropping upon a cornice several feet below. The account continues:

Upon this cornice, a foot wide, and some seventy-five feet above the ground, the wild maniac walked back and forth for a quarter of an hour. Men rushed to the roof and passed a rope to her, and tried to persuade her to fasten it about her body, but in vain. Below, beds were brought and placed, to break the fall should she leap from her perilous position. After remaining on the cornice fifteen minutes, seemingly unconscious of all danger, she swung off, and holding by the cornice until her feet touched a cap of the fifth story window she let go the cornice, and alighted erect and steady upon the cap, which was but a foot wide and four feet long. There at that fearful and dizzy height, she stood gazing about for a quarter of an hour. Then she seized firmly the rope lowered to her, and leaped into the air. The strong arms above gradually lowered her, and when she was about thirty feet from the ground she relaxed her hold and fell upon the bed below, and, although stunned, was taken up uninjured.

All the newspapers of Rio exult over the death of Lopez. One says:—"The Paraguayans are reduced to an eighth part of their original number. The wealth of the country has been dissipated, and there are not means sufficient to sustain the few that survive. The prediction of Lopez has been verified, which he made to General Mitre during their interview at Jutay Cora, that Paraguay would be 'a mountain of ruins' before it should fall into the hands of the allies. The Paraguayans who died in combat, gave up their lives with a valor and abnegation seldom rivalled. Others died from sickness and want; others wasted away in prison; and finally others perished on the gallows, sacrificed without pity by the order of Lopez himself. The history of the sufferings of this people is the history of a martyrdom without example."

O. A. Brownson denies that he ever used in Brownson's Review any such language as Rev. G. H. Hepworth has quoted from that magazine—to the effect that it would be the duty of Catholics, if the Pope ordered it, to annex America to France. Still notwithstanding his denial, Dr. Brownson admits that, if the impossible supposition were admissible, as a Catholic, he "would be bound to obey" the Pope.

NOTICES.

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 T. 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.

"SCHEENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP," for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this medicine ripens the lungs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption, when every other remedy has failed.

"SCHEENK'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 then enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of Indigestion.

"SCHEENK'S MANDRAKE PILLS," one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a sure and safe remedy for catarrh, and having all the useful properties ascribed to that mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Scheenk, Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharges it, and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions therefrom, give the organ a healthy tone, and cure Liver Complaints, which is one of the most prominent causes of Indigestion. The Sea-Weed Tonic invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal and 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, 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. Scheenk's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, general directions, and a list of the medicines he has had gratis or sent by mail to Philadelphia, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-Weed Tonic, each \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

BEST THING FOR CONSTIVENESS.—DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are warranted in all cases of Piles and Falling of the Rectum, Dyspepsia, such as Oppression after eating, Sour Stomach, Spitting of Food, also Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Sick Headache, Coated Tongue, and Bileuxness. For sale at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, by E. A. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, and by all Druggists. Mailed for 50 cents. 2p 21

ETERNAL VIGILANCE.—Be on your guard against poisonous hair dyes.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

is the only one that has stood the test of chemical analysis. At the store of the proprietor, 5 Astor House, New York, may be seen the certificate of that able analytical chemist, PROFESSOR CHILTON.

testifying that "this contains no harmful ingredient. On the other hand, in the 'Journal of Chemistry,' may be found the statement that there is a superabundance 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. 38

Soreth's Pills cured by Brandreth's Pills.

Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities. The body feels relieved from a single dose, when the mass may be expected from twenty. By continuing to take the whole of the blood in time, becomes purified, and is thereby reconstructed from good material, and a new lease of life secured.

Sole Agents, March 25, 1880.

My Dear Sir: My daughter Alice, thirteen years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease, Soreth's, which for years rendered life a torment; after all medicine 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,

Hos. B. BRANDRETH.

201 N. 42 St.

MANHOOD, 154th Edition.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline, showing how health is lost, and how regained. It gives a clear Sympom of the Impediments to MANHOOD, the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, STERILITY, &c., and the remedies therefor—the results of twenty years' successful practice.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether that person holds the relation of Parent, Teacher, or Clergyman."—[London Medical Times and Gazette.]

"MANHOOD." The experience and reputation of Dr. C. Curtis in the treatment of the diseases set forth in this little pamphlet is the patient's guarantee, and well deserves for the work its immense circulation. 7—Daily Times.

