




9-13-1849

## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 03, No. 08): September 13, 1849

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern\\_mail](https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail)

 Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), [American Popular Culture Commons](#), [Journalism Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim and Wing, Daniel Ripley, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 03, No. 08): September 13, 1849" (1849). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 111.  
[https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern\\_mail/111](https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail/111)

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Waterville Materials at Digital Commons @ Colby. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine) by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Colby.



# The Eastern Mail.

A Family Newspaper....Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, the Mechanic Arts, and General Intelligence.

VOL. III.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1849.

NO. 8.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY  
E. MAXHAM & D. R. WING,  
At No. 3 1-2 Boutelle Block, Main Street.

TERMS.  
If paid in advance, or within one month, \$1.50  
If paid within six months, 1.75  
If paid within the year, 2.00

Most kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### "SWEET FLORENCE"

I sat beside a sleeping babe,  
And watched its gentle rest,  
And felt the balmy breath that came  
From 'neath the quiet breast.  
I saw the smile of innocence  
That wreathed the sunny brow,  
And felt 'twould never wear a smile  
Of purer love than now.

There is a sweet and heavenly charm  
Around the infant thrown,  
A mild and gentle purity,  
In after years unknown.  
And if the babe a favorite be,  
And darling of the heart,  
Of gentle loveliness 'twill seem  
To have a larger part.

'Twas thus I knelt beside the couch  
By little Florence graced,  
And softly kissed the snowy neck  
Her dimpled hands embraced.  
The rose tint slightly flushed her cheek,  
Her lips were cherry red,  
And innocence and love combined  
O'er every feature spread.

And as I gazed, methought a smile  
Played o'er the features fair,  
Which spoke a spirit bright and pure,  
And dreams all free from care.  
It told me, of an angel guard  
To shield the lovely guest,  
As through the years of childhood bright  
The little one progressed.

LILY LAKEWOOD.

## POPULAR READING.

[From the London World of Fashion.]

### THE BRIDALS;

OR AMBITION VS. LOVE.—A SKETCH.

The course of true love never did run smooth.—SHAKESPEARE.

A crowd had collected around the vestry door of St. George's, Hanover-square, to see a wedding party that was expected to arrive, and all eyes were looking anxiously for the bride. At last the cortege came, driving furiously, for the bride was late, and the bridegroom had been waiting some time. The idle and eager crowd pressed forward to look at the richly-dressed girl; her superb lace dress, her long veil, the wreath of orange flowers, all excited their curiosity; but her veil suddenly wafted aside, disclosed her face, and then a murmur of horror ran through the crowd. Many who saw that girl never forgot her. Despair was in every line of her young face. She gave her hand to a tall and peculiarly aristocratic man, and they entered the church, followed by her four bridesmaids, and the marriage service commenced. On that pale face not a tear descended, the white ashly lips quivered with agony, the veins on her brow throbbled violently, and she cast a hurried glance around with eyes of feverish anxiety, then shuddered, and strove to regain her composure.

In a few moments the doom of Florence Eversham was sealed.

Florence was the wife of the man she hated! One more glance around as she rose from her knees a wife, then a parting of the death-like lips, a faint scream, a burning flush over her face, a rapid heaving of her chest, a look of deepest agony, and then a burst of tears.—Yes, proud and haughty as she was, her tears flowed at last; large, heavy drops fell from her eyes, tears of long suppressed despair.—Close to her stood the bridegroom, soothing and caressing; but she heard him not; her thoughts were with another—and that other, how near!

By her side a young and very handsome man was standing, in whose large and peculiarly lovely eyes an agony equal to her own was reflected. He had come to see her for the last time on earth. The girl to love was another; but yet he had come to take a last final look. Lost to him as she was, he could not forego the opportunity of looking once more upon his first and only love.

Florence Eversham was now the lady Delmaine, and her ambition was gratified. The newspapers chronicled her marriage, and her departure for Naples, as the Ambassador's wife, with her husband. Lady Delmaine was wretched. Viscount Delmaine loved his wife fervently, but he soon discovered her total want of affection for him, and they became a miserable couple, she ever thinking of her first love, and he ever regretting his ill-starred marriage.

Time wore on. Lady Delmaine sat reading the English newspapers; her eye glanced over the list of marriages, and there she saw that of her lost lover's, to a girl of whom she had once been jealous. Then came regret, tenfold grief, a feeling that she was forgotten, perhaps never loved; and in a raging fever Florence was carried to bed.

Lady Delmaine recovered—the physicians ordered her removal to England—and the ambassador and his wife returned to London. Soon afterwards the names of two ladies were recorded among the presentations at Court. Lady Delmaine on her return from Naples, and Mrs. Trevor on her marriage. It was Florence and her rival! In the presence of her sovereign, Lady Delmaine met again her first love, Horace Trevor. By his marriage he had attained wealth, and his dazzling beauty and noble talents won him Court favor; but his heart was still with Florence.

