



4-7-1871

The Waterville Mail (Vol. 24, No. 41): April 7, 1871

Maxham & Wing

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/waterville_mail



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), [American Popular Culture Commons](#), [Journalism Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Maxham & Wing, "The Waterville Mail (Vol. 24, No. 41): April 7, 1871" (1871). *The Waterville Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 397.
https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/waterville_mail/397

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Waterville Materials at Digital Commons @ Colby. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Waterville Mail (Waterville, Maine) by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Colby.

THE OLD CHAIR.

BY M. BRETZ.

Passion of my youth, thou ancient chair,
To me a solemn sight;
Thou three score years since thou wert made,
Have vanished into night.

He, too, that made thee, long has lain
In yonder silent tomb;
And long hast thou been laid away,
In this old lumber room.

What scenes dost thou to mind recall,
Of early grief or joy?
Hark! hark! as in this old chair,
And rocked her darling boy.

Here, too, my father sat and told
Those tales of childish mirth;
While sisters all, and brothers too,
Were gathered round the hearth.

Here, too, they read the sacred page,
And joined for me in prayer—
And here they sat when worn by age,
In this old-fashioned chair.

O father, mother, sisters too—
Dear friends beyond my call—
O may I meet in heaven with you,
And there enjoy you all.

While some once seated in this chair,
Have felt the conqueror's stroke;
It is almost good to now,
And not a word is broke.

As all my sainted friends have done,
I would delight in prayer;
And come to this old lumber room,
And kneel beside this chair.

[From The Student and Schoolmate.]

GEORDIE'S GIRDLE.

THE SPINX.

"Spinix! Spinix! I thought there was never a spinix found in the world, except the spinix in Egypt, Dr. More!" said Geordie Kenley, a little eager to prove that he knew where the great spinix was to be seen.

"That is not at all surprising," replied his friend, the doctor.

"There are many objects around us of whose existence even the wisest men among us are quite ignorant. Here is a veritable spinix, long since named so by Linnaeus, the great naturalist. There is not one spinix only, in our state, Geordie, but there are many spinixes."

"Is spinning the plural for spinix, Dr. More?" asked Geordie.

"It is," replied the doctor. "But I will speak now only of this fine one that I have under this wire cover." Saying these words, Dr. More raised it for a closer view.

Geordie's sister Hope was in the room, putting her brother's book case in order. Her curiosity was so much excited by the conversation, that she left her work, and came to see what the "Spinix" was that Dr. More was showing to Geordie.

"O, where did you find such a curiosity?" she exclaimed. "It looks like two dry leaves, does not it, Geordie? How very pretty!"

"Very much," answered Geordie, "only when you look a little nearer, you can see that it is very handsome; it looks like bright autumn leaves, but it is more beautiful, I think, Dr. More."

"Will you tell us where you found it, Dr. More," asked Hope.

"This morning, as I was looking about in my wood-house to see if everything was in its place, for I like to have even my wood-house tidy, my eye was caught by what seemed to be a cobweb in the corner of a window-pane just opposite the pump. On looking closely, I saw that there was no cobweb at all on the glass—what I had taken to be two autumn leaves proved to be a beautiful Hawk-moth or spinix, which had alighted there to repose, for most of the spinixes fly only in the morning or evening twilight, and remain at rest, all the live-long day. See, how pretty the colors are—how softly they harmonize—fawn color clouded with brown, except the hind wing; which are rose colored, in the middle, and ornamented, also, thereon, with an eye-like black spot with a pale blue centre."

"O, how lovely?" cried Hope.

"Did not know that those were ever so handsome," said Geordie. "I suppose, Dr. More, you did not remember at first, that August was too early for autumn leaves?"

"I was a little surprised, Geordie, and so I looked a second time to discover that it was a living creature, of fresh and wonderful beauty," replied the doctor. "Of course, I captured it immediately, and thinking it might serve to enliven your imprisonment for a little while, this morning, I brought it to you in this little butterfly cage, which you perceive is made by merely placing a common wire dish cover over a little round tea-tray that exactly fits it. Is it not a nice one, Hope?"

"It is like something I have seen a picture of, for birds, but I have forgotten the name of it—but I always wished I had one—so very much," answered Hope.

"Aviary," said the doctor.

"You are right," said Hope, "that is it. I always wanted to have an aviary full of birds singing their different songs. Would n't it be lovely, Dr. More?"

"Indeed it would be very charming, and so would a butterfly's cage, but the lives of butterflies are very short. But the easiest of all pretty things of the kind, and that you can make for yourself with a little help of mine, is a collection of butterflies after they are dead, which would be very beautiful, and teach you a great deal of Natural History in the branch of Entomology."

"Will you show us some day, about making one for ourselves?" said Geordie, quite eagerly.

"I will, with much pleasure," said the doctor. "Hope may begin to-morrow, if she likes, and you will be able to join her in a few days, I hope."

