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Maxham & Wing

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ALONE WITH GOD.

Alone with Thee, my God! alone with Thee!
Thus wouldst Thou have it still—thus let it be.
There is a secret chamber in each mind,
Which none can find
But He who made it—none beside can know
Its joy or woe.
Oh may I enter it, oppressed by care,
And find Thee there;
So full of watchful love, Thou know'st the why
Of every sigh.
Then all Thy righteous dealing shall I see,
Alone with Thee, my God! alone with Thee.
The joys of earth are like a summer's day,
Fading away;
But in the twilight we may better trace
Thy wondrous grace.
The homes of earth are emptied off by death
With chilling breath;
The loved departed guest may open no more
The well-known door;
Still in that chamber stand, though I dwell with me
And I with Thee, my God! alone with Thee!
The world's false voice would bid me enter not
That hallowed spot;
And earthly thoughts would follow on the track
To hold me back,
Or seek to break the sacred peace within
With this world's din.
But, by Thy grace, I cast them all aside,
Whatever betide,
And never let that cell deserted be,
Where I may dwell alone, my God, with Thee!
The war may rage—keep Thou the citadel,
And all is well.
And when I hear the sighing of Thy love
With Thee above—
When every heart oppressed by hidden grief
Shall gain relief—
When every weary soul shall find its rest
Amidst the blest—
Then all my heart, from sin and sorrow free!
Shall be a temple meet, my God, for Thee.

ONLY A FARMER'S WIFE.

Two women sat together at sunset, in the porch door of a white cottage that stood under the "old ancestral trees," and among its fields of wheat and corn, like a poet's vision of a quiet resting place for some weary, suffering soul. And one of these two women had ears to hear and eyes to see, and a heart to appreciate it all. She was a tall, stately lady, apparently some thirty years of age—not exactly handsome, but with a grace and manner peculiarly her own. The careful toilet, the nameless air of elegance, the luxury, the pale cheek, and soft white hands, betrayed the city dame. While the weary glance in the large dark eyes, which even the pleasant quiet of the sunset hour could not quite drive away, showed that time had not dealt gently with her and her heart's idols, but had thrown them, shattered and ruined, at her feet. Her companion was some five years her junior, and many times prettier—a little round faced, apple-cheeked woman, with dark blue eyes and dark brown hair, and a rounded figure that was set off to the best advantage by the afternoon dress that she wore. At present the pretty face was almost spoiled by a querulous, discontented expression.—She was contrasting her own hand, plump and small, but certainly rather brown, with the slender, white fingers of her city friend, all glistening with jewels. "Just look at the two," she exclaimed.—"That comes of making butter and cheese, and sweeping and dusting and washing dishes, and making beds all the time. The man told the truth who said that woman's work is never done. I know mine never is. Oh, dear, dear! to think if at you, Margaret, should have married a city merchant and here I am planted for life, plain Mrs. Hiram Parke, and nothing to compare with you. I am sick of being a farmer's wife."

Margaret Van Howth looked down upon her grumbling little friend with a sad smile. "Jenny, it seems to me, as we sit here in this quiet place, and look out over all these pleasant fields that are your own, it seems to me that you are almost wicked to talk so."

"I dare say, but you would not like it, Margaret. You would never like to change places with me," replied Mrs. Jenny.

"Perhaps not. Would you like to change places with me?"

"Yes."

"And be Mrs. Van Howth, instead of Mrs. Hiram Parke?"

Jenny hesitated. She dearly loved her handsome husband. "Well, I don't mean that I want to give up Hiram. I only mean that I wish that he was a city merchant instead of a farmer, and as rich as your husband is, that is all."

"And that is a great deal, Jenny, if your wish could be granted, do you know what your life would be?"

"What yours is, I suppose. What any lady's is in your position."

"Exactly. But what is that like? Do you know?"

"How should I?"

"It is a weary one, Jenny, with more genuine work in it than all your making butter and cheese can bring."

"Oh, Margaret!"

"And oh, Jenny? Believe me, my dear, there are no people on earth who work harder than the fashionables, who only have their own amusements to provide for. A life of amusement is a dog's life, Jenny, at best."

"I should like to be convinced of it by actual experience," said Jenny, doubtfully.

"So I said and thought once. I have been so convinced. And it is all vanity and vexation of spirit."

"But how?" persisted Jenny.

"How? In ten thousand ways. If you live in the fashionable world, you must rise and dress, shop and lunch, dress again, and drive and dress again, and appear at certain balls, parties or concerts exactly as your friends do, or be voted a *bizarre* and out of the world altogether. You, my poor Jenny, who are by no means fond of dress, what would you do at a fashionable watering place in the hottest days of August, with five changes of toilet between morning and night, and a French lady's maid to tyrannize over you all the time, into the bargain."

"Horrors!" ejaculated Jenny.

"Balls that you must go to in spite of heat, calls that you must make on people whom you detest! Oh, Jenny, I should far rather be at home with the butter and cheese if I were you."

Jenny was silent. Here was a side of the bright picture she had never seen or dreamed of before.

"You love your husband, Jenny?" said her friend after a time.

Jenny opened her eyes widely.