Sent by mail on receipt of Fifty Cents. Address the Author, Dr. C. Curtis, 14 Chapman Street, Boston, Mass. [op 40] 38

Twenty-five Years' Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. BOW at the head of all physicians making such place of speciality, 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 advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B.—Beware of those who desire to remain under treatment. Boston, July 1, 1869.

3ply 2

"A STANDARD REMEDY."
SUCH AN ARTICLE IS "DR. TOLBI'S VERETAN LINIMENT." It has stood before the public for 21 years, and has never failed giving satisfaction in a single instance. By its use, therefore, it can always be relied upon. It is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Mumps, Croup, Burns, Cuts, Sea Sickness, Insect Stings, Sprains, Cholera Colic, Spasms, Dysentery, Bruises, Colds, Coughs, Old Sores, 3 swellings, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest. There is no medicine in the "World" that stands more on its own merits than the "Veretan Liniment." Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the Doctor's Office, at testing to its rare virtues. Sold by all Druggists. Storekeepers throughout the United States. Price, 50 cents and one dollar per bottle. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

USE HENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL.
"It Works like a Charm."

Have you Headache? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you Toothache? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you Neuralgia? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you Rheumatism? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you Sore Throat? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you Sciatica? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you a Bruise? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you Cramps? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you Cholera Morbus? Use Henne's Magic Oil!
Have you Lameness? Use Henne'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 if you use it faithfully, it will do you good.
Directions on each bottle. 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 Henne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, at the manufacturer's lowest price at retail.
It is sold by all Druggists, Merchants and Grocers.
It is put up in three sizes, and called "Trial Size," "Medium Size," and "Large Family Size" bottles.
WM. HENNE, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Sold in Waterville by I. H. L. & J. H. Plaford & Co., and by all druggists in West Waterville, Kendall's Mills, Lyop 8, and Gun

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.
PUBLISHED for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving post-paid direct envelope. Address, 64 44 sp NATHANIEL MATFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marriages.

In Wilton, April 10th, Charles McCrillis of Wilton, to Lucy M. Reed of Jny.

Deaths.

In Belgrade, 27th inst, Ichabod Smith, aged 80 years.

In Athens, Leath, wife of Greenleaf Catson, aged 48 yrs.

NEW STOCK OF 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.

WRITING DESKS

AND BOOK CASES made to order at REDINGTON'S.

Large nice Hair Cloth Easy Chairs, FOR sale from \$18.00 to \$25.00, at REDINGTON'S.

HAIR CLOTH,

STUFFED CHAIRS \$4.00, at REDINGTON'S.

Prices so Low

AT REDINGTON'S that no one need go without anything in this line of Goods. Just call and see for yourself.

GOODS DELIVERED

ACROSS the Railroad bridge free of expense, from REDINGTON'S.

SPRING CARPETS,

DIFFERENT STYLES, just received at REDINGTON'S.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

NUMEROUS kinds, at REDINGTON'S.

FEATHERS,

ALL grades, at REDINGTON'S.

MATRESSES,

OF all kinds, Sponge, Combination, Duck and Easel, at REDINGTON'S.

PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,

FILLED with Sponge, Feathers or Wool, at REDINGTON'S.

WINDOW SHADES

AND Pictures, at REDINGTON'S.

FEATHERS,

ALL grades, at REDINGTON'S.

LOUNGES

OF all kinds, at REDINGTON'S.

OIL CLOTHS

IN good variety, at REDINGTON'S.

STRAW CARPETS

at REDINGTON'S.

SPLENDID CHAMBER SETS,

VERY cheap, at REDINGTON'S.

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Furniture, at REDINGTON'S.

Burial Caskets

OF every description, at REDINGTON'S.

Repairing Furniture

at REDINGTON'S.

SEED POTATOES.

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

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND BUGGY. Good style and in perfect order, has been run but one season. Inquire of ARNOLD & BRADDER.

Farmers, Attention!

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

I HAVE opened a Store, for the purpose of selling AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and shall keep on hand a full assortment of

PLOWS,

HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, PLOW CASTINGS for all Plows made in the State; Jack Screws, Castings, &c.

