

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JAN. 8, 1869.

The Oxford Democrat,

FOR 1869.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The Time to Subscribe.

Encouraged by the success of our efforts the past year, and having a laudable ambition to restore the Democrat to its former size, and thus meet the demands upon our advertising columns, while we gratify the wishes of our patrons that their County paper, in size, style and character, should do credit to their intelligence and enterprise, we have concluded to commence the next Volume, on the 22d of January, by adding a column to each page and increasing the length of the columns proportionately, to preserve the symmetry.

We shall also renovate our

JOB OFFICE.

with all the latest improvements of the art—thus enabling us to meet the increasing wants of the public, and furnish Printing, in all variety, with promptness, and at the lowest rates.

Now that the political campaign is over, we shall aim to give our Journal more of the characteristics of

A FAMILY PAPER.

with departments of Select Miscellany, Poetry, Agricultural matter, Religious reading, and news in general, so that those who desire but one paper can find in our columns the variety desired.

Thankful to our friends, and especially our Agents for past favors, we solicit a continued interest in our paper, commensurate with our efforts to please.

The Demands of Trade.

Now that the presidential Election which blights business in our country every four years, is over, business men are looking with anxiety to those material interests on which the prosperity of our land depends.

The first question of importance, which is already agitating the public mind, is that of the currency—how to return to specie payment, and when. Members of Congress, fresh from the people, are busy initiating plans, showing that they feel the popular breeze, and realize that some action in this direction is demanded. Mr. Sumner, has a bill providing for a resumption of specie payment by the 4th of July, 1869 but this time is thought by many to be premature. The author of the legal tender act, Mr. Spaulding, of Buffalo, has published a letter addressed to Mr. McCulloch, in which he says, after an allusion to the trying circumstances under which it was passed, that he offered it as a war measure, as a measure of temporary relief to the Treasury, conceding that it was a forced loan, and could only be justified on the ground of public necessity.

"As a war measure," he continues, "and so long as the exigency lasted, I believe it was necessary and proper to successfully carry on the war, and was therefore constitutional. I am equally clear that as a peace measure it is unconstitutional. No one would think of passing a legal tender act making the promises of the government (a mere term of credit) a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private." Such a law passed while the government is on a peace footing could not be sustained for one moment. I think now, that it is unfortunate that we did not have incorporated into the original legal tender act, at the time of its passage, a provision that the legal tender clause should cease to be operative in one year after the close of the war. In that case all parties would have shaped their business accordingly, and the law would have served its purpose as a war measure, and would not have been continued (as I think unnecessarily) so long after the close of the war.

"I see that the constitutionality of the law has finally come up for decision before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. If the court had been called upon to decide the question during the war, or at its close, they would most likely have decided that the law was valid, inasmuch as Congress had decided that it was a necessary and proper measure to be used in crushing the rebellion; but the law has been continued in force so long after the close of the war without any real necessity for it, that I should not be much surprised if the court should now declare it unconstitutional.

"Three great measures were adopted by the government, which in my judgment were necessary to crush the rebellion, and maintain the national unity, viz:—

"1. The legal tender act, by which the credit of the government was brought into immediate action in the most available form.

"2. Emancipation, by which 4,000,000 slaves became intensely interested in the Union cause.

"3. The draft, by which the army was speedily reinforced at the turning point of the rebellion.

"These three measures, backed by the people, and endorsed by the army and navy, finally gave us a national triumph. If Congress will not act promptly in devising some plan for bringing the legal tender greenback currency on a par with gold, rather than continue the demoralization incident to a postponement of specie payments, it will perhaps be as well for the country in a long run, if the court on due deliberation, should decide the legal tender clause to be unconstitutional. This would

involve serious consequences for a while, and business arrangements would be materially affected, but we would very soon accommodate ourselves to the situation, and we would then emerge from the evils of an irredeemable currency, and all business operations would be established on a firm and enduring basis."

Senator Morton, of Indiana, delivered an elaborate speech in the Senate, recently, in defence of a plan which seems to be regarded by many with favor. It is said to have more friends than any plan yet devised. In his view, the circulating medium is not so much inflated as is generally believed, taking into account the fact that our requirements are so much greater, and that so much more of our bank notes are used to employ bills of exchange and other paper. Mr. Morton holds that the reason of the premium on gold, is the refusal of the government to redeem greenbacks in gold. To return to specie payments without a crash, is the great desideratum, and this can only be done by making the process gradual. Time is a necessary element, and in his bill he fixes the time to commence redemption of greenbacks the 1st of July, 1871.

Such delay in his opinion would be for the interest of all classes as well as the government. To obviate the danger of the banks presenting their greenback reserves for redemption, the bill proposes that the banks shall not be required to redeem their notes in specie until the first of January, 1872, and at the end of that time the Treasury will have collected gold enough to meet all demands. The amount of gold in the country is not of so much importance. He points out the means to the needed supply of gold: There is now a treasury surplus of not less than \$70,000,000 accruing surplus under the present tariff, and for the next two years it cannot be less than \$100,000,000, which will together make \$170,000,000. There is now over 412 millions of gold in the country. The product of the mines, ending June 30, 1869, may be safely estimated at \$75,000,000, and after that at \$100,000,000 per annum. When the Pacific Railroad is completed, which will be next year, the facilities for getting to the mines in California, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana, and the transportation of heavy machinery necessary for quartz mining will be greatly increased and must add very largely to gold and silver products. He argued that appreciation of greenbacks would appreciate the value of bonds, and it will be easy then for the government to obtain by sales of bonds abroad, all gold that might be needed.

Western Correspondence.

We have many Oxford boys in the West who take our paper, and when they write us, they always speak with affectionate regard of their native hills, and the friends of their youth. One writing from Milwaukee, Dec. 25th, says:—

Enclosed please find one dollar and fifty cents, the advance pay for the Oxford Democrat. I cannot refrain from expressing to you my appreciation of your valuable paper. Twice the amount now charged would be none too dear for its many readers. I find it always right on all the great moral and political questions of the day, and its articles on agriculture are worth more than the price of the paper to every farmer in Oxford County. I know whereof I affirm, for I have the honor to hail from that section of the country. The little town of Gilead is my native place. I am familiar with your old azoic and metamorphic rocks and mountains, your alluvial intervals and stony plains. I am also aware that your beautiful town and village (Paris) is not only celebrated for its picturesque scenery, but famous among mineralogists for its mica and tourmalines. I have caught fish and swam in the old Androscoggin when a boy, and was marksman enough to shoot a crow and henhawk, huntsman enough to match a fox and muskrat, and at one time helped to set a bear trap, and came as near trapping the invader as to watch the lesser part of one night in a corn field; but it happened to be the same night that old brain went another way. I glory in my old native State which of all others in the union is the best to raise men. Her sons, as a rule, are most enterprising, energetic, moral and temperate, and as far as my observation extends, are more successful than any other of the sons of New England.

Gilead has been the birth place of many who have filled high places of honor and trust, and last but not least is the home of my revered and aged father who to-day, Dec. 25th, (Christmas) celebrates his eighty ninth anniversary, in the full enjoyment of health, a stranger to the infirmities incident to old age, and who is the most consistent christian and natural gentleman I have ever had the pleasure to know. I am sir, yours respectfully,

T. A. C.

N. B. Enclosed you will find also the pay in advance for your paper one year, to be sent to my father.

The proprietors of the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, were before the Police Court, charged with selling intoxicating liquors as proved by a seizure of seven gallons of liquor in their bar, and were fined \$50 and costs, amounting to \$75, which they paid. The seven gallons of liquor seized were declared forfeited. The officers searched no part of the House but the bar, although it is understood that a further search would have brought thousands of dollars' worth of liquor to light. The Falmouth still keeps its open bar as usual. Should there be another search and seizure, the proprietors would have to go to jail.

A patent was issued Dec. 29th, to J. E. Lany, Norway, for "staging."

BETHEL.

The Methodist Society had their Christmas Festival at Patten's Hall on Monday eve 28th.