"Love him? Why isn't he my husband?"

Mrs. Van Howth laughed.

"Some women 'in society' might think that a reason why you should not love him!" she said dryly. And he loves you also?"

"I should die to-morrow if I thought he did not."

"Tut, child! People leave this world when God wills it, not before. I dare say you would survive his infidelity. Many women before you have lived through such things."

"Don't talk of it, Margaret! I could not bear it. Why his love is all the world to me. How could I bear to lose it?"

"Then don't wish him to be a city merchant, my dear. I dare say there are a great many good men in the city—men who love their

wives; but, on the other hand, there are so many temptations especially 'in society,' that I sometimes wonder not that so many go astray, but that so many remain true to themselves and their duty." She spoke absently and her eyes had a faraway glance as if they dwelt on other things.

Jenny ventured a question.

"Margaret, is yours a happy marriage?—Do you love your husband? And does he love you?"

Mrs. Van Howth turned crimson.

"Jenny, I would have loved him—I would have been a good wife to him; but he never loved me. He brought me to place at the head of his house because he thought me ladylike and interesting; that was all. He told me so once, although not quite so plainly as this, and since then we have each taken our own way independent of the other. I seldom see him at our house in town. I have my carriage, my diamonds, my opera-box. In the summer season I go to Saratoga or Newport, while he favors Long Branch with his presence. We are perfectly polite to each other; we never quarrel; and I suppose if I were to die to-morrow he would be the most inconsolable of widowers—for a week."

Jenny will not wish to change places with me again. Your husband might change as mine has, exposed to the same temptations. Thank Heaven that you have him as he is, a good true man, who loves you; and never mind the butter and cheese, Jenny, so long as your own happiness and his is made up with them."

She rose from her seat as she spoke and strolled down the garden path alone.

Jenny did not follow her. She sat on the step lost in thought. The riddle of her friend's life was at last made clear to her. She had often wondered why Margaret, in the midst of all her wealth and luxury, should seem so sad and ill at ease.

To be the wife of a man who has no love for you! What "lower deep" can there be for a proud and sensitive woman?

Jenny turned with tears in her eyes to meet her handsome, stalwart husband as he came from the field.

"Well, little woman!" he cried, and then she got the rough embrace and the hearty kiss for which she was looking.

Yes, Margaret was right! The butter and cheese were of little consequence, while love like this made her task easy to endure.

And the rosy cheeked little woman bent fondly down over him, "Hiram," as he flung himself on the porch seat, and fanned him, brought him cool lemonade, and made him thoroughly happy, at rest.

Poor Margaret! Happy Jenny! Never again would she wish to be anything more than "only a farmer's wife."

BOXING CHILDREN'S EARS.—Boxing the ears of the children is condemned by a writer in Good Health, on sanitary grounds. Anxious parents must, therefore, look up some other mode of punishment, and we are not sure but it will be for the good of the parent to be restrained from what is not only a very handy means of summary discipline, but also, in not a few cases, a very ready way of giving vent to passion, which does both parent and child great moral mischief, aside from the physical damage. The writer says: "Children's ears should never be boxed." The passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one desired to break or overstretch the membrane, he could scarcely devise a more effective means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way. And far too often it does give way, especially if, from any previous disease, it has been weakened. Many children are made deaf by boxes in this way; if there is one thing which does the nerve of hearing more harm than almost any other, it is a sudden jar or shock. Children and grown persons alike may be entirely deafened by falls or heavy blows upon the head.

TIT FOR TAT.—About a week ago, the two hotels in a neighboring town were closed to the travelling public because the town authorities forced the landlords to close their bars and stop the sale of liquor. This little arrangement didn't please the landlords quite as well as they expected. The business of the town moved on without hotels, and no person seemed to care much whether the hotels were closed or open. At last they wisely concluded to return to their legitimate business, when to their dismay they discovered that the town authorities were too many guns for them. They positively refused to grant them licenses as innholders. How matters will be adjusted remains to be seen, but probably the licenses will be granted when the landlords are ready to stop selling rum and attend to their legitimate business.

[Bangor Whig.]

NEITHER BID HIM GOD SPEED.—Whatever increase of dishonesty there is in commerce to-day, and whatever increase there is in politics, are due in a great degree, not so much to any increase in the bad tendencies of human nature, as to the abandonment or neglect, by those who know the right and love it, of the duty of applying social penalties to those who violate the rules of morality on which the social fabric rests. There is hardly a field of human activity which does not contain whole armies of indefatigable scoundrels, and any strong man who bids them go on their way in peace, has on his soul all the spoiling of the helpless and the grinding of the poor which they afterwards commit.—[Nation.]

Four persons, convicted by the women's jury in Laramie, have gone to the Michigan Penitentiary, there being no prison in Wyoming. These prisoners remarked that they had no faith in women as jurors or voters.

A FAMILY living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illness than a city family living in a polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement, filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.—Of the persons injured several have died since the calamity and others cannot live.