"O, how glad I shall be!" cried Hope, joyfully. "Geordie has not been out of doors for so many weeks—so very long a time to be ill—do you know how many, Dr. More?"

"Nine or ten, I think," he replied. "It would be a quite entertaining occupation for him, and a most healthful exercise, to catch butterflies."

"How much I should like to try it," said Geordie, brightening. "May I begin it, next week, do you think, sir?"

"I think you may, in another week," said the doctor.

"Could not you tell us a little more about spinixes?" inquired Geordie.

"I am very glad you brought this spinix to-day, Dr. More. You are always doing something, or thinking of something for us. Dr. Felix must have been a happy boy, I think, Dr. More? Was not he?"

"He was, I do believe," replied the doctor.

"A very happy boy was my Felix. So he was, I am sure, was not he?"

"O, I did not happen to remember that Felix must have been a happy boy, but I was thinking how many pleasant things you must always have been telling him and teaching him about," said Geordie.

"I do hope I shall grow up to be a young man as Mr. Felix, whom every one loved and admired."

"His father is a happy father, my boy, you may be quite sure of that," said Dr. More. "I would not wish you a better wish than that you may be just such a young man as my Felix," he added smiling kindly. "And now, I will tell you something more of spinixes," said he,

looking at his watch, "if you would like to hear a little Entomology. I shall have to give you a few long words, but you need not be frightened at them; they will not harm you. The group of animals which we call insects are so called because their bodies are marked by several cross lines or incisions; the word insect, a Latin word, meaning 'cut into,' or 'notched.' The parts between these cross lines are called segments or rings, and consist of jointed pieces, more or less movable on each other. I will tell you more of their structure at another time, if you should desire it. Most insects are subject to the same great changes of form, which might cause the very insect at different ages to be mistaken for as many different animals. For instance, this spinix was once a caterpillar."

"Once a caterpillar?" cried both the children in amazement. "I do not think I should have believed that, if any one else had told us so," said Hope.

"I think I remember something like that," said Geordie. "And I have seen a chrysalis, is not that the name? Some one told me it was once a caterpillar, and that after a while, it was going to turn into a butterfly. It was my Sunday School teacher, last summer, who told me; I remember it now. She was trying to explain something to us about the soul rising from the body, and she called the butterfly the emblem of immortality."

"There are some beautiful lines of the poet Rogers, 'To the Butterfly,' said Dr. More.

"They end thus—
"Yet wert thou once a worm, a thing that crept
On the bare earth, then wrought a tomb and slept,
And such a man, soon from this cell of clay,
To burst a seraph in the blaze of day."

"I like that poetry," said Geordie. "It means something more than just words strung together to make rhymes."

"Geordie always calls me a 'blue stocking,'" said Hope, "because I like poetry, Dr. More."

"Nothing you need be ashamed of, my dear," said the doctor. "The older I grow, the better I like it myself, and the more desirable I think it is to have a love for it."

Geordie colored a little, with the consciousness that his impatience at Hope's love of poetry might sometimes make him unjust toward her. "Never mind, Hope, I never will call you a 'blue stocking' again, if you do not like me to, as long as I live. But please, go on sir, about insects."

"There is an order of insects, called Lepidoptera, which is divided into three groups, called butterflies, hawk-moths, or spinixes, and moths, corresponding to the genera Papilio, Sphinx and Phalaena of Linnaeus."

"The Papilio, plural Papilionae, contains the butterflies, which have slender thread-like antennae. The antennae are two jointed members near the eyes where the ears are in other animals, by which they are supposed to hear or feel, or to do both, which are knobbed at the end. The fore wings in some, and all the wings in the greater number, are elevated perpendicularly, and turned back to back, when at rest. They have generally two little spurs on the hind legs, and they fly by day only. But the hawk-moths or spinixes have the antennae thickened in the middle, tapering at each end, and generally, hooked at the top. The wings are narrow in proportion to their length, and are confined together by a bristle or bunch of stiff hairs on the shoulder of each hind wing, which is retained by a corresponding hook on the under side of each fore wing. All the wings, when at rest, are more or less inclined like a roof, the upper ones covering the lower ones. There are two pairs of spurs on the hind legs; a few fly by day, but the greater number in the morning or evening twilight."

"In the third group, Phalaena, plural Phalaenae, the antennae are neither knobbed at the end, nor thickened in the middle; but taper from the base to the extremity; and are either naked like a bristle, or are feathered on each side; the wings are confined together by bristles and hooks, the first pair covering the hind wings, and are more or less sloping when at rest, and there are two pairs of spurs to the hind legs. These insects fly mostly by night. The spinixes that belong to the genus Smorinthus, called Smorinthus, this spinix which we have here is the blind-eyed Smorinthus—are heavy and sluggish in their movements. They fly only during the night. Their tongues are very short, and indeed, almost invisible."

"I like to hear you talk of these things," said Geordie, "because in your way of saying them, Dr. More, you help me to understand them. If some people were saying them, I could not. They would only come in at one ear and go out at the other."