Lady Delmaine recovered her gaiety and cheerfulness; Horace Trevor was ever her guest and attendant. Mrs. Trevor was too regardless of the pleasures of society, which her wealth enabled her to command, to be solicitous about her husband; and there was a mutual indifference which increased with time.—Her death left Horace Trevor free, but what was freedom worth? The heart he coveted he could not claim.

Three long years have expired; and Florence stands again at the altar—again a bride,

Hopes are now realised, and she is the wife of her first love! The lovers have gained the object of their desires, but like the fabled golden fruit which turns to bitterness when tasted, they awoke from dreams of happiness, to shame and mutual upbraidings. The wife was a divorcee.

'Where, where is the joy,' she exclaimed, 'that I have looked for?'  
'It was destroyed,' replied her husband, 'on your first bridal day. Happiness might have been ours, but for your fatal ambition!'

'And you!' passionately exclaimed Florence, 'are you blameless, who took a wife for gold?'  
And so they passed their lives; for misery ever attends cupidity and ambition.

## HISTORICAL.

### THE SEPTEMBER MASSACRES.

BY JOSEPH F. TUTTLE.

It has become fashionable among some to speak complacently of the resistless march of revolution, as though it were an earthquake or whirlwind. Such seem to treat even the French revolution as a blind impulse, for which the actors were no more responsible than an earthquake. How little truth there is in such an assertion is evident on close inspection.

The 'September Massacres,' have acquired as clear a notoriety as that of St. Bartholomew's day. The cry of Marat was like that of a hungry tiger in a jungle, and the burden of it was 'blood, blood, blood.' Let us draw aside the heavy curtain of mystery which has concealed the power giving impulse and ferocity to those bloody events. We come not into the hall which had shaken with the eloquence of Mirabeau, and the fierce wranglings of Vergniaud with Robespierre, nor yet into that room occupied by the municipalities of Paris. These bodies are too unwieldy for such designs. A committee, consisting of some thirty most sanguinary zealots, was assembled in a small room. There was Collet d'Herbois, his face blazing with the passions which soon after secured him an immortality of infamy at Lyons by massacres, not less brutal than those at Paris.

In fact, it may be said, Collet d'Herbois was learning at Paris how to be infamous at Lyons.

There sat Herbert also, learning how to edit properly that horrid libel on human nature the 'Pere Duchesne,' a paper which vied with the 'friend of the people,' in its ravings for blood. Yes, Herbert was there, the pump, and the educator, a man so thoroughly and so meanly corrupt, that once employed to take the tickets at the door of a theatre, he cheated his employer and was dismissed, and afterwards robbed a physician who gave him work to keep him from starvation. He too is in a fair way to secure an unenviable place in man's memory.

That council board was made up of men, of whom let these suffice as specimens.

The master spirits we have not yet pointed out. At the head was a figure once seen even to be remembered. He was a paragon of deformity and unseemliness. His lower limbs, which were very crooked and thin, had an appendix in the shape of two huge sprawling feet. His arms and hands were shapen after the same style. His fleshless bones were covered with a shrivelled skin enhancing his general ugliness. His features were restless like the waves of the sea, and expressed well the demonic fury of his soul. This was 'the friend of the people,' Marat, who, by his incessant howlings after blood, had become almost deified among the rabble. If these *Sanculottes* had any acknowledged deity, perhaps the man who presided over that memorable committee occupied the place.

'France is dying of bad blood. We must drive in the lancet and let it out.' Curses on all aristocrats. Paris has thirty thousand, and all France two hundred thousand. 'To the guillotine with them all!' It was Marat who spoke.

'Dr. Guillotine is the leech for France just now, and his machine for blood letting by the wholesale will draw off the bad humors of the body politic.' I, too, say to the guillotine with every aristocrat? It was 'Pere Duchesne,' Herbert, who spoke.

'That is too easy a way of ridding France of tyrants. Chop off a man's head and he only suffers a moment. Ingenuity should protract the tortures of those vultures, who have rent the vitals of France for centuries! Let us swear to exterminate all tyrants!' It was Collet d'Herbois who spoke.

And forthwith those thirty men, with a frenzy not unusual in those days, sprang to their feet with the cry 'we swear it!'

Those men had a dim perception that some bloody business was on hand, but what it was the most did not yet know. Ever and anon Marat's eye turned towards the door with an uneasy gaze, as if expecting some one important to the enterprise. At length a heavy step fell on their ear, and the giant of the revolution arose in with the majesty of a king. He towered above them all, and in physical outline and strength, France had not his equal. His voice was so loud, that it could be heard by a mob in its stormiest moments. He had those passions which are indispensable to the full mastery of a mob, and, at the same time, talents which produced bursts of eloquence as grand as ever fired the Athenian democracy. The man was made every way on a gigantic scale. Already had been guilty of leading the populace to perpetrate infamous crimes.—Conscience was not dead yet. He strove to retrace his steps; but his enemies drove him back with stinging words, and now he was plunging headlong into deeds compared with which the former were innocent. Such was Danton on that eventful night.