A member of the legislature describes his fall as follows: "I heard a low mumbled sound and felt myself sinking rapidly. I was facing the gallery and saw it falling towards me, but fortunately it did not reach me. I saw men scrambling over each other in the gallery and heard what seemed to be one unearthly yell of agony. Then came the crash, and then I sank into darkness. I found myself under a mass of rubbish, with a dead man over me, a wounded one under me and another at my side. The poor fellow under me said 'Oh me, but if I could only fear God always as I do now; how wicked I have been all my days. Oh God, forgive me; spare me and I will be a true follower of Jesus.' The man at my side exclaimed, 'Oh death, where is thy sting? Oh grave, where is thy victory?' I heard a number of cries all about me; some speaking about their wives, others of their children, while others were begging for air. I believe many of them died from suffocation, for although but little hurt myself, I should have died from suffocation, if I had not been removed when I was."

Mr. Jaynes tells the following concerning Dr. Brock: "I was sitting behind Dr. Brock, and fell under him. I lay with my mouth to his cheek and could feel him growing cold. He asked me my name. I told him who I was. He said, 'I am dying. Tell my poor wife how much I loved her and thought of her in my last moments.'"

An experienced architect who has reviewed the plan of the capitol at Richmond says that the girder which gave way was composed of two pieces of timber bolted together making when combined an area of thirteen by twenty inches. It was formerly supported by columns, which were removed to improve the appearance of the hall of the house of Delegates. In the centre of the girder was a mortise, which reduced the available strength to nine and a half by twenty inches. The fatal error was in making the interior changes without examining the girder with reference to its capacity to endure the new stress upon it.

Gen. A. Sully, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana, has forwarded a letter to Commissioner Parker from a Roman Catholic missionary, giving particulars of an interview the reverend gentleman had with the principal chiefs of the Piegan tribe. The Indians generally expressed their desire that the past be forgotten, and their willingness to enter into a treaty of peace with the whites. Gen. Sully thinks it probable that if some proper person could be sent clothed with full authority to act, much good would result both to the Indians and the Government, and that they might be induced to give up their roving habits.

The Paris Figaro says that a man was arrested at a race course Sunday where the Emperor was expected as usual, who was found in possession of a revolver and formidable dagger. Subsequently his house was searched and a large quantity of bombs discovered. The ramifications of the plot against the life of the Emperor seems much more wide-spread than at first supposed and new developments are continually coming to light. Arrests continue to be made in all directions.

If a man should tell us that a healthy child could put his system under the influence of a powerful narcotic every day, without permanent injury, we should tell him that he didn't know much—about that. We never saw so many boys smoking along the street as now. The practice will reduce the final stature of the boy who begins at fourteen, at least half an inch. It will diminish his physical force in that proportion, and his mental force still more. The boy that smokes can bear trouble better. He can lose his place in a store with less grief. It worries him less to get to the foot of his class. Tobacco is a leather-jacket that shields his hide from the lash of adversity. We doubt if there is a business man in Boston so green that he would take a boy that smokes when he could as well have as good a boy who does not. Tobacco is a source of daily expense, a motive for theft till the boy comes to man's pay. It wastes his blood, for though the parotid glands save the kidneys some work, yet he that makes an urethra of his mouth, must lose from his blood much that is needed to aid digestion, whereas the kidneys do their own work better, and in health, rob the blood of nothing useful. Man is the most precious crop the Yankee raises, and just now it is scant in quantity. Let it not be inferior in staple also.—[Boston News.]

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, in a recent address at Lewiston, said if he could assure even the rum-sellers of that one city that if they would pay him \$20,000, he could obtain a repeal of the prohibitory law, he should have the money before the day had past. He had no doubt that the rum-sellers of the State would contribute two millions of dollars to overthrow the Maine law.

The Christian Union prints a list of fourteen rules—prepared by some one else—to regulate the indulgence of smoking, and then says: "We think these rules clear and judicious. But could they not be condensed? Thus: 1. Never smoke when ladies are present. 2. Never smoke in the presence of gentlemen. 3. Never smoke when alone."

Mrs. A. M. Brigham, widow of Lieutenant Brigham, killed in the assault on Petersburg, has been appointed postmistress at Natick, Mass., on the recommendation of Senator Wilson. She was the unanimous choice of a large republican caucus held in that town.

The Press understands that quite a large party of Portland musicians leave for Europe in about five weeks to perfect themselves in their art, composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dennett, Mrs. O. W. Burnham, Mrs. Waterhouse and Mr. G. W. Marston.

We must never fall into the delusion that the purposes of God set aside the use of means. I have heard thoughtless or captious talkers say, "If God works out his purposes, then there is no need for preaching, or any other means." Ah! simpletons that thou art, if we teach you that God works out his purposes by means, how mad must you be to charge us with thinking lightly of the means!—[Spurgeon.]

HORACE GREELEY, having been charged with improper interference in the McFarland trial, has issued the following card:—

Certain journals having seen fit to censure the employment of what they term "private counsel" in the prosecution of the McFarland case, and connected my name therewith, I feel impelled to state the facts as they are, which I was forbidden to do upon the witness stand.

