

1891

Official Local Postal Guide, February 1891, Augusta, Maine, Post Office

Walter D. Stinson

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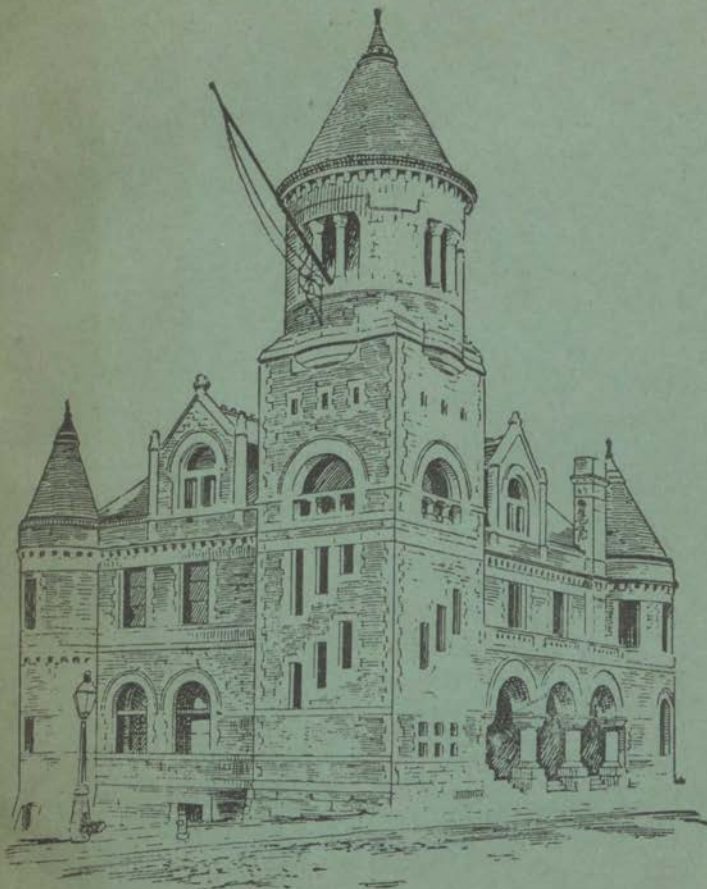
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OFFICIAL

LOCAL POSTAL GUIDE

FEBRUARY, 1891.



Augusta, Me., Post Office.

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CHAS. H. NASON,

THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIER,

Offers to the inspection of the public **FOUR** extensive stocks of goods in one store. Each department is complete in itself.

Custom Department.

We offer in this department one of the Largest Stocks of Fine Tailoring Goods in the State.

This department is under the same efficient management as during the past seven years, and we shall continue the high standard and superior make of our custom work, and can guarantee our patrons garments as nearly perfect in style and fit as can be produced.

Furnishing Department.

Our customers will find in this de-

partment everything kept in a first class furnishing goods store.

Clothing Department.

We carry in this department the most extensive line of goods in this part of the State. All of our clothing is of our own manufacture. The work and fit we warrant. Our stock comprises **MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S** Clothing.

Hats and Caps.

The latest styles at very low prices.

Our salesroom on first floor comprises 3000 feet of room, is lighted in the evening by four Arc Lights of 2000 candle power each. We devote one large room in the basement to our Children's Department. Customers can select goods as well by electric light as by daylight. Store open every Saturday evening.

CHAS. H. NASON,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fine Ready Made Clothing,

ONE PRICE STORE,

1 and 2 Allen's Building, next to Post Office,

AUGUSTA, : : MAINE.

AUGUSTA

LOCAL POSTAL GUIDE.

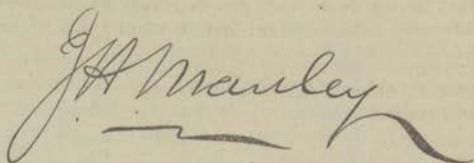
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

Vol. I.

FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 2.

The information herein contained is authentic, and is compiled with the approval of this office.



Postmaster.

AUGUSTA POST OFFICE.

POSTMASTER, JOSEPH H. MANLEY.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER, WALTER D. STINSON.

CASHIER, LORENZO B. HILL.

Supt. of Mails.—JOHN P. CARSON.

Money Order Clerk.—CHAS. E. STURTEVANT.

Registry Clerk.—CHAS. A. WADSWORTH.

Letter Carriers.—F. Herbert Locke, E. F. Farnham, Thomas A. Brennan, Oliver Tavernia, E. H. Gardner, A. M. Gay, J. F. Arnold, G. E. Messer.

OFFICE HOURS.

DEPARTMENT.	WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
General Delivery,	7 A. M. to 9 P. M.	9.15 to 10.15 A. M.
Carriers Delivery,	“ “	“ “
Money Order Office,	8 A. M. to 5 P. M.	Closed.
Registry Office,	7 A. M. to 5 P. M.	“
Stamp Window,	7 A. M. to 8 P. M.	“

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, JOHN WANAMAKER.....	Pennsylvania.
1st Assistant Postmaster-General, SMITH A. WHITFIELD.....	Ohio.
2nd " " " J. LOWRIE BELL.....	Pa.
3rd " " " A. D. HAZEN.....	Pa.
Supt. Railway Mail Service, JAMES E. WHITE.....	Ohio.
" Money Order, C. J. Macdonald.....	Mass.

UNITED STATES WEATHER SIGNALS.

Number 1, white flag, indicates clear or fair weather. Number 2, blue flag, indicates rain or snow. Number 3, black triangular flag, always refers to temperature; when placed above numbers 1 or 2 it indicates warmer weather; when placed below numbers 1 or 2 it indicates colder weather; when not displayed, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that the change in temperature will not vary more than 4° in winter or 6° in summer from the temperature of the same hour of the preceding day. Number 4, white flag, with black square in centre, indicates the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature. This signal is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. When number 4 is displayed, number 3 is always omitted.

U. S. POSTAGE STAMP AGENCIES.

1. Guppy's Drug Store.....State Street.
 2. C. F. Wing's Store.....Green Street.
 3. Partridge's Drug Store.....Water Street.
 4. Pierce's Bookstore.....Water Street.
 5. Tetrault's Drug Store.....Water Street.
 6. S. B. Cross' Store.....Cushnoc Heights.
 7. D. A. Cony & Co's Store.....Cony Street.
 8. Wm. H. Smith's Store.....Pettingill's Corner.
-

NEWSPAPER AND PACKAGE BOXES.

1. Augusta House.
2. Court House.
3. J. F. Pierce's Book Store.
4. S. B. Cross' Store, Cushnoc Heights.
5. D. A. Cony & Co's Store, Cony Street.
6. Wm. H. Smith's Store, Pettingill's Corner.

FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

DELIVERIES.

Carriers' deliveries are made daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), in the business portion of the city, State street from State House to Bridge street and intermediate streets to Sewall and Chestnut, at 7.00 and 10.30 A. M., 4.30 and 7.45 P. M. Deliveries are made to all parts of the City, within the delivery limits twice a day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), at 7.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

COLLECTIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1. Cor. Western Avenue and Melville Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.45
2. Cor. Capitol and Sewall Streets.....	7.45	2.00	8.45
3. Cor. Capitol and State Streets.....	9.00	2.00	9.00
4. Augusta House.....	9.00	2.00	9.00
5. Cor. State and Western Avenue.....	9.00	2.00	8.45
6. Cor. Grove and Crescent Streets.....	9.00	2.00	9.00
7. Cor. Grove and Green Streets.....	9.00	2.00	9.00
8. Gage Street Extension.....	8.00	....	5.00
9. Cor. Western Avenue and Chestnut Streets.....	8.00	....	5.00
10. Cor. Chestnut and Green Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.15
11. Cor. Sewall and Green Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.15
12. Cor. State and Green Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.45
13. Cor. State and Winthrop Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.30
14. Court House.....	9.00	2.00	8.30
15. Maine Central R. R. Station.....	9.00	2.00	9.45
16. Cor. Bridge and Chestnut Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.15
17. Cor. Bridge and Summer Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.00
18. Cor. Winthrop and Chestnut Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.15
19. Cor. Winthrop and Winter Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.15
20. Cor. Court and Chapel Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.15
21. Cor. Bridge and State Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.00
22. Cor. Oak and State Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.30
23. Wyman's Mills.....	9.00	....	5.30
24. Cor. Northern Avenue and Oxford Street.....	8.30	....	5.00
25. Cor. Jefferson and Oxford Streets.....	8.30	....	5.00
26. Washington Street (Christian Church).....	8.30	....	5.00
27. D. Moore's Store.....	8.45	....	5.00
28. Edwards Company.....	9.00	2.00	9.30
29. Opposite Farmer's Hotel.....	9.00	2.00	9.30
30. Opposite Steam Dye House.....	9.00	2.00	9.30
31. Cor. Bridge and Water Streets.....	9.00	2.00	9.45
32. Cony House Entrance.....	9.00	2.00	9.45
33. Meonian Hall Entrance.....	9.00	2.00	9.45
34. Cor. Oak and Water Streets.....	9.00	2.00	9.45
35. Cor. Cedar and Middle Streets.....	7.45	2.00	5.00
36. Arsenal.....	9.00	2.00	5.00
37. Cor. Arsenal and Cedar Streets.....	9.00	2.00	4.50
38. Cor. Arsenal and East Chestnut Streets.....	9.00	2.00	4.50
39. Pettingill's Corner.....	8.45	2.00	7.45
40. Cor. Bangor and Myrtle Streets.....	8.45	2.00	7.45
41. Cor. Bangor and Cony Streets.....	9.00	2.00	8.00
42. Cor. Middle and Stone Streets.....	9.00	....	4.50
43. Cony Street near the Bridge.....	9.00	2.00	8.00
44. Water Street, opposite Parrott & Co's.....	9.00	2.00	9.30
45. Cor. Jefferson and Cumberland Streets.....	8.30	....	5.00
46. Rines' Hill, junction Gage Street.....	9.00	2.00	9.00

Sundays and legal holidays, collections are made at 6.00 P. M.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF JOHN P. CARSON SUPT. OF MAILS.

Portland, Southern and Western Mails arrive at 2.03 A. M., and 3.45 and 7.15 P. M. Close at 5.50 and 9.40 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.

Portland and intermediate offices; arrive at 2.03 A. M., 3.45 and 7.15 P. M.

Lewiston and Auburn and intermediate offices; arrive at 2.03 A. M., 3.45 and 7.15 P. M. Close at 5.50 and 9.40 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.

Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Squirrel Island, Ocean Point, Boothbay, &c., arrive at 3.45 and 7.15 P. M. Close at 5.40 and 9.50 A. M.

Bangor, Belfast, Eastern and New Brunswick arrive at 10.07 A. M., and 10.45 P. M. Close at 3.30 P. M., and 1.30 A. M.

Skowhegan, Waterville and connecting routes, arrive at 10.07 A. M., and 10.45 P. M. Close at 3.30 P. M., and 1.30 A. M.

A mail will be forwarded on the train leaving for the West at 3.00 P. M. Separate pouches will be made up for Portland and stations between Gardiner and Cumberland Junction and Boston, and for connecting trains on the Boston, Springfield and New York route, and Boston, Providence and New York route. The mails for Boston by this train will not be delivered any sooner than by the night Pullman, they arriving at too late an hour for delivery; but mails for New York, the South and West will be forwarded several hours. Second closed pouches for Boston, Portland, the South and West, are despatched at 3.45 P. M.

Closed mail is received from Hallowell, Gardiner, Bowdoinham, Richmond, and Portland at 9.09 A. M.; Bangor and Waterville, 3.00 P. M., and is despatched to Gardiner and Hallowell at 6.05 P. M.; Bangor and Waterville at 9.09 A. M. The closed pouches are locked up ten minutes before leaving time.

STAGE MAILS.

Searsmont and intermediate offices arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9.00 A. M. Closes at 4.00 P. M.

Belfast and intermediate offices arrive daily (Sundays excepted), at 9.00 A. M. Closes at 4.00 P. M.

Waldoboro' and intermediate offices, including Windsor, arrives daily (Sundays excepted), at 9.00 A. M. Closes at 4.00 P. M.

Rockland and intermediate offices (Sundays excepted), arrives 6.00 P. M. Closes at 6.00 A. M.

Litchfield and intermediate offices arrives daily (Sundays excepted), at 9.50 A. M. Closes at 4.00 P. M.

Winthrop arrives daily (Sundays excepted), at 6.00 P. M. Closes at 7 A. M.

Manchester, Mt. Vernon, West Mt. Vernon and North Vienna, arrives daily (Sundays excepted), at 12.00 M. Closes at 1.00 P. M.

Belgrade, Oakland, Somerset R. R. and connecting routes, arrives daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 M. Closes at 1.00 P. M.

Weeks' Mills and West Windsor, arrives daily (Sundays excepted), at 9.50 A. M. Closes at 4.00 P. M.

GENERAL INFORMATION.


For the benefit of this local Postal Guide, the Augusta Public is chiefly indebted to the public-spirited companies and firms, who, by their advertising patronage, made its gratuitous distribution possible.

COMPLAINTS.—Inquires and complaints should be made direct to the Postmaster or Assistant Postmaster. Complaints in writing should be addressed to the Postmaster.

In cases of delay or mis-delivery, *the envelopes should be produced showing postmarks.* This is very essential.

It is especially requested that cases of incivility on the part of any employees of this office be promptly reported to the Postmaster in person or by letter.

REMEMBER THIS—Never mail a letter without having on the envelope some direction which will secure the return of the letter to the writer in case of non-delivery.

 The use of Return request stamped envelopes is of great benefit. It insures the prompt return of a mis-directed or undeliverable letter, and enables a Postmaster, if desired, to recall letters which have been forwarded from his office. It also keeps letters out of the dead letter office.

When a letter is wrongly left at a house, or wrongly placed in a box in the postoffice, the fact should be noted in ink on the back of the envelope, thus: 'Wrongly left at——Dec. 10th,' and the letter should be immediately deposited in the post office or in a letter-box, and the person to whom it is addressed, when he receives it, should send the envelope at once to the Postmaster, that an investigation may be made as to the cause of wrong delivery.

Loss of mail matter should be reported at once to the office, and, for the purpose of having a proper record of the circumstances, a blank for the purpose can be obtained at the office.

All mail matter that is not prepaid, and addressed to points outside of the delivery of the office of mailing will be held and the addressee notified of the amount of stamps necessary to forward same. Mail matter so held will be forwarded immediately upon receipt of the necessary postage.

Letters which are forwarded from office of mailing marked DUE 2 cts., etc., are detained at office of destination for rating up. To insure prompt delivery postage should be fully prepaid.

Mail matter that has been returned to the sender as undeliverable or unmailable on account of defective addresses, insufficient prepayment, or otherwise, should not be remailed in the same envelope or wrapper bearing the marks originally affixed by the post office to show the cause of its return as this practice is liable to cause its second return.

It is forbidden by the Regulations of the Post Office Department to give to any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post office.

Senders of packages of Third or Fourth Class matter should be careful

to write or print their own names and addresses (preceded by the word "From") *on the same side* of the wrapper as that on which the direction is written (but not to make it so conspicuous as the latter) as otherwise the package may be erroneously returned to themselves as the addressees.

All mail matter at large post offices is necessarily handled in great haste, and should therefore in all cases be **SO PLAINLY ADDRESSED** as to leave **NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR** on the part of postal employees. Names of States should be *written in full* (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col., Ia., Pa., Va., Vt., Me., Mo., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C., Miss., Mass., Penn., Tenn., etc. when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post offices in different States. Never send letters containing money or valuables by mail without registering them, and never send bank notes or gold or silver money at all if you can procure a check, draft, or money order.

Business cards, and requests to return if not delivered, and postage stamps, should not be placed on the *backs* of letters. As a rule, the address sides only of letters are examined in post offices, and any notice or instruction intended for the guidance of the post office should be placed where it will be most readily and easily observed.

After the dissolution of a firm, the post office does not undertake to decide disputes that may arise between the members of the late firm as to the right to receive its mail matter. If they cannot agree as to its disposition, it will be held for thirty days and then forwarded to the dead letter office marked "In Dispute," or disposed of as a court of competent jurisdiction shall direct.