'How fares the right, Citizen Danton?' asked Marat, in a cracked, harsh tone.  
'Bravely, bravely, citizen comrades,' replied Danton. 'The decree is passed to search Paris for aristocrats and traitors. The order is detached to every section to drag the wretches out and imprison them. Right bravely goes on the work of purging Paris. Let us get these traitors in prison, and the friend of the people can tell us what to do with them!'

This last allusion was followed by a coarse, hideous laugh from the speaker himself in which all joined except Marat who replied as soon as the laughter subsided.  
'Do with them! Butcher them all at the shortest notice!' Even some stout ones in that assembly of select assassins turned pale

and shuddered as Marat uttered all his bitter soul in those few words.

Such was the agency which before the morning dawned had distributed its emissaries throughout the city, and actually imprisoned five thousand persons obnoxious to the revolutionists. Pervious to this event the same power had crowded the prisons of Paris with multitudes of persons of every age and station who had been suspected. Suspicion was enough to cause an arrest, it mattered not from what source the suspicion arose. The trade of informers was not at a premium, and occasions and victims were not wanting to swell the company of candidates for Marat's theory of blood letting.

Lamartine records a thrilling incident of Robespierre the evening before the massacre.—His companion, St. Just, and he had been wearied by the sittings of the Assembly and the Jacobins, and late at night returned to St. Just's lodging. Already the bells of Paris were calling the assassins together for the massacre of the morrow. As soon as the door was closed the wearied St. Just threw off his clothes.

'What are you doing?' asked Robespierre.  
'I am going to bed,' said his disciple.

'What! can you think of sleeping on such a night?' was the wondering interrogatory. 'Do you not know that this night will be the last to thousands of our fellow creatures, who are men at the moment you fall asleep, and when you awake will be lifeless corpses?'

'Alas! I know that murder will be done this night,' was the reply; 'I deplore it, and wish I were sufficiently powerful to moderate these convulsions of society, struggling between life and death, but what am I? And after all those who perish this night are not the friends of our ideas. Good night!' And the young revolutionist slept soundly as though he were again a child and cradled in his mother's arms. Who can fathom the mysteries of human nature?

But Robespierre did not sleep. He was agitated, perhaps with remorse, which he quieted by casting the blame on the revolution.—But the frenzied ringing of the bells, the occasional report of fire arms, and the shouting of men in the streets disquieted him. He did not sit. He walked the room all night. At daybreak St. Just awoke, and seeing his friend there and supposing he had just come in, asked:

'Robespierre, what brings you back so early?'

'What brings me back? Do you then think I have returned?'

'What?' exclaimed his young companion; 'you have not slept?'

'Sleep! sleep! while hundreds of assassins murdered thousands of victims! and their pure or impure blood runs like water down the streets!'

And then a bitter smile gleamed over his face as he remembered some of his mighty and envied companions.

'Oh, no! I have not slept! I have watched like remorse or crime; I have had the weakness not to close my eyes; but Danton he has slept!' He was just in his estimate of Danton. That man, after concocting the measures for executing Marat's idea, and having already set in motion the agents for a most unparalleled butchery, laid himself down and slept. Himself, calm in the storm he raised, slept like an infant whilst that storm was piping its fiercest blast. It must be confessed that humanity was more honored by the remorse of Robespierre than by the seared indifference of Danton.

September 24 had dawned, and as if to make the crime stand in its darkest shade it was the Sabbath. All Paris was in uproar, and the tragedy was opened by a scene of gross brutality. Thirty priests were on their way to prison under a feeble escort. The mob closed around them and insulted them with opprobrious epithets.

'There are the conspirators who meant to murder our wives and children while we were fighting the battles of France!' was shrieked by the multitude. The match was applied, and the explosion took place. One creature sprang on a carriage and drove his sword into a priest. The people were not prepared for this, and the wretch, waving his bloody weapon, cried out, 'You must get used to look at death!'

And again it was thrust among the shrieking, shrieking priests.

The prison was at length reached. A vast multitude was there under the guidance of Malliard, the man so conspicuous in the insurrection of the women. The priests were butchered one by one as they stepped out of the carriage. The skies were saluted with yells of delight as the work progressed. Two hundred priests in another prison were killed in the same way, and then Malliard, reeking with sweat and blood, petitioned in person the proper authorities 'for wine for the brave laborers who were delivering the nation from its enemies!' The request was granted!

At the Abbaye, which was full of prisoners, a tribunal of twelve judges was organized.—And such judges! they were cobbler and butchers and what not? They were men whose qualification for the post was a heart of adamant. Malliard, a grim man, whose countenance betokened no more emotion than cast iron, presided. When he said, 'Sir, to La Force,' the rabble butchered the prisoner; but when he said, 'Let this gentleman be set at liberty,' his order was obeyed. All day long that terrible word, the meaning of which was unknown to the prisoner until he learned it in death, was pronounced from this tribunal.

