Advertiser and Free Press.

"Free and Unshackled."

BARNARD & CALATIAN. Editors.

Thursday, May 21, 1874.

THE ERIE AND A. & G. W.

The Erie Railway company have leased the Atlantic & Great Western Railway for 99 years, paying therefor the first year 20 per cent. of the net earnings of the A. & G. W. R. R.; the second year 25 per cent., and the third year 30 per cent., which is to be the price paid for the balance of the time, the Erie assuming no debts, nor interest. The Erie has also made arrangements to run cars from New York to St. Louis without change. This leasing of the Atlantic road seems to have been strongly opposed by President Watson and some of his friends, fear being entertained that it would be too much of a load for the Erie to carry, but Barlow and his friends have worked and argued in favor of the lease until they have accomplished their point. It has always seemed to us that the Erie should have and control that line. It gives them better Western connections and can be run by them to a much better advantage than by any other company. We have no fear of the lond if the present administration will take some little pains to accommodate the traveling public and those upon its lines. Instead of driving the public from the road by this and that mode of doing business, endeavor to win them to the road by a liberal policy, such as the opposition lines adopt, they will find the road easy. Then again, let them look to the convenience of those living upon the line of the road. As for instance, the town of Andover, the third station, in point of business, upon the Western division, trains are run in such a shape that it is impossible for its citizens to go further east than Hornellsville and return the same day, and but a short time is allowed them then. Express train No. 2 is run by us, when it should be stopped, as its running time is such that there is no earthly reason why it should not be done. Trains are run, it would seem, regardless of accommodating the public, as far as the local travel is concerned. The Erie is, without exception, the best road in the Union, but if it would prosper and be what all of those living along the line would like to see it—the greatest of all roads, it must endeavor to win friends and patrons instead of driving from it thousands, who seek other roads for their business.—Let old Erie grow and prosper.

THE PRESIDENT AND ARKANSAS.

There are not many who were surprised when President Grant recognized Baxter as Governor of Arkansas and issued his proclamation to that effect. The Legislature in session declared that Baxter was the legal Governor of that State, and no other course could have been pursued by the President.—But who doubted Baxter's just claim to that seat? Yet we think that he has acted unwisely in the matter, and might have done differently; but the difficulty is at last settled, and the people of that State can again rest in peace. Some of the leading journals seem to think that the President was too slow in the matter, and that he ought to have moved in the matter without waiting for the Legislature to decide who was the Governor. But then, if he had done that they would have found fault with him for not waiting till a proper time; they would have charged him with "usurping power," &c. It is better that the judgment should be right than swift.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

We publish elsewhere an account of the great disaster at Mill River, Mass. It is almost without a parallel in history. This immense body of water covering over 150 acres of land, with an average depth of about 20 feet, breaks from its boundaries with one sudden leap and rushes down the valley, demolishing and carrying with it everything in its way, leaving behind it devastation in its darkest forms. Nearly 150 persons were drowned, while hundreds are thrown out of employment besides losing all they had of worldly goods. The flood partially destroyed three manufacturing towns, Williamsburgh, Haydenville, and Leeds.

The little sensation that Smith M. Weed endeavored to get up, under false statements, seems to have had its bottom knocked out very suddenly. He charges that the Supply Bill had been tampered with and a $16,000 salary provision for the Capitol Superintendent had been illegally inserted. The matter has been well investigated, and the statement found to be false. The editor of the Albany Journal says:

"We have ourselves personally examined the original copy of the report of the conference committee, which is signed by Mr. Weed and the other members, and find that the clause to which he refers is included in it, and that it is not interlined or scratched or changed in any particular, but runs along as part of the regular text."

It will take several such assertions as that of Mr. Weed's before a point can be made.

Says the Buffalo Commercial: "Money is a drug!" Such was the state of the market in New York on Saturday. The same story comes from every important money market in this country. Money was never more plentiful or cheap. And yet there are plenty of inflationists in Congress crying out that the country (meaning the West) wants and must have more money! If the West needs money why not send to New York for it? The truth is, the West has nothing to exchange for this vast surplus of currency which is waiting for a bidder. If Congress should double the present amount of the circulation, the West wouldn't get a dollar of it. The West has borrowed every dollar it can get on its real estate security, and it hasn't any surplus crops to dispose of.—Hence it can't get any more money until the new crops come in. This, in brief, is the financial situation to-day.