Daniel McFarland is on trial for the murder of Albert D. Richardson. His defence is insanity, the only defence possible in view of conceded facts. Of the merits of that defence I was not called to pronounce as a witness, and I have nothing to say in any other capacity. I trust the jury impelled will render a true verdict thereon in the light of all the evidence that may be adduced. I have not the faintest wish that they should regard it with levity or unfavorable prejudices. Esteeming hanging sane men a mistake, I should esteem hanging an insane man with horror, and whether his loss of reason is impelled by truth or falsehood makes no difference in the eye of the law—my interest in this case centres not in the living but the dead. Albert D. Richardson was my friend, and I have travelled and camped with him when we were almost alone upon the vast solitudes of plains, and I knew him as a brave, generous, and noble man. I never heard any one breathe a whisper to his discredit until this trouble rose. That he should be guilty of seducing a wife from her husband, is contrary to all I ever knew or believed of him. That he could deliberately resolve to install a woman known to him as a lewd wanton, as a mother of his children, is to me utterly incredible.

I am sure that the motive which underlies this tragedy has not yet been told; at all events, it is not generally understood. Richardson is dead; he cannot speak for himself; his memory must be vindicated by the efforts of his surviving friends, or not at all, and those efforts must be put forth under general disadvantages. Other stories have possession of the public ear and powerful influences and interests are enlisted in their support. Every scoundrel who looks upon woman merely as an instrument of his lust, and who never aided one in distress, except with the intent to make her his prey, rushes instinctively to the conclusion that Richardson was a seducer. He wants no evidence of this but such as he finds in his own breast. And every one accustomed to look on a wife merely as a species of property whereof the title can be alienated by abuse, any more than if she were a horse or a dog, naturally inclines to the same verdict.

Anxious only that the whole truth in the premises should be developed, and that my deceased friend's memory should be vindicated from the unjust aspersion, I called on the District Attorney a few days before that appointed for the commencement of this trial, to ask if he desired any aid in performing the duty assigned him by law. I had not before seen Mr. Garvin since we were fellow-members of the constitutional convention, and had not communicated with him in any manner. In answer to my inquiry, he said he preferred to have an able counsellor associated with him in the prosecution, and named Mr. Edwards Pierpont as such counsellor. I called on Mr. Pierpont accordingly, but he was obliged to try important cases for the government throughout April, and could not assign the public duty to another. I reported that decision to Mr. Garvin, who soon afterwards sent me word that he wished Judge Noah Davis as an associate. I had not suggested either name to Mr. Garvin, or any other. I then called at Judge Davis's office, and not finding him, stated the District Attorney's wish to his partner, Judge Henry E. Davis, who assured me that if possible Mr. Garvin's request should be obeyed.

Such is the history of my agency in this matter. I acted in behalf of Mr. Richardson's friends and at the suggestion of one of them residing in his native State. I am sure he would have gladly done as much and more for me had it been my fate to be first assassinated and then unjustly covered with obloquy, and his to survive me. If my efforts shall have contributed, as I now feel confident they will have done, to vindicate his memory from some part of the wrong which has been done, I shall rejoice, whatever may be the fate of his destroyer.

(Signed),
HORACE GREELEY.
New York, May 24, 1870.

SOCIALISM AND THE FAMILY.—Whatever methods of co-operation the future may have in store for us—and we see no reason to doubt that Sociology, with other sciences, may make great progress in the future, as it certainly has not in the past—of one fact we may rest assured, that in the words of an old but converted Fourierite, "The family is a rock against which all objects not only will dash in vain, but they will fall shattered at its base." [From a review of Noyes's "American Socialism," in the May number of Lippincott's Magazine.]

Admiral Ramsey says, "In the coast of Africa he once saw a regiment of rifle women—and, black as they were, he must say he never saw a finer regiment. All the officers were women, there was not a single man in the whole regiment. They were most courageous, and fought bravely; in fact, a friend told him that when they went into action they fought like so many tigresses."

Every good citizen will rejoice to learn that United States Commissioner Osborn has decided that the postmaster of New York may legally refuse to deliver letters to persons who are known to be carrying on a system intended to cheat and defraud the public. The order of the Postmaster General requires such letters to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. We hope this will serve to break up some of the swindling schemes which have been long and successfully prosecuted in this country.

The best thing in the current number of the Harvard Advocate is this:—The other day Molecule propounded the following to Atom: "A boy said to a gentleman, 'My father and mother have a daughter, but she is not my sister.' Now how do you explain that?" Atom reflected, but all in vain. To his every suggestion Molecule replied by a mild but decided negative. At length Atom was forced to give it up. "Why, it's simple enough," said Molecule with an exasperating smile, "the boy lied!"—[Bost. Adv.]

GETTING MARRIED.

A GIRL'S EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

A great deal is said and written now-a-days of the reasons why young men are afraid to marry. The most frequent of these is, that the girls of this generation are too extravagant. Now I am a girl; and from my stand point see some things which older and perhaps wiser heads have failed to notice. Dear brothers and friends, let me tell you how it seems to me.

That we are extravagant I admit. But who makes us so? Did it ever occur to you that this outlay in dress is to please the gentlemen? And does it not please you? Is not the girl who makes a fine show most sought after? Of course there are exceptions—girls who do not care most of all for dress, and men who in their admiration of ladies look at something beyond all this. But, after all, is it not the common remark—"Is she not stylish?" "What a fine appearance that girl makes!" And so it pleases their vanity to be the escort of such attractive ones.