The hall was filled to overflowing, and many could not find an ingress. The exercises consisted of music by the Bethel Cornet Band—prayer by Rev. B. Foster, and singing by a Quartette Club—then followed an address by the Pastor. A song entitled "A farmer's wife I'll be," sung and played by Miss Eva Foster, was very good. Rev. David Garland was called upon, who gave the children some very appropriate and interesting remarks, after which, the Band played "Home sweet Home"—remarks by A. Davis, Esq.,—a song "Hurrah Boys for Grant," sung by Miss Olive Dost, was a rich production, also a song "Dreaming of Home and Mother," sung by Mrs. Ellen M. Chandler elicited applause. Mrs. C. S. Twitchell presided at the organ. The Christmas Tree groined under its burden of presents. After the above exercises the tree was unloaded and the gifts distributed, after which the crowd repaired to the Mason's hall on the third floor, to partake of an oyster supper furnished by Mr. Johnson and others. Every thing passed off as merry as a "marriage bell," a merry Christmas to all.

The Congregational Society of Bethel Hill held their Christmas Festival at Patten's Hall Friday eve 26th. The Christmas tree was fairly loaded with beautiful gifts and when illuminated, presented a beautiful appearance.

The exercises consisted of addresses by Rev. D. Garland, Dr. N. T. True, and A. Davis, Esq., and singing by the children. After the exercises, the gifts were distributed, and the mass repaired to the Mason's hall, where they partook of a well got up oyster supper by Joseph Chapman.

The Universalist Society held their Christmas Festival on Thursday eve 31, in their Church. The house was beautifully trimmed and a Christmas tree in front of the pulpit lighted with tapers and filled with beautiful and rich gifts for all the members of the Sunday School as well as many others. The exercises of the evening consisted of addresses by Rev. E. H. Coffin, of Bryant's Pond, A. Davis, Esq., and M. C. Foster, Esq., and singing by the Sunday School under charge of H. Ripley, Esq., followed by a social interview and distribution of gifts. Thus the occasion passed off very pleasantly, and we hope profitably in more respects than one.

Dixfield Items.

Mr. Editor. Will you give space in your excellent paper to a word from Dixfield? Taking it for granted that you will, I will endeavor to sketch some of the "things as they are" about that town, whose village is surrounded by hills and rivers; on one side pinnacles tower "high in air" while on the other side the smooth flowing Androscoggin rolls along. Dixfield is a beautiful village. It is a queer village, too. One long line of houses stretched along the bank of the river looking as if the Androscoggin "had come down there in mad darts." And tumbled them there in mad darts." And then sank back again to its smooth flowing. A broad and beautiful street follows the course to the river lined with shade trees and tasty houses. On the other side of this street they, the houses, are tumbled in together as if tumbled from the tops of the pinnacles which guard that side of the town, nestling there with beautiful irregularity, their chimneys pointing the way that the town should go.

But enough of that part of "things as they are." Now for the business part, which I assure you is no mean feature in the town. Stores we have enough, and men of honor to keep them. Harness shops we have two, one of which is doing a good business, the other having just commenced operations. Also one daguerrean saloon and two hotels; and what is better than all the above mentioned good qualities of this well qualified village, is that one of them don't sell rum. No young man can get "pizen" there to pour down his throat and kill his morality. Surely we are progressing. Dixfield which always went democratic, always had free men, this fall had large Republican gains at the polls, and opened a temperance house. Truly the right will prevail. I almost forgot our professional characters and surely they are worth mentioning. In point of numbers, I mean, for we have six, all doing good business. The main excitement here now is the horse trot, that is to be. A good time is expected with plenty of money, but the most money and the best time for the men who have the fastest horses.

The festivities of Christmas and New Years have come and gone, leaving behind them memories of pleasure and friendship never to be forgotten. The evening before Christmas we had a Christmas tree, and old Santa Claus was lavish with his gifts to both old and young. Christmas night there was a grand dedication ball given at the Androscoggin house, by Mr. John Jackson, the proprietor, who has just opened the house which proved beyond a doubt that he knows how to entertain guests and the supper has established the reputation of his wife as a cook of the first water. So you have "things as they are" at Dixfield, and I presume by this time you have enough of me. And as I cannot wish you a happy New Year, I will close by wishing that your paper may be what it always has been, a bright and shining light to Oxford County.

FREDERICK.

The Gospel Banner says that Miss Olympia Brown of the Universalist church in Weymouth, Mass., is about to be married, and adds: "Perhaps this is the result of the recent saying of George Francis Train, that 'We need more Olympia Browns.'"

Cantor Items.

The vote to extend the time for the completion of the rail road to this place to entitle them to the loan, resulted 168 in favor to 37 opposed. The work is rapidly progressing, the workmen have been paid off and full confidence is felt in a final and speedy completion of this long contemplated work.

A short time since, our town clerk was employed to perform a marriage service in a business like way, by the bridegroom who desired to know if the job could not be done without their getting out of the sleigh in which they were very comfortably tucked up, in the early part of a cold morning. This common sense request was granted by the justice who stepped into the street just long enough to make two souls one, and happy, and see them drive off by the illumination of the "smiling moon."

It is estimated that the new Free Baptist Church will cost about \$7,000. Rev. Asa Hutchinson delivered his farewell discourse on the 20th ult., before the society. Unfortunately only a small congregation were present to listen to this able and pathetic review of his labors here, and bear testimony of his faithful zeal in the work in which he had been engaged, on account of the weather.

On the 31st, inst. an attempt was made to enter the store and Post Office kept by Orland A. Hayford. Some noise was made by breaking a pane of glass in an attempt to raise a window, which raised the inmates instead. The same evening the key to I. G. Virgin's store was stolen during a few moments that he was engaged with a customer who had called him back after the usual hour of closing. The cloth-windler made a pause in this town during his transit through Oxford and Franklin Counties.

West Sumner.

Mr. Editor. I have been interested in the account of the Water Power of the different Towns of Oxford County, given in your paper. They constitute an important element in the present prosperity of our County; and will continue to be still more a source of prosperous strength, as the natural advantages which they possess shall be taken advantage of by improved machinery and the addition of those manufacturing branches which have prospered and will still prosper in Maine. I presume from the short account given of many powers that their full capacity and advantages have not been shown, either from carelessness or lack of interest in those reporting them. Knowing that any additional facts will be of interest, I will give a somewhat fuller account, of the power in the Northwest part of this town, owned for some time by Africa Farrier, but recently sold to S. M. King, of Paris. Shag Pond is situated in Woodstock, and is judged to contain an area of 100 acres. At the outlet is a dam which will raise the water above its natural level five feet. Within eight rods there is an almost perpendicular fall of twenty feet. Unoccupied at present, about one and one-fourth miles below are the Farrar Mills, consisting of a Sawmill—Dam only thirty feet long. Head twenty feet; solid ledge foundation. A Centrevent wheel has recently been put in here to run a circular board mill and other machinery. Within about sixty rods a single mill, Head thirty feet in two rods, power but partially used and might all be given up for manufacturing purposes. Power quite constant, and no danger from freshets, lumber plenty, excellent granite within two miles, and easy hauling it.

These mills are nine miles from the Grand Trunk Railroad at West Paris, and seven from the Oxford Central at East Sumner.

SUMNER.

Peru Items.

The Lewiston Journal correspondent, writing from Peru, Dec. 25th, says: Peru is its agricultural interest is very much underrated by most people in Maine. Some of the most fertile and enterprising farmers of the State find their home and wealth here. All the staples are successfully cultivated. The soil is rich, yielding a large return for the labor and capital expended. Geologically it is by no means devoid of interest. Marks of the drift period are numerous. Your correspondent has taken pleasure the past season in gathering rich stores of minerals, among which may be found some of the precious gems.

