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Maxham & Wing

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OUR HEROINE.

Her name is not in the almanac;
Where right and wrong so boldly war;
Nor rings her voice in any cause
Which men and women battle for;
Yet in her presence, subtle, sweet,
You long to know and kiss her feet.
No wonder romance breathes her life;
Nor has she shed a martyr's train;
Nor beautiful nor rich is she;
But poor and some would call her plain;
Yet in her two dark eyes you see
A beauty shining constantly.
No stiffer robe enfolds her form;
No dainty lace or hat her hands;
Her jewels are a simple ring;
A ribbon binds her hair's soft bands;
Yet in her garment's simple grace
Her soul's reality you trace.
No gift has she to charm and thrill
A thoughtless world with varied songs;
And art that wakes the ivory keys
To other hands than hers belongs;
Yet in her words of tender cheer
A richer music meets the ear.
She walks in humble ways of life
That leads others through gloom and shade;
And cares and crosses not a few,
And crosses and cares not a few;
Yet smiles and drinks each bitter cup,
And keeps her brave eyes lifted up.
And homely ways she breathes with grace;
Harsh duty turns to loving zeal;
And cheery hope and steadfast will
Assure her of the dark and rest;
Yet never dreams she that you spy
The angel looking from her eye!

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

SENT TO SAN DOMINGO.

The government is in theory a constitutional republic, the President being elected for six years by the provinces, and the judiciary of the Supreme Court are chosen for five years by the Senate from nominations by electoral colleges. Each parish has also its alcald, corresponding to our justice of the peace, holding office virtually during good behavior, and not one was found whose character did not inspire respect. Baez, also, appears legally and constitutionally entitled to the office which he now holds. The existing insurrections, headed by Cabral and Lupercio, are the exponents of no clearly defined policy and have no hold on public opinion beyond the territory they occupy. Cabral, though once a popular leader, is incompetent, lacking administrative ability and claims no authority beyond that of a leader of the revolution. Lupercio is simply a bandit, stained with crime, his main exploits being robberies and piracies. Cabral has only a few hundred men operating in the depopulated districts of San Juan and Noyba and sustained by troops and war material from Hayti.

The commissioners believe that had both these leaders only wielded their own forces and resources they would long ago have been put down. Besides Haytien aggressions others aggravate the difficulties of the Dominican Republic. Among those are the provincial jealousy between the North and South sides of the island, a number of military chiefs heading small clans in the various districts and the convenience of the neighboring Islands offered for revolutionists and insurrectionary operations. All of these difficulties the Commissioners believe would disappear should the Dominican Republic be effectually protected by cohesion with a strong nation. Local self-government in the island has been greatly obstructed by internal difficulties and disturbances, yet many of the town councils preserve efficient existence and are composed of members of good character and ability.

The Spanish occupation of the island in 1861 is found to have been consummated by fraud, and was most unsatisfactory and oppressive in its results both civil and religiously, threatening danger to the Masonic fraternity, a large and influential order in the island, and re-establishing slavery either by importation or by the reduction of the inhabitants to bondage. The people revolted and drove the Spanish into their stronghold on the coast, where the soldiers died by the wholesale of malignant fevers engendered in close and filthy barracks devoid of all sanitary appliances. They numbered in all about 35,000 troops of whom between 6000 and 800 were lost by desertion and disease.

The desire of annexation to the United States, the commissioners state, was found very wide spread and out spoken in all parts of the island, and was based apparently upon a thorough and intelligent discussion. This desire was ardently shared in, and sustained by all the colonies of colored people formerly from the United States, whose attachment to their native land, seems to have deepened with time and distance. The people said they would prefer to continue independent if it were possible, but if they must lose their nationality, they would rather merge it with the American Union, with its free institutions, friendly people and common interests. The principal part of the opposition, which does exist, appears among certain traders in the ports, some of which, in case of annexation, would lose control of branches of business of which in its present narrow channel they have a monopoly. The commissioners entirely discredit the reports that annexation would be resisted by desperate measures in any part of the island, and cite at length their own immunity from harm of every kind while on the islands, as evidence of the correctness of this conclusion.

THE SOCIAL SYSTEM.

The people of San Domingo are of mixed blood, honest, temperate and inoffensive and destitute of prejudice of class or color, pauperism, begging and high crime being practically unknown. Among the popular vices is petty gambling, which is extensively engaged in by the Spanish portion of the population. All are Roman Catholics except the American emigrants, who are Methodists and Baptists, though no intolerance or religious persecutions can be discovered. The people generally own land which they cultivate, though agricultural operations are limited by lack of a market and frequent political disturbances, though the Dominican is not averse to work when sure of a reasonable reward. Labor is now in abundant supply at ten dollars or less per month. Few schools exist, and the people generally are uneducated, though the commissioners believe that opportunities for education would be eagerly improved, the Dominicans being possessed of proverbial shrewdness and much native ability. Only one small and poorly equipped printing office exists in the Republic.

The general political capacity of the people is regarded favorably, there having been for years neither slavery nor the caste spirit to deprive them of their manliness. The courage and devotion wasted in insurrections abundantly prove their capacity for self-government and regular political action. The Commissioners estimate the actual population of the republic at 180,000, more than 19-20ths being native Dominicans. White blood preponderates largely, the majority being much nearer white than black.

Iron ore is abundant, easy of access and will doubtless be made available for the cheap production of pig iron. The copper ore is of a fair degree of richness, and has been opened to a slight extent. The reported coal of the Samana peninsula and in the neighbor-

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hood of Puerto Plata, is found in lignite and is of little value as fuel compared with Pennsylvania or English coal. The gold region is extensive, and though worked anciently is at present but little known. The salt deposits in the mountains near Niba are believed to be extensive and valuable. There are five classes of lands in San Domingo; the mountain slopes and valley are uniformly productive; the extensive prairie region of the llanos, admirable pasture land; the rolling plain of Vega, generally wooded and the finest agricultural land on the island; the dry lands, where rain is partially or wholly wanting, which can be made fertile by irrigation; and the red clay timbered lands along the coast. There is hardly any portion of the island that is not capable of cultivation; and taken as a whole it is one of the most fertile regions on the face of the earth.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural products include all tropical fruits and vegetables as well as commercial staples. Sugar-cane is grown most profitable on low lands, and the yield is much greater than in the Islands of Jamaica, even though aided by artificial irrigation. Fifteen cuttings from the original root are common, and an abundance of fuel gives San Domingo additional advantages over the neighboring islands in this branch of industry. The mountain region is especially adapted to the culture of coffee and cocoa, and valuable fibrous plants. The product of wax and honey is surprisingly large, thousands of hives of honey being destroyed for the sake of the wax alone. Wild ginger and indigo root grow everywhere in the greatest profusion, and cotton is raised near Astua. Cacao is successfully raised on the higher mountain, and many vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are also produced in abundance.

As an evidence of the present undeveloped condition of Dominican agriculture it may be cited for a fact that the commission, during expeditions through the interior of the island often met with best sugar, raised and refined in France, butter and cheese imported from Denmark, and milk condensed in the United States, but seldom with similar articles manufactured on the island. The country everywhere is adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, and three crops of Indian corn are raised annually, though the most valuable natural grain is a species of rice. More than forty distinct varieties of tropical fruits were found growing wild.

GRAZING.

The grasses of San Domingo furnish abundant forage of the best quality. Immense herds of cattle feed on great savannas, and though they were multiplied ten fold they could not exhaust the abundant pasturage. They can be bought for a cent a pound on the hoof. Goats abound in the more arid districts, and in forests. Swine thrive in good numbers. Sheep are very few. Poultry is plentiful, wild guinea fowl being seen in many parts of the land. Horses are raised in great numbers and only the marauding expeditions have prevented a great development of the business of stock raising. One of the most remarkable agricultural features of San Domingo is the diversity of natural growths in different localities, which will give rise to extensive internal commerce. Insects and noxious reptiles are not found more abundant than in our island States.

TIMBER.

In the forests the products are astonishing, the variety including the choicest wood, oak, pitch pine, lignumvita and an immense stock of medicinal and commercial woods, many of the houses being built of mahogany.

THE FISHERIES.

Of the island, which were once flourishing, have lately fallen into neglect, though great schools of tunny fish are still abundant on the southern shores and every year are caught and tried for oil. Turtle and several varieties of shell fish are taken in moderate quantities. A small oyster is very abundant in certain localities, growing attached to mangrove bushes. They are eaten by natives, but are not palatable as the oysters of more northern latitudes. San Domingo, according to all testimony, is generally a healthy country, especially in the interior among the mountains, where white men labor safely and successfully. The acclimation of strangers presents no greater obstacle to immigration than in several of our New States. The eastern portion of the island is continually swept by the trade winds, and is therefore much healthier than Hayti, to which the ravages of yellow fever are chiefly confined. The losses of the Spanish army from illness was largely due to the lack of sanitary care, and the commissioners are satisfied that their losses have been largely exaggerated.

The Commissioners have given special attention to the matter of health, and besides are getting information from other quarters. They have charged two medical gentlemen to report specially upon it, and their conclusions are that the popular idea that Dominican territory is particularly unhealthy, and that persons visiting it are pre-labile to yellow fever is entirely erroneous. The average general health and longevity is quite equal and probably greater than that of the United States. As a whole immigrants are not liable to any more disturbances of general health in the process of acclimation than persons who pass from the old to the new States of the United States, taking the year through. As much agricultural labor can be done without affecting the health as in our Middle and Western States, and with greater results. Persons in all circumstances can here, by selecting their locality, enjoy the delicious climate and have abundance of fruit with far less liability to disease of the lungs, scarlet fever and other fearful epidemics, and without any liability of yellow fever. The steamer Nantasket, with its full complement of officers and men, has been in the harbor of the island about 15 months, and has not had a single case of yellow fever.