FORWARDING, WITHDRAWAL, AND RETURN OF DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

LETTERS.—Prepaid letters and other first-class matter will be forwarded free on the written request of the person addressed, from one post office to another (and thence to others if it be desired), and will also be returned free to the senders when their names and addresses appear thereon, if found undeliverable as addressed, whether accompanied by a *request* to so return them or not. When in such a request a certain time is named for the return (not less than three nor more than thirty days after arrival), it will be complied with; and if no time is specified, the undeliverable matter will be held for thirty days before it is returned.

SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER.—Matter of these classes cannot be forwarded to new addresses, or returned to the senders *free*. If so forwarded or returned, the postage thereon must be either again fully prepaid at regular rates, or charged and collected before delivery at

the post office to which it is forwarded or returned. There is no provision in the Postal Regulations for the withdrawal of mail matter of these classes after it has been posted; and as a rule applications for such withdrawal can receive no attention, for the reason that the expenditure of time necessary to a search among the mass of such articles would lead to delay of other mail matter.

WITHDRAWAL OF LETTERS.—*Letters* (only) that have been deposited in the post office, but have not yet been despatched, may be withdrawn if personal application be made within one hour after posting, at the office of the Assistant Postmaster. A fac simile of the envelope used, and of the address in the same handwriting, should be submitted as evidence of the good faith or authority of the applicant. After a letter has been despatched in the mails, its delivery cannot be prevented, or its return secured, except by telegraphic request *from the Postmaster* to the Postmaster at the office to which it is addressed. Applications for the withdrawal of such letters may be made only at the office of the Assistant Postmaster, and a deposit will be required to defray cost of telegraphing, etc.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS.

Carriers are required to be prompt in making deliveries, to be courteous in their intercourse with the public, to deliver no mail matter except to the persons addressed, or to their authorized agents (which includes servants, clerks, housekeepers, janitors, and others to whom such deliveries are recognized as valid by the addressees), to receive all prepaid letters, postal cards, and *small* packages handed them for mailing while on their routes, and to collect the postage due on any mail matter delivered by them. Carriers are *not* permitted to deliver any mailable matter which has not passed through the post office; to exhibit or give information concerning any mail matter other than those addressed; to engage in any private business (on their own account or for others) during their hours of official duty; to issue New Years or other addresses or cards; to solicit gifts of money or goods; to borrow money on their routes, or contract debts which they are unable to pay, or deliver mail matter at unoccupied premises or on the street (except to persons known by them to be authorized to receive it). Carriers are not required to deliver packages, the weight or bulk of which would tend to delay the delivery of letters or other mail matter. When such packages are received for delivery, notice is sent to the addressees to send or call for them at the post office.

Changes in address should be reported promptly in writing to the Postmaster.

Any delinquency on the part of a carrier should be reported promptly to the Postmaster by letter or in person.

PRIVATE BOXES AND DRAWERS.

All boxes and drawers are with locks, and owners can reach them at all hours, day and night, and Sundays.

Always bring your key.

Mail matter intended for private boxes should be addressed to the box to insure prompt attention and accuracy.

Box owners finding wrong matter in their boxes will confer a favor by handing the same in at the stamp window, or in the daytime to the Postmaster's private office.

All letters and other mail matter may be delivered through a lock-box when addressed to the lessee, or in his care, to his employees, to any member of his family or firm, or to his temporary visitors or guests; but such use of a box is confined to one person, family, firm or company. Two persons not associated in the same business, or two separate firms or companies cannot be permitted the use of the same box. Postmasters are not permitted to rent or to continue to rent boxes to persons under fictitious names, or whom he has reason to believe to be engaged in the lottery business, or who would use them for the promotion of indecent or illegal purposes.

The annual rent of the lock-boxes at this office is \$2 and \$3 per year, payable quarterly in *advance*. No box may be rented for a longer period than one quarter (three months), and when rented at any period other than the beginning of one of the *official* quarters of the fiscal year, the proportionate rent for the remainder of the current quarter must be paid in advance. Prompt attention should be given to notices placed in boxes requesting payment of rent, as otherwise the boxes are liable to be closed, as provided by postal regulations.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ORDERS, AND POSTAL NOTES.—When applying for Money Orders payable in the United States, the printed application forms should be used. The following are the fees payable thereon:

On orders not exceeding \$ 5.....	5 cents.
Over \$ 5 and not exceeding 10.....	8 "
Over 10 " " 15.....	10 "
Over 15 " " 30.....	15 "
Over 30 " " 40.....	20 "
Over 40 " " 50.....	25 "
Over 50 " " 60.....	30 "
Over 60 " " 70.....	35 "
Over 70 " " 80.....	40 "
Over 80 " " 100.....	45 "

In case a money order is lost or destroyed, or becomes invalid—as all money orders do after the expiration of one year—a duplicate will be

issued by the department at Washington, on application therefor from either the remitter payee or endorsee, of the original, at the office of issue or payment, and proper blanks will be furnished for that purpose at any money order post office.

Every person who applies for payment of a money order is required to prove his identity, unless the applicant is known to the rightful owner of the order. If the payee be unable to write, he must sign the receipt by making his mark, to be witnessed in writing by a second party, other than the Postmaster or postal employee. When the payee of the money order is a corporation of any kind, the person who has written authority to receive payment of moneys due such corporation should sign the receipt on the money order in his *official capacity*. The payee of a money order may, by his endorsement thereon, direct it to be paid to any person, and the Postmaster on whom it is drawn will pay the same to the person designated, provided he shall furnish proof that the indorsement is genuine and that he is the person empowered to receive payment; *but more than one indorsement will render an order invalid and not payable*, and the holder, to obtain payment, must apply for a new order in lieu thereof, returning the original.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.—International money orders, payable in the countries named hereafter, are issued in the United States by such offices as are specially designated.

The following fees are charged for money orders issued on any of the countries named below :

For sums not exceeding	\$ 10.....	10 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding	20	20 "
Over 20 "	30.....	30 "
Over 30 "	40.....	40 "
Over 40 "	50.....	50 "
Over 50 "	60.....	60 "
Over 60 "	70.....	70 "
Over 70 "	80.....	80 "
Over 80 "	90.....	90 "
Over 90 "	100.....	1 dollar.

The maximum amount for which a single international money order may be drawn for orders payable in:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, New South Victoria, Tasmania, the Cape Colony, Jamaica, the Wind- ward and the Leeward Islands.....	£10 5s. 4d=	\$ 50.00
France and Algeria.....	Francs 500.00=	98.75
Belgium.....	Francs 500.00=	98.75
Switzerland.....	Francs 506.30 Centimes=	100.00
Italy.....	Lire (or Francs) 506.30 Centimes=	100.00
Portugal.....	Milreis 92.590 Reis=	100.00
The Netherlands.....	Florins 243.90 Cents=	100.00
Germany.....	Mark 412.37 Pfennig=	100.00
Sweden.....	Kronor 373.00=	100.00
Norway.....	Kronor 373.00=	100.00
Denmark.....	Kronor 373.00=	100.00
Canada.....		100.00
The Hawaiian Islands.....		100.00
Japan.....		100.00
New Zealand and Queensland.....	£20 10s.=	100.00

POSTAL NOTES.—Postal notes are issued for any sum from one cent to four dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$4.99) inclusive, but not for any fractional part of a cent. The uniform fee for the issue of a postal note is three cents.

REGISTERED MAIL.

Any article of the first, third or fourth class of mail matter may be registered at any post office in the United States.

The fee on registered matter, domestic or foreign, is TEN CENTS for each letter or parcel, to be affixed in stamps, in addition to the postage. Full prepayment of postage and fee is required. Two or more letters or parcels addressed to, or intended for, the same person, cannot be tied or otherwise fastened together and registered as one.

Every letter presented for registration must first be fully and legibly addressed and securely sealed by the sender, and all letters and other articles must also have the name and address of the sender endorsed thereon in writing or print before they can be registered.

Postmasters and their employees are forbidden to address a registered letter or package for the sender, to place contents therein, or to seal it, or to affix the stamps thereto; this must in all cases be done by the sender. Registered mail matter can only be delivered to the addresses in person or on their written order. All persons calling for registered matter should be prepared to furnish reasonable proof of their identity, as it is impossible otherwise to guard against fraud.