The scenes of that day beggar description. The Swiss soldiers were first arraigned. They numbered one hundred and fifty.

'Sirs,' said Malliard, fiercely, 'you were the murderers of the people on the 10th of August!'

'We were attacked and only defended ourselves in obeying our officers,' they replied.  
'Well, well,' said Malliard, 'you are only to be transported to La Force.'

The soldiers perceived the sinister meaning of the words, and some of them, on their knees, cried out 'Mercy, mercy!'

The tribunal and the people were impatient, and one judge asked, 'Who will be the first to go out?'

'I will. I will set the example; show me the door; which way must I go?' It was a young officer of splendid form who made this reply. His beauty for a moment dazzled the assassins. It was but for a moment, and he fell pierced on every side. So died the one hundred and fifty, bravely, and with the cruellest aggravations.  
'Louis's valet was killed with the wretched

barbarity. He cried out, 'God save the king,' and a rough pike was driven through him.  
'Bring torches hither,' cried one, 'let us burn God save the king' out of him.'

The poor royalist's face was scorched to a cinder, and yet he was alive. And now transfixed with a pike they compelled him to crawl.

'How like a fly with a pin through him!' said a shrill voice. It was a woman's voice giving the last touch of the infernal to these orgies. The multitude were convulsed with laughter as this scene went forward. Alas for the capabilities of human nature! Let us look at the extremes of which it is capable, keeping in mind that multitude laughing immoderately at the victim crawling with a pike through him.

An old man of venerable appearance was arraigned and condemned. His daughter saw him and sprang into his arms with piteous cries, 'Oh save my father, do not kill my father!'

Even they relented, but there was one test which she must yet endure. They scooped up a pot of blood and presented it to her saying fiercely even in their mercy:

'Drink, drink, the blood of the aristocrats!' She did not shrink but quaffed the horrid draught. The father escaped and the multitude applauded. Nay, another daughter, a girl of twenty beauty saved her father also by entreaties. And says some historian about the matter, 'tears trickled from the eyes of the murderers, and yet in a moment after, away they went in quest of fresh victims!'

To make the contrast as striking as possible, we have but to look at another prisoner who escaped death almost by a miracle. A company of the assassins, all besmeared with blood, begged it of him as a favor to accompany him home, that they might sympathize in the joy of his family. They did so, and then returned to their work! Never had the sun looked on such freaks of ferocity and tenderness in the same persons and in the same hours! Nay, what was stranger still, when some prisoners thus acquitted offered to compensate the sympathizing savages, who with tears witnessed their happy reunion to their families, they rejected it. 'The nation rewards us for killing men, not for saving them.'

'Honor among thieves' is said to be common, but such an equality of natural rights as these assassins claimed is not common. Only a few victims were slaughtered, before there was a cry that those nearest the door of the prison enjoyed all the pleasure of executing the orders of the tribunal! This complaint was rectified on the proper principle of prolonging the torture, and thus giving all a chance. The men ranged themselves in long rows, and each prisoner must run the gauntlet to death.

During the earlier part of the day the spectators stood, but having nothing to do but to look, they became tired and demanded seats. They were provided, some for the gentlemen, some for the ladies. Women were there, mingling their shrill laughter and obscene wit with the louder curses, and profane merriment of the men.

'Strike straighter, you awkward loon,' cried a ravenous hag to one of the executioners, whose sword sent its force on a large brass button of a prisoner's coat without injuring him.

'Not quite so tart, mother of Satan,' was the rejoinder of the man.

'Mother of Satan, eh? So you are my son are you? And all shouted with laughter at this ribaldry, even while a fellow creature was suffering the most exquisite torture.

'Don't strike that fellow on the head,' cried another woman, 'for it is thick as a mortar, and has got as little brains!'

'Ha, aristocrat, how does that go?' cried another, as two well aimed blows deprived a victim of his arms, from which the blood was spouting.

'Here, Jacques, skewer this fellow with your pike, and let us see him wriggle! Good, ha, ha, ha, how funny! I have seen flies do that, but this is richer fun than that!'

'Heigho, it is getting too dark to see the game. Lisette, get some help, woman—help I mean, and go to the authorities and demand proper lights! A pretty thing truly, to get up so rich a game to amuse the people, and yet too niggardly to furnish a little light on the occasion!'

Away hurried a company of hags on the errand, and in a few minutes a large lamp threw its light over the scene, revealing the atrocity of each murder in the best style. And there continued that depraved multitude to witness the scenes which even at this distance of time make us shudder.

These men were promised wages by the city authorities, and at midnight demanded the fulfillment of the promise. Such a train of smeared and begrimed men never before surrounded a pay master.

The same weapons which had killed the aristocrats, were now brandished threateningly before the alarmed municipalities. Books are extant in Paris, in which are the original entries of money paid to these murderers. More than fourteen hundred lives were paid and entered.

