

West Oxford Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show.

The West Oxford Agricultural Society, assembled on their grounds in Fryeburg, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., for their nineteenth exhibition. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—James Walker, Fryeburg.
Vice President—John L. Kimball, Hiram.
Secretary—D. L. Lamson, Fryeburg.
Treasurer—T. C. Ward, Fryeburg.

Trustees—Andrew Buzzell, Fryeburg; Lewis Howe, do.; Isaac A. Walker, Stow; Aaron Jones, Sweden; Josiah W. Davis, Denmark; Samuel Stickney, Brownfield; Thomas Mabury, Hiram; James Garland, Porter; James E. Hutchins, Lovell.

By reason of the almost unprecedented ravages of the freshet on the Saco, the previous week, damaging many of the public highways, and inflicting private farms, many zealous farmers were obliged to remain at home repairing fences, constructing bridges, &c.

The curries for live stock, were less numerous than they otherwise would have been. The clouds again overshadowed and poured torrents of rain at the opening of the second day of the exhibition, ordinarily the most important of the three, and the river again overflowed its banks, inundating the roads through the lower lands, leading to Fryeburg, to the continued disappointment of many willing exhibitors. Thursday dawned auspiciously, as suggested by an attendant on the grounds, who by the way is very much of a wag, and by noon the enclosure was filled to nearly its usual second day's capacity, so that what at first was presumed to prove almost an utter failure, was really quite a success—the receipts at the gate nearly sustaining the amount of last year, when they were considerably above the average.

The display of fruit in the Halls, was excellent, sustaining well the reputation of the Society, in this department. Notwithstanding the general failure of the apple crop in this part of the County, the tables were never loaded with more variety or better quality of this popular fruit. Farm products in general were nearly up to the average, while in some kinds there occurred a superabundance.

Many varieties of potatoes were on exhibition. One exhibitor displaying two or three different varieties, quite a number of the farmers in this region, took the Rose fever last spring, and dropped out at this exhibition.

The department of Domestic Manufactures was well represented, though not quite so fully as one year ago.

This Society is one of the most prosperous in the county. They own free from insurance, a out fifteen acres of land, not all of which is rented or occupied for the legitimate purposes of the exhibition.

The Portland and Agassiz R. R., having located and advertised for the building of their road through the southern portion of their grounds, and requiring a few acres hereabouts for stations, &c., the society have generally voted to tender to said railroad company, the title to lands unoccupied by the society, and a portion of their enclosure, it need be, to help on the enterprise, and empowered a committee to carry out the provisions of the resolve. There was in the treasury at the opening of the present exhibition, not far from two hundred and fifty dollars; it is presumed the receipts the current year will add as much more thereto.

They offered premiums to the amount of \$806.55, more than one half of which were for live stock—over half were for the amount of a live stock over \$250.00, as will be seen by the following list of premiums.

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS—LIVE STOCK—HORSES.

Amount offered, \$25.00. Amount awarded, \$7.75.

1. George W. Lovell, best stallion, 8.00.
2. George W. Lovell, best mare, 7.00.
3. Isaac A. Walker, best breeding mare, 6.00.
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Orford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, OCT. 22, 1869.

To Our Subscribers.

It should be borne in mind that our terms of subscription are two dollars a year, from which a discount of fifty cents is made for advance payment. To live up to our terms honorably, as we desire to do, and give advance paying subscribers the benefit of their cash advance, we must strictly adhere to our terms. Since our paper has been enlarged, it is the size of the two dollar papers, but we will still send it for \$1.50 per year, in advance.

The raw material of paper costs us one cent a copy, and all the expenses of printing are cash.

We cannot afford to send the paper to any who cannot pay for it. We have stricken from our list several hundred who were deficient over two years—taking it for granted that after such a lapse of time, without payment, they had either the inclination or ability to pay. We have a hundred more or so, in the same category, and we would thank them to either pay up, or refuse to take the paper from the office that we may lose no more by them.

Responsibility of the Republican Party.

The recent elections in the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which were very close, show that the republican party have a heavy load to carry in the responsibility naturally attaching to them as the dominant party, in relation to the financial management of the country. Not is this to be wondered at. The nerves which centre in the pockets of the people, are peculiarly sensitive. While the masses are sound on the question of paying, to the last cop, the national indebtedness, they will demand of the republican party a rigid economy in public affairs, and as speedily a reduction of taxation as is consistent with the best interests of the country.