I have the agency for Shaw's Cattle Harrow, Nott's Revolving Harrow, the Advance Mowing Machine, Lithic Steel Tooth Horse Rake, Bradley's Superphosphate; also for

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCING,

For Lawns, Cemeteries, Porticos, &c. Those who contemplate purchasing can see samples and circulars at the Store. Any one wishing for

FARMING TOOLS,

Of any description, will find them at the Store Corner Main and Temple-Sts.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.

W. C. PERCIVAL.

April 27, 1870.

FOR RENT.

STORE in "Hatch's Block," suitable for Hardware or Grocery business. Apply at the store.

JOSEPH H. HATCH & CO.

NEW GOODS AT GOLD PRICES.
G. R. McFADDEN'S.

Matthews's Column.

Oranges! Oranges!

Oranges!

LEMONS! LEMONS! LEMONS!

1000 DOZEN

Fresh Messina Oranges on sale at

MATTHEWS'S SALOON.

Now is the time to eat Oranges, for they are very juicy and sweet at this time of the year.

Corner Main and Temple Streets.

April 27, 1870.

LOAN

of the

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, Va. to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Va., 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio River, 200 miles further, making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS of the KAN. AWAH REGION in WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES of VIRGINIA and OHIO and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN and EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES of the CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio River, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM of RAILROAD and WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

It will make a SHORT, EAST, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the West to the Sea, and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT and PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES of RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—(15,000,000).

The loans of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST \$30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative, and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS,

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of positive and undoubted Security. The Bonds are in denominations of

\$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD in the City of New York.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay nearly Seven per cent in gold on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

MISCELLANY.

TWO SERVANTS.

By JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

met a man weighed down with anxious care,
His step was slow,
Dull was his gaze, and piteous his share
His cup of woe.
I fain would have him tell me of his grief,
That I might pay
The Almighty One to send him quick relief,
And grant him peace straightway.

I thought, perchance 'tis poverty has laid
His hand down,
As 'twere many strokes of misery have made
This down-cast frown.
Or else some sorrow, gnawing at his heart,
All day, all night,
Has worn the tender cords of love apart,
And left him in this plight.

"What Master dost thou serve, thou man of tears?"
I whistled low,
"Who thus resigns thee to thy gloomy fears,
Neglects thee so?"
He turned, his visage lengthening more and more.
"Why need I ask?
I work for Christ—I feed and clothe the poor:
This is my daily task!"

"A task indeed? Does He give no reward
For duties done?
Is He a Master then so cold and hard,
That thou hast won
No pleasure from His service all these days?
The truth I crave:
Or hast thou labored for the world's brief prize,
No servant—but a slave?"

I met another man, his face aglow
With good intent;
His step was ever rapid; to and fro
His eyes were bent.
His soul responded to the cry of pain;
Warm tears would start;
And in his doing was not thought of gain,
Outside of his own heart.

This man, I said, has tarried long with joy,
She wings his feet;
And petty cares and trifles cannot annoy
A life so sweet.
He wears the garments of a cheerful mind,
Kings cannot claim;
The secret of his happiness I find,
And learn his Master's name.

"Whom dost thou serve?" I asked; "thou man of peace,
Whose tasks are light;
He pays thee well, he gives thee rest and ease;
Am I not right?"
"I work for Christ!" he answered, "tis my joy
His child to be;
And to be living in His blessed employ
Is happiness for me!"

"Thou seest him! His tasks are hard I know,
Confess thou such;
I met a serving-man not long ago,
Who owned as much.
"Nay, but his yoke is easy, I declare;
Christ is my Friend,
Of all the burdens that I have to bear,
He takes the heaviest end!"

This then the secret. 'Tis in him who serves,
Lies all the sin;
The heart from cheerful duty never swerves,
With Christ within.
Wear then his yoke, not as a shroud,
And thou art clad;
Nor do his service with thy forehead bowed,
As one accused of God.

Good men who in the discharge of their duty as jurors have been confined for hours in a dirty, ill-ventilated room, in company with vulgar, tobacco-chewing companions, will appreciate the following statement from the Laramie (Wyoming) Sentinel:

"A little circumstance connected with the late term of court comes to our knowledge, which we are inclined to make public, even at the risk of betraying confidence. During the long and tedious Howie murder trial, the jury (of whom one-half were ladies) were not permitted to separate and go to their homes; but were, under the charge of bailiffs (one lady and one gentleman) taken to the hotel for their meals, and lodging was provided for them in the adjoining parlors, each under the charge of the bailiff. And here, every morning during the trial, upon arising from their beds, these ladies knelt together, and like the child Solomon, asked wisdom of God to enable them to properly and wisely discharge their new and arduous duties. While their male associates were engaged in boisterous mirth and trifling levity, they, with the full consciousness of the responsibility resting upon them, were seeking aid at the throne of the All-wise."