The morning dawned and the work was not yet done. Mothers, wives and daughters, were seen bringing refreshments to the men who had urged on their executions for twenty-four hours. These tender assiduities were confined with great regularity, the women remarking, with commendable coolness, that 'the men at work at the Abbaye must be braced up with nourishment, or they would die before the work was done!'

About two hundred victims perished at this one prison, and the cells once more were ready for other unhappy persons.

Meanwhile deeds of the same kind were perpetrated at the Convent of the Carmelites, the Cloister of the Bernardines, the Conciergerie, the Chatelet, the Hospital of La Salpêtrière, and the Hotel de la Force. At the Chatelet the ferocity of woman was guided by the ingenuity of woman to render exquisite death.

A young female, whose personal charms had procured for her the title of 'the beautiful flower girl,' was imprisoned on the charge of attempting to stab her lover. Fifty infamous women maddened by envy of the poor girl because she was more beautiful than themselves, were the executioners. In a former number we have spoken of a noted favorite of the mob, Therese de Mericourt. She now guided these furies. They stripped her naked, and in a most indecent position fastened her to a stake.

'A pretty creature truly to be jealous! One would think her virtuous enough for a saint!' cried one hideous woman.

'My dear girl, how delicate your complexion!'

ion! exclaimed another, as she singed her face to a crisp with a wisp of lighted straw.

'You have sold flowers, my beauty—what think you of this red rose?' hissed another, as she pressed a blazing bundle of straw to the victim's nose.

'Ha, my lady vixen, did you ever sew for a living? Here's a small pointed needle of a gold color!' said another fury, as she thrust a red hot pike into her quivering flesh.

'Good strong lungs, my dove! Never had the consumption of the breasts, eh?' shouted another, more diabolical than the rest, as by dint of force, she cut away one of the victim's breasts with a dull knife!

Shrieks and groans and entreaties only gave the greater relish to the enjoyment of the hour. At last death, too long delayed, and more merciful than those who inflicted it, ended the diabolical scene.

It were vain to attempt, in so brief a space, to relate the barbarities of those days in September. Every gentle affection and kindly prompting of human nature suffered a temporary annihilation. The beautiful Lamballe, although acquitted, was brutally murdered, and her remains more brutally insulted after death. An eye witness declares that when this deed was perpetrated, men, women, and children were delirious with delight.

'They vociferated, they sang, they danced. It was the Saturnalia of hell!' The crowd saw his emotion, and would add one drop to their already exquisite enjoyment. The de-capitalized head, with its gory tresses, was thrust into his face. No wonder he shrieked and fainted. The same pen records the fact that one of the principal actors in that foulest murder died while Napoleon was First Consul. He was suffocated while interspersing a meal with the most awful oaths. His death was horrid beyond description.

From six to twelve thousand victims had been assassinated in the prisons of Paris during these three days. What a fiend is man, given up to his own dark passions! Let such a one strive for freedom, and yet his cruel excesses will verify the saying,

'The sun that rose on Freedom rose in blood.'

If the French Revolution be a fact among human excesses in all cruelty, then the Holy Scriptures cannot be wrong when they speak of men, given up to themselves, as 'Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness.'

## HISTORY OF NORRIDGEWOCK.

[We cannot deny ourselves the privilege of making an occasional extract from Mr. Hanson's interesting book. He will excuse us, if we promise not to give the whole work.]

ADVENTURES OF ROBERT FORBES AND FAMILY.—March 17, 1784, Robt. Forbes, his wife and four children, started from Nouvelle Bois, on the river Chaudiere, for the settlements on the Kennebec. He was a native of the States, and wished to live among his countrymen.—He employed three Dutchmen, Midstaff, Pankake, and Christian, to guide him, as they were going (as they said) in his direction. His children were to be drawn on sleds, while himself and wife, who was *esquinte*, were to travel on snowshoes.

After travelling through the silent wilderness eight days, on the ninth they left the river, whereon they had travelled, to strike across the country. They found the surface so broken by gullies, that they could proceed but a short distance with their sleds, and were compelled to halt. On the ninth day the difficulties of their journey obliged them to make a camp, and the mother and children were left behind, while the father and a part of the baggage went on with the guides, intending to find Meenich Pond, and return the next day.—But the pond was not discovered until the next day, at three o'clock. Their baggage was left at this place, and Midstaff led the way to where he said an Indian resided. The habitation was found, but it was deserted.

The next morning, March 27, they returned to the Pond where the baggage had been left, and the three guides seized the most important part thereof, and refused to return to the family of Forbes, but signified their intention of going on to Kennebec. No entreaties could change their bad resolution, and leaving him nothing but a small axe, a poor firelock, and two loaves of bread, they left him. He arrived at the place where he had left his wife, that evening, and to them he communicated the sorrowful tidings. Thus this unprotected family was left alone, eight days from the Canadian settlements, and 150 miles from any American habitation, without food or friends, or even a compass. They knew not where they were, or where to go.