While we believe in liquidating, fully, the national debt, we question the propriety of doing it within a year or two, or turning down who have carried the heavy load of sustaining the war, with paying the debt. Taxation which raises a large surplus, is equally objectionable.

For instance, our present taxes realize not less than \$120,000,000 and may reach \$135,000,000 above the expenses of the government. It is a serious question—whether this is a benefit to all the interests of our country. A large surplus is a great temptation to extravagance in the administration of public affairs. The expenses of collecting the revenue are large enough, and are greatly enhanced by the collecting of so large a surplus. Besides, industry and business of all kinds is unnecessarily hampered and burdened by taxation. The poor, with large families, are unequally affected, because taxation enters into every article of industry consumed. What is needed, is to bring our finances into a settled condition, so that they shall not be at the mercy of speculators, and take the tax off of every article of manufacture possible. We hope Congress will do this, the coming winter.

The great question which has entered into every State canvass and elicited a vast deal of discussion, as to whether the bonds should be paid in gold or greenbacks, seems to be practically settled every day, by the course of government, in selling its gold at a premium, and buying up bonds, at the market rates, with the proceeds in greenbacks. This course does not seem open to objection. Government certainly has a right to buy up its own obligations, as well as private individuals. The only objection to it, is in raising funds by taxation, instead of loans. It is said that Government can negotiate a loan at 4 percent, to pay the whole debt. If so, let it be done, by all means, and a sinking fund be raised each year, to pay off the debt within the next twenty years. This would be soon enough, and the amount required to be raised each year be so much smaller than the present sum raised, as to afford great relief to the country.

When any abuses creep into a party, as is often the case where power has been enjoyed for a considerable period, unless there is virtue enough left to purge the wrong, the party is in danger. The creation of political places to reward partizan friends, and the retention of sinecures, for the same purpose, should be particularly frowned upon. Let the civil service be purged of all incompetent, unscrupulous, and competitive examinations be introduced into all the departments at Washington, and we should see a great reform. It is the only salvation of the republican party, and the sooner it is commenced, the better for it.

In this connection we are glad to see it stated that arrangements have been made by the Collector of New York, with the cooperation of Secretary Boutwell, for the reduction of the salary list of the Custom House of that city about \$25,000 a year by the discharge of employees whose services can be very well dispensed with, not only without detriment to the public interest, but very much to its advantage.

Let the reform be carried out all over the country.

How is it? School District No. 30, Bethel, in which the County Superintendent of schools resides, was sued at the last term of the S. J. Court, in this County, for one hundred and fifty-seven pounds of tobacco, furnished it by a dealer in that town. The inquiry is whether it was used for chewing, snoking, or a wash? Let us have a True answer of this interesting question.

The Oxford semi-annual Conference of the Congregational Churches met in Dixfield on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Owing to the condition of the roads, the attendance was small. The meetings were deeply interesting, however. The place appointed for the June meeting, is Andover. We must defer particulars till next week.

The Advertiser says that Mr. G. W. Everett who holds the position of Trial Justice, and resides in Fort Fairfield, has solemnly decided that greenbacks are not a legal tender. An appeal has been made to the Supreme Court.

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Further Particulars of the Great Storm.

Mexico, Oct. 18, 1869.

A little time having intervened, the smoke of the battle passed away, details come to hand which are reliable. We can now give a more definite idea of the damage done on Swift river by the freshet. In Rumford, on the west side of Swift river, Ebenezer Virgin loses very little except his crop of potatoes, planted for starch and family use. A small portion of his potatoes was washed away. A large amount of drift-wood, logs, trees, stumps, bridge-timbers, plank, etc., is piled up in places over his farm. Osgood Virgin and Hazen G. Virgin lost nearly all of their this year crop of corn—land not very badly damaged.

Jeremiah Richardson was not in his cellar drawing cider, but was outside his house and was washed into and across his cellar, and came out substantially, as stated in your last week's issue. This farm is badly damaged; he has lost his corn—had a number of apple-trees uprooted and swept away, and buildings damaged considerably. William W. Blanchard has suffered loss of land, fences, apple-trees, and must expend much labor in moving the debris from his low land. From his house to the Mexico town line a new location for County road must be made and such location continued through Mexico to some point above the old site of Kimball's mills.