"Yes, Geordie," said Hope, "so they would. Even the long words seem shorter, and not at all as some people's long ones do, Dr. More."

"Ha, ha!" laugh the doctor, "with two such eras, one ought to do famous things, certainly. At any rate, I shall be a much more successful teacher for having attentive listeners."

"This explanation about the spinixes makes me want to know more about insects, to study the science of Entomology, in spite of the hard names," said Geordie.

"But I never shall remember those, I am afraid," said Hope.

"You will not need to learn many of them at once," said the doctor. "And you may make a collection of butterflies, without knowing any names at all, if you choose."

"I should like to do that," she said, eagerly.

"If Geordie does."

"It would be the best exercise you could have, Geordie," said the doctor. "It would tend to restore your strength, and be, at the same time, a pleasant occupation for your mind. In fact, I shall be obliged to forbid you the study of Latin and Geometry for some months. They require too close application. But if you can turn to Natural History and Philosophy, in the meantime, it will be very fortunate. You will begin very cautiously, till you are strong."

"O, I should like it so much," said Geordie, with a bright smile, the brightest Hope had seen on his face for many months.

"My plan of study for you will be a very simple one," said Dr. More. "You may first make a small collection of butterflies this summer. Then for the winter, there will be simple and pleasing experiments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. And next spring you can resume Entomology, which by this time is quite a short word, is it not, Hope?"

"Need not be alarmed, Geordie, I shall not introduce you to those studies in a stiff, formal manner, but simply with a very easy, familiar 'how d'ye do?'"

Saying these words, the good doctor rose to depart, adding, "I will leave the spinix till I come again. In the meantime, find out its preferences in the way of food, and feed it till my return."

"O, what shall we give it?" exclaimed Hope, delighted at the plan. "Please tell us, Dr. More, what it will eat?"

"No," he answered. "I want to see if you can discover for yourselves what it likes—whether animal or vegetable, fish, flesh, or fowl!"

"Thank you, Dr. More," said Geordie, "we will do our best. I promise you we will not let him starve."

"Very well," said his friend, smiling. "I leave you to take the best possible care of your little visitor. Good morning." C. A. C.

VOL. XXIV. WATERVILLE, MAINE.... FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

NO. 41.

Waterville Mail.

looking at his watch, "if you would like to hear a little Entomology. I shall have to give you a few long words, but you need not be frightened at them; they will not harm you. The group of animals which we call insects are so called because their bodies are marked by several cross lines or incisions; the word insect, a Latin word, meaning 'cut into,' or 'notched.' The parts between these cross lines are called segments or rings, and consist of jointed pieces, more or less movable on each other. I will tell you more of their structure at another time, if you should desire it. Most insects are subject to the same great changes of form, which might cause the very insect at different ages to be mistaken for as many different animals. For instance, this spinix was once a caterpillar."

"Once a caterpillar?" cried both the children in amazement. "I do not think I should have believed that, if any one else had told us so," said Hope.

"I think I remember something like that," said Geordie. "And I have seen a chrysalis, is not that the name? Some one told me it was once a caterpillar, and that after a while, it was going to turn into a butterfly. It was my Sunday School teacher, last summer, who told me; I remember it now. She was trying to explain something to us about the soul rising from the body, and she called the butterfly the emblem of immortality."

"There are some beautiful lines of the poet Rogers, 'To the Butterfly,' said Dr. More.

"They end thus—
"Yet wert thou once a worm, a thing that crept
On the bare earth, then wrought a tomb and slept,
And such a man, soon from this cell of clay,
To burst a seraph in the blaze of day."

"I like that poetry," said Geordie. "It means something more than just words strung together to make rhymes."

"Geordie always calls me a 'blue stocking,'" said Hope, "because I like poetry, Dr. More."

"Nothing you need be ashamed of, my dear," said the doctor. "The older I grow, the better I like it myself, and the more desirable I think it is to have a love for it."

Geordie colored a little, with the consciousness that his impatience at Hope's love of poetry might sometimes make him unjust toward her. "Never mind, Hope, I never will call you a 'blue stocking' again, if you do not like me to, as long as I live. But please, go on sir, about insects."

"There is an order of insects, called Lepidoptera, which is divided into three groups, called butterflies, hawk-moths, or spinixes, and moths, corresponding to the genera Papilio, Sphinx and Phalaena of Linnaeus."

"The Papilio, plural Papilionae, contains the butterflies, which have slender thread-like antennae. The antennae are two jointed members near the eyes where the ears are in other animals, by which they are supposed to hear or feel, or to do both, which are knobbed at the end. The fore wings in some, and all the wings in the greater number, are elevated perpendicularly, and turned back to back, when at rest. They have generally two little spurs on the hind legs, and they fly by day only. But the hawk-moths or spinixes have the antennae thickened in the middle, tapering at each end, and generally, hooked at the top. The wings are narrow in proportion to their length, and are confined together by a bristle or bunch of stiff hairs on the shoulder of each hind wing, which is retained by a corresponding hook on the under side of each fore wing. All the wings, when at rest, are more or less inclined like a roof, the upper ones covering the lower ones. There are two pairs of spurs on the hind legs; a few fly by day, but the greater number in the morning or evening twilight."