For myself, I dress rather plainly. Perhaps I could better afford to put on this style than many who assume. But my taste does not so lead me; and then, too, knowing the sins which love of dress will drive women to, I try in an humble way to set a better example.

Besides, I want my gentleman friends to feel that one girl, and if they will but see it, hundreds besides, do not care for dress for themselves. Ambitious parents desire it, and short-sighted young men admire it; and so often they appear frivolous, while really their thought is far beyond. And let me tell you how I am tried sometimes. To save the expense of a carriage for the opera, I don my lace bonnet and walking suit. Now, my friend sits beside me, and should be hearing, "This is a sensible girl. She comes to the music. I can afford to bring her several times for what a carriage would cost once for these b. tterfly women."

Ah, no, he does not look so far as that; but whether he means the comparison or not, calls my attention to the most gaily attired ladies, saying admiringly, "How becoming that lady is dressed?" "What an elegant costume Miss — wears?" I do not say to him what I am now telling you; but I feel it all and am almost resolved the next time he invites me—if he does again—to go to all this extravagance.

But so much show in a public place does not suit my taste; and then I do not wish to be one to frighten my friends from that holiest and best of earthly relations, the married life.

One thing more. We often hear young men say, "All that a girl wants is money; if a man has not that, he may pass on." Very true of some girls; but is not the reverse as often true?—These showy girls, whose parents spend their all to marry them off, are taken; while the true parents, who wish their daughters to be chosen for their real worth, and so conceal the possession of wealth, find for them a poor market.

I feel this subject keenly myself, for I myself have lost a valuable friend. "Died?" No; that were not so hard. But he has gone and in his last look I think I saw a resolve to bury the love which he dare not speak. A few hints thrown out convinced me that he felt his business success would not warrant the luxury of a wife. And so he will go on in the loneliness of hotel life, while his heart yearns for the comforts and joys of home.

Oh! if I could have told him that he is more to me than gold; and that with his love I should be happy without much that a generous father now lavishes upon me. But no; he is proud. His wife must not work. She must be a lady, dress, and be gay; and until he can afford this he will steel his heart against love.

Oh, friends, brothers, will you not think of this? Do not expect to commence life as our fathers leave off. Only choose a wife with tastes congenial to your own; a happy spirit; prudent for the things of this life, and yet with aspirations beyond. Be willing to give up your own extravagances; and be proud of her not for "the outward adorning of putting on apparel, but for the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." Be not ashamed to be called poor. Care not for the world's opinion, but only for her whom your heart loves.—And so the blessing of wife and children shall be yours; and in the atmosphere of home your own character shall expand into all that is good and pure and noble.—[New York Independent.]

A little water may spring in the bottom of the well; but if it do not increase so as to fill the cavity and freely overflow, it will become fetid where it lies, and more noisome than utter dryness. It is quite possible, as to emotion, to be very languishing over the misfortune of others, and yet to do the unfortunate as little good as the misanthrope who laughs at human sorrows.—[Rev. William Arnold.]

A little daughter of W. T. Parker, of Parkman, ate the whole of a large nutmeg on Sunday last, producing a comatose condition of the brain, accelerated pulse, dilated pupil and partial paralysis of the involuntary muscles, from which she had not recovered at Monday noon. [Bangor Whig.]

A REMEDY never known to fail: Three cents' worth of rock candy; three cents' worth of licorice; three cents' worth of gum-arabic. Put them in a quart of water; simmer them until thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of paragon; and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap, and good.—[Exchange.]

THE pain occasioned by corns may be greatly alleviated by the following preparation: Into a one-ounce phial ask a druggist to put two drachms of muriatic acid and six drachms of rose-water. With this mixture wet the corns night and morning for three days. Soak the feet every evening in warm water without soap. Put one third of the acid into the water, and with a little picking the corn will be dissolved.

BOIL an egg until it is pretty hard; take out the yolk, and rub it with enough pure glycerine to make a salve of the desired consistency. We have found this to be an ointment of superior efficacy for sore nipples, chapped lips, and similar irritable conditions of the skin. It is a standard in our own practice, will keep from rancidity in all weather, and deserves notice by the profession.—[Physico-Medical Recorder.]

Hon. Freeman H. Morse, who has been displaced as consul general at London, has held the position ever since 1861 when he was appointed by President Lincoln. The Portland Press says that Mr. Morse has disposed of his property in this State and will reside in London.

Availing themselves of the act of incorporation granted by the last Legislature, the Baptists of Belgrade are making repairs on their house of worship. The pews are being rebuilt, the gallery remodelled, and the entire house reconstructed.

Waterville Mail.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DANIEL WING, EDITOR.

WATERVILLE, MAY 6, 1870.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PATTENBURY & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 27 Park Row, New York; S. R. Niles, Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York; and J. O. Evans, Advertising Agent, 129 Washington Street, Boston, are Agents for the Waterville Mail and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at the office.