CONVERSATIONAL USAGES IN ENGLAND.—In England, letters that are posted, not mailed; periodicals are taken in, not taken; a friend on a visit stops, but does not stay; you order something to be fetched, not brought; you ride on horseback only, never in a carriage; foremost men are clever, not smart; a high wind only is a storm, not a fall of rain; meadows are uplands, never bogs or swamps; cooked meat may be underdone, never rare; Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas and Christmas are the times when all quarterly rents are due, never March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st; it is the rental of a house you pay, not the rent; autumn is the late season of the year, not fall; hedges, shrubs, and trees are quick, not alive; and you ask that two or more things may be done at once (at one time), and not necessarily instantly. Cocks and hens, rams and ewes, bulls and cows, stallions and mares, and geldings, jacks and jennies, bucks and roes, dogs and sluts, still retain their Saxon names, and it is at no time offensive to use them. And women of good blood and gentle breeding, in common with the other sex have ankles and calves, knees and legs, and do not blush to speak of them.—[From GUESSES AND QUERIES, in the May number of Lippincott's Magazine.]

The Hartford Courant says nothing appears in the Howard investigation showing the slightest dishonesty in General Howard's management. It was apparent that he was deceived in the value of the patent brick used in the university buildings, but that was his and the government's misfortune. His intentions have no doubt been good in all his public service.

House, Sign, and Carriage Painting.
A. W. NYE,
At the old Sisson Stand on Temple St.
Will be pleased to receive orders for House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, and Glazing.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING
will be faithfully and promptly done. All work warranted at old and prime made satisfaction.
—Waterville, April, 1870.

ML. B. Soule & Co.
Attorneys at Law.
OFFICE
OVER L. H. LOW'S APOTHECARY STORE, OPPOSITE THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Main St., Waterville, Maine.
M. R. SOULE, J. G. SOULE.

FOR SALE.
HOUSE lot on Front and Union Streets, about 7218 rods—
10 acres Pastureland in West Waterville. Also, one new lot, 4 years old, Union St., 15 acres 2nd half, one of them with calf. Two yearling heifers. Also a little dairy.

WANTED.
10 IVY or BOXBERRY LEAVES, ROOTS, or TREES, old or young, for which 2 cents per pound will be paid for quantities, large or small, if delivered within 2 weeks of picking to undersigned at Foundry of Joseph Robinson, near Appleton.
O. B. G. PERCIVAL,
Administrator Estate Joseph Robinson.

DRY GOODS!

A NICE ASSORTMENT,
AT
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 Cassimeres, &c.

A Good Line of Hosiery & Gloves.—
A Very Nice Assortment of Kids.

ONE OF THE BEST
Stocks of Domestics
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.

PERFECTED GLASSES

The large and increasing sales of these

PERFECTED GLASSES

The Brilliant Assistance they Give in all Cases!

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 class of eyes.

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.

THE SINGER
SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.

GARDNER & WATSON,
SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN FLEECER."

OPPOSITE THE P. O., WATERVILLE, ME.

World Renowned Singer Sewing Machines.

THE NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of TIME, LABOR OR EXPENSE, and is now confidently presented to the public as the most complete and perfect sewing machine in existence.

The Machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is QUIET, LIGHT RUNNING, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single machine—using either silk, twist, linen or cotton thread, and sewing with equal facility the VERY FINEST and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. It is distinguished by its REMARKABLE BRAIDING, COORDING, TUCKING, QUILTING, FELLING, TRIMMING, BINDING, etc., and is NOVEL and PRACTICAL and has been invented and adapted especially for this machine.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

THE BEST THING OUT!
JUST RECEIVED AT
REDINGTON'S.
THE SPONGE MATTRESS.

Acknowledged to be far superior to Hair, coming into general use in all our large places.