"In the third group, Phalaena, plural Phalaenae, the antennae are neither knobbed at the end, nor thickened in the middle; but taper from the base to the extremity; and are either naked like a bristle, or are feathered on each side; the wings are confined together by bristles and hooks, the first pair covering the hind wings, and are more or less sloping when at rest, and there are two pairs of spurs to the hind legs. These insects fly mostly by night. The spinixes that belong to the genus Smorinthus, called Smorinthus, this spinix which we have here is the blind-eyed Smorinthus—are heavy and sluggish in their movements. They fly only during the night. Their tongues are very short, and indeed, almost invisible."

"I like to hear you talk of these things," said Geordie, "because in your way of saying them, Dr. More, you help me to understand them. If some people were saying them, I could not. They would only come in at one ear and go out at the other."

"Yes, Geordie," said Hope, "so they would. Even the long words seem shorter, and not at all as some people's long ones do, Dr. More."

"Ha, ha!" laugh the doctor, "with two such eras, one ought to do famous things, certainly. At any rate, I shall be a much more successful teacher for having attentive listeners."

"This explanation about the spinixes makes me want to know more about insects, to study the science of Entomology, in spite of the hard names," said Geordie.

"But I never shall remember those, I am afraid," said Hope.

"You will not need to learn many of them at once," said the doctor. "And you may make a collection of butterflies, without knowing any names at all, if you choose."

"I should like to do that," she said, eagerly.

"If Geordie does."

"It would be the best exercise you could have, Geordie," said the doctor. "It would tend to restore your strength, and be, at the same time, a pleasant occupation for your mind. In fact, I shall be obliged to forbid you the study of Latin and Geometry for some months. They require too close application. But if you can turn to Natural History and Philosophy, in the meantime, it will be very fortunate. You will begin very cautiously, till you are strong."

"O, I should like it so much," said Geordie, with a bright smile, the brightest Hope had seen on his face for many months.

"My plan of study for you will be a very simple one," said Dr. More. "You may first make a small collection of butterflies this summer. Then for the winter, there will be simple and pleasing experiments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. And next spring you can resume Entomology, which by this time is quite a short word, is it not, Hope?"

"Need not be alarmed, Geordie, I shall not introduce you to those studies in a stiff, formal manner, but simply with a very easy, familiar 'how d'ye do?'"

Saying these words, the good doctor rose to depart, adding, "I will leave the spinix till I come again. In the meantime, find out its preferences in the way of food, and feed it till my return."

"O, what shall we give it?" exclaimed Hope, delighted at the plan. "Please tell us, Dr. More, what it will eat?"

"No," he answered. "I want to see if you can discover for yourselves what it likes—whether animal or vegetable, fish, flesh, or fowl!"

"Thank you, Dr. More," said Geordie, "we will do our best. I promise you we will not let him starve."

"Very well," said his friend, smiling. "I leave you to take the best possible care of your little visitor. Good morning." C. A. C.

however, unfortunately blown before it occurred to me to try their weight. It is almost incredible that so small a bird as this could rear so large and voracious a ward as the young Cowbird. Her eggs are the smallest I have ever seen, except those of the Hummingbird.

The European Cuckoos, and a few other old world species, have the villainous propensity above described, but the American Cuckoos are in this respect unlike their trans-atlantic relatives.

Few persons are aware how many kinds of birds are found in this region, which is one of the most interesting to the ornithologist in the whole country. The writers have made out no less than 140 species to be residents or visitors in and around Waterville. All but a dozen of these have been studied from specimens in hand. Still others will be found here. With the aid of Samuel's "Birds of New England," our cheapest and latest book of ornithology, any one can, after a little practice, identify birds for him self.

It is to be regretted that so few persons note down what they observe. Any accurately stated facts, relating to Natural History, like those communicated by Mr. Totman, are valuable. If they do not embody new ideas, they may confirm or correct old ones. Hundreds of specimens, besides, are every year thrown away in Maine that ought to be saved and sent to persons engaged in studies that they illustrate.

[From the New York Independent.]

his pure, trusting spirit, with a lesson of worldly policy. When his younger brother, a more quiet boy, but equally fond of visiting, and a great pet and darling with all who knew him, became old enough to betray family secrets, I gave him no caution, but trusted to his common sense. One day, on returning from an errand at a neighboring house, he stood awhile absorbed in thought, and then said: "Mamma, what shall I say when people ask me what is your mother doing? and what did you have for dinner?"

"What do you say, my dear?" said I.

"Why," said he, looking bashfully aside, "I say, I guess it is time for me to go!" Selected.

QUEER BIRDS.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF THE COW BUNTING.