Lawlessness and crime prevail to an alarming extent in Louisiana. Night before last two brothers named Elliott were attacked and robbed of a large sum of money, and one of them was murdered. Burglaries and murders occur nightly, and a vigilance committee and lynch law are talked of.

The price of a seat in Congress from Arkansas, according to one Bradley, who claims to have sold that comodity in $1,500—five hundred down and the remainder in two very uncertain installments. This was the bargain Bradley swears he made with Hon. Mr. Hynes, who is now in the house of Representatives. He declares that he was elected, but agreed not to contest Hynes' seat in consideration of the sum mentioned. The transaction is a little more shameless, but we do not know that it is any more disgraceful, than the peddling of patronage for political support which is carried on by men of the Butler stamp, who oppose civil service reform, and think our present system "the best the sun ever shone on."—(New York Times.

It is confidently predicted with that only an average yield, California will produce forty million bushels of wheat this year, nearly three times the yield accredited to the State in 1870, and exceeding by one-fourth the yield of Illinois as given by the last census. Owing to the ample rainfall and an unusually favorable season, the prospects are excellent that more than an average crop will be realized. At all events the people are already making calculations how they will move and ship their immense crop, three-fourths of which can be spared for export. The cost of the freight alone to get this wheat to its consumers, is estimated at nineteen million dollars. When we consider the facts that the entire wheat export of the United States last year was but fifty-six million bushels, it will be seen that the Californians expect this year to do a very large business.

The State tax is authorized by the bill passed by the Legislature on the last day of the session is 7½ mills on the dollar. Of this amount, however, half-a-mill is to provide for the deficiency from last year. If deficiencies be charged up to the proper places, the taxes for five years compare as follows:—

1870	7 41-166 mills.
1871	9 10-120 "
1872	6¾ "
1873	7 45-100 "
1874	6¾ "

With one exception, therefore, the tax for 1874 is the smallest since 1870. As the Albany Journal pertinently remarks, it embraces little for anything which is not absolutely indispensable. The amount for the bounty debt, for general purposes, and for schools, is about 5 mills, or nearly three-fourths of the whole.

The sufferers from the Mississippi overflow are still looking for aid. The Mayor of New Orleans has sent the following statement to Washington:

"Unless resources for relief be increased in some to $1,000,000, many thousands must perish by famine.—Even that sum will not more than suffice to save the lives of the inundated till the flood subsides and overflowed lands are again tillable."

The Elmira Advertiser states that the coal magnates, at their meeting there, regulated the price for the coming season. In Elmira there will be a reduction of about ninety cents on the ton. In some places the reduction will be less than this, for various reasons, but the average reduction, all over the country, will be nearly seventy-five cents on the ton.

Advices from Washington state that the House bill providing for the payment of newspaper postage, will be amended by the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, so that county papers can circulate free as well as all newspaper exchanges.

The women arrested in Cincinnati, for obstructing the sidewalks when out as crusaders, were discharged by the Court, but was admonished to not accept the thing again, for they will be liable to a fine.

The Connecticut Legislature in joint session, yesterday, elected Wm. W. Eaton, of Hartford, United States Senator.

Another building falls in Cincinnati, and buries seven in its ruins.

THE PRESS.

Straight-forward, clear thinking Temperance men and women, will have no reason to expect any thing from the Democratic part for the restriction of the evils of intemperance.—[Syracuse Journal.

If Gen. Dix is not the nominee of the Republican party, there will be no Republican elected Governor. Gen. Dix can afford to lose five thousand temperance lunatics and five thousand sore-headed Republicans and win.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

Now we have it: "The highest present obtainable position for the Democratic party is the advocacy of free trade in its broadest sense." This is the compass by which Governor Randolph of New Jersey is the pilot.—Hartford Courant.