Earthquakes have done no serious damage in the islands since 1846, and although slight shocks occur almost every year, they are so inconsiderable that scarce one in a dozen of the inhabitants are aware of them. Hurricanes are not so unfrequent, and are sometimes attended by considerable damage. The island for a short distance into the interior, within the three great bays, Samana, Ocoa and Manzanilla, admit vessels of the largest draft, though only the first has any importance in a military point of view. The Commissioners state the advantages of the acquisition of Samana Bay to be a powerful military and naval station, and the ultimate

growth of an important city; that portion of the water front, which has already been acquired by citizens of the United States being but a small part of what would be occupied by the site of a great commercial city. Inland communication by water and rail would be easy, and the future of Samana Bay, under the authority of the United States could not fail to be of national importance.

FINANCIAL.

The commissioners made a thorough and careful examination of the debt of San Domingo, and find the sum total of all debts and outstanding claims against the Republic to be \$1,565,831. The receipts of the government for 1870 were \$772,684, of which \$728,605 was from customs and \$35,466 from taxes. The commissioners lay great stress on their efforts to get the exact state of the debt of the Dominican Republic, and believe their conclusions substantially correct. San Domingo is not liable for any of the indemnity exacted by France from Hayti, and the commission is assured that no obligation or negotiations have been entered into with any country except the United States.

The extent of undisputed Dominican territory is 22,512 square miles, the portion which formerly involved a dispute with Hayti being 1000 square miles. The commissioners present a full statement of all the grants and concessions of public lands and franchises, and declare that after the most searching and complete investigation they were unable to find any grant or concession in any form or manner to any U. S. official, either in connection with the negotiation or preparation of the treaty. The Dominicans repeat their willingness to be annexed on the terms of the treaty of 1869, asking in addition the payment of rent for the Bay of Samana during the two years that the negotiations have been pending. They are also willing to appropriate \$300,000 for the establishment of an agricultural and scientific college.

The Commission in concluding this portion of the report show that the Dominican independence never has been and probably never will be a fact; and say that the only chance of the republic to recover its independence is to become after a proper period one of a union of States, the freedom and substantial independence of each being guaranteed by the strength of all. It is beyond the province of the Commissioners under the resolutions of Congress to recommend that such a course be adopted or abstained from. They simply state it as their belief founded upon all the observations they could make and facts they could learn, that this is the only way in which Dominican independence will be taken away.

To show the commercial importance of annexation, the Commissioners mention only the tobacco trade of the island, which is rapidly becoming the monopoly of the German empire. Under a stable government San Domingo might be developed into a powerful State, which, by the laws of trade, would make slave labor in the neighboring islands unprofitable, and by the spread of its ideas would make the whole slave system odious.

CONCLUSION.

The commissioners conclude their report by a brief, allusion to the unfruitful visit to the Capital of Hayti in search of information, and expressing a confident opinion that the annexation of San Domingo to the United States will be of scarcely less benefit to Hayti than the Dominican people.

HOW TO PREVENT SPRING SICKNESS.—Dr. A. L. Wood, in the Herald of Health, writes: There are a great many people who are subject to a "bilious attack" every spring, and who expect it as a matter of course. Now there is no more need for people being thus sick in the spring, than at any other time of the year, if they only knew how to live. This periodical sickness can be prevented simply by regulating the diet. Not that all persons, who have been subject to such attacks year after year, for a long time, can always overcome the difficulty at once. We are all such creatures of habit, that when anything becomes established in this way, it has a strong tendency to return at the regular time, even if the producing cause has ceased to operate; consequently, in bad cases, it sometimes takes several years to overcome it entirely. Under a proper regimen, the attacks will grow less severe every year until they entirely disappear.

During cold weather people eat greater quantities than usual of carbonaceous food, such as fat meats, sugar, butter, bread, cakes, and other preparations of white or superfine flour, nuts, fish, sirup, etc. Of course, a much larger quantity of carbonaceous food is required by the system in cold weather than in warm, but as a general thing people eat too much of it, clog up their systems with the excess, and overburden the excretory organs particularly the liver in vain efforts to get rid of it. Those who take a great deal of out-door exercise are usually enabled to work it off and seldom suffer much in consequence, except in hot weather; while those who lead a sedentary indoor life suffer most. When warm weather comes on in the spring, people require much less carbonaceous food but instead of changing their diet as the weather changes, they continue to eat the same kinds of food they have been eating during the coldest weather of the winter, and the consequence is that the already overburdened liver is unable to bear up under this extra load, and utterly refuses to perform its function until it has had a chance to rest and throw off its accumulated burdens. Now, to prevent this state of things, two things are necessary. First, people must eat a less proportion of carbonaceous food at all times. Second, as the weather grows warmer in the spring, they must eat a much less quantity of it than they do in cold weather, and substitute, instead, more vegetables and acid fruits. Every family should have a large supply of canned fruits and green vegetables to use at this time of year. For a single article, there is nothing so good as tart apples, and they should be used in unlimited quantities.

The following is the latest programme issued for the observance of wedding anniversaries, viz:—First anniversary, wooden; tenth anniversary, tin; fifteenth anniversary, crystal; twentieth anniversary, china; twenty-fifth anniversary, silver; thirtieth anniversary, cotton; thirty-fifth anniversary, linen; fortieth anniversary, woolen; forty-fifth anniversary, silk; fiftieth anniversary, golden; seventy-fifth anniversary, diamond.

"THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION AND THE PRESS."—In Scribner's Monthly for April is an article by Dr. Holland, the editor, on "The Temperance Question and the Press," from which we quote:

The time for a new departure is come. It is punctuated by the shifting and uncertain movements of those who have "had their own way" for many years, and who find themselves as far from the goal at which they aimed as they were when they started. The press, independently, must take this question in hand, and educate the people to temperance. The truth is that there is not a country on the face of the earth where stimulants are needed so little, and where they are capable of producing so much mischief, as in our own. Our parking, sunny atmosphere, and the myriad incentives to hope and enterprise in our circumstances, are stimulants of God's own appointment for the American people. This pouring down of intoxicating liquors is ten thousand times worse than waste—it is essential sacrilege. This straining of the nerves, this heating of the blood, this stimulation or stupefaction of the mind, this imposition of cruel burdens upon the digestive organs, is a foul wrong upon Nature. Tens of thousands of valuable lives are sacrificed every year to this Moloch of strong drink. The crime, the beggary, the disgrace, the sorrow, the disappointment, the disaster, the sickness, the death that have flowed in one unintermitted stream from the bottle and the barrel, throughout the length of the land, are enough to make all thinking and manly men curse their source and avenge eternal enmity to it. The American people need to have it proved to them that under no circumstances are the various forms of intoxicating drink good for them. They are not yet convinced of this, although they know, of course, that the abuse of drink brings all the evils that can be imagined. Every juvenile periodical, every newspaper, every magazine, every review, owes it to the country to teach this fact persistently. There has been something in the way in which the temperance reform has been pursued which has brought upon it the stigma of fanaticism. That stigma ought to be obliterated—so thoroughly obliterated, that the man who weakly yields to a degrading appetite, or wantonly courts such an appetite, and the danger and disgrace it brings, shall feel that he bears a stigma which marks his degradation among a generation of clean and healthy men. In short, temperance must be made not only respectable, but fashionable. The wine-bibber and the beer drinker, as well as those of stronger stomachs and coarser tastes, must be made to feel that they are socially disgraced by their habits. In the family, in the school, everywhere, by all the ordinary means of approach to young and plastic minds, the virtue of temperance should be inculcated. It is fashionable for the young to drink, wipe away, it must not be to-morrow; and in order that it may not be, the accepted leaders of public opinion must tell the people the truth, and enforce upon the people the obligations of duty. That world of high life which sends down its powerful influence upon all the life beneath it never, was influenced by professional temperance reformers, or by temperance organizations, and is not likely to be. The clergyman listens to the papers, and magazines, and books it reads, and the social authorities it respects, must inculcate temperance until it shall be a shame to place a wine-bottle before a friend.

O Heaven! for one generation of clean and unpolished men!—men whose veins are not fed with fire; men fit to be the companions of pure women; men worthy to be the fathers of children; men who do not stumble upon the rack of apoplexy at mid-age, or go blindly groping and staggering down into a drunkard's grave, but who can sit and look upon the faces of their grandchildren with eyes undimmed, and hearts unshaken. Such a generation as this is possible in America; and to produce such a generation as this, the persistent, conscientious work of the public press is entirely competent, as an instrumentality. The press can do what it will; and if it will faithfully do its duty, Maine laws will come to be things unthought of, and temperance reform and temperance organizations will become extinct.

THINGS THAT ARE VERY FOOLISH. For a young man to think he does himself credit by hanging around theatre-dores, smoking bad cigars and paying for expensive oyster suppers, in order to be called "liberal" by a clique of youths as soft in the brain as himself. For a lady to be annoyed because gentlemen do not always give her the best half of the street and the nicest seat in the omnibus. She should not forget that these conventional courtesies are not her right farther than they choose to concede them.

For an undisciplined clerk to think he must buy extravagant gloves and cravats for every festive occasion, because T. Jones, whose father is worth thirty thousand dollars, does so. The best way of proving his manhood would be to let such things entirely alone,—self-denial is better than a fortune. For a girl to think that she is establishing her character as a young lady of fashion, by allowing her mother to toil through all the drudgery of the house and then investing her money in gaudy brooches and artificial flowers. For a man to suppose himself a gentleman because he touches his hat to a party of splendidly dressed ladies, while he scorns to extend a helping hand to the old apple-woman struggling across the street.

A COUNTRYMAN, out of a situation, had several calls to preach on "trial." He preached, and was liked; but he was rejected because he had gray hair; the congregation preferring a younger man. Then this preacher resorted to "ways that were dark"—dyed his hair—and at the very next trial gave perfect satisfaction, the young ladies calling him "just splendid."

A recruiting sergeant having treated a young countryman to an extravagant dinner at a fashionable restaurant, to convince him of the luxuries of a soldier's life, and hoping to enlist him, was astonished, when the youth protested that he was "not big enough" for a soldier. "Not big enough?" echoed the sergeant, "why you are two inches above the standard!" "Yes," was the reply, "but when I say I am not big enough, I mean I am not big fool enough."

"Have I not a right to be saucy, if I please?" asked a young lady of an old bachelor. "Yes, if you please, but not if you don't."

OUR TABLE.