RATES OF POSTAGE, AND THE LAWS GOVERNING THE TREATMENT OF MAIL MATTER.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes; summed up briefly, the law governing same is as follows:

CLASSES.	Postage.	Limit Weight.
1ST CLASS—Letters, Postal Cards, and Sealed Packages.....	2 cents each oz. or fraction.	No limit.
2D CLASS—Newspapers and Periodical Publications that have been entered as 2d Class Matter, when mailed by persons other than the publishers.....	1 cent four ounces or fraction.	4 lbs.
3D CLASS—Circulars, Books, and matter wholly in print, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs, Blanks Checks, Deeds, Insurance Policies, etc., Proof with manuscript accompanying same, matter reproduced by electric pen, hektograph, or other like process, not in nature of personal correspondence, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, etc....	1 cent each two ounces or fraction.	4 lbs.
4TH CLASS—Merchandise and matter not included in any of the above classes.	1 cent each oz. or fraction.	4 lbs

FIRST CLASS MATTER.—First class matter includes letters, postal cards, sealed packages, all matter wholly or partly in writing (whether manu-

script or produced by type-writer or copying-press) drawings and paintings produced by hand, manuscript for publication not accompanied by proof sheets and all personal correspondence whether in writing or in print. (See under heads "Third Class," "Fourth Class," below certain writing permitted in or on articles of those classes.)

The rate of postage on mail matter of the first class (sealed or unsealed) is two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, excepting postal cards, and excepting also letters for *local delivery* posted at a post office where no letter carriers are employed, in which case the rate is one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

No cards are "postal cards" except those issued by authority of the Postmaster General (the imitation of which is forbidden and punished by law). Cards issued by private parties bearing on the face the words "Postal Card," whether the same is an imitation of the genuine postal card, or not, will not be forwarded in the mails. No printing or writing is permitted upon the address side of postal cards, except that imprinted thereon at the manufactory and such as may be necessary for the proper direction for the same.

SECOND CLASS.—The rate of postage on mail matter of the second class, when posted by persons *other* than the publisher or news agents is one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof and any publication fulfilling the requirements of "second class matter," as given above, may be posted by any person other than its publisher or his agent at the latter rate. As a rule, each of these publications bears the words "*Entered at the Post Office at _____ as Second Class Matter.*" Nearly every newspaper and magazine published in the United States belongs to the second class, and foreign publications, which if issued here, would be admitted to that class may be mailed at the rate given above.

Mail matter of the second class must be so wrapped or enclosed that it can be readily examined without destroying the wrappers.

THIRD CLASS.—Mail matter of the third class includes books, (printed), printed publications (other than those of the second class), circulars, photographs, lithographs, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets with manuscript copy accompanying the same blank checks deeds, insurance policies, and all matter of the same general character as above enumerated.

The rate of postage on mail matter of the third class is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The limit of weight for any package of mail matter of the third class is four pounds, except *single* books exceeding that weight. On matter of this class or on its wrapper or envelope, or on a tag or label attached, the sender may either write or print his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from" and may make marks (other than by written or printed words) to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may also be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book or other matter of this class a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. There may also be placed upon the envelope, wrapper-tag, or label of matter of this class any printing that is not in its character unmailable as third class matter, provided there be kept sufficient space for a legible superscription and the necessary postage stamps. Any other writing on third class matter will subject the package to letter rates of postage, and render the sender liable to a fine of ten dollars. The law authorizing the correction of "typographical errors" in circulars sent as third class matter, does not contemplate the changing of figures in price-lists, to cover changed prices; such changes would subject the circulars to letter postage.

Mail matter of the third class must be so wrapped or enclosed that it can be readily examined without destroying the wrapper; otherwise it will be subject to postage at first class rates, as will also articles enclosed in sealed envelopes with clipped ends, sides, or corners, or in boxes with

covers secured by nails, and all packages the wrappers of which are secured to the enclosure by postage stamps.

FOURTH CLASS.—Mail matter of the fourth class includes all articles not embraced in the first, second, or third class, not by their form or nature liable to destroy injure, or deface other articles in the mail or harm the person of any one in the postal service, which does not apply, however, to certain articles and substances (otherwise unmailable) if prepared for mailing *in strict conformity to conditions prescribed* by the Post Office Department, information concerning which may be obtained on inquiry at the post office. This class embraces the following articles of *printed matter*: Billheads, letterheads, address tags paper sacks, wrapping paper and blotting pads with printed advertisements thereon, ornamented paper, packages of envelopes, and all other matter of the same general character.

The rate of postage on mail matter of the fourth class is one cent per ounce or fraction thereof, except seeds, roots, plants, cuttings, etc., the rate on which is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

The limit for weight of a package of mail matter of the fourth class is *four pounds*, except for certain liquids, oils, and liquifiable substances (when packed in the prescribed manner), the contents of packages of which may not exceed four liquid ounces in quantity. With matter of this class, properly prepaid as such, the sender may enclose third class matter; and he may write or print upon the cover, wrapper or label thereof his name, occupation, residence, or business address, preceded by the word "from," and any marks, numbers, names, or letters for the purpose of description. He may also print upon the same anything that is not unmailable as printed matter, and that is not in the nature of personal correspondence, provided there be left sufficient space for the legible superscription and the necessary postage stamps. Any other writing on fourth class matter will subject the package to letter rates of postage, and render the sender liable to a fine of ten dollars for each offense. Third class matter may be enclosed with fourth class matter, but the whole package will in that case be subject to the rate of one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Mail matter of the fourth class must be so wrapped, boxed, or enclosed that it can be readily examined without destroying the wrapper; otherwise it will be subject to postage at the first class rate, as will also articles enclosed in sealed envelopes with clipped ends, sides, or corners, or in boxes with covers secured by nails, as well as all packages the wrappers of which are secured to the enclosure by postage stamps. But proprietary articles of merchandise (not in themselves unmailable), such as powders, pills, fancy soaps, etc., enclosed in *original packages*, with the original wrappers sealed only to prevent loss of contents, will be allowed to pass at fourth class rates. Seeds or other articles (not prohibited), which are liable from their form or nature, to loss or damage unless specially protected, may be put up in sealed envelopes, provided such envelopes are made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly without opening. Liquids not ardent, vinous, spirituous, or malt, and oils not exceeding four ounces liquid measure) pastes, salves, ointments soft soaps, and articles easy liquifiable, and not liable to explosion or ignition by spontaneous combustion or by shock or jar and not exhaling a bad odor, may be forwarded in the domestic mails, when packed in conformity with the following conditions: When in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be of sufficient strength to stand the shock of handling in the mails, and must be encased in a wooden or papier-mache block or tube, not less than 3-16ths of an inch thick in the thinnest parts. Such block or tube must be lined with a coating of some absorbent material, such as cork-crumbs, felt, cotton, asbestos, or the like, sufficient to protect the glass from shock in handling, and impervious to liquids; the block or tube to be closed by a tightly fitting screw-lid of wood or metal, with a rubber or

cork cushion inside, making the whole absolutely water tight, and to prevent leakage in case of breakage of the glass.

COLLECTION OF UNPAID POSTAGE.—Postmasters are required to collect all postage due on mail matter before making delivery, and to affix to such matter "postage due" stamps to that amount equivalent to that collected. They cannot remit postage charges, nor accept other than *letter* rates on sealed packages, whatever may be their supposed contents. If objection is made to charges on sealed packages, the charges should be paid and the packages returned *unopened*, to the Postmaster, pending the appeal of the addresses to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

WHAT CANNOT BE MAILED.—The following are absolutely *unmailable* under any circumstances: Liquids, ardent, vinous, spirituous, or malt, or those liable to explosion or spontaneous ignition or combustion by shock or jar; inflammable oils, poisons, explosives; animals, alive or dead (stuffed natural specimens excepted); explosive or poisonous powders, matches and other articles easily inflammable; fresh fruit and vegetables liable to decomposition; insects (except queen bees and their attendant bees, and dried insects when safely secured); substances exhaling an offensive odor; all other articles (not securely wrapped or cased, and then safely packed in hard wood or metal boxes with screw lids or secured by clasp or slide, strictly conforming to methods prescribed by the Post Office Department) which are liable to destroy, deface, or damage other mail matter, or to harm the person of any one in the postal service; obscene and indecent books, prints, writings or papers; all letters upon the envelopes of which, or postal cards upon which, indecent, lewd, obscene or lascivious delineations, epithets, terms, or language, are written or printed; all matter concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised or intended to defraud the public, or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, and all mail matter not addressed to a post office, or to no particular person, firm, company, or publication.