The whole turn of affairs lately has strengthened the Republican party and correspondingly weakened the Democracy. We have gained and are still gaining. Said a prominent Democrat the other day: "Gen. Grant beats us every time." He comprehended at a glance the force and effect of the veto.—[Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Wisconsin does not want inflation, and is not an inflation State. When the pinch is made by the inflationists that the West wants more currency, they may leave Wisconsin out of the calculation. All the Wisconsin members of Congress who voted for inflation, voted against public sentiment and betrayed the best interests of the State.—[Milwaukee News.

The lines of battle are being set. On the one side is the Republican Party, united, consolidated, harmonized, "hooped" together by the President's marks, it embraces little for anything which is not absolutely indispensable. The amount for the bounty debt, for general purposes, and for schools, is about 5 mills, or nearly three-fourths of the whole.

Judge Church is a politician, and those who know say that he has always been discontented with his honorable seat at the head of the tout of Appeals. His chances of becoming United States Senator are about equal to his chances of becoming President, and none of them are worth a copper. His choice for the Governor's office is said to be Wm. F. Allen, also of the Court of Appeals; while Uncle Samuel Tilden is spoken of as the man put forward by Charles O'Conor, John Kelley and others for the same office.—[Rochester Express.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange, at Washington, has got Congressmen in trouble. That committee some time since sent circulars to the Western followers, informing them that members of Congress would be glad to supply them with public documents, and suggested that they make their wishes known by direct application to their representatives. This caused a flood of letters to pour in. Full sets of agricultural reports, copies of Worcester's Dictionary, and other light and interesting reading were called for. But the trouble is the franking privilege has been repealed; and what renders it still more difficult for members to comply with requests of this kind, that the Government is not issuing any considerable number of such works for distribution, the agricultural and other reports being printed only in small quantities since the repeal of the franking privilege. It will, however, afford Congressmen light and congenial employment, to say nothing of the great pleasure experienced by it, to write long letters to these applicants, making full explanations of the case and the reason the books are not forthcoming.—[Albany Journal.

Compulsory Education.

Provisions of the Bill Passed by the Last Legislature.

The compulsory education bill recently signed by Gov. Dix will take effect January 1, 1875. The act contains eleven sections, the provisions of which are summarized below:

Section 1 is as follows: All parents and those who have the care of children shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmatic. And every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least fourteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which shall be consecutive, or to be instructed regularly at home at least fourteen weeks in each year in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmatic unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

Section 2 provides that "no child under the age of 14 shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of any school term of the public school in the school district or the city where such child is," unles the child shall have attended some public or private day school, or been regularly instructed at home in the branches provided in Section 1, at least 14 weeks of the 52 weeks next preceding any and every year in which child shall be employed; the child shall, at the time of such employment, deliver to the employer a written certificate, signed by the teacher or a school trustee of a district or of a school, certifying to such attendance or instruction. Any person employing a child contrary to these provisions shall, for each offense, pay a penalty of $50 to the treasurer or chief fiscal officer of the city, or supervisor of the town to which such offenses shall occur, the sum to be added to the public school money of the district in which the offense occurred.

Section 3 provides that the trustee or trustees of every school district, public school or union school, in every town and city, shall, in September and February of each year, examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establishments in such school districts, and ascertain whether all the provisions of the acts are duly observed, and report all violations of the Treasurer or chief fiscal officer of said city, or the Supervisor of said town.

Section 4 provides that whenever a child is temporarily discharged from employment in order to receive instruction or schooling, such child shall be sent to some public or private school, or regularly instructed at home for the period for which the child has been discharged, to the extent of at least 14 weeks in all in each year.

Section 5 authorizes and empowers the trustee or trustees of any school districts or public school, or the President of any Union school, or in case there is no such officer, then such officer as the Board of Education may designate, to see that sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are enforced, and to report in writing all violation to the officers mentioned in previous sections. On written notice, any person violating Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall pay a penalty for the first offense of $1, and for each succeeding offense, $5 for each week, not exceeding 13 weeks in one year.