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

TIONIC VILLAGE CORPORATION.—At the annual meeting, on Monday afternoon, J. B. Bradbury was chosen Moderator, and the following officers elected:—

H. B. White, Clerk; C. R. McFadden, Supervisor; I. H. Low, Treasurer; E. L. Getchell, Chief Engineer; H. G. Tozier, 1st Assistant; Geo. Jewell, 2d Assistant; B. P. Manley, Wm. Getchell, Noah Boothby, J. P. Caffrey, Wm. Dyer, and I. S. Bangs, Firewarders, in addition to those chosen by the town who reside within the limits of the Corporation.

The Supervisor reported the debt of the Corporation, including interest due, to be \$3884.94. One good reservoir was built at the head of Main St., near the Me. Central Depot, last year, and he commended that one be built the present year somewhere on College Street.

A committee, consisting of C. R. McFadden, E. L. Getchell and Noah Boothby, was chosen to repair such reservoirs and engine houses as need repairing, and to build a new reservoir on College street at an expense not exceeding \$500. The sum of \$150 was voted to the two engine companies, provided such companies have 50 men each. It was voted to raise, by assessment, the sum of \$5000, to pay the outstanding debt of the Corporation and provide for the current expenses.

DISTRICT NO. 1.—At the adjourned meeting, on Tuesday evening, a plan for an enlargement of the South Brick school house, prepared by Mr. Douglass, was presented, and adopted. This plan provides for an extension of the present building in the rear, and the addition of two wings, north and south, which will give four large and commodious school rooms and four large recitation rooms. The plan and elevation, it is but just to the architect to say, show a good deal of ingenuity and good taste, and secured almost universal approbation. The district chose a building committee, consisting of J. Furbish, J. Procter, Albin Emery, J. W. Philbrick, and C. H. Redington, who were directed to raise a sum of money by loan, not to exceed \$9000, and carry into effect the recommendations of the committee, including the purchase of the lot on the north, which will be needed, and the fitting and furnishing of the new rooms. One half of this loan is to run five years and the other for ten years, and the interest is not to exceed 7 per cent.

The same committee were also authorized to repair the Brown School House and the one on the Plain, at an expense not exceeding \$500, which sum is to be raised by assessment.

The meeting was adjourned to Monday evening, May 16th.

One of the most charming musical entertainments our citizens have enjoyed for a long time was that of the Mendelssohn Concert, on Monday evening. Full confidence that it would be a rare feast brought out a very large audience, and the best expectations seemed to be realized. This was the fourth evening of the Lecture Course. The fifth and last will be a lecture by Hon. Thomas Russell, of Boston—of which further notice will be given.

Right glad we are to see the fine display of carriages at the well known Kenrick carriage Depot, corner of Main and Temple-streets. The new firm of F. Kenrick & Brothers, to whose card we refer—opens the spring campaign with a good show,—and as the concern has a strong hold upon public confidence, won by practical experience, buyers of new carriages will do well to try them before they pay their money elsewhere. They are selling some very fine carriages, and at very low prices.

"AT HOME AND ABROAD."—All who desire fresh and able works of Travel, History, Art or Politics, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., of the famous Riverside Press, Cambridge, where they will find the titles of some books, just issued, which are well worthy their attention. Some of these are also noticed in "Our Table" this week.

Our Grocers protest that their prices leave them a very small margin of profit, and that if any one at Skowhegan sells for less he must be doing business without profit. The prices we mentioned last week are those of an individual, we notice, and as he says differ from the regular price current. Our traders do not mean to be undersold.

Waterville Centre, May 4, 1870.

Our business prospects promise fair for the present season. Both Edge Tool Companies, we understand, have a surplus of orders for their goods, and we hope for the usual amount of business.

We are pleased to know that the extremes of the town are sharing in the general prosperity of the centre. Gen. Smith, with other parties, have nearly completed a new saw mill at an expense of nearly or quite thirty thousand dollars, in a part of the town known as East Waterville, which is an honor to the town.

Colby University is situated in the same neighborhood, and in the midst of an agricultural region, where wild oats is the staple crop. A ferry across the Kennebec at this point has just been established, which has already been patronized by one passenger (as we learn from the "Mail") whose generosity induced the proprietors to call a meeting, at which a dividend was declared.

The great want of this part of the town, is a "fish-way" through the dam.

We fear there is no truth in the report that Hon. Reuben Foster, G. A. Phillips and C. R. McFadden, Esqrs., intend removing to the Centre of the town. We understand that the "Mail" will surely come.

WATERVILLE SAVINGS BANK.—At the annual meeting of the members on Tuesday, the following Trustees were re-elected:—Wm. Dyer, M. Lyford, C. F. Hathaway, I. H. Low, and N. G. H. Pulsifer. Wm. Dyer was afterward re-elected President, and Homer Percival Treasurer and Secretary. Some changes were made in the Advisory Board which now stands as follows:—Geo. Wilkins, North Vassalboro'; J. B. Bessee, Albion; Wm. Conner, Nathan Tolman, Fairfield; A. H. Barton, Benton; E. E. Webb, R. Foster, T. W. Herick, S. C. Marston, H. Percival, D. R. Wing, W. A. F. Stevens. A dividend of 8 per cent per annum was declared at the close of its first year, the first of May, which indicates unusual success and remarkably good management for a new institution.