The Somerset Reporter a few weeks ago contained the following note from Mr. John Totman of Pishon's Ferry:

In the summer of 1869, a small chip bird or ground sparrow came to my store door to pick from the sweepings such food as she liked, such as grass seed. She was so uncommonly tame that I cautioned the boys not to frighten her. She seemed so very hungry at first that she took little notice. After about ten days another young bird came with her that had just begun to fly, but much larger than the chip bird. She at once began to pick and feed him, at first with very small seeds, but he was so very greedy that she soon began to feed him date skins and seeds. This continued about a week until the young bird got the complete use of his wings. I supposed at the time that the young bird from its size and color was of the species known as Cat bird, but he seemed too large, was a walker after the crow fashion, the mother (?) was a very small sparrow and a hopper. Will some one versed in ornithology give us through the Reporter, further information about this kind of step-mother procedure which I am certain is uncommon in these parts?

To this demand for information Prof. Charles E. Hamlin of Colby University makes the following reply:

The question proposed by Mr. Totman is one easily answered. The case of the Sparrow seen by him feeding a young bird larger than itself, or as he aptly terms it, "this kind of step-mother procedure," is not, as he supposes, "uncommon in these parts," but is annually paralleled in hundreds of cases in every town of Maine. Mr. Totman's remarks are very interesting and show accuracy of observation and statement; and he traced the bird to its proper classification, for it is more nearly related to the Crow than to the Cat bird.

The birds of all America, to their credit be it said, with but a single known exception, mate, and rear their young in honest wedlock; and, setting a good example to unfeathered bipeds never resort to bills of divorce. The one exception to the rule of pairing is afforded by a bird that is very common among us, known as the Cow-Blackbird, Cow-Bunting or Cow-bird. It is about as large as the Bobolink, and the male is in color black, with brown head and neck, while the female is sooty brown, paler beneath. These birds are never known to mate or build nests. A general concubinage prevails among them, and, as a natural consequence, they shirk wholly the care and labor of hatching their eggs and rearing their young.

When the breeding season comes, the female stealthily deposits her eggs in the nests of birds smaller than herself, in the absence of their owners, dropping one egg only, in a nest. This egg is always hatched earlier than those of the nurse-bird, and on this singular circumstance the whole success of the imposture depends. Why this takes place is not certainly known, but the most probable explanation seems to be that given by Nuttall, who says, that the "larger egg brought nearer to the body (of the setting bird), is better warmed and sooner hatched." Indeed, the eggs of the owner of the nest are seldom or never hatched. Wilson asserts that he was not able to learn of an instance of the hatching of any of the eggs, except that of the Cow-bird. Nuttall's words imply that he has found both kinds of young in one nest, for he says: "From the great size of the parasite, the legitimate young are often stifled, and when dead are conveyed, as usual, by the duped parents to a distance before being dropped; but are never found immediately beneath the nest, as would invariably happen if they were ejected by the young Cow-bird."

Bereft of her own offspring, the foster-mother adopts the "squatter," and nurses it with the same fond care that she would have lavished upon her rightful progeny. But as she has to feed a big and greedy glutton, her task is a hard one. This fact will explain why the Sparrow, observed by Mr. Totman, was "so very hungry." Sparrows are, with us, the birds that are usually seen feeding the young of the Cow-bird, simply because the various sparrows come about our houses, and therefore under our notice.

The bird oftenest doomed to rear these "children of iniquity" is the gentle and affectionate Red-eyed Vireo, which habitually keeps to the woods, though it occasionally appears about the outskirts of villages. This bird is one of the commonest and sweetest songsters of our forests, but though its notes are familiar to all, few know it by sight. It builds a pretty basket-shaped nest that may be known by these two characters, that always hangs in the fork of a small branch, oftenest of the maple, and has woven into it thin shreds of white birch bark, the ends of which hang loose on the outside.

The Blue-bird is the largest bird that is known to perform this office of nurse, but the smallest one that I have known to act in this capacity is the tiny Nashville Warbler. The weight of the latter cannot be more than one-third of that of an average sized sparrow, judging from stuffed specimens of both before me. On June 25th, 1869, I found the nest of a pair of this species; and in it were three of their own eggs and one of the Cow-bird. I wished much to watch the hatching and subsequent operations in the case, for I had never heard or read of another like it, but being just then in want of specimens of the bird, its nest and eggs, I netted the mother, and carried off the nest with its contents. The total weight of the three Warbler's eggs was 3.1-10 grammes, (the gramme, equals 15.43-100 grains), which must have been considerably less than that of the single Cow-bird's egg, which I had,

the Pacific. . . . The Land Grant of the United States, exceeding Fifty Millions of acres in the winter-wheat region of our nation (ten times as large as the area of Massachusetts), is doubtless sufficient for the completion of the Road; but, besides this, millions of private means are already invested in it. The bonds based on the Land Grant, and a mortgage on the Road itself in addition, are being sold as rapidly as the money is needed; and, as an investment, yielding about eight per cent per year in currency, rank already with the best class of railroad securities. And thus the good work will go on with unchecked step to its final consummation, carrying the blessings of settlement, civilization, and Christianity with it in its progress, and literally causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