Section 6 is as follows: In every case arising under this act where the parent, guardian, or other person having the control of any child between the said ages of eight and fourteen years, is unable to provide such child for said 14 weeks with the text-books required to be furnished to enable such child to attend school for said period, and shall so state in writing to said trustee, the said trustee shall provide said text-books for said fourteen weeks at the public school, for the use of such child, and the expenses of the same shall be paid by the Treasurer of said city, or Supervisor of said town, on the certificate of said trustee, specifying the items furnished for the use of such child.

Section 7 provides tha, when a child cannot be induced to attend school, such child shall be regarded as a habitual truant, and the person having charge of it shall be relieved of the penalties, after stating the circumstances in writing to the trustee, incurred under sections 1, 4 and 5.

Section 8 empowers the Board of Education and trustees to make all needful provisions, arrangements, rules, and regulations concerning habitual truants, and children between 8 and 14 found wandering about the streets, having no lawful occupation, and growing up in ignorance; and providing suitable places for the discipline, instruction, and control, when necessary, and may require the aid of the police and constables to enforce the said rules and regulations. These regulations, which may be amended and revised annually, in December, must be approved in writing by a Justice of the Supreme Court for the District before going into effect.

Section 9 gives Justices of the Peace, Civil Justices, and Police Justices jurisdiction of all actions brought under the act or under the regulations authorized by Section 8. All actions are to be brought in the name of the Treasurer or Supervisor under the direction of the Trustee of Trustees, or the officer designated by the Board of Education.

Section 10 provids that two weeks' attendance at a half-time or evening school shall be counted as one week at a day school.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Be wise to-day. 'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has frequently cured this much-dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail.

20,000 cures of Piles have been recorded during the past five years by Analkesia, the happiest discovery in medicine ever made. No disease is more painful and vexatious than the Piles, and lotions, ointments, and quack nostrums always make them worse. Analkesia is an infallible, painless, simple permanent cure, acts as a bougee soothing poultice and medicine. The relief from pain is instantaneous and cure certain. All doctors recommend it. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists everywhere. Analkesia Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 4w282

—The following notice is taken from the Vienna Agriculturist, December 19, 1873.

"The Buckeyes Reaper of Adriance, Platt & Co., the elegant appearance of which attracted so much attention at the Vienna Exposition, has been purchased by the Royal Agricultural Assay, from Joseph Oesterreicher Vienna, who is the General Austrian Agent for Adriance, Platt & Co. The superiority of this machine is so universally acknowledged that the Royal Agricultural Society insisted that it should not be found wanting in their exhibition rooms."

To St. Louis without Change of Cars.

The Atlantic & Great Western, Ohio & Mississipi and Erie Railways have just finished a hoisting machine at Cincinnati for changing the Broad Gauge Trucks, and placing under the cars the Narrow gauge trucks of the O. & M. Railway, which will be done with only six minutes detention of passengers, enabling the line to run through coaches to St. Louis without change. Beginning Sunday, May 24th, the Palace Broad Gauge Sleeping Coaches of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railways will be run through to St. Louis without change. These coaches will be run on Train No. 3. This will enable passengers from all points on the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railways to go to St. Louis without change, and with but one change to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Omaha, and principal points in the far West. All trains on the O. & M. Railway run daily, so that passengers are not obliged to lay over on account of Sundays intervening. This arrangement gives the route via Cincinnati a great advantage over all other lines, and certainly will prove very popular with the traveling public.

The coaches to be run in the through St. Louis line are, the

Morning Star, Evening Star,
Avon, Corning,
Nebo, Gilead.

They are without doubt the finest and most luxurious specimens of railroad architecture in the world, much more roomy and comfortable, and supplied with appointments which are incomparably superior to those possible in cars of less space.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FINE LINE of Ginghams at one shilling per yard at COLE & FRISBEY'S

GOOD PRINTS at 10 cents per yard at COLE & FRISBEY. (236)

IF YOU WANT a good suit of clothes, warranted to fit, call on COLE & FRISBEY.

Dissolution.

The firm of L. D. Cobb & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by L. D. Cobb, M. L. Cobb withdrawing.