THE LIBRARY OF POETRY AND SONG. Being choice selections from the best poets, English, Scotch, Irish, and American, including translations from the German, Spanish, etc., with an introduction by William Cullen Bryant. In one super large octavo volume of over 800 pages, well printed, on fine paper, and illustrated with an admirable portrait of Mr. Bryant, together with 26 autographic fac-similes on wood of celebrated poets, besides other choice engravings by the best artists. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.

This book, says the publishers' prospectus, has been prepared with the aim of gathering into a single volume the largest practicable compilation of the best Poems of the English language, making it as nearly as possible the choicest and most complete general collection of Poetry yet published. Amid all the varying tastes and desires of a reading people, there is sure to be a welcome for real, true Poetry; for that is the most pleasing expression of the sweetest, or stranger, or happier, or more sorrowful—in other words, of the most interesting phases of human life. Everybody, in searching over the broad field of Poetry, will be sure to come upon his own experience of thought or feeling, set forth in words that make it real to him. So that the Poet is the man most universally known, honored, and loved.

Now, a work which, within the bounds of a single, solid, but not too bulky volume, contains the choicest gems of poetry given to the world, from the early days of old Dan Chaucer to the present year, a work formed by industrious searching through over five hundred volumes, its contents chosen with judgment and taste the most discriminating, collected and arranged with thoughtful care, a very library in itself—such a work must be a welcome and charming visitor, a delightful resident in every home. The aged and the young, the intelligent parent and sensitive child, the student at college and the young girl at school, the loving mother and the mature, well-stored mind of the reading father—all may find herein that which they need or wish. The brightest and sweetest poems relating to Childhood and Youth; poems of the Affections, from the steady strain of Friendship, through all the phases of Admiration, Love, Home-life, Joy, and Bereavement; an unusually full and careful selection of Religious and Sacred poems, including many cherished hymns; poems of Peace and War, of Patriotism and Freedom, of Labor, of Nature, of Adventure, of Rural Sports, of Description, of Fancy, of Sentiment and Reflection, many witty Personal poems, and of the most complete gatherings of Humorous verse to be found anywhere, unite to form its contents.

Such a book is the "Library of Poetry and Song," a volume destined to become one of the most popular books ever printed. It is indeed a people's book. Its contents would cost hundreds of dollars in the books where they are gleaned, English and American—and, indeed, although one possessed the volumes, the reading of such vast numbers of pages would be a labor not readily undertaken by most people, even those who appreciate poetry.

In the "Library" here offered in a single volume, is found the choice selection of those poems most widely esteemed, from the best poets. And it is believed that of those stamped as indisputably great by the common consent of the intelligent and cultivated, none, whether English, Scotch, Irish, or American, will be found unrepresented. Many such collections have been published, and all have been heartily welcomed by the public, for they meet a popular necessity and demand. But the Publishers have no hesitation in claiming for this book the title of the best and most complete general collection of poetry ever issued. And they feel especially confident of its merits, since the whole work, poem by poem, has passed under the educated criticism and scholarly eye of William Cullen Bryant, a man revered among men, a poet great among poets. It is a book for all times.

The fine paper, brilliant printing, and general excellence of the volume, will be apparent at a glance. The new steel engraving of Mr. Bryant makes a noble frontispiece, and the autographic fac-similes of celebrated writers, scattered through the volume, add an element of great interest to the work.

It is sold only by agents, and some of our wide-awake canvassers might do well with it. See advertisement in another column, for further particulars.

OVER THE OCEAN; or Sights and Scenes in Foreign Lands.

By Curtis Child, editor of the Boston Commercial Bulletin. Boston: Lee & Shepard. A live, wide-awake book, very different from some of the prosy records of foreign travel, too many of which are stuffed with dry transcripts from the guide book. These sketches, which are just what life was originally published in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, and so great was their popularity that the author feels compelled to reproduce them in a more permanent form. Says the author: "Whether describing Westminster Abbey, or York Minster, Stratford-on-Avon, or the streets of London; the wonders of the Louvre, or the gayeties and glitter of Paris; the grandeur of the Alpine passes; the quaintness of old continental cities; experiences of coast travelling; the romantic beauties of the Italian lakes; the underground wonders of Adelsberg, on the aqueous highways of Venice;—the author aimed to give many more particulars, which foreign letter-writers do not so little importance to mention, but which, nevertheless, are of great interest to the reader." This peculiar feature gives a charm to the book and constitutes its great value. For sale in Waterville by Pray Brothers.

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

Fair to See, part 3; King's Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses; Frank Marshall, part 2; More Roba Di Rome; The British Navy; A retrospect of the War; The Sick Army and its Doctor. The four great English Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly are promptly issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 87 Walker Street, New York, the terms of subscription being as follows:—For any one of the four Reviews, \$4 per annum; any two of the Reviews, \$7; any three of the Reviews, \$10; all four Reviews, \$13; Blackwood's Magazine \$4; Blackwood and one Review, \$7; Blackwood and any two Reviews, \$10; Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$13—with large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns these works are sold by periodical dealers. New volumes of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews commence with the January numbers. The postage on the whole five works is but 56 cents a year.

GIRL'S BOOTS AND SHOES. In Dr. Low-

girl's very instructive and entertaining work, Our Girls, just published by the Harpers, we find the following suggestions in regard to the girls' shoes, that ought to be read and heeded by every woman. He says:

"One evening I was discussing before the assembled school the subject of shoes for girls, and had been remarking that the soles were too narrow, when Miss B. spoke up: 'My shoes are perfectly immense. They are twice as broad as my foot.' 'Miss B., will you be kind enough to take off one of your shoes and send it forward?' It was cheerfully and quickly done. 'Henry, please bring the rule. Now we will measure this sole.' 'Miss B., I find that this sole is two and one half inches wide; do you think your foot is narrower than that?' 'Oh! a great deal. That shoe sole is as wide again as my foot.' 'Miss B., will you please come to the stand a moment?' So she presented herself, lifting along one shoe off and the other shoe on.

'Miss B., will you be kind enough to put your foot on that sheet of white paper?' Now hold up the other foot and let your weight lie upon this one. Now hold still a minute, and let me draw the pencil around your foot; that will do. Now we will measure this mark, and

see just how broad your foot is. I measured your foot is three inches and seven eighths; no, it is really four inches broad. Now what do you think? You may take the rule and measure yourself if you doubt it. The sole is two inches and a half broad and your foot is four."

"But it is four inches broad only when it is spread but by standing my whole weight on this one foot."

"Yes, but that is exactly what takes place every time you step. When in walking you lift the right foot and push it forwards, your whole weight is not only on the left foot propelling the body forward, you have also the effort of pushing forward with it, which makes the toes still broader, and that takes place at every step you take. So I presume when you are walking briskly, that if your foot were at liberty to spread, it would reach four inches and a quarter. This shoe sole, which you call immense, is two inches and a half wide. Now what do you suppose becomes of the inch and a half of foot which has no sole to rest upon? Either the upper holds the foot and prevents it from spreading, or the foot spreads on either side beyond the sole, and presses down upon the edge of the sole. Very few girls walk in a firm and strong way. Notice one. You can see that she is balancing upon a narrow sole. There is an unsteadiness and a side vibration. As she has not breadth of toe enough, she is not able to push her body forwards in that elastic way which we all so much admire. Again, the pressure of the upper leather checks the circulation in the foot, and makes it cold. If you check the circulation in any part, it is made cold. The tight shoes, with an elastic worn about the leg just below the knee, check the circulation in the foot, so that the greater number of girls have cold feet. It would be rare to find one with warm feet like a boy's."

Dr. Foster, of the Duluth Minnesotaan, says that on the north shore of Lake Superior there is one of those characteristic rivers, running through the trap rock on its edge, four feet in width and forty feet deep, with tremendous pitches and falls near its entrance into the lake, which river has the somewhat peculiar name on the maps of Temperance River; and this for the reason solely, that of all the streams emptying into the lake along the shore, it is the only one that has no bar at its mouth.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—It is said that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours or even days if necessary. The person who gave us this receipt says: "In this manner I saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application."

Can you manage to give my son one of the prizes at the exhibition? asked a mother of a teacher. "No, madam," was the reply. "Your son will stand no chance; he obstinately persists in idleness." "Oh, but then," exclaimed the fond mamma, "if that's so, you can give him a prize for perseverance!"

"Partridge Cocks" are the latest frenzy of the hen fever in Massachusetts. The breeders sell the eggs at a dollar each, and there are some people crazy enough to pay the price.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRADES AND CROSSES.—There seems to be a disposition in the editors of some of our semi-agricultural journals, to confound the two terms "grade" and "cross" bred, and to use them indiscriminately to convey the same idea. This is wrong, for they should only be applied to different meanings, and are as widely different as the terms "thorough bred" and "native." A "cross-bred" is the produce of a thorough-bred bull with a dam of another breed. The produce of a Durham bull by an Alderney cow would be a "cross-bred." This product crossed with a thorough-bred Ayrshire would produce a "cross-bred," and so long as both sire and dam are thorough bred, or full-blooded, the produce will be a cross-bred. When the sire is thorough-bred and the dam native or common, the product is a "grade," the product of this grade with the common stock will still be a grade, and strictly speaking, no amount of breeding will produce anything else. From this it will be seen that it is a mistake to use the two terms for the same animal, and will lead to confusion.

BEWARE OF SILVER PLATING PEDDLERS.

—Last month, a man pretending to be an English silver-plater called at our neighbor's, and claimed that he had brought over with him a valuable plating powder. He exhibited some work and plated a copper penny in half a minute. The lady of the house paid him for replating a lot of spoons, and allowed him to polish up some pure silver ones. He directed her to wrap them in paper and let them lie four days for the plating to harden well. When the four days expired, and he was at a safe distance, she examined the articles and found them entirely blackened, and the silver spoons ruined. We suppose that he and others are on their travels elsewhere. They should be arrested as swindlers. We often see vendors of similar powders and liquids on the city street corners, brightening the boys' pennies, and selling their vile materials, which consist of a little cheap mercury, mixed or held in solution with clay or other substance. The mercury or quicksilver is deposited on the surface of the metals, and when fresh it rubs up as bright as a mirror; but it quickly tarnishes, and when applied to silver, gold, and some other metals, it eats into and destroys their texture. Applied to door knobs or any other articles plated with silver or gold, it ruins the plating in a day.—American Agriculturist.