Miss MARY A. HOWE, of Skowhegan, whose sudden death at the age of 35 years, we are called upon to chronicle, was one of those self-sacrificing women so eloquently alluded to in the address of Mrs. Livermore, although her labors began at the close of the war. Miss Howe was reared from early girlhood in the family of Gov. Coburn at Skowhegan, through whose kind-hearted liberality she received a liberal education. Her desire to do good led her to consecrate herself, with all her energies of body and soul, to the mission work among the freedmen of the South, and at the close of the war, in April, 1865, she went to Richmond, Va., where for three years she taught a freedmen's school in the Old South Church. From thence she went to Wilmington, N. C., and spent a year there as Principal of a freedmen's school. On the incorporation and endowment by Congress of the Wayland Seminary at Washington, D. C., for the education of colored men, the rare qualities of Miss Howe for the teacher's work were recognized, and she was called to a professorship in the institution, having charge of the Normal department. During the last two years she has labored there with great success; at the close of the last term twenty-four students graduated from her class. The announcement of her death comes with terrible suddenness. A despatch was received by Gov. Coburn on Thursday, announcing her alarming illness, and this was followed by another despatch yesterday containing these words:

"Miss Howe went with the angels this morning. Shall start this evening to be in Skowhegan on Monday, April 24."

G. M. P. Kins.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BY SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Vice-President of the United States.

MIDWAY across the continent—at the head of twelve hundred miles of Lake navigation—a thousand miles from Buffalo, the western terminus of the Erie Canal, and as near to it by water as Chicago—a hundred miles west of the longitude of St. Louis or Galena—is the young city of Duluth, the initial point of the Northern Pacific Railroad. That great work, so magnificently endowed by the Government, is already being pushed rapidly westward, under its energetic controllers; and before the snow flies next Fall, it will be completed to the western line of Minnesota, where it crosses the Red River of the North—which runs northward to Lake Winnipeg—and one-eighth of its distance to the Pacific Ocean will have been accomplished. Commencing, too, this season, on its western line, the work will be prosecuted from both directions, and long before the nation celebrates its Centennial Anniversary of independence, the Lakes will be united by iron bands with that Mediterranean of our Northwest, Puget Sound.

Of the auspicious influence of this enterprise, which but a few years ago would have been considered so daring, the most sanguine of its friends have scarcely yet a full realization. Even taking Chicago as the starting point, it will be (via St. Paul, where an arm of the Northern Pacific Railroad is reached) two hundred miles less distance to Puget Sound than to San Francisco. Besides this, vessels from the Golden Gate to China sail on what is called the grand circle, instead of in a straight line; and any one testing this by a string on a globe will be surprised at the result, if they have not previously studied the effect of the rotundity of the earth, and its diminished protuberance as you go northward towards the Pole. Hence, when they have sailed eight hundred miles from San Francisco, they are only one hundred miles from the entrance to Puget Sound; and this striking fact shows the advantages this route will have in commanding the through traffic of Asia with our Atlantic States, or that portion of it which will pass over the soil of this nation on its road to Europe.

Nor is this all. Development is the great duty of the Republic, after all its recent trials. Resources are the gift of the Creator. Developing them depends on the work of man. Along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as it follows up the water-courses, the Missouri and the Yellowstone on this side, and descends by the valley of the Columbia on the other side, a vast body of agricultural land is waiting for the plough, with a climate almost exactly the same as that of New York, except that, with less snow, cattle, in the larger portion of it, can subsist on the open range in winter. Here, if climate and fertility of soil produce their natural result, when railroad facilities open, this now isolated region to settlement, will soon be seen waving grain-fields, and happy homes, and growing towns; while ultimately a cordon of prosperous States, teeming with population, and rich in industry and consequent wealth, will occupy that now undeveloped and almost inaccessible portion of our continental area.

But this road is fortunate also in its pathway across the two ranges of mountains which tested so severely the Pacific Railroads built on the central line, and the overcoming of which reflected such well deserved honor on their energetic builders. At the Deer Lodge Pass,

Waterville Mail.

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

Published on Friday by
MAXHAM & WING,
Editors and Proprietors.
At Phenix Block, No. 100 North Street, Waterville.

TERMS.
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING IN THE MAIL.
For one square, (including the column) 3 weeks, \$1.50
For one square, three months, 4.00
For one square, six months, 7.00
For one square, one year, 12.00
For one-half column, three months, 1.00
For one-half column, six months, 1.75
For one-half column, one year, 3.00
For one column, three months, 1.50
For one column, six months, 2.50
For one column, one year, 4.00
Special notices, 25 percent higher; Reading matter not charged.

Dr. Home claims that the name "Magic Oil" is his "trade mark," and that any person who uses it for a medicine so at other people's, as much as though they stole his own, is liable to a fine of \$1000.