Andover, April 10, 1874. 3w276

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office. Price 50 Cents per hundred.

Dissolution.

The firm of COBB & ATWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Henry Cobb withdrawing.

Andover, May 2, 1874. 3w280.

For Sale.

A NEW LUMBER WAGON Enquire of H. Joyce. Wagon at Fuller's wagon shop. 2w278

MONEY TO LOAN

The undersigned has MONEY to Loan on good

Real Estate

securities in the counties of Wyoming, Genesee Livingston, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie or any adjoining counties in the State of New York.

For particulars in regard to Loans, inquiry may be made of W. R. H. RUSSEL, Attorney-at-Law At his office in Belmont, N. Y.

Related

Real Estate, For Sale or to Rent.

A Store on Main Street, Andover, now occupied by Shaut & Brown as a Harness Shop, will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Also, a House and Lot on Railroad Street, now occupied by Hawkins.

Also, a Vacant Lot upon same street, near the Woolen Mills. A good sight to build upon.

Also, 15 acres of good pasture land, about three-quarters of a mile east of the village; well watered and good land.

All the above property will be sold cheap to any parties wishing to purchase.

For particulars inquire of

AMOS PRESTON,
Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y. 2166

IMPORTANT

TO FARMERS!

J. R. HELFRICH,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT

—IN—

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.

The undersigned having had twenty years' experience in the Commission Business, desires to say to his patrons in Allegany County and vicinity, that he has no buyers on his own account to the disadvantage of shippers, but sells exclusively on commission.

From my extensive acquaintance with first class Grocers and Shippers, together with sufficient Cash Capital and experienced Salesmen, I feel confident of giving entire satisfaction in sales of all Produce entrusted to my care.

Returns made weekly of all sales. My motto is quick sales and prompt returns.

Shipping Cards, Marking Plates and Price Currant furnished free.

J. C. DYAS, formerly of Andover, will solicit consignments and look after the interest of shippers in Allegany County and vicinity.

☞ Shipping Cards may be had of Jesse C. Green, at the Andover Depot.

J. R. HELFRICH.
No. 92 Barclay St., New York. (2316f)

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

New Dress Fabrics, comprising Silks, Poplins, Drap d'Ete, Camels' Hair de Nage, Camels' Hair Cloth, Wool Stellienne, Tussiac, Basin Rhillant Suitings, in all the new and fashionable colors, embracing the new tints, Granite, Silver and Quaker Grays. Also, Novelties for Polonaises, with Passementeries, and all other trimmings to match.—Spring Lingerie in all the new designs of Collars, Cuffs, Ruffles and Chemisettes. Hosiery Department—Balbriggan, English and German Hosiery, at importers' prices. Linen Goods, fresh and elegant designs in Damasks and Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies. Parasols and Sun Shades, all the novelties of the season. White Goods and Ladies' Underwear, elegantly French embroidered Yokes and Sets, Pillow Covers, &c. We offer the best and cheapest Corsets in market. Kid Gloves a specialty. Every department in our spacious store is complete in novelties. We invite comparison of styles and prices.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.
53, 55 & 57 Main St.,
AND
1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 North St. Paul Street,
4w276 Rochester, N. Y.

M. H. DISBROW,

WEST MAIN STREET,
29 ROCHESTER, N. Y., 29

HAS unusual facilities for the placing of Advertisements in all Newspapers published in the or adjoining counties in western New York. Parties who are now advertising in these localities should send to make an inspection of this extensive list of Advertisements on *Local or Editorial Page Exclusively*. Aside from this List, a general discretion is made of inserting Advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and Canadas General or Selected Lists of Local, Agricultural Religious and Miscellaneous Newspapers can be had at any time by addressing

M. H. DISBROW,
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PIANOS. ORGANS.

$50 to $100 Saved

on an ORGAN. $100 to $800 on a PIANO. Chickering & Sons, and the C. A. Brown and A. Piano, general State Agents for the Simmons & Waugh, Cabinet and Combination ORGANS. Do not purchase until you have written for our Prices and Circulars. Address,

C. A. BROWN & BRO.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FLOOD.

FLORENCE, May 16.—The reservoirs above Williamsburg, Mass., broke this morning, loosening a large volume of water, which carried away nearly every dwelling house in its course. Many lives are lost, but so great is the excitement that it is impossible to get the exact number.