Sad tidings came by telegram to the family of Mr. Eleazar C. Getchell, of this village, on Friday evening last. Maj. H. C. Merriam, of the U. S. army, son-in-law of Mr. Getchell, was on his way from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Waterville, with his wife and child, and "by a sudden flood" in Texas Mrs. Merriam and the child were drowned. The hasty telegram gives no further particulars, but letters are daily expected. The brief announcement has brought gloom not only to the relatives, but to a wide circle of friends, who were looking forward to a pleasant re-union in the visit to which the deceased was hastening. The afflicted family have the deepest sympathy of this community.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Edwin Noyes, of Bath was thrown from a carriage near Winslow's Mills, in Fairfield, a few days ago, and his arm badly broken, besides other injuries. A deep wheel rut or gully in the road was the alleged cause. Dr. Campbell, of Waterville, was called, who set the arm, and Mr. Noyes is said to be doing well.

The Portland correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says that the friends of Gov. Chamberlain have determined to put him in the field for a re-election, and that the Governor, though not desiring the position again, has yielded to their wishes.

THE LINE ROCK BANK, at Rockland was robbed on Tuesday night by burglars who blew open the safe and rifled it of its contents. An attempt was made to rob this bank last September.

LATER.—All but one of the burglars have been arrested and the property recovered. Four New York rogues were concerned in the affair, with Addison F. Keizer, formerly on the Rockland police, Alden Litchfield, a trader in the city, and a man by the name of Asa Black.

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.

A very pleasant and economical trip to Boston is made by taking passage on the boats at Portland. In this way one saves part of a railroad fare and a hotel bill, and arrives in Boston fresh for business, and may leave at night on the return. The boats are safe and commodious and a trip on them recreates and invigorates. They now leave each point at 7 o'clock.

The Railroad bridge over Cathance river, midway between Bowdoinham and Topsham, was burned on Saturday afternoon, probably by sparks from a locomotive. It was about 150 feet long and 60 feet high; but a large force of men was immediately set at work by Supt. Lincoln, and on Monday the passenger train was able to cross.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY, the "sick man" of Europe, promises reforms in the civil service, the development of education, and the fostering of trade, and also a thorough reorganization of the army and navy.

The brutality of the counsel for McFarland was so violent a few days ago that even the prisoner protested against it, alleging that it would prejudice his case.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—Now that Mr. Blaine has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest it is confidently announced that Collector Washburn wishes to be counted as a candidate.

A bill has passed the U. S. Senate giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of \$3000.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.—A re-union of the alumni of this institution was held in Boston on Tuesday, of which we find the following report in the Boston Advertiser:—

A re-union of the alumni of Colby University, formerly Waterville College, was held at Young's Hotel last evening. After an hour of social intercourse about fifty gentlemen seated themselves for an excellent dinner, at which the Hon. W. Paine presided. The reverend President of the University, J. T. Champlain, D. D. occupied a seat at Mr. Paine's right, and the Rev. Dr. Caldwell of Providence sat at his left, and officiated as chaplain.

After dinner Mr. Paine made a brief introductory address, in which he expressed regret that the alumni had not attended at commencement in greater numbers. He regarded it not only as a pleasure but a duty to further the interests of the college by every means in his power. In conclusion he introduced the Rev. Dr. Champlain.

President Champlain, in the course of a brief but forcible and interesting speech, referred to the former impecunious condition of the college, but stated that now it has an invested fund amounting to \$170,000 and other property to the value of about \$150,000. Of one thing, he said, the friends of the college, may be assured; and that is, the college is going to live. It has no idea of dying or going to sleep; and it has no idea of letting its friends go to sleep. He spoke with much gratification of the character of the scholarship at the college, which he described as being highly moral, solid, and useful. He acknowledged that the institution had not graduated many men of learned leisure, but rejoiced that it had sent out many of solid, active worth, and an unusual proportion of teachers and preachers—professions, he asserted, which colleges were particularly bound to encourage, because, on account of the superior attractiveness of others, they were harder to fill. The system of instruction so long practiced at the college, ought to be, he admitted, modified to accord with the changes which time has brought, and it might be said to be already undergoing modifications. The number of elective studies had been increased and would be increased still more as soon as the faculty could be enlarged so as to warrant it. While he favored such an increase he deprecated it to such a degree as he said it is carried in some of the new spread-eagle order of colleges.

When President Champlain had finished speaking, a committee of five, which had been appointed before Mr. Paine began to speak, to decide upon a plan of organization and a list of officers, reported by their chairman, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, that they had concluded to recommend the appointment of an executive committee of five and a permanent secretary, to whom should be intrusted the duty of planning an organization and reporting at the next reunion, to be called by them. The recommendation was adopted, and the gentlemen proposed were appointed as follows:—Executive committee—Hon. Henry W. Paine, A. H. Briggs esq., Rev. William Lamson, D. D., D. F. Crane, esq., L. Dunton, esq., Permanent Secretary, Rev. O. S. Stearns, D. D.