Real estate will be materially enhanced in value in this and the adjacent towns, on the completion of the O. C. Railroad to Canton. Your correspondent felicitates himself with the idea that Canton is to be the terminus of a Great Western Trunk line of Railways, when the Maine Central shall fully meet its own high destiny by crossing the A. & S. L. R. R., and forming a Junction with the O. C. R. R. in Gray or some adjacent towns, and these are to form connection with the Portland & Rochester road—this accomplished we hope to obtain our four, corn, &c., cheaper.

We enjoyed a Christmas festival on the 25th instant. The singing was executed with fine effect; the speaking was excellent, the dialogues were performed admirably. There were of which there were four, were well loaded with toys and the valuables pertaining to real life, and the poor were not forgotten. One old lady on receiving a dress pattern literally kissed it. The large congregation dispersed happier, we think, for the little sacrifices each had made to make Christmas merry indeed.

A large amount of hops have been carried out of town the last two days; prices 15 and 15 1/2 cts. per pound.

Dr. N. T. True of Bethel delivered his popular lecture on Geology before the students of the Commercial College of the Edward Little Institute, this week.

Buckfield.

Frank, aged 16 years, only child of widow Richard Forbes of Buckfield village, in the employ of Cyrus Spaulding, trader, while assisting in lowering barrels of dried apples from an upper story by unfastening the grapple and pulling the barrels away, had the bone of his leg broken below the knee. A barrel of over 200 lbs. fell through the scuttle, touching the side of his head and shoulder, knocking him down and striking his leg.

A young man has been very successful in North Jay by selling envelopes for 25 cents containing a sample of a dress pattern, which the ladies would receive for \$1.10 upon delivery of the same, within a few days. In one instance the lady of the house would not run the risk of procuring a dress in that way. Her husband having had much experience in speculating, bought two envelopes. As the time has expired for the delivery of the dress and the man is silent, the ladies have a little comfort to think their sex alone was not so easily humbugged. One of the class, if not the same man, came into Buckfield village and sold the same kind of envelopes at the same price, to four ladies, at least, whose husbands are extensive traders in dry goods. How many wives of professional men, mechanics and farmers in that village have learned wisdom by the man not returning at the appointed time with the expected dresses, humbugging will show.

Charles H. Gannon of East Buckfield, has shot ten foxes in Hartford, southwest of Bear Mountain, within seven days. He deserves the thanks of the farmers in that vicinity, who raise turkeys for the market.

The Good Templars of East Buckfield, besides their regular meetings on Thursday evenings, have held public temperance meetings on Wednesday evenings, both of which have been highly interesting and well attended. At the last two public meetings, there has been a discussion upon the duty of temperance voters at the Spring election, in regard to the licensing board. The meeting of the 30th ult. was participated in by DeCoster, DeCoster Jr., Bartlett, Bartlett Jr., Goodwin, Hodgdon, and Whitman of Buckfield, Quimby of Turner, and Bucknell of Hartford. The discussion was long and animated, bringing to light many things that are worthy of the consideration of the most zealous, and was listened to with great interest by ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening, the 13th, on account of a temperance meeting to be held at the Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. to be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Gorkam, a public lecturer. H.

Albany Items.

The Methodist Sabbath School held a Christmas festival Friday evening 25th, at the Townhouse. The scholars gave Declarations, Dialogues, &c., interspersed with Music, remarks, &c. A tree which Santa Claus had tastefully loaded with presents for almost every body, was distributed, and all passed off pleasantly and we hope with honor to our Blessed Saviour whose birth we celebrate.

The Congregational Society observed New Year's day by a "donation visit" to their Minister, Rev. S. S. Gould, which was their twelfth annual visit. In consequence of severe sickness in the family of their Minister, the visit was held at Col. S. P. Harkins, who kindly opened his house for their entertainment. The occasion was rich in social, moral and religious influences, and some substantial tokens of sympathy and appreciation were received by the Minister, such as a barrel of Flour, &c.

J. H. L.

A sad accident occurred at Mechanic Falls on Saturday morning. A young man by the name of A. G. Turner, of Auburn, was shot by the accidental discharge of a double barreled gun in the hands of his brother, who was accompanying him on a gunning excursion. Both charges entered his head, scattering his brains in all directions. The event has cast a deep gloom in the community where he was known, as he was considered an estimable young man.

W. B. Royall, of South Paris, does a large business in making Wheelbarrows, called the Dump barrow. He has made 930 the past year. He does his own iron work, using about two tons a year. His son Oscar, is a genius in a mechanical way, having made a steam Engine that would run itself, when he was 14 or 15 years old. He has lately set up one in his father's shop, which he has built snow from an old one.

A few days since, as a fleet of fishing vessels were lying on one of the banks with which our coast abounds, their boats wandering from place to place in search of good fishing ground, they encountered a large shoal of sword fish. The men on board of one of the boats "struck" one of them, and as they were hauling him in, he came in his gyrations, full at the stern of the boat, running his sword, several feet long—through the scull hole, at the same time disengaging the iron from his flesh. Quick as thought, one of the stalwart mariners seized the sword, and getting astride of it, held him firmly. Meantime the fish, by the action of his tail used as a propeller, urged the boat forward at a good rate of speed until he reached the vessel to which he belonged, his head fortunately being in the direction when he made the attack. The novel scene was witnessed by all the members of the fleet, who greeted the strange performance with cheers and shouts of laughter.

We are requested to say that the services of the Congregational Church at Norway, will commence during the winter, at 12 1/2 o'clock P. M.

Editorial and Selected Items.

We would call attention to the advertisement of G. S. Plummer, who is to make a grand closing out sale of his Fall and Winter goods, which can be purchased for one week at great bargains.

The members of Mt. Christopher Lodge are to hold a Social Levee, in their new hall, at Bryant's Pond, on Monday evening, January 18th. The programme gives promise of a very pleasing entertainment.

The amount deposited in the Norway Savings Bank from April 1st to Dec 31st, 1868, just nine months after occupying the new building, was \$67,742 74. Pretty well for a country Savings Bank.

This week, the week of prayer throughout the world, is being observed at the Congregational Church, South Paris, by evening meetings, commencing at 8 1/2 past 6.

T. J. Cox & Son, of Mexico, have sold their interest in the "Lewis Reed store" to Henry W. Park & Co., who will continue to keep a general assortment of such goods as have been kept heretofore.

By reference to H. N. Bolster's advertisement, in another column, our readers will find a solution of the great question in regard to Space Payments.

Mr. Herrick will commence a Spring term at Hobson Academy, on Tuesday, March 24. It will be the sixty fourth Spring term of the Institution. Mr. H. is teaching the Brewer High School this winter.

The Mosbys have been having a run in South Paris, of nearly three months. Mr. Joseph Knight had a wife and five or six children down with them, at one time, but they are all on the mending hand now, we understand.

Twenty six applications for relief under the bankrupt law were made in the U. S. District Court, Thursday, in Portland, during the last day of grace, says the Argus.

We understand that the snow in the neighborhood of the lakes is over three feet deep, and in the northern part of our County from two and a half to three feet. Lumbering operations are retarded somewhat on that account.

A. C. Robbins, Esq., one of the most prominent citizens of Brunswick, died at his residence in that village, after a short illness, on Thursday last.

The South will realize for its cotton this year about \$280,000,000.

Mr. Duncan Morrison of Portland, has invented a velocipede, which he claims is superior to the French machine. It has three wheels, seats for two, is propelled by both hands and feet, and is admirable in every way, according to the Argus eyes.

We learn from the Portland Argus, that Hon. E. W. Woodbury, Superintendent of the Reform School, had his horse and sleigh stolen from him while in Portland Wednesday evening, Thursday, Marshal Irish with officer Sisk Sterling found the team at the house of Capt. Asa Littlejohn, in Cape Elizabeth. Captain L. found the horse late in the night.

A few evenings since, in passing a water trough which stood under a young elm, I noticed—the moon being full—that the shadow of the tree was thrown upon the water. The next morning the trough was slightly frozen over, but behold, there was a perfect photograph of the drooping branches of the beautiful elm.