At Leeds the silk and button shop were both carried away. The station agent and his wife were both drowned. At the same place many persons were swept down the stream.

The water is now falling, and it is expected that in a short time definite particulars can be obtained. Several bodies were seen going down stream, but so swift was the current that they could not be recovered.

HAYDENVILLE, May 16.—The large reservoir, four miles north of this place, burst about eight o'clock this morning. The water came rushing down, carrying everything before it. It struck the south-eastern portion of Williamsburg village, carrying away a large number of dwellings, thence to Skinnerville, where it swept away Skinner's large silk mills and his boarding and dwelling houses.

Continuing on, it struck the large brass manufactory of Hayden, Gere & Co., sweeping it away in an instant.—Large stores and machinery were swept through the main streets at a fearful rate. Well-built houses were instantly crushed, without giving the inmates a moments warning. The flood then struck the village of Leeds, where a large number of shops, dwellings etc., were swept away. The loss of life is very heavy. Whole families in some instances, were carried away over dams, and either killed or drowned.

It is impossible at this time to give the number of lives lost. Twenty-three bodies have so far been taken out of the rubbish onshore. Whole blocks of tenement houses filled with women and children were swept down stream, and all the inmates were of course lost. At this hour, 12 m., bodies are continually being brough in and laid in the church. Most of them can be recognized.

THE CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

[N. Y. World.]

Just south of Northampton, and skirting its southern streets, Mill River, the scene of the disaster, winds and twists through the low alluvial meadows, falling into the Connecticut just below the town. The stream rises twenty-five or thirty miles to the northwest, in the highlands that form the eastern slope of the Berkshire Hills, and from the water shed between the tributaries of the Connecticut and the streams that find their way into the Hudson and the Housatonic. The last two or three miles of its course, in and near Northampton, the stream is a sluggish quiet, smooth running river, but from the point where it breaks through the rolling, hilly country on which Northampton stands, back to its source it is a swift mountain torrent, winding and turning between narrow banks, confined by steep hills that rise suddenly on either side; and, reaching the hillsides in which it starts, it becomes a brook foaming in the spring and autumn, and pushing its way around dry boulders in the summer.—For eight miles up from Northampton it is fringed with factories, cut by dams, and crossed by frequent bridges. Every sudden fall and swift rapid has been put to use by a factory, and just before each factory, where the river bed widens and a little valley valley gives building room and a smoother space than the steep hillsides, little villages of operatives, shanties, and a school house have sprung up. The three largest villages which have risen up in this way in the bed of the stream are, beginning with the lowest, Leeds, Haydenville and Williamsburg; between the last two lies a little hamlet called Skinnerville, containing little else but a silk mill and the tenement houses of its operatives.

A branch or a continuation of the New Haven and Northampton railroad connects Northampton with these places, and ends at Williamsburg, running along for the most part well above the stream, retaining the level which it reached at Northampton, and passing through the villages which it connects with that place, along the edge of the hillside on the left bank of the river. A well-kept, highway, once the Bay stage route across Massachusetts from Vermont and Canada, follows nearly the same course as the railroad, running out of Northampton at some distance from the river, passing over a high rolling ground through Florence, a large manufacturing village at a little distance from the river. Crossing the river at Leeds, and following its bed for the rest of the way, it passes from side to side, and when the stream is narrowed by approaching hills it climbs their slopes, and keeping on the way above its waters it descends again to its level when the hills draw back and give room for factory or village. The water of the stream full rapidly all the way; but ten miles or so from its mouth at Williamsburg it forkes into two branches, one running to the north toward Conway and the other finding its source in Goshen to the north west, and these two branches come down with even, quick pace, each from the wooded high-lands, which rise with smooth, even slope to the Green Mountains and the Berkshire Hills. Taken roughly the stream drains a region of about 250 square miles, a small are for its length, due to the narrow valley in which it runs and contracted slopes in which its sources rise. Mill river is invaluable beyond most mountain streams, and the large manufacturing interests along its banks, as well as the populous which supplies Florence and Northampton, made necessary some method of rendering uniform the flow of water, and these reservoirs were built—two on the Goshen branch and one on the Conway. The gneiss beds of the stream gave the best of foundations, and the narrow banks and steep hills made it easy to throw a wall across from side to side, keeping the stream in a natural basin whose chief danger lay in the ease with which it could be built.