BAD BARGAINS.—Once a Sunday-school teacher remarked that he who buys the truth makes a good bargain, and inquired if any scholar recollected an instance in Scripture of a bad bargain.

"I do," replied a boy; "Esau made a bad bargain when he sold his birthright for a mess of pottage."

A second said: "Judas made a bad bargain when he sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver."

A third boy observed: "Our Lord tells us that he makes a bad bargain who, to gain the whole world, loses his own soul."

"Truly, there is no enemy more dangerous than drunkenness, and no slavery more terrible than that of the drunkard. At one time it encounters man under the form of custom, habit, friendship! At another time under the deceitful garb of pleasure! But when it has once completely fastened on its victim, to what a pitiful state of moral degradation is he reduced! He will readily barter his own liberty, his honor, his character, his peace, and the very existence of his family—for senseless, stupid indulgence."—Daniel Kimball.

Waterville Mail.

PUBLISHED BY J. DANIEL WING, EDITOR.

WATERVILLE... APRIL 14, 1871.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. W. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 27 Park Row, New York; S. R. Niles & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 100 Broadway, New York; Geo. F. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York; and T. O. Brown, 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 by us.

Advertisements are referred to the agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

relating to the business or editorial departments of this paper should be addressed to "Maxwell & Wing, or Waterville Mail Office."

Special Notice!

HAARCO just added to our JOB PRINTING department a first class fast press, with choice selections of fashionable type, we are now prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING at short notice, in the very best style, and on the most reasonable terms. Special pains will be taken to give satisfaction in Circulars, Bill-Heads, Business Cards, Town Orders, Bank Checks, Blanks of all kinds, large and small Posters and Doggers, Labels, Tickets, Programmes, Price Lists, &c.

SWEET TOKENS.—It is not in agreement with all the old maple-sugar philosophy, that the present spring has been uncommonly sappy. It is even said that its equal is not on record. Vermont and New Hampshire literally wallow in maple molasses if we may credit the newspapers. Even Maine is this year both richer and sweeter for her sugar maples, few as they are. In the vicinity of Waterville several farmers have demonstrated the fact that sugar-making is an important branch of their business that has been sadly overlooked. Capt. A. Bowman, a young farmer who bought the old Geo. E. Shores farm, has this year tapped 700 trees. The result has been 105 gallons of molasses and some 40 lbs. of sugar. The molasses has sold at \$1.50 a gallon. Capt. Bowman began by purchasing 500 buckets, with the necessary spiles, and putting up the requisite fixtures for boiling in the best manner. He is now permanently prepared for the annual spring's work in his "sugar-place." Its best feature is that he has proved it a profitable enterprise. A liberal jar of his syrup has convinced us that those who buy of him will get a very choice article. What he does, he does well, in whatever calling.

David Garland, Esq., of Winslow, gives us a taste of syrup made by his son, in a nice young "sugar orchard" on his farm. From 800 trees he has made 400 lbs. sugar and a barrel of molasses. Most of the trees were tapped the first week in March, and gave a free run of sap through the first week in April. He has sold syrup readily at \$1.50 a gallon.

We commend these two successful cases of sugar making to the attention of all who have the sugar maple. A natural source of large income has been neglected, and such examples as the above will teach a much needed lesson.

INQUEST.—On Wednesday coroner Libby of Augusta, held an inquest, at the house of Mrs. Wm. M. Philbrick, in Waterville, upon the body of Mr. James Rice, who died suddenly at Winthrop some ten days ago. Since his burial some of his relatives in Waterville have entertained suspicions of wrong in regard to his death. A post-mortem examination was made by Drs. Boutelle, Crosby and Thayer, of Waterville, and Dunham of Winthrop, which disclosed no particular cause for his sudden death. The stomach and contents are still retained for chemical tests, in case some testimony yet to be procured seems to render it proper.

ROBBERY.—The store of C. C. Cornish postmaster in Winslow, was robbed on Tuesday night, of money and goods to the amount of \$35. The thieves are supposed to be two young men who were seen lounging in the village Monday afternoon, and who entered the store and bought some crackers. Entrance was effected by forcing the door with an iron bar and a chisel. Wednesday morning the two fellows were seen leaving the village quite early, and probably took cars at Kendall's Mills for Bangor. Efforts are in progress for their arrest.

That big cow, advertised for sale by Mr. John Lubow, of this village, is the Durham Short Horn that stood so high among the butter-making cows at the last No. Ken. fair. Some of the stock breeders ought to buy her. She can be bought for her beef value.

In a drunken quarrel at Veazie, on Monday, Marcellus Myrick stabbed Melville Prouty, inflicting two dangerous wounds, as we learn from the Bangor Whig. Myrick has left for parts unknown.

Wm. L. Maxwell, the oldest shoe dealer in Waterville, we notice is "sneaking up" his old stand. Mr. M. has always been a believer in the virtue of advertising, and always makes good at his counter the promises he puts forth on paper.

FAST-DAY.—As usual the Universalists and Unitarians joined in fast-day service—at the church of the latter, this year, by alternation. Rev. Dr. Sheldon gave the discourse, subject, "The Franco-Russian War." On the moral points connected with the contest, he gave his personal opinions, in some cases with his reasons for them. He thought the war unjust and unequal on the side of France, and sought by Napoleon in order to turn the attention of his subjects abroad. He endorsed the popular religious theory, that the world had more to hope from protestant Prussia than from catholic France. He said the present popular outbreak in Paris could not succeed or last long. In this instance Paris is not France, but is acting against her social and political interests. He believed the Thiers party would be the organ through which peace would ultimately come. No one of the several factions into which France is now broken is strong enough to hope to control all the others. Through combined concessions and exhaustion, among the adverse forces, he looked for the speedy return of peace and recuperation to France. Considerable historical and philosophical, as well as some theological light, was made to throw its rays over the various phases of the subject.

The Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches united in Fast Day services at the Congregational House. The sermon was by the venerable Father Adams, a former pastor of the Church, who, drawing a lesson from the ten righteous men not found in Sodom, made a very good practical discourse upon the following theme:—Righteousness the only security of the permanent peace and prosperity of a nation. Making his applications at home, as was fitting, he rebuked some of our prominent national sins, and showed the wisdom of a righteous life both for individuals and communities.

WRONG.—There is always danger, when we deal with various things in a lump, that some wrong will creep into the detail. It was so last week, when we seized a handful of libel suits among the Portland newspapers, and cast them together into an offensive heap. The suit of the Advertiser against the Press was not the upshot of a wrangle with that paper, but of an assault upon the business credit of the proprietor of the Advertiser, to which he did not choose to reply in kind. By an article since published in the Press it appears that the settlement involved a square retraction. We shall always be glad to find the Advertiser above the grade to which we inadvertently committed it. Its dignity needs no voucher.

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The following gentlemen will represent Colby University and Waterville Classical Institute in this Convention, which is to be held at Worcester, Mass., on the 31st and 4th of May next:—J. T. Champlin, J. H. Hanson, C. E. Hannin, J. B. Foster, E. W. Hall, J. D. Taylor, Gardner Colby, O. S. Stearns, Wm. H. Snailer, A. K. P. Small.

The following gentlemen will represent the Waterville interest of the Educational Board in the same Convention:—

C. M. Emery, S. K. Smith, M. Lyford, J. Ricker, F. T. Hazlewood, H. S. Burrage, G. P. Matthews, A. K. Crane.

THE SPRING CIRCULAR from the tailoring establishment of Mr. Perham Heald, circulated in our paper this week, represents one of the most complete establishments on the Kennebec river, and tells men of good taste, who wish to dress in the most becoming style with the best economy, where to give their orders. It is a curious fact that while a few "very particular" gentlemen in Waterville order their best coats from Boston, quite as many well dressed Boston men send their orders to Mr. Heald, and save thirty per cent. by doing so. A good stock to select from and an honest, gentlemanly man to deal with,—these are the two main points that commend Mr. Heald's fine establishment to its large and growing patronage. It is one of several business houses in Waterville to which it always gives us pleasure to refer.

THE MR. FORD, formerly a member of the 6th Maine, reported murdered by Indians, in Colorado, a few days ago, we are informed was the son of the late Dr. Ford, who was in practice in Waterville, nearly forty years ago.

BURR'S FIFTY CENT MONTHLY is the name of a handsomely printed eight page quarto paper, the first number of which has just been issued in Bangor by Benjamin A. Burr, formerly publisher of the Jeffersonian.

THE PRESQUE ISLE, SUNRISE has been enlarged and improved, so that it is now the largest paper in Aroostook county. The Sunrise is a live paper and sticks sharp things into people. D. Stickney, Esq., the editor, is a grievous thorn in the sides of the two other papers in the county.

BURRIGS & BROTHERS, of Rochester, N. Y., well known dealers in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, send us a beautiful floral plate, a handsome parlor ornament.

SERIOUS RIOTS prevail in the Pennsylvania Coal mine districts, and several lives have been lost. The militia have been ordered out to quell the disturbances, but the men do not prove reliable.

A TERRIFIC THUNDER SHOWER visited Bangor and vicinity, on Friday night last. Several buildings were struck and considerable damage done. The flashes of lightning were seen here and an occasional rumble of thunder heard.

FIRE IN ROCKLAND.—A two story wooden building on Main street, owned by G. A. Clark, and containing two stores occupied by Webb & Hall and L. Robinson, was burned, a day or two ago, involving a loss of about \$2000. Insured for \$1,200.

OUR TABLE.

EVERY SATURDAY for April 15 has portraits of Hon. George S. Boutwell, the late Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Princess Louise (whom the Portland Press has recently styled "the Guelph Girl"), and her husband the Marquis of Lorne, and C. R. Darwin, author of "The Origin of Species." Among the other pictures, are some interesting Paris scenes.