Insufficiently prepaid matter *of all classes* is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

Postal cards of foreign origin which are posted in the United States will not be forwarded, except as unpaid letters. Except that the reply halves of double postal cards issued by other Postal Union country will be mailable in this country without charge for postage, when addressed to the country which issued the card.

Postal cards addressed to go around the world are excluded from circulation in the mails.

The prepaid postage for postal cards to Postal Union destinations is 2 cents.

For this purpose the United States issue a "Universal Postal Union" postal card of the denomination of 2 cents, which may be procured at the various stamp windows of the central post office, branch offices, and of stamp agents.

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

*Indicates that the postage may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender of the letter.

International postal cards, price 2 cents, may be sent to any of the countries where the postage is designated at 5 cents.

LETTERS.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cents.	Papers each 2 oz. Cents.	LETTERS.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cents.	Papers each 2 oz. Cents.
Africa, west coast, British possessions.....	*5	1	Great Britain and Ireland	*5	1
Aspinwall	*5	1	Holland	*5	1
New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, via San Francisco.....	12	2	India, British via Brindisi	*5	1
Australia, except above places, via San Francisco	5	2	India, French and Portuguese Colonies	*5	1
Austria.....	*5	1	Italy	*5	1
Belgium.....	*5	1	Japan and Trisum-po, Corea, via San Francisco	*5	1
Bermuda, via New York..	*5	1	Liberia, via Southampton	*5	5
Brazil	*5	1	Mexico	2	1
Canada, Nova Scotia, etc...	2	1	Natal, British Mail.....	*15	4
Newfoundland	*5	1	New Zealand, via San Francisco	*12	2
Cape Good Hope, British Mail	*15	3	New Zealand, via Brindisi	*15	3
Bolivia, via Aspinwall....	17	4	Norway and Sweden	*5	1
Chili, Ecuador, and Peru..	*5	1	Portugal.....	*5	1
China-Amoy, Canton, Chee Foo, Hong Kong, Shanghai, via San Francisco	*5	1	Russia.....	*5	1
China, via England and Brindisi	*13	4	Sandwich Islands via San Francisco.....	5	1
Cuba	*5	1	Shanghai, via San Francisco.....	5	2
Denmark.....	*5	1	Spain.....	*5	1
France and Colonies.....	*5	1	Switzerland.....	*5	1
Germany.....	*5	1	Turkey—Europe & Asia.	*5	1
			Venezuela.....	*5	1
			West Indies direct, or via St. Thomas.....	*5	1

PRINTED MATTER.—The postage rate on printed papers is 1 CENT FOR EACH TWO OUNCES OR FRACTION THEREOF, and while full payment is optional, A POSTAGE OF 1 CENT MUST IN ALL CASES BE PREPAID.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—The rate of postage on commercial papers is 1 CENT FOR EACH 2 OUNCES OR FRACTION THEREOF; and while full payment is optional, A POSTAGE OF AT LEAST 5 CENTS MUST BE PREPAID, even though the article weighs within 10 ounces.

For any information concerning what may or may not be mailed to foreign countries, dutiable articles, etc., inquire at the Post Office.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

LAW REGULATING THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF MAIL MATTER.—The law establishing the special delivery system provides for the issue of a special stamp, of the face valuation of ten cents, which when attached to a letter or package (in addition to the lawful postage thereon), will entitle such letter or package to immediate delivery within the carrier limits of a

free delivery office between the hours of 7 A. M. and 11 P. M., and within a radius of one mile from the post office at all other offices, between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., by messengers, who, upon delivery, will procure receipts from the parties addressed, or some one authorized to receive them.

When a special delivery letter is offered at its address, and delivery cannot be effected for any reason (such as the premises being closed, an error in direction, the absence of any person authorized to sign the receipt, or any other similar cause), it cannot be again offered for delivery, either at the original address or elsewhere, *as a special delivery letter*, but will be delivered as soon after its return as possible, by letter carrier. If the person addressed has removed, it will be forwarded free to its proper address, if it be known, either in this city or at another post office, but will in either case be delivered only as an ordinary and not as a special delivery letter.

Letters arriving here from foreign countries and bearing United States special delivery-stamps, are entitled to, and will receive, special delivery, the same as though they were originally posted in the United States.

Special delivery letters (particularly those intended for delivery in Hartford) should be posted at the central post office, but may be posted in a street letter-box, in which case they await the next collection by carrier. They may also be handed to any letter carrier (who cannot, however, deliver them, but will bring them to the post office on his return from his trip.)

An ordinary 10-cent postage stamp or its equivalent in postage stamps of other denominations, affixed to a letter, will NOT entitle it to special delivery.

THE HISTORY OF POSTAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUSTA.

BY WALTER D. STINSON.

It is a difficult task to write history even when data are easily discovered, but doubly so when the record is of an uneventful and routine business. Prominent, important, and necessary as is the postal system in the business of every community, unless there be some derangement or extraordinary circumstance, very little is heard of it, so smoothly does it run. In our own city, by fire and other losses, very few papers are now obtainable which serve to throw any light upon its past history, and I have relied almost entirely upon that little knot of men bearing honored names, who stand, as it were, midway in this first century of our postal affairs, serving to connect the present generation with those long since gathered to their fathers. To these men, who bear the kindly frost of time upon their heads, and who, having finished the active duties of honorable careers, stand calmly enjoying the approaching evening of useful lives, while they watch the sun slowly sinking toward the western hills, I am deeply indebted for what information and reminiscences I shall be able to record upon these pages. From one and all I have received

willing assistance and courteous treatment, and for their aid I desire to thank them individually and collectively. My especial thanks are due to Hon. James W. Bradbury, Hon. Joseph J. Eveleth, Hon. Joseph W. Patterson, Hon. Samuel Titcomb, Hon. Joseph H. Williams, Hon. Joseph A. Homan, Hon. Wm. R. Smith, Hon. W. S. Badger, Hon. Daniel T. Pike, Hon. Thomas C. Little, Mr. Marcellus Chandler and Mr. Lewis B. Hamlin for the kind assistance and the valuable information which they have each given me in the preparation of this little history.

On the 20th of November, 1787, Daniel Cony, one of the most influential residents of Fort Western, as this part of the town of Hallowell was then designated, wrote to George Thatcher in relation to a mail to Hallowell, and enclosed a petition from a number of citizens which represented "that for many years under the British government a post rode between Portland and Pownalborough at the expense of the post office; that this was continued by Congress until the system of transporting the mail by stage carriage was adopted. Then Congress was pleased to name this established and direct communication of the main post road through the continent a *cross post*, and the postmaster general was authorized to form the same in common with new established roads, provided thereby the general post office should not be charged with any expense. In consequence of this regulation the mail has not been transported further east than Portland." It was further represented that a mail once a week from Portland to Pownalborough and Hallowell and back "may be accomplished by a horse rider for about two hundred dollars" a year: and the establishment of one "at the expense of the general post office" was asked. North. Pownalborough is now Alna. Dresden and Wiscasset.

Success did not attend this first effort, but Dr. Cony continued to labor for a regular post, although it is said that he was laughed at for his presumption, for asking even for a semi-monthly mail to the Kennebec. However, the next year assurance was given that the county should have a post rider, and Congress made good this assurance by putting a fortnightly mail upon the old route between Portland and Pownalborough. This mail was continued fortnightly at first, and afterwards weekly, until 1794. There were then two roads to Portland, neither suitable for carriages one by the way of Bath, and the other a new one, by the way of Monmouth. By either route it was a two day's journey. When the government finally established a mail in this year the Monmouth route was selected.

Under date of August 12, 1794, the postmaster general, Timothy Pickering, notified James Burton of Hallowell (Augusta), that "it being judged proper that a post office should be established at Hallowell court house," he tendered to him "the office of deputy postmaster at that place." He also informed him that he would "receive a further communication from the general post office before the first of next October, when the carriage of mails on the new post roads is to commence," and expressed a hope that "gentlemen whom their friends have named for trusts so useful to their towns and neighborhoods will not decline them." Burton's commission

authorized him to hold office during the pleasure of Postmaster General.