The river had begun to break up, so that they could not go back, and whither else should they go? They left all their heavy baggage, and started, as they supposed, in the direction of the Kennebec. The eldest daughter walked, and Mr. Forbes took two children, and John one, on sleds. The first day a violent storm prevented much progress, and they did not reach the pond where their guides left them, until Friday. Here, to their great joy, they met the Indian named John Baptist, who hospitably entertained them till the following Monday. Meanwhile, he killed a moose and gave the family as much as they could carry, and piloted them to Kennebec river, and would have gone to the settlements but for his wife, who was sick. He then wished them well, having previously drawn a map of their route on a piece of birch bark.

On leaving the Indian, Mr. Forbes gave him a part of his valuables, and expressed his great gratitude. He then followed the river, but found every conceivable obstacle in his path, and April 12, finding his provisions exhausted, he set forward, with his eldest son, hoping to find a settlement, and return with succor. He accordingly erected a camp for his wife and four children, and started, leaving them a small piece of tallow and a pound and a half of moose-meat! The first and second days they travelled on the ice, as it would bear them, but unfortunately they mistook a carrying place, 12 miles across, and followed the bend of the river sixty miles. The third day they found the river tolerably clear of ice, and they built a raft, and got under weigh about ten o'clock the fourth day. Of course they were constantly wet through by the many rips over which they passed. About noon their raft struck a rock, and parted, leaving them only a single string of logs. At this time they lost their axe. At four o'clock, after drifting in great danger on the spring tide, they struck an eddy and reached shore.

After this they travelled by land until the 20th of April, when they heard the report of a gun! They answered several times in vain, and supposing that they had heard the fall of a tree they abandoned themselves to despair. April 23d, however, having built a fire, they were seen by Luke Sawyer, and others, and conducted to the settlement at Seven Mile Brook. They had eaten the few ounces of moose-meat they took, and their moosemeats, having nothing else to subsist on, and they were so exhausted, that they could scarcely stand alone.

On their arrival, Major Hale, William Huston and Ebenezer Hilton started for his wife and children, and after being absent thirteen days they returned, unable to find them. It had now been twenty-four days since they left the wife and four children with the pound and a half of moose-meat and a small piece of tallow.

But Mr. Forbes succeeded in prevailing upon James McDonald and Jonathan Ames to renew the search, he accompanying them. But finding him a hindrance rather than a help, the two sent him back and pursued their journey together. On the 2d of June, they reached the place where Mrs. Forbes and the children had been left, and to their great astonishment they found the mother and one child alive! They had been forty-eight days without fire, and fifty with the before-mentioned meat and a little of the inside bark of the fir-tree. Thirty-eight days after Mr. Forbes left his family the little boy died, Katharine the next day, and Mary four days after. The poor woman herself was expecting to die each moment, and the other child, Peggy, had scarcely the breath of life. The three dead children were laid out side by side in the camp, for the mother had not strength to bury them. On the 3d of June, they placed the surviving child and the mother on a bier, and at length reached Norridgewock, where the family settled, and dwelt some time. They occupied a house formerly standing between the house of T. C. Jones, Esq., and Alfred Stackpole. A child was born soon after their arrival.

[The following anecdote will interest the curious, by showing the peculiar manner in which the instinct of the beaver is manifested.]

About this time Mr. John Ware procured a beaver of an Indian, which he domesticated and kept in his store. It was his custom to let him out at nightfall, and he would follow his instincts in the neighboring Kennebec, and return at dawn of day to his home. One night the beaver was kept in the store, and a violent south-west rain-storm came up, and drove the rain under the street door. Mr. Ware heard a noise all night beneath him, but he little suspected the cause. On going down in the morning he found his favorite beaver, fearing a flood, had prepared according to his nature to resist it, by sawing up the rounds of chairs and whatever else came in his way, to manufacture a dam. The absence of mud however, rendered it somewhat leaky,—but it was in the way of the flood.

THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.

A history of this valuable or, in fact, almost invaluable jewel, that has lately come into the possession of England through her success in war with India, as given in a Scotch paper, from which we extract as follows:—  
'As a woman sits on the throne of Britain we cannot omit noticing one part of the fruit of the late campaign—namely, the jewels of Lahore, including the world-famed cloudy gem the 'Koh-i-noor' or 'Mountain Light.' This immensely valuable and historical jewel is, it appears, to be brought to England to adorn the Crown of Queen Victoria, and we may therefore mention two or three incidents in its history.

It is regarded by the Hindoos as of mythological celebrity, and is the largest diamond known to exist. It is nearly an inch and a half in length, an inch wide, and rises half an inch from its gold setting. It belonged to the Mogul Sovereigns, and adorned the peacock Throne at Delhi. 'Nadir Shah,' says the author of a *History of Persia*, 'robbed the Delhi family of it, and Ahmed Shah got possession of it, in the pillage of Nadir Shah's tent after his assassination.'