The H. G. Putnam farm now owned and occupied by Zepi Durgin is badly damaged. Wm. W. Foss's interval is nearly spoiled. The farms above this until that of Mr. Edmunds is reached are improved in value. Mr. Edmunds's farm, (as all reading this will be much interested in this, perhaps too definite history of the awful Monday's work will know) that this is the last farm in Mexico, on the Rumford side of the river. This farm is very badly injured—washed and gullied, and covered in many places with great depths of sand. Mr. Edmunds lost between four or five acres of his good corn as was raised on Swift river this year. The farms on that side of the river in Roxbury, were considerably damaged.

The nice farm formerly owned by Merrill Thomas and now occupied by F. M. Thomas, is one of the most complete weeks on the river; it being ruined for farming purposes. The bed of the river has completely changed its course through this farm. Reed's mill was not carried away, as previously reported, but now stands as a monument of the past. At the old Austin mill a stone weighing fully one hundred tons, used in the past to hold the end of a boom, was swept several rods over the roughest of river bottom. At this point Gustavus Holman had a mill for sawing boards and shingles, and for a grist mill, nearly ready for the machinery. This mill stood as every one supposed, above danger from flood, but at this point (at Coos Bridge), the water rose fifty feet from Sunday morning till Monday evening. It was quite low Sunday morning and considerable high Monday afternoon. From the planking of Coos bridge to the water, generally, the distance is forty feet. Monday the water rose to a depth of some fifty feet above this planking; I judge that ten feet is about the proper figure—fifty feet is an over estimate of the rise at this bridge. Two miles below Coos bridge is Hop city, in Byron, as pretty a farming neighborhood, before this flood, as could be found in Maine. One broad piece of interval, one mile in length, divided into lots of the proper size for large farms. Upon these lots had been built nice farm-houses, barns and out-buildings. These had been built by men engaged in raising hops when they commanded great prices, and were nice, beyond the general conception of the town. Only one building was swept away from this city—that Alonzo Brown's barn, but the intervals are very badly damaged—almost ruined; divided into islands of every and all namable shapes. Upon what remains of these once beautiful farms, there is now piled such an amount of "drift-stuff," that they claim that the amount of labor required to remove it is more than it took to clear it when it was first felled, burnt, piled and cleared. The main channel of the river is now through this place. No safety exists for the buildings, in future freshets, even those of common occurrence. The owners of these farms for one quarter their value before the rain-storm of Monday. Below this point, you had particulars from, in your last.

A part of O. A. Reed's house, an ell, was torn from the main building, and sailed to a point opposite his father's, a distance of eight miles, without any visible disturbance to its contents. Young Reed's mother saw it as it passed, with stove in place, fire burning and the kettle on. Much damage was done to hay in barns which were partially inundated and a great amount of hay is spoiled. As soon as the farmers could, after the rain, they got help and moved their hay out of their barns and spread it around to dry. Monday, the 11th, it rained and it rained every day since, more or less, spoiling tons and tons of hay that might in fair weather have been saved in a slightly damaged condition.

To add to the troubles of Byron, on the line of the river, nearly every family is out of flour and meal, and they hemmed in by impassable roads, impassable even to ox teams, except through to Weld from Buckfield Hill.

Mr. Editor—I was induced to subscribe for the Oxford Register, as a County paper—but I find that it is made up of news pertaining to another county. I take three papers, but none of them give home news like the Oxford Democrat, so I must have that. The full account of the freshet, in last week's paper, from all parts of the County, was worth the price of the paper for a year. Please send it to me, and find enclosed the pay in advance, X.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of the Boston Medical Institute, as it contains information of importance to the public.

Hiram.

The inhabitants of Hiram interested in agricultural pursuits, organized themselves into an Agricultural Society, and came together, with the products of their industry, for an exhibition, on the twenty-sixth day of Oct. 1865. This gathering at once convinced us that one day annually, might be spent in this way, to the advantage of all concerned; still entertaining this belief, the arrangement has been carried out, to the present time although not altogether maintaining our well earned reputation, for order and so forth. Humiliating as it may be, we confess that "king alcohol" slyly gained admission to our Show of 1868, and there found many friends to welcome him with all his fiery fangs.

The results of this Show may be better imagined than described. Instead of Agricultural products, rum ruled the day, and a disgraceful drunken row was the result of the first day of the exhibition. Quiet was restored and the second day passed off very pleasantly and profitably.

To digress from this subject of Shows, I will here recount a few facts connected with the municipal election in our town last March. Some men, more fond of money than of order, claiming the blessed privilege of selling cider (three years old) because they had themselves manufactured it, caused another drunken row, making work for lawyers, sheriffs and jurors, to the financial ruin of some of our townsmen. This same three-year-old cider man tauntingly made his appearance at the September election, was asked by the Selectmen, not to sell; replies, "well, I think I will." Not to be prevailed upon to desist, one of the selectmen with a constable, took the keg by force, and threw it into the river, amid the cheers of the entire assembly.