The mail established at this time was carried once a week, on horseback, by Benjamin Allen and Matthew Blossom, from Portland to Wiscasset. The route was through Gray, New Gloucester, Greene, Mounmouth, Winthrop, Hallowell, Fort and Hook, Pittston (crossing at Smith's Ferry) and Pownalborough to Wiscasset and back. Blossom brought the mail to Winthrop, whence Allen, who was Postmaster at that place, carried it forward.¹ 'North.

James Burton, the first Postmaster, lived and traded at this time, in a large two story house which stood where the Meonian Hall block is now situated. In the north-westerly room he kept a small stock of goods, and callers for mail passed through this shop into the adjoining room, which looked out upon the river, and served for the post office. The entire postal furniture of this office consisted of a table which had a desk top. The cover lifted on hinges and disclosed beneath a well about a foot square, and six inches deep, and four or five pigeon holes for the reception of letters. Beneath this tray there was a shallow drawer without a lock. The dimensions of the top of the desk were two feet by two and one-half feet, and across this small piece of antiquated furniture the entire mail business of what was destined to become the city of Augusta, was transacted for twelve years.

Mr. Burton came to Augusta in 1785, and entered the employment of Jonathan Davis & Co., as a clerk in their trading store. Later he entered partnership with William Eustis of Boston, who leased the land and built the house which I have described, and which Mr. Burton occupied as a home, store and post office. He is remembered as a short, fine-looking man of pleasing address, but rather quiet in his ways, and of what was then considered a fair education. He held his office until he was removed, on account of his federal politics, by President Jefferson.

Mr. Burton in his quiet way enjoyed a joke, and it is related of him that once while at work painting the Court House he had for an assistant a prolix story teller by the name of William Duran, who for two days continued upon the events of one story, when he at length reached its conclusion. After waiting a moment, Burton turned toward him and said, in a serious manner: "That's a good story, Duran, tell it again."

After relinquishing the post office, Mr. Burton remained in Augusta until his death, which occurred Nov. 5, 1838, universally respected by his fellow townsmen. Two of his daughters Miss Abby and Miss Eliza Burton, aged respectfully 83 and 78 years are now living in this city.

The *Portland Gazette*, No. 39, Vol. 8., of January 12th, 1806, has this item: "Removed, James Burton Esq., Postmaster at Augusta, Maine. Mr. B. is a Federal Republican. The office has been given to Samuel Titcomb, Esq."

Samuel Titcomb, the second Postmaster, early settled at the Hook settlement in Hallowell. He came from York, probably in 1783, as we find that he had taken charge of Henry Sewall's store, at the eddy on the

east side, in March, 1784. He was appointed in 1796 one of the surveyors to the joint commission to establish the eastern line of the State, pursuant to the 5th article of the treaty, signed Nov. 19, 1794. Doubts having arisen as to the river intended by the name Saint Croix in the original act defining the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, these Commissioners caused the survey to be made. They ultimately reported, Oct. 25, 1798, that the intended river "St. Croix" had its source in the head of a stream called Cheputnetecook, (Schoodic), at a stake near a certain yellow birch tree, about 5 miles and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile north of the point where that stream empties into Schoodic lake; and there they established a *Monument*, in latitude 45 min. 48 sec., which is a yellow birch tree hooped with iron and marked "S. T. and I. H. 1797," called the Eastern Monument. The initials I. H. are for John Harris, the English surveyor.¹ (¹Williamson). The interesting field books kept by Mr. Titcomb on this expedition were destroyed by the fire of 1865.

Mr. Titcomb was appointed Postmaster January 1st, 1806, and immediately after took possession of the office. He probably kept the post office in a store on the south side of Market Square. He appointed Captain Isaac Carter, a fellow democrat, his deputy, and Carter performed the duties of the office. At this time three western mails arrived at and departed from Augusta weekly; one on Monday, by way of Brunswick; another on Tuesday, by way of Monmouth; and the third on Saturday, by way of Wiscasset. A mail to Farmington and one to Norridgewock arrived and departed on Thursday of each week. The stage to Brunswick required from thirteen to twenty-three hours to cover the distance, and was driven by Col. T. S. Estabrook, who had previously carried the mail over the same route on horseback. The mail to Norridgewock was carried by Peter Gilman.

Peter Gilman was born in Pembroke, N. H., and went to Norridgewock when young, soon after his marriage. He was more extensively known than any other man in town, being the first mail carrier between Norridgewock and Hallowell. There was no road passable for carriages and he carried the mail on horseback for twenty years, following the course of the river 45 miles and back once a week, afterward 10 or 15 years with coach or wagon. He was a faithful and active man, always attentive to every little matter of business. He had a retentive memory; without making out any memorandum, he always remembered the most trifling errands; always cheerful and pleasant, he was ready to accommodate, and moderate in his charges.¹ ¹History of Norridgewock.

Nathaniel Backus advertised as post-rider from Augusta to Farmington, and claimed that he performed the journey in twelve hours, (1810). In 1812, Gilman advertised that he had contracted to carry the mail from Augusta to Bangor, to leave Augusta Tuesday morning and arrive at Bangor Wednesday night. Returning to leave Bangor Thursday morning and arrive at Augusta Friday night.² ²North.

Mr. Titcomb removed to Belgrade, where he kept a seminary and was a

very influential citizen, representing that town in the General Court of Massachusetts at the time of the separation in 1820, where he voted for separation. He was a large, fleshy man, easy and affable in his address, and was a popular man while a resident of this town. He was the father of the present Hon. Samuel Titcomb.

Mr. Titcomb was succeeded by Capt. Nathaniel Weston, a very influential and prominent merchant given to politics, who held the office during the year 1811, being succeeded by John Kimball, another trader, who remained postmaster until May 3, 1814, when Richard Charles Vose was appointed. Mr. Vose was born in 1783, and came here from Milton, Mass., and served as clerk in the store of his uncle Peter T. Vose. In 1805 he was trading here, with James Bridge and Reuel Williams as silent partners. In March that year the partnership was dissolved, and he formed partnership with Samuel Prince, and continued in trade in the "Craig Store," at the west end of the bridge. When he became Postmaster, he delegated the duties and relinquished the income to the Rev. Daniel Stone, one of our most respected and highly esteemed citizens, who kept a bookstore in a building then standing on land near the south end of the lately burned Granite Hall.

Mr. Stone was ordained pastor of Old South Parish in Oct., 1795, in the old meeting house on Market Square and continued minister of the church and people until by mutual consent he took his dismissal in 1809. He was selectman for a number of years; a magistrate and county treasurer, being elected several times with great unanimity. He was a worthy man in the truest sense of the word, and, at this late day, those who remember him, remember him with love and respect.

Mr. Vose, the Postmaster *De jure*, continued in trade, and did a large business in procuring and paying Revolutionary pensions. He built and occupied the house owned by the late Darius Alden, Esq., on State street. He was an enterprising, public spirited man, social and genial; small in stature, but rotund in figure, inclined to corpulency. When building his house, which was quite expensive for his means, and its furnishings somewhat in advance of the times, he remarked in answer to an allusion to it "that it was a man's privilege to commit folly once in his life."¹ ¹North.

The stages which left Augusta in 1827, were a daily line to Portland by way of Hallowell, Gardiner and Brunswick; a thrice weekly to Portland by way of Winthrop and Monmouth; a daily to Bangor, through Vassalborough and China; a daily to Belfast through Palermo, alternating by two routes; a thrice weekly to Waterville; a semi-weekly to Farmington; and a new accommodation line to Portland, which had just been established.² ²North.

It is an interesting study to consider the stage road as it must have appeared, and to note the difference from the present aspect. Let us imagine ourselves, for a moment, seated in the hourly which was being run. Leaving "the Hook" by the present road we rolled up to "Hinkley's plains." Where the Hallowell cemetery now is, stood a barn known far and near as "Hinkley's barn." It was large and commodious, and served almost

every purpose; for a meeting house Sundays; a dance hall during musters; and in 1819, was fitted up for a theatre. If it be summer, we shall see on these "plains" may be, a muster—the great gathering of the men and women, boys and girls. Down in one corner of the field a dancing floor has been put up (for the "barn" has this time been converted into a selling place of gingerbread, honey, cider and New England rum) and the boys and girls are footing it merrily to the stirring music of a couple of violins, and an old bass viol played by Stephen Jewett. That same bass viol was bought for thirty-five dollars "to promote harmony in church," and not to give time for your wicked young feet to jig to! Out in the field are the companies separated like the sheep from the goats, uniformed companies superciliously unmindful of ununiformed companies of "string beaners" who will fling cutting sneers at the aristocratic uniformed men, in spite of the scowls and commands of the Major-General, who dressed in a wonderful uniform of blue, dazzlingly trimmed with silver, and an immense plumed chapeau, is at once the envy and terror of every civilian as he prances around upon his charger to the stirring peal of the fife and drum.