A farmer in Lille, France, has a horse so aged and infirm that it cannot masticate its corn and hay. To assist him in this dilemma he is placed between two other horses, who regularly masticate his food and leave it in the manger before him. Numbers of persons visit the farm to witness this proof of animal instinct.

Mr. Wm. Moody of Rumford, raised the past season a stalk of beans having on it one hundred and ninety six pods, which contained on the average six beans apiece; making in all, one thousand, one hundred and ninety six beans. The above is strictly true; but go abroad with your bean stories and see if you can beat it.

The great snow storm of Friday night, which blocked up the rail roads West, did not extend to us. Monday, January 4th, was the first day for two months that the snow melted under the rays of the sun, and on Monday night the January thaw set in. It rained all day Tuesday, but the sleighing was not much affected. We had no thaw at all last winter.

A little machine has been invented in New York, which, by a simple and easy process, is said to add up with despatch and correctness the most formidable array of figures. It is described as in the shape of a pocket book, and as convenient to carry; it is cheap, and within the reach of all; it is made neat, and even beautiful in form, and so will be a popular holiday gift, and it is of the first convenience, robbing figures of their terrors, helping the wearied brain, saving precious time, and preventing damaging errors.

"Ramsie," or "China Grass," which grows naturally in Texas, and all the Gulf States, is reported as coming into use as a dress fabric. It can be treated so as to rival silk in beauty, and is already imported in England. What is known as Japanese silk is made chiefly from this grass.

Farmers and stock raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving "Sheridan's" Cavalry Powders to cows and swine before and after they drop their young. The Powders put them in good condition, and give them strength to care and provide for the sucklings.

A. RICHARDS, New London, Conn.,
June 19 ly Agent for the United States.

S. RICHARDS, JR.
 South Paris, Dec. 24, 1868.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

All the art and science pertaining to life are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—Agriculture.

Dry Earth as a Deodorizer.

It is only lately that dry earth as a deodorizer has been much appreciated or used for the purpose, although for a long time its value in this respect has been understood. But its neglect for this most important use, for which it is without doubt better fitted and of more economical and general application than any other agent whatever, is not surprising, as in other matters of public and personal economy, we often fail to put the most common things to utility, neglecting to make use of advantages that lie directly before us, and seek abroad for other things which after being obtained do not serve so good a purpose.

On account of ignorance or prejudice, the substance of greatest value to our farmers as a fertilizing agent, is with few exceptions—more now than formerly, however—greatly wasted and in many instances completely lost. We refer to human excrements, of the value of which there is no question; and while hundreds of millions of people who cultivate the soil for a livelihood, and whom we are apt to regard as below us in point of intelligence and civilization make use of every particle of this for enriching the soil, we almost entirely overlook it. In our cities immense sums have been, and are now being expended in the construction and arrangement of sewers by means of which all the excrement of their vast populations are washed into the ocean; and while of late, measures have been taken to secure and put to use as a fertilizer the contents of these sewers, yet these efforts have not in general been successful, although attended with great expense. To show the immensity of loss from this source look at a single case. The average population of New York city (see American Annual, 1868), is not less than one million. This population consumes food equivalent to at least thirty million bushels of corn annually. This amount of corn contains, among other minerals, nearly seven thousand tons of phosphoric acid, which is annually lost in the wasted night soil of that city alone. In the entire United States the loss of this mineral substance, is estimated at \$50,000,000, money value! No wonder our fields are running out and our crops depreciating in amount in consequence of this drain upon the resources of our soil, which goes to sustain the population of our cities and from thence into the ocean. This is the loss realized by the cities alone. Reckoning that which takes place upon all our farms in consequence of the want of attention in saving the human excrements, and the amount would be nearly doubled.

Of course the requirements of the public health, an object greater than any other, demands that some measures be taken to remove from the vicinity of all human dwellings, (or to so thoroughly deodorize that which remains that no bad result will follow) every particle of matter the decomposition of which would have a tendency to produce disease. At present, our methods for accomplishing this, both in towns and upon our farms are imperfect. The system has its disadvantages, while with the great majority of farmers no good system of saving and deodorizing the contents of privies is made use of. But dry earth, a substance everywhere at hand, at hardly no cost to the farmer, and little cost to cities, promises to be a perfect and complete agent for the saving of night soil in both cases, for the city and the farm, doing away with offensive sewers, which are at best, imperfect in their workings, and rendering farm privies clean and healthy, while every portion of human excrements is saved in an innocuous state for application to the soil. For the use of cities, prisons, manufacturing establishments and all public institutions, the plan of earth closets is somewhat complicated, but perfectly feasible, for a description of which we have not room at present. Upon the farm it is very simple, and can be put in use by everyone. All that is required is to have a quantity of perfectly dried loam—that inclining to sand, or muck, (the former is better,) and arrange some simple contrivance by means of which a proper quantity can be dropped, daily, upon the deposits left. During the warm season this can be removed from the vault as often as necessary, and piled up until wanted for use. Dry earth used only at the urinal can be dried and used over and over again, losing none of its value, and possessing the same deodorizing qualities after having been used over again five or six times. Testimonials as to the value and permanency of this mixture as a fertilizer are numerous and satisfactory.

Earth closets, urinals and commodes (the latter for use by invalids, and in sink rooms) are already being manufactured and used in large numbers in England, and measures are about being taken to manufacture them in this country. Parties interested in the blessed reform which the use of dried earth for this purpose will bring about, should procure the little pamphlet on "Earth Closets" noticed by us last week the reading of which has suggested the above thoughts. (Maine Farmer.)

SALT WITH NUTS.—One time, while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, wicker nuts were served in the evening, when my English friend called for salt, saying that he knew of a case of a woman eating heartily of nuts in the evening who was taken violently ill. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become

too fond of his cup, and was not in a condition to go. He muttered, "Salt! salt!" Next morning he went to the place, and she was a corpse. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her; if they would allow him to make an examination, he would convince them. On opening the stomach the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and it immediately dissolved. I have known of a sudden death myself which appeared to have been the effect of the same cause. I generally eat salt with nuts, and I consider it improves them.

Population in Maine.

John A. Poor estimates the population of Maine at 688,071, an increase of nine hundredths or of 39.471 persons since 1860, and says that he believes that the returns of the number of scholars, made to the State Treasurer as a basis of school money apportionment are erroneous, showing as they do, a decrease of 20,000 in the number of scholars in the State since 1860. The withdrawal of the principal part of the bounty paid to the towns by the State consequent upon the abandonment of the bank tax, and the large increase of taxation required by recent and former laws, have so operated upon the feelings of the community that a disposition is shown to diminish rather than swell the list of scholars in the several towns. There was a strong temptation formerly on the part of small towns to swell their number of scholars to the utmost limit.

It is undoubtedly true that the increase of wealth tends to check the growth of population, and the number of children per family is diminishing in our State, but in no such ratio as to diminish the number of children to the extent indicated.

The population of Maine, according to the census of 1860, was 383,169, and of this population 297,471 were males, 285,635 females, an excess of 11,833 males over the females, and of this aggregate population, 288,897 were children under 20 years, of which 146,428 were males and 142,469 females, the children under 20 years of age forming 49 per cent of the population.

In 1868, the population of Maine was 688,071, of which 317,189 were males, 311,020 were females, showing an excess of 6099 males. The number of children under 20 years of age in 1860 was 293,578, of whom 149,102 were males, 144,476 females, an excess of 4626 males over females, the children under 20 years of age forming only 26 per cent of the population.

By examination of these figures it will be seen that the number of children under the age of 20 years increased from 290,987 in 1850, to 293,578 in 1860, an increase of 4591 only in ten years, while the increase of the population was 45,110 from 1850 to 1860.

These figures are sufficiently striking to arrest attention, and it may be that the disclosures of the next census will show an actual diminution in the number of children from 1860 to 1870.

It is very clear, therefore, that agricultural pursuits are most favorable to the growth of population, and it is curious to observe that diversity of pursuits seems unfavorable to increase of population, while it tends so rapidly to the increase of wealth.