The three together had an area of something over 1,000 acres and an average depth of about six feet. The reservoir on the Conway branch, as can be ascertained, was by far the smallest, held less than a sixth as much water as that on the Goshen branch. The last was first built about twenty-five years ago; its heights has been increased at one time and another; as new capital was invested in the mills below and a more equable supply of water was needed to turn the great wheels. Each foot added to its height spread the sheet of water which lay behind the dam an inch or two up the hillside, and added a fring of a few feet to its superficial area. When it was rebuilt and strengthened two years ago it was a triangular sheet of water, one bank the sloping, oozing granite wall of the dam, and the other two the steep hillsides that once rose on either side of a narrow mountain brook, now filled with water up for forty or fifty feet of their slope, and then sinking steeply above the willow-fringed pond of about 150 acres in area and thirty feet of depth. This was the usual amount of water behind the dam. All the year round it kept suspended over a population of some six thousand, sleeping each night and working by day in the very bed of the stream below about seven million tons of water "since its repairs," says the dispatch, "it has been supposed to be tolerably secure, although known to be leaky." How much above its normal weight and depth the water had risen when the dam gave way it is impossible to say, but, remembering that it was not a fortnight since the source of the stream were whitened with a foot of fresh snow in addition to the winter's wash still lay on the slopes unmelted it is easy to see that the warm spring sun of the opening weeks of May, and its rains may have spread the lake to double its usual area, and piled up a great wall of water, ready to come sweeping down the valley whenever the dam tottered and fell. Whenever such an accident came it would find everything ready.

L. D. & H. H. Cobb have a large quantity of Seed Oats for Sale.

SEED OATS

for sale at

L. D. COBB'S.

Messrs. L. D. & H. H. Cobb have a large quantity of Seed Oats for Sale.

L. D. & H. H. Cobb have a large quantity of Seed Oats for sale.

HUNT'S HOTEL.

CHING HUNT, Proprietor.

Corner Main & Dyke Sts., Andover, Allegany County, New York.

Everything new and in the latest style. First-class entertainment and reasonable charges—Good livery attached to Hotel. ☞ Oysters served at all hours. 1y281

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

I. J. HILL

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Andover and surrounding country, that he has opened a Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloon in the basement of the Globe House, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING,
HAIR-DRESSING,
SHAMPOOING,
DYEING, &c., &c.,

in the latest styles.

He would also invite attention to his

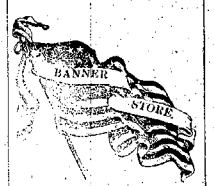
HAIR TONIC,

which has no equal in keeping the head clear of dandruff and scurf, which he will use, or sell by the bottle. Satisfaction guaranteed in Shaving or Hair-cutting. 2y8

Spring and Summer

OF

1874,



The subscriber having just returned from the City where he has made his Spring and Summer selections of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

at prices lower than they have been purchased since 1857 and 15 to 20 per cent. less than April prices, is now prepared to sell the same at a small margin for

READY Pay.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots & Shoes,

Hats & Caps,

Dress Goods,

SHAWLS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Crockery & Groceries.

CLOTHING

Made to Order in

the Latest Styles,

And Warranted to Fit.

M. J. ELLIS.

W. L. CATLIN

STILL continues to manufacture

CATLIN'S

FAMILY MEDICINES

at his residence in ANDOVER, where all orders will be promptly filled.

Three great remedies are for sale at wholesale and retail by Benton & Crandall, druggists, Andover, N. Y.