'In 1812, Kunjeet Singh, the 'Lion of Lahore,' forced it from Shah Sujah, whom he got into his power. When Ranjeet was on his death-bed, he became anxious to purchase a respite of his fate, by lavishly bribing every Indian deity by costly presents. He had been immensely avaricious; but, as his strength ebbed away, he was ready to cast his riches around him in a most extravagant manner, with a view of obtaining an extension of life.'

'He lavished,' says the writer we have just quoted, 'with almost wanton prodigality, his immense treasures amongst sordid Pundits, Fakirs, and devotees of all sorts, who flocked from every quarter of Lahore, allured by his prices for prayers.' The priests of all sects, and the Temple of every god, received indiscriminately from the wealth of his treasures.

'Jagirs were assigned to temples, and his elephants, even his beloved horses, were parted with—steeds with jewelled saddles, cows with gilded horns, golden chairs, and golden bedsteads, were sent to propitiate the various deities; his pearls and gems were bartered for even the chance of a few additional moments of existence.' It is calculated, that on the day of his death, he gave for this purpose, wealth amounting to more than a million sterling.—

'As a last resource, two hours before his death, that matchless diamond, the Koh-i-noor, for the possession of which he had violated the laws of hospitality, and perpetrated a cruel robbery, was sent for, to be despatched as a gift to adorn the image of Juggernaut.' His successor and Ministers, beginning to fear nothing would be left them, here interposed, and persuaded him that that was too gracious an alms to be given to Brahmins; and it was consequently retained, we trust to sparkle long upon the brow of the Queen of England.

SOUTHERN POLITENESS.—A man whipped his female slave the other day, at Glasgow, Mo., so that she died in consequence. A coroner's jury was called, who brought in a verdict that 'the woman died of apoplexy, brought on by excitement.'



## POETRY.

## THE CHOLERA.

A wail is heard, o'er the breadth and length  
Of our fair land,  
For the heavy hand  
Of our God cometh down in its strength,  
And the strong man, though full of might,  
Is cut down in an hour,  
Fadeth as a flower.

Pasting away like a song in the night.  
The old man, weary and sad,  
His turn has come.  
And going home  
Kissing the hand of death, is glad.  
The youth in his prime, and the maiden too,  
Fall at Death's side,  
Who stays not pride,  
Whetting his sickle as trophies accrue.

'Tis well when a people, with fasting  
And with prayer, fall before their Maker,  
And confess their sins, that like a cloud  
Of evil omen, hath risen to heaven,  
Calling thence the just vengeance  
Of the Almighty. 'Let me fall,'  
Said pious David, 'into God's hand,  
And not into the hands of man.'

So may we say, 'O, though our sins  
Are great, much greater is the mercy  
Encompassing us, and staying the rage  
Of the pestilence, causing the hearts  
That broken were, to be healed and comforted.

Lord, may we see thy chastening rod  
In all our way,  
And may our stay  
Ever be on the mercy of our God.

Then the pestilence shall not come nigh,  
Nor any fear;  
For we are near  
The loving kindness of the Most High,  
And under the shadow of his wings  
Shall we abide;  
Should Death betide,  
His mercy in another world we'll sing.

Bost. Traveller.

## MISCELLANY.

## PROUD AND POOR.

The Boston Post furnishes the following  
truthful picture, the original for which may  
be found in almost every town in the Union:

The family of Mrs. Brown, a good widow,  
consisting of six daughters, had the misfortune  
to be poor and proud. Above the gross vul-  
garity of manual labor, though not above its  
necessity, they lived in 'stuck up' idleness and  
depended mainly on the hard earnings of the  
mother for support. Finally Maria, who was  
the youngest, and rather pretty, managed to  
win the heart and hand of the village physi-  
cian, and got married. The alliance being con-  
sidered as a decided step 'up in the world' by  
all the family, the single sisters grew lazier  
and prouder than ever, while the doctor's wife took  
a new and improved set of airs to match her  
advancement in the scale of 'good society.'  
Being comfortably bestowed in her new house,  
she began to feel the need of somebody to mind  
the pots and kettles; and seeing a neighbor  
(a thrifty mechanic, who used to be 'boss' to  
her father in the same shop) going past the  
door, she called out to him in an affected man-  
ner, to know where she should find a servant  
—expecting to get an offer of one of her daugh-  
ters. 'Well, I don't know,' said the carpenter,  
'help is a little hard to be got just now, but  
there is the widow Brown's girls who I should  
think you might get, as they are dreadful poor,  
and seem to be always out of work.' Some  
neighbors who overheard the colloquy, say that  
madam retreated into her house with a precipi-  
tancy that was quite alarming to behold, and  
never spoke of the carpenter afterwards, but  
as a vulgar person who knew nothing of the  
proper distinctions of society.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. A gentle-  
man, who has lately, for the first time, visited  
the Franconia Notch, thus describes to us his  
emotions on discovering the wonderful old face  
in the mountains:

'After rising an eminence from the South,  
and going through a mile or two of woods in  
Franconia Notch, we descended. The Old Man  
of the Mountain, and the like I never saw, and  
shall never again. The cliff on which he is  
seated, or rather projects himself, is a high  
mountain rock on the left, and was pointed out  
to me sometime before we came to it; but I  
could see no traces of the profile, and I began  
to feel quite disappointed, and to think that the  
old man was more an image of the imagination  
than a reality. But, when I was directed by  
the board and my companion in travel to look  
to the same cliff again, as we rode rather  
around it, lo! there he was, projecting from  
that mighty height, the complete profile of a  
gigantic man, of perfect calm, mouth, nose,  
(most perfect) eyes, forehead and head, look-  
ing out on the scenes of native grandeur and  
wild sublimity spread out by God before him,  
himself the most sublime and grand of all, and  
showing most of God. I was astonished and  
delighted.