The occupations of the people of the United States were divided by the census of 1860 in 586 distinct pursuits of callings. Of these Pennsylvania had the largest number, 468; Massachusetts 394, New York 390, Connecticut 369, Ohio 339, Rhode Island 272, New Hampshire 258, Vermont 209, Maine 185.

The following table gives the actual population of each Congressional District of Maine, according to the census of 1860, and the estimated population of each district as returned by the assessors of the Internal Revenue:

Population	Estimated	Increase
1st District 127,761	121,140	13,727
2d " 108,202	118,080	9,978
3d " 133,418	122,240	11,178
4th " 110,240	109,327	9,082
5th " 137,508	124,910	12,598

an increase of 81.2 per cent, in 1868 over the population of 1860.

The increase of wealth and of the productions of manufacture have been very great during the last eight years, and there has been an enlargement of production in agriculture.

GREELEY ON THE ICE. A Montreal despatch of the 17th to the New York Democrat gives the following amusing account of Mr. Greeley's experience at the skating rink there—

"This afternoon it became known that Mr. Greeley would visit the skating rink immediately after his lecture, and a large crowd gathered to see him. Accompanied by the Mayor he visited the rink as soon as the lecture was over. The crowd greeted him with three cheers and a tiger, to which Mr. Greeley replied by removing his hat and bowing several times. At the request of the principal citizens Mr. Greeley put on a pair of skates and joined the Mayor in a race around the rink. The match was for the best three in five, without weights, and the race was won by Mr. Greeley in three straight heats, his Honor the Mayor falling behind on each occasion, out of respect to his distinguished guest. The immense crowd cheered the victor for several minutes and gathered about him in such numbers that fears were entertained for the security of the ice, and the police were called to clear the rink and prevent accidents. Notwithstanding the high price of hot house flowers, more than three bushels of bouquets were thrown at Mr. Greeley during his trial of speed with the Mayor. One of the bouquets accidentally fell in front of Mr. Greeley, and entangled in his skates, throwing him headlong, but he happily escaped without injury."

SALT WITH NUTS.—One time, while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, wicker nuts were served in the evening, when my English friend called for salt, saying that he knew of a case of a woman eating heartily of nuts in the evening who was taken violently ill. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become

\$100 Will Buy

A GOOD PAIR OF ROSE WHEELS.
From Tom Slides, Crank, Gudgeons and all the Gear for an Up-and-Down Saw Mill.
Address Box 125, South Paris.
Paris, Dec. 25, 1868.

Public Notice.

The undersigned will open his house as a PUBLIC HOUSE, on TUESDAY NEXT, Probate Court day, and will give his personal attention to business after that time. Public patronage solicited.
H. HUBBARD.
Paris, Nov. 12, 1868.

43 Acres on Paris Hill, with Good Buildings.

BEING a part of the Thomas Clark Farm, and well divided into tillage, woodland and pasture, and a good orchard, will be sold if applied for soon. Inquire of
C. H. RIPLEY, on the premises.
Nov. 27, 1868.

INSURANCE RATES REDUCED.

Farm Property.

THE undersigned Agent for the FETNA, HART, FORD, and HOME, N. Y. Fire Insurance Companies, will insure first class Farm Buildings and contents at the old rate of

1 per ct. for Four Years.

These are the three largest Companies in the United States, and have always paid losses promptly, and therefore the best to insure in.

All kinds of property Insured on Reasonable Terms.

ALSO ACCIDENT and LIVE STOCK Insurance.

Solicitors wanted. Freeland Howe, Agent, NORWAY, ME.

LIFE INSURANCE

A Savings Institution

THE STANDARD Life Insurance Co.,

NO. 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HENRY M. ELLIOT, President.

JAMES L. DAWES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator.

Hon. Geo. Upshur, late Mayor of New York City.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, late U. S. S. and Governor of New York, and others.

This Company has been organized with a view of extending every advantage to the insured which time and experience have proven to be just and safe.

MUTUAL COMPANY PURELY.

And all its Profits go to the Insured.

After two full Annual Premiums have been paid nothing is lost or can be forfeited.

Those who are unable to pay yearly or quarterly premiums, may deposit their earnings monthly with the Company as a payment on a Life Insurance Policy.

Agents & Canvassers Wanted

In every City and Town in Maine, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed. Address

H. F. HOWARD, State Agent, DIXFIELD, ME.

Dixfield, July 4, 1868.

Wanted

By the subscriber, a lot of WHITE ASH, RED OAK, WHITE & GRAY MAPLE, LARCH, SPRUCE, AND YELLOW PINE, WHITE BIRCH, 24 GROWTH YELLOW BIRCH, and ELM.

For dimensions and quality, address the subscriber.

W. B. ROYAL & CO., South Paris, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE

WE have 50 M Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Pine Shingles, for sale low.

ROWE, GROVER & CO., Bethel, Dec. 15, 1868.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to call at my house and settle the same before January 1st, 1869, or they will be left in my hands for collection.

C. H. HARRIS.
Newry, Nov. 10, 1868.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts within thirty days from date, or they will be left for collection.

In future the business will be conducted on the cash system, and goods will be sold at the lowest cash price for pay down.

C. CROCKER.
Locke's Mills, July 20, 1868.

DR. ALBERT EVANS, DENTIST,

No. 8 Clapp's Block, Congress Street, BETWEEN FICKER AND ELM, PORTLAND, ME.

All operations warranted to give satisfaction. Extra attention given to dentistry.

FOR BOSTON.

Winter Arrangement!

On and After September 14, 1868.

The new and superior sea-going steamship JOHN BROOKS and MONTREAL, having been fitted up at great expense with the most modern and comfortable gear for travelers between New York and Maine.

Leaving Atlantic Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock P. M. (Sunday excepted.)

Call on board, every day at 5 o'clock P. M. (Sunday excepted.)

Cabin fare, \$1.50

Deck, \$1.00

Freights taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Sept. 25, 1868.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

On and after the 15th inst. the fine Steamer Driggs and Fenwick, will sail on the following route: Leave Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M. and leave New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned, MARY C. DEWEY, now MARY C. D. HUTCHINS, respectfully represents that at a Probate Court, held at Lanesboro, in the County of Oxford, and State of Vermont, on the first day of August, A. D. 1862, the last Will and Testament of John Dewey, late of Maiden, in the County of Essex, and State of Vermont, deceased, was duly proved, and allowed according to the laws of said State, and the undersigned was then and there by said Court duly appointed Executor thereof; that said John Dewey died leaving in this county real estate which ought to be administered upon, and on which said Will operates, to-wit: Township numbered five in the fourth range, township numbered five in the fifth range, and township numbered four in the sixth range, in said County of Oxford, that she now produces and places on file in this Court a copy of said Will, and the probate thereof duly authenticated, and prays that after due proceedings had thereon, and the Will proved, allowed and recorded in this Court, to the end that it have the same force and effect as if it had been originally proved and allowed in this Court.

MARY C. D. HUTCHINS.
By W. J. S. Dewey, Atty.

Paris, Dec. 15, 1868.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1868.

On the petition of MARY C. DEWEY, now MARY C. D. HUTCHINS, widow of John Dewey, late of Maiden, in the County of Essex, and State of Vermont, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband, and also that she may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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Journal Job Printing House, Lewiston.

DR. CARPENTER,

Oculist and Aurist,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT

THE DE WITT HOUSE, LEWISTON,

A few weeks, on and after THURSDAY, JAN. 14, and until further notice, upon

Blindness, Deafness, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Scrofula, Discharges from the Ears, Noises in the Head, Nasal and Aural Polypus, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Films, Opacities, Weeping Eyes,

And all Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT, LUNGS, and AIR PASSAGES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED WITHOUT PAIN CONSULTATION FREE.

In most cases Dr. C.'s remedies can be applied at home without interfering with patients' occupations. OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4, and 4 to 7 P. M.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

These Testimonials are genuine, and received in this State, and can be readily investigated, as the patients names and addresses are attached in full, that persons interested, who may be incredulous, can satisfy themselves. Hundreds of other Maine Testimonials may be seen at Dr. C.'s Rooms.