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

Judd's periodicals, the *American Agriculturist* and *Health and Home*, are not excelled in attractiveness by any rural publications. The *Agriculturist*, especially shows what good editing may do. *Health and Home* has been enriched with a new feature, in the shape of the extra news-sheet, which gives, by far, the fullest and most intelligible systematized account of current events that is published. Both periodicals are handsomely illustrated, and contain something to interest every member of the family.

We have just received from R. M. Mansur, dealer in musical instruments, books, &c., Augusta, Me., a copy of "Seven Wives and Seven Prisons," or, *experiences of the life of a Matrimonial Monomaniac*, illustrated, for which he is General Agent for this State. It contains a little over 200 pages, is sold for \$1.00, upon receipt of which the agent will send a copy post paid, by mail. He wishes for agents for this and other books, engravings, &c. The story may be all true; but it is the tamely written life of an unscrupulous adventurer with more shrewdness than principle, and furnishes only the moral that the way of the transgressor is hard.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for April is a splendid number, with numerous fine engravings and interesting and valuable contents, and an extension sheet containing thirty-eight engravings.

Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

TUNNEL MINING.

SINCE our last paper was issued, the Georgetown *Miner* has come to hand with further particulars of the success of Mr. Burleigh in his mining enterprise in Colorado. His strike is regarded as very important, in that it settles certain mooted questions in mountain mining, and demonstrates the truth of a theory advanced by Mr. B. in the face of much opposition. A public meeting was called in Georgetown, at which resolutions were passed congratulating Mr. Burleigh on his success; thanking him for what he had done for the community, and closing by "recognizing in him a model prospector, whose faith and courage are worthy our highest praise."

We clip the following from the *Miner*, explaining that it was our mistake in locating the mine on Brown Mountain instead of Sherman Mountain:—

THE BURLEIGH TUNNEL.—Clear Creek county to-day occupies the head of the column of mining counties in the territory of Colorado. The doctrine that nature acts by uniform laws, and that true fissure veins are continuous in depth, is clearly demonstrated by convincing, solid evidence.

Seven hundred feet below the surface of the earth the Burleigh tunnel, nine hundred and thirty-five feet in length, has cut a noble true fissure vein, fifteen feet in breadth, incased between walls of primitive rock. The vein matter is composed of feldspar, quartz, argenteous galena, blende and iron pyrites. The breadth of the mineral deposit in the whole vein is about four feet. The highest assay yet obtained is 72 ozs. in silver and 60 per cent. lead. By measurements lately made we are authorized to state that the vein cut is not the Mendota.

The beneficial influence that this strike will exert on the mining industry of Colorado, no one can estimate. Capital and skilled labor will come to develop the inexhaustible riches of our mountains. Railways will be constructed to our mines to bring us supplies and bear off our solid products. Smelting works will be erected. The number of consumers will be increased and the number of producers of farm and pastoral products must also necessarily be increased. Trade and commerce will receive a vigorous impetus.

Twenty-three months since, Charles Burleigh, Esq., the inventor of the Burleigh drill and air compressors, commenced his greatest enterprise, the Burleigh tunnel. The mineral bearing portion of Sherman mountain has just been reached and we may safely say that Mr. Burleigh and the few friends who have stood by him financially, are the owners of one of the richest inheritances for themselves and their posterity that ever mortal man owned.

Mr. Burleigh, by his faith and firm belief in the doctrine of true fissure veins being continuous in depth, has achieved a success of incalculable benefit for himself, his partners, and the country at large. The laurels achieved by labor, the crown jewel of manhood, are far more enduring than those awarded to the greatest warriors whose deeds are recorded in the history of the world.

Mining by tunnels, after a long and faithful trial, has proven to be the true way of extracting the ores of the precious metals from the depths of our rugged mountains. The success of the Burleigh tunnel means the resumption of work on many of the tunnels now being unworked, and means that lodes of this and neighboring districts will be profitably worked at depths far beyond the usual deep mining in America. The fact that veins do extend downward to an indefinite depth is now settled, and also the additional fact that all the pay in a lode is not on the surface. General Grant says "Let us have peace," we say "Let us have tunnels."

We have been reluctant to believe that Hon. Joshua Nye is about to remove from Waterville to Augusta. Mr. Nye has sold his residence on Main-St., and his appointment as financial agent of the M. C. Railroad makes his residence in Augusta a matter of great convenience. Even for what we hope will be but a temporary absence, our citizens generally will spare him from our midst with great reluctance;—heartily wishing him, wherever he may be, the high and true prosperity at which he aims.

W. H. LAMBERT, the Principal of the Augusta High School, delivered a lecture in the lyceum course at Castine, a few days ago, taking for his subject, "Charles Dickens." The Ken. Jour., says of Mr. L., in noticing this lecture, that "he is a fine elocutionist, his style of composition is clear and pleasing, and he has the elements of a popular lyceum lecturer."

Great numbers of French Canadians are reported to be emigrating from Canada to the United States, and we bid fair to annex that people if not their country.

With God, even across the sea; without him, not even to the threshold.—[Russian Proverb.]

The New England Agricultural Society will hold its next Fair in Lowell, Mass., in September. The premium list will be issued immediately.

The ideal statue of Roger Williams, by Silas Monks, which has recently been placed in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington, is pronounced very satisfactory by good judges.

The Sunday School State Convention will hold its annual session at Gardiner, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 17th, 18th and 19th.

It is a disgrace to our common sense in this Year of our Lord, 1871, that Gail Hamilton can say with so much truth:

There is probably not a well-ventilated school-house in the country. I have been in a great many, and I do not recollect one that was not nasty with foul air. Enter the main hall during the morning exercises, and you may be sufficiently comfortable; but go into a recitation room during the latter half of the recitation hours and you are actually smitten by the noisome atmosphere. It is not exactly potato-rot, but it makes you think of potato-rot. It does not knock you down, but it gives you the sensation of being knocked down, and it makes you long to knock somebody down. In this filthy bath the delicate lungs of delicate children are immersed and soaked and steeped, hour after hour, for days and months and years, till the nastiness is well incorporated into blood and brain and heart.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. The energy with which building of this great thoroughfare is now being pushed forward is an added guaranty of its very early completion and its wise management. We find from the financial agents of the Road, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., that at the present date the grading is nearly finished for 266 miles, from Lake Superior through Central Minnesota to the eastern border of Dakota; trains are now running over 180 miles of completed track; at Brainerd the Mississippi river is bridged and once more joined to the Lakes by rail, and the laying of track is rapidly progressing towards the west. By next September trains will run to the Red river, and the grading will probably be far advanced toward the Great Bend of the Missouri river in Central Dakota.

In the meantime work has been commenced the present season on the Pacific coast; a very large force of men is already employed in the valley of the Columbia river in Washington Territory, and hereafter the work of building will be pushed on both eastward and westward toward the centre all with such rapidity as the best interests of the Road may justify.

Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has 413 Miles of Road now in actual operation, and before the close of the present season on the length of finished track will be at least 550 miles. The new highway through to the Pacific is being constructed at the lowest cost compatible with first class work.

Maine has advanced rapidly in her educational interest since the establishment some three years ago, of the office of County Superintendents of schools. Mr. Philbrick of Boston, says, "This is a step of which you (Maine) may well be proud. You have set an example which the other new England States must follow; or they must be content to have poorer schools than you will have; and they must be content to get much less ample return for educational expenditures than you get."

WANTED A DIVORCE.—In the Special Term of the Superior Court of New York city recently a couple quite young neither probably of age and quite good-looking, made application to Judge Spencer for a divorce. They had no charges to present against each other, merely they were willing on both sides to be divorced. Judge Spencer read them something of a lecture, explaining to them the solemnity of their relations, that they were bound to each other for life, and that though consent would make a marriage, consent would not undo it. The disappointed applicants took the matter philosophically and walked out together arm in arm.

The Portland Press understands the terms of the proposed agreement between the Maine Central and Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad Co., to be as follows: The former company leases the road of the latter for a term of fifty years at a rent of \$36,000 per annum, to run such trains as will afford reasonable accommodation, with the same rates of fare and freight to and from Belfast as shall at the same time be established for the same distances to and from Bangor, the rate each way being the same; the latter company having the right at the end of five years, to receive as rent, instead of \$36,000, a year, forty per cent of the gross earnings provided they shall pay the former company for all permanent improvements made upon the road during the five years.

The body of an unknown woman was found on the 5th on the beach at Saco. It was supposed she accidentally fell, threw herself, or was thrown from a passing steamer. There were no marks of violence upon her. Her clothing was all new and nice. It is thought she had not long been dead, and that she has the appearance of being a French Canadian. She was about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches in height, had black hair, and weighed about 140 pounds. She wore a black velvet jacket, and a black alpaca dress with green trimmings. P. S. The Saco Independent relates some circumstances which indicate that this tragedy is connected with the singular conduct of Henry L. Joy, whose family reside at lower Biddeford, but who has been at work in Boston. On the 21st ult. he arrived at the Saco House with one Mary McCarty, with whom he spent the whole day in their room. The next day they were seen for the last time at lower Biddeford 1 1/2 miles below Joy's residence. The next morning Joy's family found on their doorstep a bundle containing a pocket book and \$375 in money, besides watch, account book, keys, &c. It also contained a letter stating he had concluded to leave this world and it would be of no use to look for him. There are two theories to account for the matter. Either both parties committed suicide or else Joy committed murder and escaped. A full solution of the mystery will probably soon be found. All that has been found of Joy is his hat, but then he is known to have a cap with him.

An old grumbler, complaining to the king of Sparta of the degeneracy of the times, got this laconic sympathy: "What you say is undoubtedly true, for I remember that, when I was a boy, I heard my father say that when he was a boy he heard my grandfather say the same."

FISH CULTURE.—A meeting of the New England commission of fisheries was held at Young's Hotel in Boston on Tuesday evening April 11th. All the states except Rhode Island were represented. The special object of the meeting was to discuss a plan proposed by Mr. Charles G. Atkins, of Maine, to procure salmon ova during the coming season, by operations upon the Penobscot river. The plan contemplates the buying of a number of salmon, two or three hundred—alive, as taken from the ponds or weirs—and keeping them in a suitable place until the spawning season when the eggs will either be taken in the usual way, or they will be allowed to deposit them in a race prepared for this purpose. It is supposed that the ova will thus be obtained at a much less price than the Canadian government now demands. The project was considered feasible, and the states represented will all be interested in its success. The whole undertaking will be under the charge of Mr. Charles G. Atkins, commissioner of Maine.