About the time of the September election, the trustees of the Agricultural Society met, and made arrangements for their fifth Show and Fair, ruling out elder old, and new, ale and beer of all sorts.

The day at length arrived, Oct. 6th, with our roads so badly washed that no one was expected to come out, and no notice of adjournment was thought necessary. At an early hour the long row of tents were in readiness, to supply the inner man, all save one bearing in mind the ruling of the Trustees, and he willing to comply.

The Cornish Band was also on hand, and discoursed some of its stirring music. As no stock could be got there, the Show was adjourned to the next day.

A goodly number of persons were present from adjoining towns, and the day passed pleasantly.

Among the arrivals, from out of town was noticed a firm from Brownfield—Messrs Jack Wood & Jim Hodgdon, accompanied by a lady housekeeper of the former; this firm very soon made themselves conspicuous, as brooding mischief, and in good time, a quantity of elder and whiskey was taken from them, and deposited for safe keeping, until after the Fair. A firm also from Sebago, Messrs T. Jewell & Sons encamped in the woods, insisting upon selling old cider, was visited by the selectmen and requested not to sell, without effect. Said officers, true to the order of the day, went for an axe and stove in the head of the barrel; thus ended the elder. Another firm from Brownfield, Messrs Hatch & Cook was found selling bottles of whiskey; they humbly caved in, and promised to sin no more.

Thursday morning, the Cornish Band returned, a goodly number of nice cattle and horses presented for exhibition, the drawing match a perfect success, show-strength and training. About this time, Messrs Hatch & Cook were again detected in their chosen traffic. Cook was arrested by constable J. H. Spring, who thinking that he was this time completely cooked, let him off again, under promise of good behavior.

The committee in their reports, notice many animals, besides particularizing the nice Devon bull, belonging to T. B. Seavey, the nice Hereford bull, belonging to Mr. E. Rankins. The Lake horse, a noble stallion owned by Mr. Libby, and rode by him during the day, in discharging his duties as marshal.

The horse trot, as usual, formed no small part of the attractions of the day. The track, a third of a mile, was soft, yet good time was made, from the absence of the report of the committee, full particulars cannot be given. Young Morrill, owned by M. B. Davis of Cornish, made three turns in two minutes forty two seconds. A young mare owned by George Huntley, without any training, turned the track in one minute; others did equally as well. The foot race, one-third of a mile for a look, and a dollar prize also, added to the sports of the day.

The severity of the storm, preventing the erection of the contemplated edifice, for the display of agricultural products, and household manufactures, no attempt was made to comply with our advertisement.

Our thanks are due to the Band for the prompt response to our call. Also, to Secretary Goodale, for a box of Agricultural Reports, which we had the pleasure of distributing as premiums. The reports were forwarded through the kindness of G. G. Stacy of Augusta.

Under the above arrangements, everything passed off well, and all feel that the farmers can come together to exhibit their products peacefully and harmoniously, that it is good to be there.

The choice of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Town House Oct. 16th, in the afternoon.

DEAN.

HANDSOME CALVES. Mr. John P. Perley of South Bridge, passed through town last Friday, with two handsome Hereford stock Bull Calves, raised by G. and G. Underwood, Fayette, Kennebec County. They were very handsome—one named Col. George just 8 months old and weighing 661 pounds—the other Gen. Scott, 8 months old the 3d of Nov. and weighing 610. They are to be kept for use in the improvement of stock in Bridgton. Mr. Perley has just returned from Canada with a couple of Heifers of Hereford stock.

Norway.

The great rain of October third and fourth did this town considerable damage, in the way of washing roads, carrying away bridges, etc. The rain commenced to fall shortly after day-light on Monday morning and did not abate until Monday evening, about dark, raining thirty-six hours almost incessantly. Pike's Hill road from the village up fifty rods is nearly all gone, completely gullied out from three to six feet deep; a good share of dirt and rocks lodging in Wm. Frost's door-yard, at the foot of the hill, which he has been carting away. It will take a large sum to repair the road, probably an entire new one could be built cheaper, and would be better every way. Mr. Seth Pike exchanged fifty-eight bushels of his wheat and oats for six barrels of flour, and he was lucky enough to get his flour home before the roads were washed away, so he is all "hunkey dory," roads or no roads, and lives high and eats hot biscuit this winter.