This business having been transacted, Mr. Paine invited the alumni to talk freely, remembering that they were all of one family, and sons of one mother. He congratulated himself and them that no reporters were present, for it was bad enough, he said, for one to be obliged to make a speech, without having it stuck under one's nose in the morning.

Then followed some very pleasant informal remarks from various gentlemen present, Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Lamson, Professor Hall of Colby, Professor Mitchell of the Shurtleff College, among them. A. H. Briggs, esq., read a letter from President Anderson of the University of Rochester, and mentioned many others received in reply to invitations to attend the reunion.

Mr. Briggs also made some remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the youth of Mr. C. E. Wording, of South Carolina, when that gentleman used to cross Mr. Briggs's father's farm, with stockings out at the heels, on his way to the academy. Mr. Wording afterwards worked his way through Waterville College, being trusted by the institution until he could pay his tuition by teaching. The allusion was made by Mr. Briggs in support of an assertion that Waterville College had been of benefit particularly to many young men who would not otherwise have received any education at all. This called President Champlain up, to relate how Mr. Wording had intrusted him with what had been kept a secret hitherto, but which might be divulged without harm under the circumstances. The secret was that Mr. Wording proposed to express his gratitude to the college in his will to the amount of \$10,000, and that he had sent a copy of the will to President Champlain. The announcement was received with hearty applause.

The reunion was a sort of prelude to the semi-centennial festival soon to be held. The institution under the impulse given to it by Mr. Gardiner Colby's munificence, will begin the march towards the end of the century with a prospect of greater usefulness than ever before.

SERIOUS DIFFICULTY with the Indians is threatened. Persons who arrived at Sioux City a few days ago, from Fort Sully, report that the Cheyenne agency had been taken possession of by the Indians; that on their attempting to land they were ordered back by the savages, who fired over their heads; that Major Randall and comrades are prisoners, and that the Indians had killed a large number of cattle.

U. S. Deputy Marshal W. R. Storey, of Utah, was shot and killed, a few days ago, by a man whom he was trying to arrest. The murderer, Haws, was pursued by a lot of Mormons, and shot, but not until he had wounded three of them, one fatally.

The Mormons are said to be drilling and arming throughout the territory, but Brigham Young protests that Mormonism is peace.

Mr. Stephen Wing, a worthy and well known citizen of Kendall's Mills, died at his residence on Friday last, after a long sickness. His funeral was conducted with Masonic honors on Sunday last.

The Red River Rebellion assumes a more serious aspect every day. Preparations for the punishment of the rebels are going forward in the Dominion. It is now whispered that the late rumored Fenian raid into Canada means aid for the Red River insurgents.

The Belfast Age protests that it is not opposed to the principle of prohibition, notwithstanding the doubtful tone of some recent editorials. We are glad to hear it.

OUR TABLE.

THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT: A Record of Travel across the Plains and in Oregon, with an Examination of the Mormon Principle. By Fitz Hugh Ludlow. With Illustrations. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

The author of this somewhat bulky book has eyes in his head and uses them to good advantage—seeing more than most men passing through the same scenes. His descriptive powers are great, enabling him to present graphic pictures of what comes within the range of his vision, and his education and experience contribute to enrich his pages with much that is profitable and entertaining by way of illustration. He is a rare combination of artist, poet and philosopher—now describing the charming scenery in glowing colors, next devoting a few pages to botany and geology, and anon busy with great problems of social science. He is also full of a spirit of adventure and a love for the wild roving life of the backwoodsman, and his pictures of buffalo hunting and other stirring adventures are vividly interesting. A genial humor pervades the lighter portions of the work, which will be relished by all who believe that a hearty laugh does good like a medicine. It is certainly the best book of western travel that has yet seen the light.

In the body of the work he has given a very good view of life in Utah, and his observations are evidently made in a spirit of candor that carries conviction of truth; but crowded into an appendix, in fine type, is perhaps the most valuable portion of the book—the author's views upon "Utah's Life Principle and Destiny," in which he aims to answer the great question, "What shall we do with the Mormons?" And he believes that his solution of this perplexing puzzle "the promptest the most feasible, the least productive of violent dislocation and suffering which has yet been offered." What that is we leave the reader to learn for himself. We propose, however, to present our readers with some extracts from the volume in the next Mail.

The volume contains numerous embellishments, some very fine. Sold by Nichols & Hall, Boston, and in Waterville by C. K. Mathews.

THE NATION: The Foundations of Civil Order and Political Life in the United States. By E. Mulford. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Of this new work, a venture in a new and untried path for American authorship, we cannot do better than to copy from the appreciative notice of the Boston Advertiser:

"The Nation is defined by its author to be an attempt 'to ascertain and define the being of the nation in its actual and potentiality.' It is a study of the substance, origin of the State, of its relation to the individual, to the family, and to the commonwealth; of its physical, historical and social bearings, and of its character as the 'best form of government.' It is a study of the 'life' of the State, for a comprehensive and profound treatise; a treatise upon those fundamental principles which underlie the State in its essence and in its activity, and which must be studied by all who desire more than an empirical knowledge of the political institutions under which they live. The work is an elementary one in the high sense that it has to do with the elements rather than the complex. 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