THE CASE STATED BRIEFLY.—The N. Y. Tribune brings the discussion of the United States San Domingo Hayti affair down to the square statement of facts as follows:

Two republics, known respectively as Hayti and Dominica or Santo Domingo, divide the great and fertile island which was the cradle of Spanish dominion in this hemisphere. Hayti was long since a French colony, and French is still her prevailing language; while Santo Domingo is Spanish in history and language. The Roman Catholic is the religion of each. Santo Domingo has the larger territory of the two; Hayti has the far more numerous and warlike population. The boundary between them is not well defined, leaving a considerable tract claimed by each. The whole island was originally Spanish, and has since been for a few years, united (about half a century ago) under Haytian rule. Cabral, the rival of Baez, the present Dominican President, is at home in the debatable land, and is quietly backed by Haytian men and munitions in his efforts to oust Baez. He has nearly as good a right to be President of Santo Domingo as Salnave would have to be President of Hayti, if Saget had not put him to death.

Cabral, backed by Haytian men and money, is constantly threatening Baez with overthrow by force, and making Baez's overture for annexation the basis of his appeals to Dominican love of independence and jealousy towards strangers. Gen. Grant has directed our naval officers in the waters of that island to render a moral support to Baez, pending final action in this country on the question of annexation. In other words, our President says, to Hayti and to Cabral: "You shall not subvert by force, because of its overture to us, the present government of Santo Domingo while we are considering that overture, and in doubt as to the expediency of closing with it." This talk flows very black in the lurid rhetoric of Mr. Sumner; but those who will dispassionately consider the essential facts, will generally see it differently. Let us keep perfectly cool, and ponder for a time this question, for which we find no answer in Mr. Sumner's speech: If Baez is a usurper, what is Saget?

PUBLIC OPINION IN HAYTI. Late advices state that the President of Hayti has, since the departure of the San Domingo Commissioners, received addresses numerous signed from every town and village of the Republic, all of them protesting the attachment of the Haytiens to their nationality, and their determination to maintain their independence against intrusion from whatever quarter and in whatever spirit. The addresses breathe the same spirit against annexation. The Monitor says that in the Congress and the press of the United States discussion has taken place in reference to the annexation of the whole island, and also adds: "So far as Hayti is concerned the government and people of the United States cannot be too early convinced of the utter impossibility of an event of this nature." Addresses with all the signatures appear in the official papers, but the President has not made a reply to any one.

The Rev. Dr. Arnot having been charged with excitement when speaking on the subject of total abstinence, has replied:

"People need not tell me that I am excited upon these questions. I know that I am. I should be ashamed before God and man if I were not. There is more in the public houses of Glasgow to stir the spirit of a minister than all that Paul saw at Athens. In my ministry I meet the horrid fruits of these whiskey-shops. I see men and women perishing in these pits. The number of the victims is so great that it overwhelms me. My brain is burning and my heart is breaking. The Church is asleep and the world too, and they are hugging each other. I am weary with holding in. I must cry. I would rather be counted singular in the minds of men than be unfaithful in the sight of God."

PETER BAYNE, writing to the *Watchman and Reflector*, expresses the opinion that things in England are unquestionably tending to a republic. "Her Majesty is no longer so popular as she once was. Her interest is principally in fat oxen. She is a good-hearted, thrifty, farmer's wife,—nothing more. The Prince of Wales is an acknowledged failure, good only for shooting pigeons."

WHITWASHING.—Good whitewash, well applied to fences, rough siding, and the walls and ceilings of buildings, has a highly sanitary influence, as well as being in the highest degree preservative in its effects. To be durable whitewash should be prepared in the following manner:—Take the very best stone lime, and slack it in a close tub covered with a cloth to preserve the steam. Galt—as much as can be dissolved in the water used for slacking and reducing the lime—should be applied and the whole mass carefully strained and thickened with a small quantity of sand, the purer and finer the better. A few pounds of wheat flour mixed as paste may be added and will give greater durability to the mass especially when applied to the exterior surface of buildings. With pure lime, properly slacked and mixed with twice its weight of fine sand and sifted wood-ashes in equal proportions, almost any color may be made by the addition of pigments. Granite, slate, free-stone and other shades may be imitated and without any detriment to the durability of the wash. This covering is very often applied and with good effect, to underpinning, stone fences, roofs and the walls of barns and other out-buildings.—[Germania Telegraph.]

An exchange truly says it is time for us to wake up here, as they are waking up in England, to the pernicious effect of sensational reading, of a certain kind, upon the minds of the growing generation. This kind of reading is educating thousands of boys up to the gallows and the penitentiary, and thousands of girls to the street and the Magdalen Asylum. The fact is being so practically realized in London that it is attracting attention. Shall it go by unheeded in this country?

A humorous correspondent of the Scientific American gives the following as a method by which a perpetual motion may be obtained. He says he has seen a steam boiler advertised which saves 33 per cent. of the fuel; a valve which saves 15 per cent.; a governor which saves 10 per cent.; a fire grate which saves 20 per cent.; metal packing and damper regulator which saves 12 per cent.; and a lubricator that will save 1 per cent.; making in all a saving of 101 per cent. Combining all these improvements, an engine would, he thinks, run itself, and produce an additional ten per cent. of fuel, which might be used for domestic purposes.

DON'T BARK TILL YOU KNOW.—There was a disturbance in the kennel. A hound had a bad dream, or a sudden twinge, and he began to bark. Then eyes opened, heads rose, ears pricked up, and the chorus increased till every throat in the pack helped in it, except an old hound that lay at the end. He watched and listened awhile, till his neighbor, noticing him, cried, in great excitement,—

"Why don't you bark?"

"What are you barking at?" he asked, in reply.

"At—at—I don't know; every one else is barking," said the other.

"Just what I suspected," said the old dog. "Ask up the kennel what it is for, and if you can find out, and it's anything worth barking for, let me know; it'll be time enough for me to bark then."—[Boston Traveler.]

PARENTS, BEWARE!—I know of fathers who have so harshly treated their boys, that they have sought the saloon to rid themselves of the ill treatment of such parents. Instead of finding home pleasant, instead of happy faces, interesting books and papers, instead of innocent games, there is but little unbending formality and austerity. They see nothing but frowns, or hear little but the fretful "shut up!" and "stop your noise!" or "go to bed!" and short crusty speeches, accompanied with perhaps a cuff or a kick. What wonder that boys should spend their evenings away from home, seek the saloon and vile companions, if home is no home for them? What wonder that they should seek pleasure in haunts of vice, if none is found where they have a right to look for it? Parents, have a care or your sons are ruined.

The *Christian Era* declares that Charles

Read's new story now publishing in both *Harper Saturday* and *Harper's Weekly* is suited only to the moral atmosphere of Paris, and says that, "in depicting immorality, if one has not the high art like Dickens to make all vice odious, and teach moral lessons by his pictures of life, without disturbing true delicacy, he offends alike against literature and morals."

FRANCE.

The *Soleil* says that more than 800 persons called upon by the communists to serve in the National guards escaped from Paris by descending the ramparts by means of ropes, and reached the lines of the Versailles army in safety.

PARIS, April 10.—Gen. Pecheat has died from wounds. It is again reported that Assay has escaped from Paris.

Prominent members of the commune, Delescluze and Begeret, were arrested Saturday night. The commune is controlled by a secret committee which arrests other members. It has no known chief. Pyat declares in to-day's *Vengeur* that the suppression is the act of the committee of Public Safety, and not the executive Committee.

The cathedral of Notre Dame has been sacked. Rochefort vainly endeavored to save it from pillage. Nearly all the valuables were plundered.

Unless the Germans save us Paris must soon swim in blood. The Commune hourly grows more desperate and resorts to fiercer excesses. The conciergerie is filled with priests and nuns arrested on warrants, calling them citizens styled servants of a person called God. Archbishop Darby was stripped naked, bound to a pillar and scourged, and marked for hours by a band of 200 rascals.

SPRING GOODS!

The Latest Styles

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

FOR BOYS' WEAR

At Prices that cannot be beaten.

I AM MAKING UP

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Which will be made in the LATEST STYLE, and sold

LOW FOR CASH

Call and examine my goods, and get my price.

P. S. HEALD.

"The Best the Cheapest."

GILBRETH

Has a splendid stock of

First Class Stoves, Hardware, &c.

HE IS SELLING CHEAP.

His experience of over twenty years in the business, with a reputation to deal in the best quality, enables him to select better class of goods than can be found in this part of Maine. Please call and examine and you will see that they are from the most skillful manufacturers in the country. Having a large trade of course

He buys cheap and sells cheap.

J. H. GILBRETH

Waterville Mail.

An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to the Support of the Union.

Published by J. W. WING, Editor and Proprietor, at the Office of the Mail, Main Street, Waterville, Me.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

PRICES OF ADVERTISING IN THE MAIL.

For one square, (one inch on the column) 3 weeks, \$1.50
For one square, (one inch on the column) 1 month, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 2 weeks, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 1 week, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 10 days, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 5 days, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 3 days, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 1 day, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 10 days, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 5 days, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 3 days, \$1.00
For one square, (one inch on the column) 1 day, \$1.00

For every family in this town know the value of Rennie's Magic Oil, and keep a bottle of it on hand, to use in case of accident, should be a happier if not a hand-some people. Try this Oil. Sold by Ira H. Low & Co., Waterville.

EXTRACT.—I can safely and consistently recommend your invaluable preparation (FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES) in a variety of cases, especially Chest Disease; having successfully prescribed it in Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility and Liver Complaint, Debility from Fever, and Debility from Impoverished Blood. I am, Sir, Yours truly, JAMES SALMON.

"Practicing Physician and Surgeon."