R. C. Bulmer, druggist, Wellsville, N. Y.

Remington & Richardson, druggists, Greenwood, New York.

To all that wish to engage in the sale have commissioners given in the trade.

All communications and orders must be addressed to

W. L. CATLIN,
Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y.
2y6w1

INQUIRY OF

C. H. SIMMONS

What are you going to do for the people this Spring?

ANSWER:

I will sell a very heavy "A" SHEETING, at 10 cents per yard. Very best and newest styles of PRINTS including PINKS and PURPLES for 10 cents.

Good 25 cent DELAINES, for 12 1-2 cents. Good 25 cent LAWNS, for 12 1-2 cents.

Twenty per cent off on BLACK ALPACAS.

FRENCH POPLINS worth $1 50 for 75 cents.

1000 Pieces of Other

DRESS GOODS

SUCH AS

SILKS, MOHAIRS, CRAPE MARETTS, CAMBRICKS, &C.

$1.50 CASSIMERS for $1 per yard. Carpets 30 cents to $1. 50. Five dollar Broadcloth, for three dollars. Richardson's and our own make of Kip Boots, 3 to $4. Best French Calf shop made Boot, $4 to $5. Clothing.—This department now under the charge of E. E. Simmons, in the Stewart & Co. Store. Good suits from $5 to $30. Ready made or cut and made to order by the BEST TAILOR in the State to Cut and Measure.

Grocery and Provision Depot.

Good one dollar Chewing Tobacco for fifty cents. Babbitt & Deland's BEST SALERATUS, six cents "A" COFFEE SUGAR, ten cents BEST AKRON FLOUR, Lower, TEAS from 30 cents to $1 25. Our space is nearly up. All Goods as low in proportion. Give us a call. Yours Truly,

C. H. SIMMONS.

B. C. COLE, A. C. FRISBEY.

New Firm!

New Goods!

New Prices!

COLE & FRISBEY

Having purchased J. J. HARMAN'S interest in the Store corner of Main and Center Street, propose making it in the future, as it has been during the past fifteen years, the

Head-Quarters

For Bargains in

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps,

Yankee Notions, &c.

Which they are offering at

PANIC PRICES!

They will take in exchange for goods Produce of all kinds and allow the highest market price for it. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and examine our

Large Stock of Goods

Before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

OUR MOTTO:

"Never Beaten, Undersold or Equaled in Quantity, Quality, or Prices"

Cole & Frisbey.

N. B.—We also keep in stock and for sale CATLIN'S FAMILY MEDICINES, which are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

1874. For the Public Benefit. 1874

PORTER & BARNEY,

Have just received the largest stock of

Hardware, & Agricultural Implements,

ever brought into this market. They have everything in the line of

Mowing Machines, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Scythes, Forks, Sulky Rakes, Kelly's Horse Rakes, Pitchforks, Potato Hoes, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Shovels, and Dog Powers. Also a complete stock of

SHELF HARDWARE, PLATED WARE CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL and NAILS.

Also a Large Stock of

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.

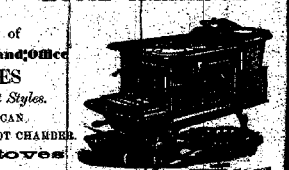
A Stock of

Cook, Parlor and Office

STOVES

Of the Latest Styles.

THE GREAT AMERICAN IMPROVED HOT CHAMBER



Cook Stoves

THE

HOT BLAST ORIENTAL,

IS THE

MOST ECONOMICAL, MOST DURABLE

AND BEST BASE HEATING,

Self-Feeding,

PARLOR STOVE

IN USE

We also keep on hand and make to order

IRON CLAD MILK CANS, VATS,

or anything else pertaining to Cheese Making.

We have also MECHANICS TOOLS of every variety.

OIL CLOTHS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this or any other market.

Thanking our customers for their liberal patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and to others we would say please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We should be pleased to see you, one and all, if we cannot sell you any Goods, which we think we should not fail to do, if you wish to buy.

Repairing done on Short Notice. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place. First door North of the American Hotel.

PORTER & BARNEY,
Andover, N.Y.

Dec. 5, 73