CATARRH.

Catarrh is usually the result of a cold, or of a succession of colds, which through intemperance, an enfeebled constitution, or a scrofulous condition of the blood, runs into a chronic disease. Sometimes it arises from Diphtheria, Croup, Measles or Fever. From the frequency of Catarrh as the forerunner of Consumption, the relation is undoubtedly that of cause and effect. While the disease is confined to the membranes that line the throat, nose, or the numerous air cells about the upper part of the face and base of the skull it admits of direct examination and the application of such topical treatment as the nature of the disease and the extent of the case requires; but if neglected until it reaches the lungs, we may alleviate, but cannot cure. There are hundreds in this city and vicinity who are suffering from Chronic Catarrh and its unhappy consequences, who are unaware of the dangers to which they are exposed. The symptoms of this disease are usually so mild at first, as to excite little or no attention on the part of the sufferer, and thus it is allowed to pass from one stage to another, involving in its destructive march more and more serious results. Reader, if you would avoid Consumption, do not neglect a cold or Catarrh in the head. This disease is so fatal in its tendency, and productive of such fatal results, no one will be surprised to learn if he will reflect that every breath of air that is inhaled into the lungs must pass over an unhealthy and diseased membrane, and the air in passing over these putrid and ulcerated surfaces, must of necessity imbibe the most noxious and deadly properties, and in this manner every breath of air received into the lungs is converted into a poisonous agent of death. There is no disease in the entire catalogue of human life, the treatment of which has been so much neglected and perhaps so little understood as Chronic Catarrh, and hence from the practice ordinarily adopted there is little to hope.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

In the bony arch which forms the roof of the mouth, there are numerous little windings, passages and cavities channelled into the base of the skull, and known as the *frontal sinuses, the maxillary, ethmoid and sphenoidal cells*. Many of these little cavities open into nasal passages through channels not larger than a knitting needle. Now all these parts, like the throat, are covered with mucous membrane, which from causes named above assumes a kind of chronic inflammation, known as *Catarrh in the head*, and characterized by a secretion of purulent matter which drops down behind the palate arch into the throat, or which is discharged from the nostrils, and which not infrequently imparts a most offensive odor to the breath. Or it may be dry, Catarrh, in which case the parts in question are in a dry, feverish condition, with a sense of fullness in the head, and a slight aching sensation like that which characterizes a sudden cold.

CATARRH OF THE THROAT.

Directly beneath the roots of the tongue is a little aperture called the *glottis*, which opens into the *larynx*, or organ of voice, through which we breathe, and which closes by muscular contraction when we swallow. Stretched across the *larynx* are certain muscles called the *voice ligaments*, or *vocal cords*; these tremble in the current of breath as it escapes from the lungs, causing vocal sound. The *larynx*, or cartilaginous projection giving fulness to the neck beneath the chin, is lined with mucous membrane, in which is imbedded numerous little follicles or glands. In *Catarrh of the Throat* these glands secrete a purulent, poisonous matter, which, if not hawked up drops into the lungs. By means of the *Laryngoscope* we are shown the exact condition of the *larynx* and *vocal organs* when diseased, whilst the proper treatment exempts the patient from the certain consequences of Consumption.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

Within the temporal bone, a little more than an inch from the opening of the external ear, is the middle ear, or *tympanic cavity*. It is an irregular shaped air chamber, about the size of a coffee bean, and is secured against the ingress of insects by the *membrana tympani*, which seals up the outer terminus of the passage into the ear. This cavity contains the *ossicles*, or small bones of the ear, and communicates with the throat through the *eustachian tube*. This tube is nearly an inch and a half in length, and at its opening into the throat, just above the osseous, is nearly half an inch in diameter. It is to afford free passage of air to the middle ear, through this tube, that we instinctively hold open the mouth when listening.

Now let it be remembered that the *eustachian tube*, and *tympanic cavity*, like the throat and nasal passages, are lined with mucous membrane, which, in a state of inflammation, causes *Catarrhal Deafness*. The accumulation of purulent matter within this tube and cavity not only excludes the air, causing partial deafness, with disagreeable noises in the head, but its presence tends sooner or later to disorganization and irreparable injury. Elevation and rupture of the *membrana tympani*, with discharges from the external ear; destruction of the small bones of the ear; disease of the *labyrinth*, with paralysis of the auditory nerve; and, in some instances, inflammation of the brain—all these are among the consequences of *Catarrhal Deafness*.

NEURALGIA.

It is often induced by Catarrh and weak eyes. Noises, pains and disagreeable sensations in the head, usually attributed to Neuralgia, frequently arise from a Catarrhal Affection.

and throat, will leave for Bath in a few days, but we cannot forbear adding a word of special endorsement to the Doctor's skill and ability. There are many good reasons why people should look with distrust upon professional men, who practice from place to place. But those who do not apply to Dr. Carpenter, who confines his practice to the leading cities and towns in Maine, and has met with great success everywhere he has practiced. He is a reliable and skillful specialist, and a physician of reputation and honor. We are glad that the Doctor has visited our city—a feeling in which large numbers who have received the benefit of his treatment unite. We trust the Doctor's engagements will permit him to visit Lewiston frequently.

TESTIMONIAL OF

Hon. Z. Collins of Union.

Dr. CARPENTER:—Learning you are in Portland, I write for the purpose of informing you that the hearing of my son, LeRoy Z. Collins, remains perfectly good. You will remember that in March, 1865, you relieved him of deafness of fifteen years' standing, which had increased to such extent that he was obliged to leave his studies, and went to a trade. He has resumed his studies, which, without your assistance, he never could have done. May you live long, prosper in your profession, and especially cause the deaf to hear, is the desire of

Yours very gratefully, Z. COLLINS, Union, Maine.

TESTIMONIAL OF

Miss Palmer of Bangor.

[From the Bangor Whig and Courier.] Bangor, Feb. 23, 1868. I suffered from Deafness and noises in my head fifteen years, and was under the care of eminent physicians, without relief. When I consulted Dr. Carpenter in your city in 1853, I could not hear church or fire bells. A course of his treatment removed the noises and restored my hearing, so that I can hear a watch tick two feet from my ears.

LIZZIE PALMER, Cor. Somerset and Centre Streets.

TESTIMONIAL OF

Mrs. R. D. Hill of Bangor.

[From the Bangor Whig and Courier.] Bangor, Feb. 21, 1868. When I consulted Dr. Carpenter at the Bangor House, in Dec., 1865, I was so afflicted with Chronic Catarrh that my lungs were affected and my health failing. But a course of his treatment cured me entirely and permanently. My lungs are now healthy, and I have not had a symptom of Catarrh since.

MRS. R. D. HILL, Residence, Cor. Somerset and Essex Streets.

TESTIMONIAL OF

W. C. Phillips of Bangor.

[From the Bangor Whig and Courier.] Bangor, Feb. 22, 1868. I suffered over fifteen years from deafness and discharge of the ear, and was treated by many physicians without relief, until I placed myself under the care of Dr. Carpenter at the Bangor House, in October, 1865. He removed a polypus which had grown there, and after the application of his remedies a few minutes, the discharge was cured, and remains so. The hearing is good. I am satisfied Dr. Carpenter is a skillful physician, and would advise all persons afflicted with diseases of the head to consult him. He is pleased to converse with any person interested.

W. C. PHILLIPS, 115 Broad Street.

TESTIMONIAL OF

Mr. A. F. Boynton.

[From the Waterville Mail.] West Waterville, June 27, 1867. For many years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh and Bronchitis. I had a bad cough, dullness, pain and confusion in my head, loss of memory, profuse discharges from my nostrils and throat, digestion, strength and health so impaired as to unfit me for business or exertion, and that failing; and I do not think I should now be in existence had I not consulted Dr. Carpenter at the DeWitt House, Lewiston, for all my efforts for relief had been unsuccessful. Not knowing that Dr. C. had permanently cured a neighbor (Mr. L. K. Moody) of Catarrh and Polypus, I was induced to visit him and take a course of his treatment, and I am most grateful to be able to say that his remedies have cured my Catarrh and Bronchitis, and restored my general health. I reside at West Waterville, where any interested person can see or hear from him.