At a meeting on Saturday, \$2,400 was raised to repair roads and bridges, to make them passable for this fall and winter.

The potato crop as far as has been harvested, is much better in quantity and quality than was expected. Those not dug before the great rains, of course, must be damaged and will quite likely rot. Most of the corn was shocked up and stands in the fields now; the fodder will be about useless. Considering the season there is a good crop raised. It ripened off well and is plump and sweet.

The Pennessawasee pond stands some four or five inches higher than was ever known before. The water has been two feet deep in the roads at Frost's Corner. Mr. Jeremiah Hobbs, an old resident of this town, aged 85 years, is lying very ill, and is not expected to live.

Dixfield.

This town was not materially damaged by the late freshet except in roads and bridges. Nearly every bridge of any size, and nearly every culvert, was swept away, which left the town in a very bad condition. They have been rebuilt, however, so that it is now comfortable getting along. There was a very large wash-out at Brown's ferry. The whole ferry road was taken out from four to ten feet, which is costing quite a sum of money to rebuild. We understand they are building a new road along side of the other, thinking it cheaper than to repair. The saw mill which was reported by some to have gone, withstood the flood, although considerable damage. The flood gave away, and most of the stone work was washed out; the damage is nearly five hundred dollars. The mill belongs to Hosea Austin and W. S. Chase. The water was four feet higher than ever seen before by the oldest citizens.

Henry O. Stanley has sold his interest in the store to Stephen E. Griffin, and has bought Ira Reynolds's stand. Mr. Reynolds intends to buy a farm somewhere, if he can find one to suit. The mails have been very irregular since the great storm. The North Jay stage, however, makes its regular trips every day.

Mr. Charles T. Chase has gathered from his cranberry bog at this village about one hundred and fifty bush. of cranberries, and got them all without any frost.

The school, under the instruction of J. F. Holman, is progressing finely. The temperance meetings are in a flourishing condition; the meetings are held weekly as usual, and as the evenings grow longer, the attendance increases; time will tell the effect.

Upton Items.

Summer travel has gone up and a very profitable summer it has been to all concerned—game has been plenty, and trout abundant, and sporting parties necessarily, well satisfied.

Crops of all kinds are full an average yield, making the farmer's heart glad and together with the warm Indian summer days and beautiful colors of the fall foliage, in the broad expanse of forest, in view from the top of our hill—a gorgeous appearance is witnessed.

There have been many changes of real estate lately. H. R. Godwin has bought all the interest of his brother, Wm. R. in the Lake House and Angier's Retreat, and now owns it alone—he ought to be married.

Marshall Whitney has bought the Joseph West place on the hill.

Generous Ames has bought the Blodgett lot.

The storm which was so rough on our neighbors below, did us very lightly. The flood started from here, and this is one thing we can crow over—but still we are not devoid of feeling, and we sincerely pity you.

Come up here friends and get above the floods, and help us eat wild oats and Oxford bears.

—Mr. E. B. Humphrey, at West Paris, though a house carpenter by trade, has great taste for farming and gardening. He is very successful in the cultivation of strawberries, currants, etc., having produced by cultivation, the celebrated cherry current from the native. He presents us with a curiosity in the way of a strawberry plant, which he took up from his garden a day or two since, having ripe strawberries of a mammoth species, and likely to bear all winter. It is the "agritulst" variety, or "Orange Judd," as he names it. He intends to set out a half-acre in the spring, and cultivate the rich fruit extensively. He only keeps three rows of the native grape, but his wife's butter commands fifty cents a pound to regular customers in Massachusetts, without regard to going rates.

He gives each of his cows a pint of Indian meal the year round, and milks regularly every twelve hours—at six in the morning and at six at night; his idea is that cows are injured by neglect, or irregular habits, in this respect.

—Waterford seems to be a healthy place, at least for the physicians—it only taking three of them to weigh six hundred and seventy.

The Late Freshet in Newry.

Mr. Editor:—Permit the little town of Newry to add a note to the general chorus of distress arising from every quarter since the storm of Monday last. Bear and Sunday rivers were swollen to an unprecedented height, and swept over the adjoining intervals with fearful violence; fields of corn and pumpkins were sailing out to sea, fences and hop poles followed suit; potatoes were washed out and spread broadcast over the adjoining lands and in many places even the soil was washed and gullied to a ruinous extent, individual farms suffering from the latter cause, damages estimated from three to five hundred dollars each.