Dr. Home's "Magic Oil" is a medicine for the cure of Scrophulous diseases, Boils, Eruptions, Tumors, Pimples, Blisters and Rash appearing upon the face. Sold by Pinet and Co., Waterville.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—For Nervous and General Debility, whether arising from a sedentary life, unhealthy occupation, a tropical climate, or any other cause.

For Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Inward Watings.

For Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

For Weakness of the Joints and Muscles, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood.

Valuable Testimony from Abroad.—Vincent Lundberg of Stockholm, Physician in Chief of the King of Sweden's household, Hall's Vegetable Sialian Hair Renewer for the scalp and for the hair.

Frederick Douglass states that his recent remarks about Senator Sumner have been erroneously reported; that what he did say was this:

"While Mr. Sumner, in his opposition to the Administration on the subject of annexation, sincerely believes that he is defending the rights of the colored race, he is now practically, the most effective enemy to the cause of that race. Mr. Sumner not only has been, but still is, my ideal of a true man and a great statesman, and one to whom the colored people of this country are allied in affection and gratitude stronger than hooks of steel or bonds of iron, but he is wrong on the Santo Domingo question, and is pursuing a course which greatly tends to cripple and divide the Republican party, the only party of liberty and progress, and give victory and power to the Democratic party. I say, too, that he did wrong in not waiting for the return of the United States Commissioners of Inquiry, and in not hearing their report before further attacking the Administration for its Santo Domingo policy."

A Washington dispatch says a vote on the bill now before the House to enforce the 14th amendment will not be reached until Friday. It is now certain that the bill cannot be passed without material alteration.

The King Amadeus, in opening the Spanish Cortes expressed an ardent hope for pacification of Cuba and a strong desire for the resumption of relations with the Pope. He recommended also many reforms, especially as regards the finances of the country.

Horace Greeley wrote a letter, the other day, to Mr. Ansel Warren, in whose newspaper office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he first learned printing. He congratulated the old gentleman on his golden wedding celebration at Quincy, Ill., and he took occasion to say:

"I am poor, but it is my own fault; because I endorse other folk's notes. One was brought me to-day for \$5000, which I must find a way to pay within a few days. I have fooled away at least \$150,000 trying to help others, and it has done no good. Now I guess my foot is down that I will not endorse another note. So you see the stables all get locked after the horses are stolen."

William Percival, of China has been commissioned and qualified as a Deputy Sheriff for Kennebec county.

A correspondent of the Farmer relates that a little girl about nine years of age, daughter of Daniel B. Cushman of Barnham, had an encounter with a bear a few days since. It appears that the little girl had been to visit a neighbor about half a mile distant, and was returning home when she was startled by seeing a huge bear about six rods distant. She being very much frightened, started to run, but on discovering that the bear gave chase, she stopped, and seizing a club confronted the bear, which also stopped, sitting back upon his haunches, and displayed his paws in a very playful manner. The little girl ran towards him, leaving old Bruin took to his heels for the woods, leaving her master of the field. It was a rare instance of heroism and presence of mind in a child.

The manufacture of leather is carried on quite extensively in this State. Sole leather is made in large quantities here, and but little manufactured elsewhere in New England. Bark, large quantities of which are used in making sole leather, is easily procurable here, and it is cheaper to take the hides to the backs. But little skill is required in the process of making, and many farmers and lumbermen, who would otherwise be out of work during certain parts of the year, find employment in these sole-leather tanneries. The amount of upper leather made in Maine is limited.

By arrangements with the newly opened railroad, the cost of transportation of bark is greatly reduced.

The position of State Senator in Louisiana is not an enviable one when the incumbent happens to be dark-complected. The other day Senator Butler, of Plaquemine Parish, was ordered to leave the cabin of the steamboat Bannock City, solely because he was a person of color. As he did not immediately comply he was struck over the head with an iron bar, and also beaten with the dinner bell.

There are one of the so-called Western humorists of the present day, including Bret Harte, Mark Twain and others, were born in the East, but developed their talent in newer sections of the country.

Young Prince Alexander of Russia is expected to arrive here in June, and the Russian Minister is naturally anxious that his reception should equal that of Prince Albert of England.

President Grant informed General Hawley, on Saturday by telegraph, that he will not press the annexation of St. Domingo, and will send a message to Congress with the report of the Commissioners, repeating his original declaration, that he has no policy to enforce against the will of the people.

THE DARIN CANAL.—The latest report from the Eschmum of Darin represents that the newly discovered route for a canal is only 22 miles long and the deepest cutting necessary not more than 150 feet, and perhaps only 75 or 100 feet.

The cotton crop in the South is immense. Thousands of acres are ungathered on account of the difficulty of getting labor, and the railroads are over loaded with the quantity to be transported. The crop is now estimated at 4,500,000 bales. From this it does not appear that the production of cotton has suffered any by the destruction of slavery.