A. F. BOYNTON.

TESTIMONIAL OF

Mrs. J. R. Bicknell of Bangor.

[From the Bangor Whig and Courier.] Bangor, Feb. 26, 1868. I suffered from deafness and disagreeable noises in my left ear about 15 years, and it had become so bad as to be a great help to me in hearing. My right ear was fast becoming deaf, and my nerves and general health were much affected thereby. But reading of Dr. Carpenter's cure, I applied to him at the Bangor House, in October, 1865, and thanks to his skill, under his care the noises have entirely ceased, and my hearing is perfectly restored in both ears, and remains so.

MRS. J. R. BICKNELL, 22 Broadway.

CERTIFICATE OF

Mr. William Cartledge, Jr.

[From the Bangor Whig and Courier.] Bangor, Feb. 27, 1868. My ears have been diseased 14 years, and I had become so deaf as to be unable to read unless addressed very loudly close to my ears. I have been treated by physicians of Europe, and of Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, who all promised to cure me, but did not benefit me in the least, and I despaired of help, as physicians in this city pronounced my case a hopeless one, but reading in my paper of Dr. Carpenter's wonderful cures in Maine, the State of his residence, after writing and visiting Maine, and ascertaining that his cures were genuine, and that he was a skillful and reliable physician, I was induced to place myself under his treatment. I have recovered my hearing so that I can now read and am able to hear. I would advise all persons afflicted with diseases of the head to consult Dr. Carpenter, and obtain relief. I shall be pleased to converse with any person interested, at my residence, on Morning Street.

WILLIAM CARLEDGE, JR.

CERTIFICATE OF

W. N. Soule, Esq., of Augusta.

[From the Maine Farmer of Sept. 20, 1865.] Augusta, Me., Sept. 14, 1865. From gratitude to Dr. Carpenter, and to inform others suffering from that terrible disease, Catarrh, that they can be cured, I make this statement. I suffered from Catarrh over twenty years, in my constant annoyance and the destruction of my general health. Last winter when I placed myself under Dr. Carpenter's care, I had frequent and copious discharges, a bad cough, and my health so much impaired in consequence, that myself and family were apprehensive of serious consequences, but Dr. Carpenter's remedies cured me, and I am now well and free from Catarrh.

W. N. SOULE, Cor. of Court and South Streets.

FROM THE

Waterville Mail of Nov. 25, 1864.

Dr. Carpenter's practice in Waterville has been uniformly successful. Severe and almost fatal diseases of the Eye and Ear, and many nervous and protracted cases of Catarrh, have yielded to his scientific treatment. We have seen many of these cases and know of others, and we are convinced that Dr. Carpenter is eminently a reliable and scientific physician, and highly fitted in the special branches to which he gives his exclusive attention. The public are here and throughout, indebted to him, and his skill gives new life and hope to the most despairing cases.

TESTIMONIAL OF

Mrs. F. A. Lewis of Belfast.

[From the Belfast Age.] Belfast, Nov. 27, 1866. It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write this certificate. I have been gradually growing deaf for the last ten years, and during the past four or five years have suffered much from noises in my head; have been totally deaf in one ear, and was able to hear so little with the other that I was unable to sustain any part in ordinary conversation, and it

was a source of continual annoyance, both to my friends and myself. I have been obliged to abstain myself, to a great degree, from church and society, on that account. I tried many popular remedies, and consulted with eminent physicians of this city and Boston, without relief, and was almost convinced that I must remain deaf, but on consulting Dr. Carpenter at the New England Hotel, in 1865, I was induced to place myself under his treatment, which has restored me to my natural hearing. I am now nearly a whole tick six feet from either ear. I am fifty-four years of age. Any person interested can see me by calling at my residence on High Street. I earnestly and cordially recommend those similarly afflicted to consult Dr. Carpenter.

MRS. F. A. LEWIS.

We have been acquainted with Mrs. Lewis for years, and know that she was deaf and now hears, and believe the above statement to be correct.

RAY C. PARKER, Pastor 1st Parish, Belfast. W. M. RUST, Editor of Belfast Age.

CERTIFICATE OF Mrs. Wyer of Portland.

[From the Portland Press.] Portland, Jan. 1, 1869.

I was so blind from inflammation of my eyes a year and a half as to be led about, and for the last four months totally blind. Was confined to a dark room, and suffered excruciatingly from pains in my eyes and head. My health and nervous system was prostrated, though I am usually very strong and healthy, and I was completely discouraged, for I had been treated by six eminent physicians without receiving the least benefit. But was entirely blind, when, by the advice of my friends, I was induced to consult Dr. Carpenter at the United States Hotel, in 1866, and I had been under his care two months only, before the inflammation had left my eyes, and I could see to read and sew and my general health was restored. I have had no return of my troubles, and I would advise the blind to consult Dr. Carpenter.

MRS. MARY K. WYER.

TESTIMONIAL OF A. G. Blunt, Esq., of Portland.

[From the Portland Transcript.] Portland, Me., Jan. 14, 1868. This may certify that Dr. Carpenter, now at the Third State Hotel, has cured me of deafness and discharge of the ear of 17 years' standing. I had been treated by many eminent physicians without relief. Any person interested can see me at Messrs. Hunt & Fox's, Middle Street.

A. G. BLUNT.

TESTIMONIAL OF Miss Laing of Passadumkeag.

[From the Bangor Whig.] Passadumkeag, March 18, 1868.

Dear Sir:—With great pleasure I wish to inform you that the course of treatment that you prescribed for me at the Bangor House, in Dec., 1865, perfectly and permanently cured my eyes. I had suffered terribly with Scrofulous Erysipelas, and in reference to physicians' remarks that they were worse. Every spring and fall I was confined to a dark room, suffering excruciating pains from exposure to light and cold. I always think of you with gratitude for the great cure you performed in restoring me to my eyesight.

Yours, with sincere thanks, KATIE LAING.

FROM THE Belfast Age of Feb. 9, 1865.

Dr. Carpenter has been in this city several weeks, treating persons afflicted with Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh. A large number have placed themselves under his treatment, and we have not heard of a case in which they have not been cured or benefited. We have seen and conversed with quite a large number, and all have expressed themselves well satisfied, and many of them are highly enthusiastic in his praise. He is a man of undoubted skill in his profession, and it is honorable in his dealings. Persons in this city who have been to the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston and New York without being benefited, have been entirely cured by him. These facts we can certify.

TESTIMONIAL OF Capt. Shute of Portland.

[From the Portland Transcript.] Portland, 1867.

I suffered from deafness eight years. Was under treatment at the Eye Infirmary of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, without receiving benefit, but knowing of cases where that same Dr. Carpenter cured, I was induced to apply to him. The examination the Doctor made was so sure he could cure me, but would do the best he could. A course of his treatment has restored me to my natural hearing. Any person desiring to see me can do so on board of boat "Isaac Carter," Tolson Wharf, Portland.

ALONZO L. SHUTE.

TESTIMONIAL OF Mr. A. R. Greenough, Esq. of Bangor.

[From the Bangor Whig and Courier.] Bangor, Feb. 27, 1868.

I have been a great sufferer from Catarrh. When I consulted Dr. Carpenter at the Bangor House, in Nov., 1865, I was afflicted continuously with severe pains across the upper part of the nose and forehead; my eyes were very weak, and discharged water so freely it was impossible for me to read. I was fast losing my memory. My head was so confused that I could not confine my thoughts to any particular subject; was totally unable to attend to business matters, and my general health fast failing. After applying the medicines prescribed by the Doctor, I was cured, and I can now attend to my business, the severe pains and confusion having left my head. My eyes are strong, I can read without inconvenience, and my general health is greatly improved. I shall be happy to converse with any person interested.