These Swindlers!!! These are the terms with which to designate those men who, in the name of religion, have been induced by the high reputation which Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has won to put up and offer for sale a worthless imitation of this celebrated medicine. Remember that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which is the only positive guarantee of genuineness, should be upon every package. This private stamp, issued by the U. S. Government, expressly for stamping Dr. Sage's medicines, has upon it the name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness." Don't get swindled by men calling themselves Dr. Sage; Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the only man now living that has the right and can produce the genuine and original Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

Dr. A. K. Wing, of Auburn, Me., is a scholar of untiring industry, and manifests rare medical genius. His medicines have won great popularity.

To tighten the hair in the scalp and keep it from falling off use Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer.

The man most looked up to in the man in the moon.

Berlin dispatches compute the total number of Germans killed and died of wounds and from sickness during the war, at 85,000.

A brutal fellow named Lynch, on Saturday in Hallowell, committed an outrage on a little girl but 14 years of age, named Martha B. Lynch has been arrested.

A willful falsehood told, is a crime not able to stand before the withering term of S. J. Court for Kennecott county, for the crime of adultery.

The Maine Farmer advises every farmer in Maine to sow wheat liberally this spring.

"The hire class—laborers."

"The lore class—scholars."

The tracklaying on the Maine Central Extension has begun.

Reputation is what man thinks of you, but character is what God knows you to be.

James W. List, of West Gardiner, has been held to answer at the August term of S. J. Court for Kennecott county, for the crime of adultery.

A divorce suit is pending before the Court at Belfast which causes considerable excitement, some of the "first families" being involved.

A CARD.

The Zetas take this opportunity to thank their friends for their hearty co-operation and assistance in their recent Dramatic Entertainment.

The trial of Watson, charged with the homicide of George Page, at Winthrop, last December, brought out evidence that Watson was peaceable and a good man, and that Page was quarrelsome, and that Page had several times threatened to kill Watson, before the fatal affray in which he lost his life. The case was given to the jury on Friday, and they brought in a verdict of not guilty after being out 30 minutes.

DURING the storm of Friday evening the barn of John Field, of St. Albans was set on fire by lightning and entirely consumed, together with a sleigh, moving machine, some other tools, two harnesses and about four tons of hay. The stock was saved.—[Somerset Reporter.]

FULLER and later returns from the 10th New Hampshire Senatorial district reveal the fact that Thrasher, Democrat, who was supposed to be elected to the State Senate by four majorities, is defeated by the scattering vote. The Senate will stand five Republicans to five Democrats, and two vacancies.

The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, that the undivided profits of a corporation are not liable to the income tax.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany concludes a letter to the Czar of Russia thus: "I remain your Imperial Majesty's very affectionate cousin, brother, uncle, and friend."

The Baltimore American publishes an article from a man who went with the Commissioners to Santo Domingo, appealing to Mr. Sumner to cease his opposition to annexation. He says "annex Santo Domingo and make Frederick Douglass the first territorial governor, and the freedmen of the South will have a safe and a sure haven to fly to from persecutors."

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ALBANY, N. Y. One of the most extensive conflagrations that ever occurred in Albany, N. Y. took place Friday morning. The large printing house of West, Parsons & Co., of the Albany Evening Journal on Columbia St., was entirely consumed, with the whole block of small buildings on Broadway between Columbia and Van Tromp Sts. on the west side. The total loss will reach half of a million dollars.

INDIGMENT FOR LOTTERY ADVERTISING.—Cincinnati, April 10.—The grand jury have indicted the proprietors of the daily papers of this city save the Post, for advertising a grand gift concert by the Milwaukee Musical Society.

The Baltimore American states, on the authority of an intimate friend of Andrew Johnson, that the Ex-President has gone back on the Democratic party, and declares himself a subscriber to the Republican policy, and wants to be taken into the party in full standing.

New Sweden as laid out contains about 32000 acres, and is divided into lots of one hundred acres each. Thirty six of these lots are now occupied by the Swedes. The centre lot, a mile in length by twenty five rods wide, is reserved for a sort of public ground.

A young lady wrote some verses for a country weekly about her birthday and headed them "May 20th." It almost made her hair gray when it appeared in print as "My 20th."

CHICAGO, April 11.—The report from Iowa show that Saturday's storm was much more severe than had been previously supposed. The Pork county alone the damage amounts to \$50,000, and this devastation spread through a large portion of the State.

The Coroner's Jury justify the killing of Timothy Lynch in East Boston, for resisting arrest, and add to their verdict: "If mobs or collections of people assemble with mobocratic demonstrations, violence from officers must be considered in the light of self-defence."

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, in a recent article on his voyage of exploration and discovery in this country, says that "riding in the horse cars is the only cheap thing you can do in America, unless, indeed, you want to go to school."

The variety of the wants of civilized people is shown by a list of the articles imported and consumed in this country every year, which in value were last year rated as follows: 65 millions of sugar and molasses; 45 millions of wool; 37 millions of iron and steel; 27 million of silk and coffee; 25 millions of manufactured cotton; 16 millions of flax; 14 millions of hides and skins; 15 millions of tea; 11 of tin; 11 millions of leather; 9 millions of wooden goods; 7 millions of fruits; 8 millions of breadstuffs; 6 millions of charcoal; 7 millions of living animals; 7 millions of wines and spirits. Next to these come earthenware, glass, hamp, fancy goods, jute, lead, soda, tobacco, watches, rags and new silk. The total value of our imports was 486 million dollars, or 12 dollars per head. These figures show how we are dependent upon others for the necessities and luxuries of life, especially the first.

NOTICES.

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

HAVING for the last thirty years devoted my life and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I am enabled to advise you in the most judicious manner as to the best mode of restoring a thoroughly diseased and debilitated system to health. I have been successful in curing many cases of consumption, and I am now in the midst of a large number of cases of this disease, which I am curing in the most judicious manner. I have been successful in curing many cases of consumption, and I am now in the midst of a large number of cases of this disease, which I am curing in the most judicious manner.

MISS M. A. BODFISH will receive pupils in Latin, French, German, and Italian, at her home on College Street, Waterville, April 15th, 1871.

FOR SALE.

THE BARN, known as the Gilbert Homestead, on the West Street, Waterville, Me. Enquire of T. J. SOULE, near the depot.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that a petition for the pardon of John W. Smith, now in State Prison for larceny, will be presented to the Governor and Council, at their next session, April 15th, 1871. JANE SMITH, Kennecott Mills, April 10, 1871.

Special Notice.

We wish to inform the citizens of Waterville and vicinity, that we have

REMOVED.

to the store formerly occupied by Mr. IRA H. LOW, opposite the Eastern Express Office.

where we would be pleased to meet our friends and customers. Thankful for the liberal patronage with which we have been favored at our former place of business, we hope by keeping a choice assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS

and selling them at the LOWEST MARKET RATES to merit a continuation of the same.

35 500 VOLUMES IN ONE.

Agents Wanted.

The Library of Poetry and Song, Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH & AMERICAN.

By WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Under whose editorial supervision the volume was compiled.

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Twenty-seven Years Practice.

In the Treatment of Diseases Incident to Females, has placed DR. DOW at the head of all physicians making such a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression, and all other Menstrual Derangements, whatever cause. All testimonials for advice must contain \$1.00, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B.—Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment, Boston, July, 1870.

FROM D. W. BOWMAN, ESQ.

Of the firm of BOWMAN & MITCHELL.

West Waterville, July 1, 1870.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons:

GENTLEMEN:—Having had occasion to test the merits of your WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in my own case with very marked and beneficial results, after having suffered many months with Chronic Disease of the right lung, attended with hemorrhage and well known symptoms of Consumption, I can cheerfully 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 that 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.

Marriages.

In Sidney March 13th, Joseph M. Priest of Vassalboro' to Louisa A. Davis of Sidney.

In Skowhegan, April 8th, George Blah, Esq. to M. Nellie Nash, daughter of the late Capt. John M. Nash, U. S. Army.

In Skowhegan, 10th inst., Samuel Cook of Fairfield, to Miss Harriet Linnell of Skowhegan.

Deaths.

In this village, 12th inst., Mr. William J. Morrill, aged 37 years.

In Belgrade, April 1st, Mr. Nathaniel Guphill, aged 62 years, 6 months.

In West Waterville, March 31st, Larch Young, aged 71 years, 6 months, 14 days. Burial place, Waterville.

In Kennebunk, (Fairfield) April 8th, Mrs. Rhoda (Whitman) Feltman, in the 62nd year of her age. She had been a widow for thirty years. She was the daughter of Mrs. John Feltman, and the wife of Mr. John Feltman, of Kennebunk.

She retained her faculties to a remarkable degree until shortly before her decease, and came to her grave in a full age like a shock of corn in its season.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

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NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAVE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT! JAY COOK & CO. Offer for Sale at Par and Accord Interest the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BC JDS

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

These bonds are secured, first, by a first mortgage on the Railroad, its rolling stock, and equipment; second, by a first mortgage on its 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 Gold, the Principal at the rate of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of Seven and one-half per cent. Per Annum.

They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

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

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times bear a high market value, and are a most desirable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Apply to the Bank or Banker who will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any desired denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks of other bonds or other securities with any of our agents, will also receive the highest current price for all marketable securities.

These living in localities remote from banks, may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds on our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlet, map, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For Sale by

BREWSTER, SWEET & Co.

40 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Genl Agents for Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

HOMER PERCIVAL.

Cashier of People's Nat. Bank.

A. A. PLAINFIELD.

Cashier of Fidelity Nat. Bank.

WATERVILLE.

Preserve Your Sight!

ALDEN BROTHERS,

Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silver Ware, Gold Pens, Optical Goods, &c.

PERISCOPE LENS SPECTACLES,

Which for beauty of finish, clearness and STURDINESS and PRESERVING QUALITIES, are unsurpassed.

Also various grades of Double Convex, Concave and Colored Spectacles, and of all kinds of Optical Goods, at the lowest prices.

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New Advertisements.

Hand and Machine Sewing.

J. & P. COATS.

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS.

From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

FOR SALE BY.

All Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions.

100 EMINENT LIVES.

Pronounce the Explanatory Bible.

COMMENTARY.

The Best. 1,400 profusely illustrated Explanatory Commentary. Experienced Agents in all parts of the world.

40 WEEKS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME from April 1, 1871.—A

40-Weeks, 48-page, Agricultural and Family Weekly. Specimen Free.