ANOTHER RESULT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Selma (Ala.) Press says:

In his brief speech in this city on Monday night last, Jefferson Davis reiterated his faith in the doctrine of State sovereignty, asserting his belief in its ultimate triumph. This is the first occasion of which we have any knowledge that Mr. Davis has, in public, touched upon the general political questions that agitate the country. It must be that the recent election in New Hampshire, the native State of his friend Pierce, produced an unusual degree of exaltation in his mind. We commend these views to the consideration of that portion of the Northern press and people which has been led to believe that the cause of the rebellion is a dead issue in the minds of leading men at the South.

The wheat crop in Central Illinois promises to be unusually large and early.

The Roman Catholic priest at Stockbridge, Mass., has been sued for \$3000 for libel and his property attached, all because he denounced from his pulpit recently four or five members of his congregation for circulating scandalous reports about a woman member.

The Journal of Chemistry cautions people against using marble, or anything made in boilers composed of galvanized iron. The acid in the sugar eats the zinc with which it is coated, and enters into the article manufactured. Cast iron boilers, or ungalvanized sheet iron, should be used.

POSTSCRIPT.

Fire at West Waterville! Just after commencing to strike off our paper we received the following—

Messrs. Maxham & Wing:—At about two o'clock this afternoon, the dwelling house of Benj. Horsom, Esq. was discovered to be on fire. It was entirely destroyed. The contents, belonging to Mr. Horsom, were nearly all saved, as was also the stable. Mr. Edward Boardman lost nearly all his clothing, and about one hundred dollars in money. We were found to be poorly prepared for a fire—no engine, no ladders, no buckets. Is this the part of wisdom?

West Waterville, April 6, 1871.

NOTICES.

Twenty-seven years' practice In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures in the most cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements from whatever cause. All letters received must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

FROM D. W. BOWMAN, ESQ. of the firm of BOWMAN & CO. CHELSEA, Mass.

West Waterville, July 1, 1870.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

GENTLEMEN:—Having had occasion to test the merits of your **WATER'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY** in my own case with very marked and beneficial results, after a suffering many months with Chronic disease of the right lung, attended with hemorrhage and well known symptoms of Consumption, I can heartily recommend it as being a very efficient remedy to all similarly afflicted. Indeed, having tried a long list of professional and proprietary medicines, I know of none so reliable for the cure of this large class of pulmonary diseases, too often terminating in consumption for the lack of just such a remedy as you furnish.

Very truly yours, D. W. BOWMAN.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, and sold by all druggists and dealers generally.

WANTED A person of either sex in every school district to introduce a new article, daily used by the people, for the purpose of cleaning and whitening the face and hands. Samples sent for 10 cents, always of free. Address G. J. BROWN, 10 West Street, Boston.

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 in BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and THROAT DISEASES, 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 the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure and obtain the true.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SIALIAN HAIR RENEWER. ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS.

It is a perfect and wonderful cure. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any oil or pomade. Softens, cleans, dries and whips hair into beautiful silk. Greasy hair. But above all the great rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and THROAT DISEASES, 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 the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure and obtain the true.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SIALIAN HAIR RENEWER. ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS.

It is a perfect and wonderful cure. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any oil or pomade. Softens, cleans, dries and whips hair into beautiful silk. Greasy hair. But above all the great rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and THROAT DISEASES, 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 the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure and obtain the true.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SIALIAN HAIR RENEWER. ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

HAVING for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that should be pursued to restore a laborer badly case of diseased lungs to healthy condition. The first and most important step is to get the patient to a warm climate, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose is a good hotel in the State of Florida, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in most northern latitudes. Florida is a healthy and beautiful country, and a good hotel is kept by the Government. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased. A good hotel is kept by the Government. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased. A good hotel is kept by the Government.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the climate is more healthy. A good hotel is kept by the Government. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased. A good hotel is kept by the Government.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York City, and during that time I saw many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption. I have seen many cases of consumption.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFELY PROFITABLE! PERMANENT! JAY COOK & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

These bonds are secured, first, by a first mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and equipment; second, by a first mortgage on the entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-Two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Par at the first call, and at Thirty years, and the interest semi-annually, at the rate of Seven and Three-quarters per cent. per annum.

They are now in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000 and \$10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke & Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific Gold Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Par via Cash, or by check, in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these bonds yield an income of seven and three-quarters per cent. per annum, and are convertible into United States Bonds, by converting them into United States Bonds, by converting them into United States Bonds.

How to get them—Your nearest Bank or Broker will sell them for you, or you may apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

For further particulars, apply to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Company, or to the Northern Pacific Gold Bond Company.

New Advertisements.

FOR Hand and Machine Sewing.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS.

From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

FOR SALE BY AUCTIONEER'S Dry Goods and Notions.

100 EMINENT LIVES COMMENTARY

The Best, 1400 profusely illustrated Super-Royal Octavo pages. Experienced Agents Wanted.