Leaving the martial scene we come to the top of the hill leading down into Britt's gully. On this hill Clark has just built a house ("the slaughter house"). The road winds down the hill and at its foot after crossing a bridge, turns westerly following Kennedy brook until it passes the Kennedy house (Nolan's) and turns into what is now lower Grove street. On your right hand all the way up to Deacon Eveleth's house (The Central House) is a cow pasture, with a gate where State street now is. As you cross this street you see four or five houses, built or building, between Grove and Bridge streets. Captain Gage's (Mr. Sturgis') house is on the right hand, then the house now occupied by Mr. George Lawrence and two houses (now removed) where the Augusta Machine shop stands, and a house occupied by "Jimmy" Black, the old Scotch surveyor, where the railroad now crosses. Passing one other building we reach "Parson Stone's post office" and our journey is completed.

The coaches of this period and in fact, for the remainder of the stage days were large Concord nine passenger coaches, painted in red, and blue, and yellow. Four, and sometimes six horses were attached to each coach. When the stage entered the town the driver saluted the inhabitants with vigorous blasts upon a horn some four feet in length, and with smart cracking of whip and much noise, clattered at a gallop to the post office. It is said that some of these drivers could play upon these horns as upon a bugle.

Some time prior to 1830, the post office was moved from Water street to the brick building which stood at the south part of the present Court House lot. This building was known as the Kennebec bank building and was removed when the old Court House was rebuilt in 1851. After Mr. Stone retired from his deputy postmastership, Asaph R. Nichols filled that position for a time. At the time that Mr. Stone moved into the Bank building he had a partition built to divide his office. There was some ill-

natured criticism made by the public, who looked upon it as an attempt to set himself above the common people, but this feeling was but transient.

Perhaps it is but right to say, in passing that we can hardly comprehend at the present day the position a Postmaster then occupied. The greater part of the community had but little interest in the post office. Only the educated and influential used the mail, and, owing to high rates of postage, what Abraham Lincoln called "the common people," had little or no use for mail facilities. The influential people went regularly to the post office for their papers and other mail, and while waiting naturally discussed the news of the day. A Postmaster soon became the authority on all news items and was known and respected by every one for miles around, as a person well acquainted with all the political and State news of the day, and who had more or less political control.

When Maine first became a State, Gen. John Chandler and John Holmes were elected to represent this State in the Senate. They tossed coppers to see who should fill the long term and Chandler won. By his influence his nephew, Gen. Joseph Chandler, was appointed by President Jackson, to succeed Mr. Vose as Postmaster, Nov. 1830.

Gen. Chandler, had served as captain in the United States army in the embargo times of 1808, commanding the forts in Portland harbor. In 1811 he was clerk of courts for this county, but the next year he failed of re-election. He then entered the banking business and was successively cashier of the Kennebec Bank and first president of the Granite Bank. He was also chosen Major-General of the 2d division of militia. His son, Mr. Marcellus Chandler acted as his clerk and deputy in the post office which was kept in a store about where Meonian Hall now stands. The room used as a post office is described by an old resident as just about as large as the space in front of the boxes in the old office in Granite Bank building. When he moved into this office, Gen. Chandler fitted it up with glass boxes, fifteen in number, and a general delivery with pigeon holes alphabetically arranged.

A few years prior to this time, to perform a journey from Maine to Philadelphia or Washington required eight or ten days, but now speed in traveling had so much increased that one could take the mail stage at Augusta, after dinner, and be in Boston the next day at night, and on the third day in New York; the fourth in Philadelphia; the fifth in Washington.¹ North. Among the mail carriers at this time were Jerry Wyman, brother of the late Josiah P. Wyman, Amos Rollins of Belgrade, Cyrus Hamlin of China, John Holmes, Jesse and Jeremiah Black and Howe. Col. George W. Stanley was the agent for the Bangor line. Among the improvements of that time is to be noted a large yellow gig constructed by Mr. Little of Lewiston Falls, and a mail contractor, designed especially for the rapid transit of mail matter.

The pay which Gen. Chandler allowed his clerk was one-half the income of the office, and free rental of the office, provided he would sleep in it. One day Parson Stone entered the post office and inquired for the news, "Ah, Good news, good news," said Gen. Chandler, "Jackson is elected."

"It is strange," answered the parson, "how Providence takes various ways of punishing the people."

Gen. Chandler resigned, and then followed the appointment of Wm. Woart, Jr., who had been a clerk in Mr. Vose's store, and who was recommended to the President by Gen. Chandler. Mr. Woart was an affable gentleman who gave good satisfaction as an officer, and who held the office until Harrison was elected in 1840. A quaint old character by the name of Reed, a man who served in the Revolution, then lived in Augusta. He had brought home from the war a box of cartridges one of which he fired in Market Square every Independence day. Reed entered the post office one day and asked Squire Woart for the news "The devil's dead," said Woart. Reed drew himself to his full height and looking at the Squire, thundered out: "Then why in — ain't *you* in mourning?"

During these years the post office was kept in a small wooden building on the east side of Water street, nearly opposite the present Granite Bank building.

Mr. Richard F. Perkins, well remembered by most of our older citizens, as an active and able Whig politician was appointed by Gen. Harrison to succeed Mr. Woart. His term of office owing to the death of Mr. Harrison and the political defection of his successor, Mr. Tyler, was a brief one. In 1843 Perkins was removed and Daniel C. Weston an uncle to the present Chief Justice of the United States, appointed to his place. The Whigs in Augusta, on the 7th of September of that year, held an indignation meeting on account of the removal and passed several high toned resolutions, complaining of it as a serious grievance. In the following March, Weston was rejected by the Senate. June 15th of the same year Daniel T. Pike was nominated for the same office, but met with a like fate. Mr. Pike, however, knew of his appointment and rejection before he knew that he was a candidate, in which, his case is without parallel in the history of Augusta politics. Governor Fairfield and Mr. Cary induced the President to send in the name of Asaph R. Nichols for the office, which nomination the Senate confirmed.

Mr. Nichols had been engaged in trade in early life; was an auctioneer for many years; was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1833-4; was Secretary of State for five years commencing with 1835; and after being Postmaster held many positions of trust until his death in 1863. He was a very obliging and accurate man; stood high in party councils; was highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen; and gave a most satisfactory administration. During his administration, the era of cheap postage commenced, and the mails became to be more commonly used, so that, in 1845, it was necessary to add a second daily western mail from Augusta. Up to this time the modern conveniences of letter writing and transmission were unknown. It was before the day of self sealing envelopes and cheap postage. Letters were almost invariably written on a foolscap sheet and folded so that the address could be inscribed on the center of the fourth page and then sometimes sealed with wax oftener with a wafer, a box of which was always a necessary part of the furnishings of a writing desk. These with a bunch of quill pens and a box of black sand used to prevent blotting, made up the equipment for all purposes of correspondence and composition. The art and business of letter writing received little encouragement in those days, from the general government. The rates of postage for a letter (single sheet) were $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$ and 25 cents for mail transmission 250, 500 and 1000 miles. Double these rates

were charged when two sheets were sent under one seal. This was commonly evaded by the use of paper double foolscap or folio size. When people indulged themselves in epistolary correspondence, it was a costly luxury and they naturally made the most of it. Sighing, but impecunious, lovers with the usual inventive genius of the tender passion, doubled their devotional sentiments by writing both horizontally and in perpendicular on these folio sheets. On the postage of which the swain expended about half a week's salary.

During Mr. Nichols administration the post office was removed to the north end of the Phoenix block, recently erected by Hon. Reuel Williams, where it remained under successive administrations until the great fire in 1865.

Mr. Nichols was succeeded in 1849 by Joseph Burton, son of the first Postmaster. He had been a Bank cashier and Deputy Secretary of State, and in later years was Register of Probate until his death, which occurred by accident in 1872. During his administration the Portland and Kennebec Railroad entered Augusta, and made various connections by which mail transportation by railway became common.