The damage to our highways cannot as yet be estimated. Our loss in bridges is very severe. Bear river bridge at Newry Corner was swept away, also Sunday river bridge near Joel Foster's; three bridges on the east branch of Bear river, and many other small bridges and culverts. The bridge over Big brook near Rufus Stearn's was undermined and tipped into the stream, forming a complete dam, and forcing the brook to cut itself another channel through the adjoining field and across the road. It will take a considerable sum to repair damage at this point. The saw mill and tool shop of Samuel Eames and George Emery were swept away with all their contents. The grist mill near Poplar tavern shared the same fate. A saw mill at the same point was badly damaged. At Newry Corner the shoemaker's shop and post office occupied by D. G. York was removed without the permission of the postal department, at least the building itself went sailing down to sea. The new and costly store and dwelling house of Charles Harris at the same place, came near a like fate; luckily it escaped without material damage.

Old settlers are unanimous in declaring this to be the most severe freshet that ever occurred in this region. We only hope it may never again be our lot to record its equal.

NEWRY, OCT. 20, 1869. N. S. BAKER.

Newry Items.

Since the Freshet flooded our beautiful town of Newry, there has been no move on the part of the people in any of the financial affairs or business matters at all. Nor has there been any effort made to arouse the people to a sense of their duty in building the breaches, made by the recent overflow of water. It remains the same to day as it did when first done; and I would ask candidly, what are we men of Newry thinking about? Bridges gone, culverts washed away, and holes in the road so bad that it is not safe for teams to travel after dark. I am sorry to say it shows a slackness on the part of the people to let these little jobs remain, when a few hours' work would replace them as passable as ever. We know it is a busy time with you in getting your crops before the frost of winter nips them, but still you must not be so taken up in matters pertaining to your own interest as to leave undone things of more importance to your neighbor. Now then, after considering these few remarks, let us awake out of sleep, and put on armor sufficient for our capacity for labor, and their work manfully the work for us to perform. Then we shall have instead of old bridges, some that will stand a few buckets of water; culverts that will hold up a yearling calf, and the holes filled up to the satisfaction of the selectmen of the town—and then and not much then can towns go on their way rejoicing.

The Store and Dwelling of C. H. Harris, is about completed. We had the pleasure to examine his stand last week, and was pleased to see a fine building erected; and also to learn the lower story was to be reserved for a store to accommodate the public at large. We wish he may succeed in future much better than in the past. He must have felt the heavy loss he sustained by fire a year ago; but we are glad to see his courage so good; so long as that keeps up we will risk him.

The Corner looks very lonely, now the most central part of the village, and where men of all grades (and I may say color, for farmers have about as many colors as a rainbow) used to meet to chat upon subjects of the most interest, was swept away from the swift waters of the Androscoggin River; since then we have been obliged to stand upon the corner of the streets, but we hope soon to have a place to have these long evenings.

AGREEMENT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.—General Sherman it is known accepted the office of Secretary of War only temporarily, or until the President could make a permanent appointment. The President has now appointed Major Wm. M. Belknap, of Keokuk, Iowa. Maj. Gen. Belknap is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He served in the army from the first to the last of the war; he commanded one of the divisions of the fifteenth army corps, in Gen. Sherman's last two campaigns, with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his superior officer. He is about thirty-eight years of age, and is a lawyer by profession.

—Mr. Dingley, of the Lewiston Journal, returned

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has a remedy been so generally and so deeply trusted upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as the best and best known remedy of its character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to millions of the human race, it is equally efficacious at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of whooping cough, it should be in the hands of every family, and it is also sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all

should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought to be incurable, still great numbers of settled cases are dis-
cussible, and the patient restored to sound health by *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery
over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that
the most obstinate and fatal material, by its action
else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral*
they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great pro-
tection from it.

Cherry Pectoral is always relieved and often wholly
cured by it.

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Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

For a *Cough* and *Cold*, a better remedy can-
not be said, than three times a day and
put the feet in warm water at night, until the
disease is broken up.

For *Influenza*, when it affects the throat or
lungs, take the same.

For *Whooping Cough*, give small doses three

or four times a day. For *Croup*, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome. No family should be without the *Cherry Pectoral* on hand to protect them, in case of attack from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until the cough gets so bad that he is obliged to seek a doctor for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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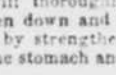
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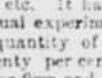




ation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hellow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream from the period of calving, make the butter firm and sweet.

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