A. R. GREENOUGH, Proprietor of National Hotel.

FROM THE Kennebec Journal of Feb. 27, 1866.

Dr. Carpenter, the skillful and popular Oculist and Aurist, who has been at the Main Hotel since Jan. 1, closes to-morrow evening a highly successful practice in this city. After a short visit at his home in Norway, he will return, March 7, to Bangor, where he gained a great reputation as a skillful practitioner and courteous gentleman. The cordials of approval in his profession, which have been from week to week published in our columns, have been borne out by our own knowledge, and in his future travels we wish him all the success he may desire.

TESTIMONIAL OF Rev. W. O. Thomas of Belfast.

[From the Belfast Age.] Belfast, Feb. 20, 1868.

This certifies that for five or six years I have been afflicted with discharges from the ears caused by Erysipelas in the head, which, on taking cold, would become very troublesome, and at times much impair my hearing. I consulted physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. But recently I have obtained great benefit from treatment of Dr. W. H. Carpenter. I feel now as if I were a new man. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Carpenter to the notice of my friends and all who may be afflicted with the diseases which he professes to cure.

W. O. THOMAS, Pastor of Baptist Church, Belfast, Me.

FROM THE Portland Press.

Dr. Carpenter, the Oculist and Aurist, who has been spending several months in this city, has just returned from a tour of duty in the treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, as also of Catarrh in its various forms. He is well versed in the treatment of diseases he has made his specialty, and is generally in the treatment of patients, and in the discharge of all professional obligations.

TESTIMONIAL OF Mrs. S. H. Heath of Gardiner.

[From the Gardiner Age.] Gardiner, March 11, 1868.

Dear Sir:—I wish to inform you that the course of treatment prescribed by you for deafness and noises in the head, while at Augusta, was perfectly successful. I should have written before, but I took a very severe cold, which lasted several weeks, and I waited to see if it would affect my hearing. But, strange to say, it did not, my hearing remained perfect, and the rushing sound in my ears that was so annoying is gone. Please accept my grateful thanks for your treatment.

RESPECTFULLY, MRS. S. H. HEATH.

FROM THE Portland Advertiser of Dec. 28, 1868.

Dr. Carpenter, the well known Oculist and Aurist, is still daily consulted at the United States Hotel, by many persons afflicted with Catarrh, or diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs or Air Passages. This is Dr. Carpenter's 6th professional visit to Portland, and his name is undoubtedly familiar to more of our citizens than that of any other physician ever has been, he having during the past five years practiced in all towns of any importance, and treated patients from all parts of the State. The Dr. devotes his attention exclusively to his specialties, and has cured or benefited hundreds of our citizens from Blindness, Deafness, Catarrh, or Lung Diseases, after they had been treated unsuccessfully by other physicians. A whole page of the Advertiser, of Dec. 6, was filled with testimonials of his cures, all performed in this State, and received from the patients themselves. Dr. Carpenter informs us that he is permitted to refer to many of our Portland citizens who have been cured by him. The Doctor remains in Portland a few weeks longer only, and all persons interested should consult him at once.

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TESTIMONIAL OF Susan V. Hathaway of Troy.

[From the Troy Mail.] Troy, Me., Oct. 20, 1868.

Dear Sir:—On the 23rd of February last, I called at your office in Belfast, and placed myself under your treatment for discharge of the ears, which had continued for 21 years, and was so great that it began to affect my hearing. After applying the medicine prescribed by you, for two months, my ears were entirely well, and remain the same.

RESPECTFULLY, SUSAN V. HATHAWAY.

CERTIFICATE OF Mrs. B. G. Chadwick of Augusta.

[From the Maine Farmer of Sept. 13, 1866.] Augusta, Sept. 7, 1866.

This may certify that I have been entirely cured from Chronic Catarrh of many years' standing, by one three months' course of treatment, prescribed by Dr. Carpenter on his former visit here. When I consulted the Dr., I was suffering from copious discharges and disagreeable sensations in the head, from which I am now perfectly free. I am sixty-six years of age. Any person interested, can see me by calling at my residence at South China.

MRS. B. G. CHADWICK.

TESTIMONIAL OF Ephraim Marriner of Whitefield.

[From the Kennebec Journal.] Whitefield, Jan. 19, 1868.

I have been cured of Catarrh in its most disagreeable form, of many years' standing, by Dr. Carpenter. I suffered from pains, dullness and tightness in my head, profuse discharges, great difficulty in talking and broad sleep, felt as if I had a bad cold the whole time, and suffered immensely to the great impairment of my health, and was completely discouraged, for all I had done was of no benefit. But thanks to Dr. Carpenter's skill, I now have come of it. I reside in Whitefield.

EPHRAIM MARRINER.

CERTIFICATE OF Levi K. Moody of West Waterville.

[From the West Waterville Age.] West Waterville, Nov. 25, 1865.

This may certify that I have been very much afflicted with Catarrh in my head and throat for the last ten years. I was totally unable to breathe through my nose, and during the night was troubled with strangulations. I was relieved from many (so-called) eminent physicians, but for relief I consulted Dr. Carpenter. On examination he said I had a very large sized polypus in the nasal passage. He removed it skillfully, with little pain, and after a few weeks' treatment for Catarrh, I am happy to state that I am entirely relieved. There is a cure of the air passages that I have not known for many years. I was advised where similarly afflicted to consult Dr. Carpenter, and find immediate relief.

LEVI K. MOODY.

TESTIMONIAL OF Mary Pollard of Skowhegan.

[From the Skowhegan Age.] Skowhegan, Nov. 21, 1865.

Dear Sir:—According to promise I write to inform you that my deafness and noises in the head which was of some three years' standing, has been entirely removed under the course of treatment prescribed by you. My hearing is now perfect, and no noises in my head.

RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY, MARY POLLARD.

CERTIFICATE OF C. D. Smalley of Rookland.

[From the Maine Farmer.] Rookland, Feb. 1, 1868.

This certifies that under the care of Dr. Carpenter, who at the Main Hotel, my wife has been entirely cured of that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after having been afflicted with it eight years, for which we feel very grateful.

C. D. SMALLEY.

TESTIMONIAL OF Lois E. Young of Bangor.

[From the Bangor Whig.] Bangor, March 12, 1866.

Under the care of Dr. Carpenter, at the Bangor House, I have been entirely cured of Catarrh, with which I was very much afflicted, and my general health greatly improved.

LOIS E. YOUNG.

TESTIMONIAL OF Mrs. M. A. Hersey of Bangor.

[From the Bangor Whig and Courier.] Bangor, June 5, 1868.

I have been afflicted with Deafness and Catarrh many years. Have tried many remedies, and six years ago I consulted Dr. Carpenter, at the Bangor House, and was cured. I have been without being benefited, but under the care of Dr. Carpenter, at the Bangor House, my hearing has been restored to a great extent, and my natural attention and general health very much improved, and still improving. I am 52 years of age. I would recommend those similarly afflicted to consult Dr. Carpenter, and receive relief.

MRS. M. A. HERSEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dr. Carpenter would inform persons afflicted with Catarrh or diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, that he devotes his whole time and attention to the treatment of these diseases alone, and from having practical experience in thousands of cases, he is enabled to himself better qualified to treat cases, which are daily referred to him, than physicians who do not enjoy similar opportunities.

His success in treating Catarrh has been almost universal, and although he does not pretend to be able to cure every case that ever be presented to him, he can benefit all cases and permanently cure those that are curable.

His system of treatment, in most cases, is so simple, as to be at home, without interfering with the patient's usual occupation.

The past five years Dr. Carpenter has confined his practice to the leading towns and cities of Maine, and the result shows are a few of many which have been sent from all parts of the State. Hundreds of others can be seen at Dr. Carpenter's rooms by persons interested.

Many persons wish to consult Dr. Carpenter, and the latter part of his stock, and then have to wait long, and at that time, therefore, he would advise those persons who are desiring to consult him, to call early as possible, as he expects to leave during the first part of the year.