HOPKINS & WILCOX, Rochester, N. Y.

A MOST SPECTACULAR BOOK.—NEW YORK CITY.

A 100-page containing 48 illustrations of Public Buildings, Street Scenes, and other Views. Elegantly printed on Fine Paper, with Map and Descriptive Text. 1 Vol. 30

Price 10 cents; 6 copies for \$3.50; 12 copies, \$4. Sent free by mail to any

THE CELEBRATED HOME STOMACH BITTERS!

Are endorsed and prescribed by more leading Physicians than any other tonic or stimulant now in use. They are

SURE PREVENTIVE
For Fever and Ague, Intermittents, Biliousness and all disorders arising from malarious causes. They are highly recommended as an Anti-Dyspeptic, and in cases of Indigestion are invaluable. As an Appetizer and Rejuvenator and in cases of General Debility, they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly

BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES.
Strengthening the body, invigorating the mind, and giving elasticity to the whole system. The Home Stomach Bitters are commended to the greatest care, and no tonic-stimulant has ever been offered to the public so pleasant to the taste and the same time combining so many remedial agents, endorsed by the medical fraternity as the best known to the Pharmacopoeia. It costs but little to give them a fair trial, and

Every Family should have a Bottle

JAS. A. JACKSON & CO., Proprietors,
Laboratory 203 1/2 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by L. H. LOW & CO., Waterville.
J. W. PERKINS & CO.,
Wholesale Agent, Portland.

F. Kenrick & Bro.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Carriages and Sleighs,
KENDALL'S MILLS.

Repositaries at Kendall's Mills and Waterville Me.
F. KENRICK. 33 R. F. KENRICK.

RARE CHANCE!

HUMAN HAIR
Arranged in all the latest styles. Wig, Switches, Chignons, Waterfalls, Curles, &c. Work done to order at short notice. Old Switches repaired and enlarged. Hair combed from the head and made into switches. The Ladies are invited to call and examine. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DRESS CUTTING taught by Actual Measurement. Price \$1.50. Agents Wanted. Partners cut to fit without trying on. No early call! Located at her time in this place is limited. Room over Mr. Maxwell's Store.
MRS. S. W. WILLIAMS.

Cheaper than Dirt!
WHAT?
Why those nice TOILET SOAPS selling at
LOW & CO'S Drug Store.

IVY LEAVES.

I will pay, until Jan. 1, 1870 per cent. or 2 cts per lb. for Ivy (some called boxberry or Checkerberry) Leaves and Stems, (no roots), if in good condition. They may be sent to J. Kenrick's Foundry at any time, or on traveling bag, I will send a team weekly or semi-weekly over any route and will be in time to get them in good time. I shall make a few trial trips to about every place in the vicinity. If the leaves are dry or they are spoiled, they can be kept covered with cold water in barrels, a few days, or in a cellar for a week. Any one can pick now and keep in cold water till called. Children can make 40 to 50 cts per day. Don't want any more Waterbury. Will pay Tansy, Spennert, Wormwood, Pennyroyal, and Caraway Seed in full.
GEO. G. PERCIVAL.
Waterville, March 15, 1871.

Magazines for 1871.

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

HARPER'S, Atlantic, Galaxy, Scribner's New Monthly, Appleton's Journal, Eclectic, Godley's Peterson's, Demorest's, Leslie's, and all the Magazines of the day, are furnished at subscription prices, free of postage, by
O. K. MATHEWS, Phoenix Block.
Also—Harper's Weekly; Every Saturday American; True Flag; New York Ledger; upon which it is said more money is spent to make it a good paper than upon any other paper in the world; New York Weekly; Saturday Night—and all the weekly papers usually kept by Periodical Dealers—are furnished at subscription prices, free of postage, by
O. K. MATHEWS.

FRESH Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree and Shrub, and Evergreen Seeds, prepaid by mail, with directions for culture. Twenty-five different packets of either class for \$1.00. The six classes \$5.00.
20,000 lbs. Evergreen and Tree Seeds; Apple, Pear, Cherry &c.; Grass Seeds; Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Onion, Squash, Turnip, and all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in small or large quantities; also Small Fruits, Stocks, Bulbs, Shrubs, Trees, Yuccas, &c., by mail, prepaid. New Golden Banded Japan Lily, &c. Free Descriptive Catalogue sent to any plain address, gratis. Agents wanted. Wholesale List to Agents, Clubs and the trade. Seeds on commission.
J. W. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842.

NOTICE.

Particular attention given to the manufacture of
MEN'S AND BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots
TO ORDER.
Of the best stock and at the lowest prices,
At **MAXWELL'S**.

On 1st of Jan. 1871,

WE PROPOSE TO
Close Our Old Ledger.
ALL persons indebted to us will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.
ARNOLD & MEADER.

BOOKS for sale by O. K. MATHEWS.

Books that no family can afford to be without.

TALK ABOUT PEOPLE'S STOMACHS, HEALTH AND DISEASES. By Dr. HALL. HEALTH BY GOOD LIVING. By Dr. HALL. SLEEP, or Hygiene of the Night. By Dr. HALL.

VALENTINES for sale by
O. K. MATHEWS.

TO LET... THE BRICK YARD
IN WATERVILLE, formerly owned by Mr. Geo. J. Westworth. The Brick Yard is only a few rods from the Freight Depot of the Maine Central Railroad. For further particulars inquire of
MRS. GEO. WESTWORTH.
Waterville, March 8, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE!
THE GEO. WESTWORTH FARM, situated about half way between Waterville village and Kendall's Mills. Said Farm contains eighty acres of excellent land, sixty being under cultivation, with a good barn thereon. For further particulars inquire of
MRS. GEO. WESTWORTH.
Waterville, March 8, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE.
ABOUT twenty-five acres of land, with good buildings thereon, on the road leading from Waterville Village to Kendall's Mills, will be sold at a bargain.
Apply to
THAYER & MARSTON.
Waterville, March 8, 1871.

Kendall's Mills Column.

NEW OPENING.

J. P. MURRAY,
Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MAIN STREET,
KENDALL'S MILLS. 18

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

NEW FIRM

AND
NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers, having formed a Co-Partnership under the name of

Pray Brothers,
Have established themselves for the present in David Shroy's Building.

One Door North of Zaty & Kimball's.

DEALERS IN
Books, Stationery,

Blank Books, Common School Books, Slates, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Twine, Picture Frames, Travelling Bags, Curtain Shades and Fictures, Cord and Tassels, and

Also a General Assortment of
FANCY GOODS.

Orders for MUSIC BOOKS, &c., not on hand, respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Friends and the public generally are invited to give us a call.

JAMES J. PRAY,
HENRY A. P. PRAY.
Waterville, Nov. 1, 1870.

All Right, Again!

WM. L. MAXWELL
having procured two
FIRST CLASS WORKMEN.

is ready to fill all orders on Piped Calf Boots at the shortest notice possible. Also

REPAIRING RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES
of most any kind, call at Maxwell's and get them, for he has the largest stock and best assortment to be found in town, and of a superior quality.

ARTIC OVERS.
Congress and Buckle, Men's, Women's and Misses', which will be sold low for cash.
Nov. 10, 1870.

Cigars, Tobacco, and Pipes.
THE largest and best assortment ever in town and at the lowest prices.
IRA H. LOW & CO'S, New Drug Store.

L. T. BOOTHBY,
General Insurance Ag't,
Office in Phenix Block,
WATERVILLE, ME.

Representing the Leading Insurance Companies of New England and effecting all kinds of property on most favorable terms.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

In Chemical and Medical Science.
Dr. E. F. GARRIN'S
SOLUTION & COMPOUND ELIXIR

T A R
FIRST AND ONLY SOLUTION ever made in a mixture of UNQUALIFIED Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Asthma, Whooping Cough and Consumption.

CURES WITHOUT PAIN
A recent cold in three to six hours; and also its VITALIZING and STIMULATING effects upon the general system, is remarkable efficiency in all cases of
DISEASES OF THE LUNG.

Including Scrophulous and Eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, Dis- ease of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Diseases, and General Debility.

ONE TRIAL CONVINCES!
THE
Volatile Solution of Tar
For INHALATION without application of HEAT. A remarkable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and is positively curative in all cases.

ALL Diseases of the NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS.
THE COMPOUND
TAR AND MANDRAKE PILL,
for use in connection with the ELIXIR TAR is a combination of the TWO most valuable ALTERNATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this PILL without exception the best of all for the cure of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Send for Circular of POSITIVE CURES to your Drug- gist, or to

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
110 E. 23, St., New York.

Don't wait for a Fire to Warn you
GO at once and insure with
BOOTHBY.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, &c.
ROSA GLYCERINE, Peach Plasma, Camphor Ice, Cold Cream, Glycerine, Lip Salve, &c. at
LOW & CO'S New Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED.
A FRESH lot of Sea Moss Parine, Irish Moss, Gelatine Broma, Cocoa, Oat Meal, Corn Sarch, Tapioca, and Sugar
at
LOW & CO'S New Drug Store.

PERFECTION.
A NEW PERFUM. Each purchaser of a bottle will receive a handsome Chrome glass. For sale by
IRA H. LOW & CO., Apothecaries.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.
The Superintendent School Committee of the town of Waterville will be in session at the house of the subscriber in Waterville Village, Wednesday, the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., and again at the Grammar School House in West Waterville Village, Wednesday, the 27th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the examination of teachers for the Summer Session. All persons wishing to teach in the town of Waterville the coming season, are desired to be present at one of the aforesaid times and places.

By order of the Superintendent School Committee.
D. N. SHELTON, Chairman.
Waterville, April 4, 1871.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal. Try them for a cure.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK.

Made of Pure Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and Refined Liqueurs doctored, speed and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonic," "Cura," "Restorers," &c., that lead the Uppler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout; Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Biliousness, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder. These Bitters have been most successful. Chronic Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bloating of the Intestines, Diseases of the Liver, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pusules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Ears, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name and character, are driven out and carried off by the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One Bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins, cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For Catarrhes, Pustules, Boils, Eruptions, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Ears, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name and character, are driven out and carried off by the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One Bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

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