ALSO COMBINATION MATTRESS,
Made of Excelsior and Sponge, sponge on top, a very superior Mattress. These Combination Mattresses give excellent results, and are the most superior cheap Mattresses ever made. Also

Tucker's, Imperial, American & Putnam's
SPRING BEDS.

You want the best Mattress in market, please call at Redington's and see for yourself.
A large stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, FRATHERS, & CROCKERY always on hand at the old stand of W. A. CUFFEY, 17 NEWELL ST.

RELIABLE INSURANCE
at BODDIE'S Agency

SYNDICATE—anyone will participate in a share of the profits of a business.

WATERVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

THE OLD STAND

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

FURNITURE,
Lounges, Mirrors, Sealters, &c.

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. These sets I have made by an expert workman as can be found on the river. And they are worth very much more than those thrown together, as most of them are.

I shall keep a large variety of LAMPS, BRACKETS, GLOBES, &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 with out. All I ask is for customers to price them, and judge for themselves before purchasing.

Rubbers, Rubbers!
MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTH'S
RUBBER BOOTS,
Women's & Misses'
—RUBBER BOOTS—
Just what every one ought to wear in a
Wet and Splashy 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,
which you can have at a very small profit for cash, as that is what tells in trade.

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

W. A. CUFFEY—Those having accounts with W. A. CUFFEY, will oblige him by calling and settling.

NOTICE.
By the power of an act passed by the Legislature of Maine, approved by the Governor February 20th, 1870, the SOUTHERN HALL CORPORATION assessed a tax on each and every share of the Capital Stock in said Corporation, and the same having been committed to me to collect; and whereas the tax on the number of shares set against each Stockholder or Subscriber's name, as may be seen in the list of Subscribers names herein after annexed, has not been paid:

SCHEDULE OR LIST.

of Tax on	Stockholder or	Subscribing Name.	Pa.	Total Amt.
5	15	J. C. Elgerton,	\$15	\$75 00
1	15	E. G. Ridout,	15	10 00
2	15	W. W. Ridout,	30	30 00
2	15	J. D. Moore,	30	30 00
1	15	Alfred Chase,	15	8 00
1	15	G. W. Quimby,	15	10 00
1	15	C. F. Brown,	15	10 00
1	15	F. E. Moore,	15	10 00
2	15	A. P. Webb,	30	30 00
1	15	Richard Lawrence,	15	10 00
2	15	George Shephard,	30	30 00
1	15	Oliver Nichols,	15	10 00
1	15	B. F. Priest,	15	10 00
1	15	Chas. Nelson,	15	10 00
1	15	J. B. Colcord,	15	10 00
1	15	C. G. Emery,	15	10 00
1	15	H. N. Low,	15	10 00
1	15	R. V. Lamb,	15	10 00
3	15	W. H. Pearson,	45	10 00
1	15	J. H. Patten,	15	10 00
1	15	Orin Whitcomb,	15	10 00
1	15	Chas. Standford,	15	10 00
1	15	E. S. Smith,	15	10 00
1	15	Shepard Spearling,	15	10 00
1	15	John Getchell,	15	10 00
1	15	L. C. Evers,	15	10 00
3	15	R. M. Jewell's Estate	45	10 00
1	15	George Bradbury,	15	10 00

Total amt. now due \$578 00
And unless said taxes and all incidental charges are paid to me on or before the 30th day of June next, said taxes shall be forfeited to said Corporation, in accordance with the aforesaid mentioned act.

DAVID WING, Collector & Treas.
Somerset Mills, Fairfield, April 4, 1870.

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. Every number contains at least twelve pieces of new and good music, and is published at a price of one dollar per annum in advance. It is published at the Mammoth Music Store of J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, where the music is sold at a discount of 25 per cent. It will be sent to any subscriber for \$6.00 per annum in advance. Sample Copies can be seen at the office of this paper.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY
MUSIC, every piece of which is hitherto printed in sheet form, from the same plates, and sold at 20 cents each, and all we ask for this valuable magazine is 30 cents a copy, \$3 a year, \$10 for six months; and we guarantee to every yearly subscriber at least 12 new pieces of music, and to every monthly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every quarterly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every half-yearly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every yearly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every bi-yearly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every tri-yearly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every quad-yearly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every penta-yearly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every sexa-yearly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every septa-yearly subscriber at least one new piece of music, and to every octa-yearly subscriber at 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