In 1853, President Pierce appointed William S. Badger Postmaster of Augusta. Mr. Badger came to Augusta in 1845, and engaged in the dry goods business in company with Johnson Lunt. He afterwards carried on a milling business at the dam. After relinquishing the post office, he purchased a half interest in the *Farmer*, and is now engaged in publishing that paper. Mr. Badger was the youngest Postmaster ever appointed in Augusta, and administered the affairs of the office with marked ability. He was reappointed by President Buchanan and served with entire satisfaction to the public and great success until removed in 1861. Through his kindness I am enabled to give a reproduction of a way bill which accompanied every package of letters:

LETTERS from Augusta, Me., 1861. To

Rates.	Unpaid.			PAID HERE.						Free.
				By Stamps.			In Money.			
Cents.	No.	\$	Cts.	No.	\$	Cts.	No.	\$	Cts.	No.

W. S. BADGER, P. M.

Jas. A. Bicknell was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln. April 29, 1861. During his administration the great fire occurred and the post office was burned. He secured temporary quarters in the Kennebec Journal building, and, upon its completion, secured a permanent lease of the ground floor of the Granite Bank building, which was occupied as a post office until the completion of the public building. Horace H. Hamlin, appointed by President Grant in Oct. 17, 1870, was the successor of Mr. Bicknell. About this time Augusta became the center of periodical publishing and the business of the post office increased at an unprecedented pace. Mr. Hamlin was twice reappointed and served nearly three full terms with great success.

President Garfield appointed Joseph H. Manley Postmaster, May 23, 1881, and he assumed the duties of the office July 1st of that year. At the commencement of his administration he leased the store now occupied by James E. Fuller for a sub-mailing post office, and in it the vast business of newspaper mailing was done until 1890. He also inaugurated the Free Delivery system, appointing Henry A. Hall, Nathan A. Weston, William H. Williams and J. Frank Arnold the first letter carriers in this

city. This system met with success and the number of pieces handled by them more than quadrupled in the first four years. The number of carriers is now eight. The business of the office continued to increase so rapidly that the quarters then occupied became too small. It was at Mr. Manley's instance that attention was first called to the erection of a new post office building in this city, and through his continued perseverance against innumerable adversities, the history of which has never been written, that success was at length attained. His administration was a revelation to the people of Augusta that it had a first-class post office and was entitled to the privileges of a great postal center. His administration was of signal success and ability.

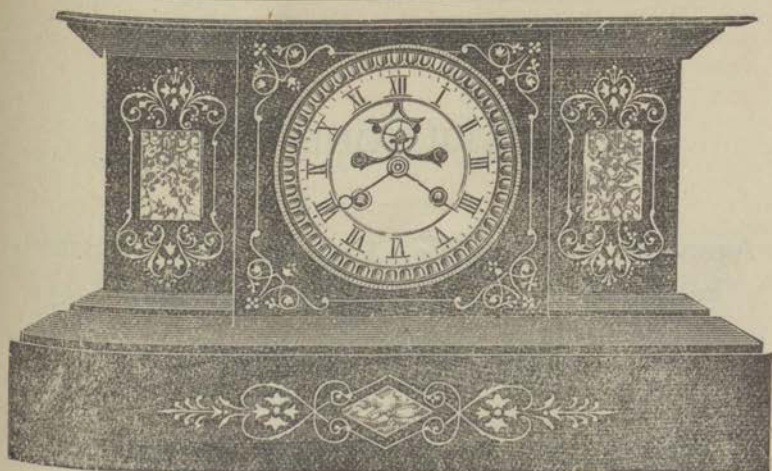
On the inauguration of President Cleveland, Mr. Manley at once tendered him his resignation, which was not accepted owing to a political fight regarding Mr. Manley's successor. Mr. Manley was finally succeeded by Mr. L. B. Fowler, who had been for many years a prominent and successful merchant, who took possession of the office Oct. 1, 1885, and served until the reappointment of Mr. Manley by President Harrison, July 1, 1888. In January 1890 the post office was removed to the new public building on Water street. The entire cost of this building was nearly \$225,000.

The post office business in this city is abnormal and Augusta ranks high among the great cities in volume of business done. An item in the *Kennebec Journal* of Dec. 17, 1890, gives an accurate idea of its constant increase:

An account obtained by reference to the postal records is as follows: In the last four weeks they have despatched 9406 sacks, which is one-half more than during the corresponding period one year ago, and nearly three times as many as during the same period four years ago. The exact number despatched in the corresponding four weeks for the past six years is as follows: 1885, 3565; 1886, 3489; 1887, 4635; 1888, 4452; 1889, 6312. This large increase is due partly to the natural increase in the mailings of the old publishing firms in this city, and partly to the addition and increase of the large mailings of the Gannett Morse concern.

This office now ranks as the 11th office in the United States in amount of second class mail matter, and it handles over fifty million of pieces of mail matter per annum. In amount of mail matter handled it out ranks such cities as St. Paul, Kansas City, Louisville, Cleveland, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Providence, Brooklyn, Hartford, New Haven, Worcester. In the past year it increased 23 per cent. in the amount of second class mail matter handled.

In closing this little sketch I cannot but observe it is alike creditable to Augusta and the reputation of these citizens, who have served the government and her people for this long period of nearly one hundred years, under every administration from Washington to Harrison, that every one of them retired from office with an unstained and honorable record for faithful and honorable services, and that during this extended time, the postal affairs of the city have been administered to the general satisfaction of the citizens of Augusta.



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Is acknowledged by all to be the best place
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BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

Simply because our stock is the Largest to be
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Our manner of doing business, which is to buy
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F. L. HERSEY, Proprietor.

FRANK E. SOUTHARD,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

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GROCERIES, CORN, FLOUR,

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E. Frank Coe's Celebrated High Grade Fertilizers,

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OFFICE: 122 WATER STREET,

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Livery, Hack, Feed & Sale Stable.

First-class Teams of all descriptions to let.

Hacks, Landaus and Barouches furnished for all occasions.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

MEATS, POULTRY, PROVISIONS,
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Pork Packer, and Manufacturer of Ken-
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Would be pleased to show you goods in the

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And compare their prices with those of other
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113 WATER STREET, Augusta, Maine.

BEAN & HAMLEN,

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Musical Merchandise of Every Description.

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127 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

KNOWLTON & YOUNG,


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A Full Line of the Best

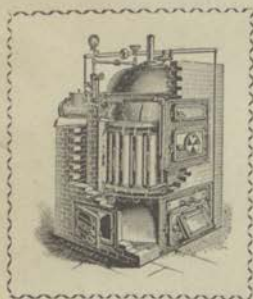
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 Dry  Fancy Goods,
 LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHINGS,
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WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

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171 Water Street, : : Augusta, Maine.

Augusta Savings Bank,

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Assets, Nov. 1, 1890, \$5,484,020.55.

Surplus, \$350,000.

Trustees.—WILLIAM S. BADGER, THOMAS LAMBARD, ARTEMAS LIBBEY, SAMUEL TITCOMB, JOSEPH H. MANLEY.

Deposits received and placed on interest the first day of every month.

Interest paid or credited in account on the first Wednesday of February and August.

Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.

Especial privileges are afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and minors.

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Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM!

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM.
A. B. C. B.

There is no need of tearing your lungs to pieces coughing, when a few drops of Adamson's Cough Balsam will relieve you. We have tried it and have found nothing like it.

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Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is constantly gaining favor as a speedy relief and permanent cure for coughs, colds and kindred diseases. A. H. LEWIS, East Boston.

The astonishing success of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, and the unparalleled sale, are sufficient evidence of its superiority over all other remedies for coughs, colds, asthma and all lung complaints.

—N. F. Christian Advocate.

One of the most efficacious of cures for coughs, colds and consumption is Adamson's Botanic Balsam. Several parties with whom we are acquainted, among them employes of our own office, have used it with exceedingly beneficial results.—Boston Pilot.

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I regard Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam the best made.

W. W. PERRY, Camden, Me.

I consider Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam the very best thing in the market for colds, coughs, etc. My long experience in dealing in medicine proves it to be so. BENJ. SMITH, Bingham, Me.

Beware of imitations! See that the name of F. W. KINSMAN is blown in the glass of the bottle.

F. W. KINSMAN & CO.,

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Twenty years of Success as the

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Coughs, : Colds, : Influenza,

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