I shuddered and laughed heartily in joyous  
emotion. Keep your place still, stern old man  
of the mountain, and preside, the mighty genius  
of the Granite Hills, and look down with no-  
ble pride o'er New England's happy homes.—  
Yea, we shall perish, and many races, but thy  
form so stately, preeminent and strong, shall  
never pass away, till Gabriel's trumpet shall blow  
and the everlasting hills be dissolved.'—Boston  
Traveller.

MAKING LOVE TO THE WRONG PERSON.

—A Cincinnati paper is responsible for the fol-  
lowing:

A young gentleman who had been paying  
his addresses in propria persona to a young  
lady in this city, left a few months ago and  
went down the river on business. A correspon-  
dence was immediately opened between the  
enamored pair, and after exchanging several  
letters, the young lady was mortified to find  
that her letters were unanswered, and conse-  
quently she ceased writing. But the real se-  
cret of her not receiving letters, was the fact  
that another lady of the same name, supposing  
they were intended for her, took them from  
the post office and opened a correspondence  
with her proxy lover. Some two months passed  
away, when the young man wound up by a  
direct proposal and insisted on an immediate  
answer, averring at the same time that he  
thought the tone of her letters very different  
from those received when he first left Cincin-  
nati, and upbraided his fair love with inconstancy.  
This last epistle was too much for our  
romantic incognito, and being conscience-smit-  
ten for the part she had been acting, and fully  
persuaded that some other lady had been pin-  
ning for the man she was wooing, sought her  
out and delivered up the letters to their right-  
ful owner. The matter was speedily arrang-  
ed, and the real lovers have since been united  
in the bonds of wedlock.

PHRASES.—Madam, you said that your son  
was a physician. Has he much practice?  
Why, yes, sir; that is, he has a practice of  
smoking cigars.

FRUITS.—Many farmers do not consider  
the importance of fruits, or owing to their hav-  
ing much other business on hand they neglect  
them. Let the neglect be from what cause it  
may, the good lady of the house should take  
hold of the subject and encourage the business  
and assist all in her power—and that is a great  
deal—in having a spot of land well prepared  
and set with fruit trees. In many cases, ladies  
take the principal management of the fruit gar-  
den, and we never knew a case of the kind that  
was not successful.

In attending to this subject, it is best to se-  
lect a few of each species that have, from thor-  
ough trial, proved to be excellent. After this is  
accomplished, it is well to try some new  
kinds of high pretensions but avoid running in-  
to too many experiments, as some of them may  
be unsuccessful, and discourage beginners.

We need not speak of the advantages of  
fruit, as a delicious luxury, as a valuable in-  
gredient in food and often constituting of itself  
a valuable dish. On health it has an impor-  
tant effect, which alone is sufficient to recom-  
mend its general use. With a plenty of good  
fruit, properly prepared, children want but lit-  
tle meat or butter, and their food will be far  
more healthful. Its use may also be recom-  
mended on the score of economy.

Every family that has a spot of land suffi-  
cient for fruit trees or grape vines, should give  
attention to their culture, that they may have  
fruit fresh from the trees, and the pleasure of  
eating the fruit of their own industry.

[N. E. Farmer.]

## FALSEHOOD.

Her wing shall the eagle flap  
O'er the false hearted,  
His blood the wolf should lap  
Ere life be parted;  
Shame and dishonor sit  
On his grave ever,  
Blessings shall hallow it  
Never—oh, never.

A LITERALIST OR A JOKER.—We see a  
paragraph going the rounds, to the effect that  
the Bishop of Oxford, having sent round to  
the churchwardens in his diocese a circular of  
inquiries, among which was—

'Does your officiating clergyman preach the  
gospel, and are his conversation and carriage  
consistent therewith?'

The churchwarden near Wallingford, re-  
plied, 'He preaches the gospel, but does not  
keep a carriage.'

HOW TO MAKE HORSES SURE-FOOTED.—

A singular account of the manner of the an-  
cients breaking in their horses, and rendering  
them sure-footed when galloping over the most  
irregular and dangerous grounds, is related by  
Vegetius.—The Parthian horses were lighter  
and harder than those of the Cappadocians or  
Medes, and were the best war horses. A spot  
of dry level ground was selected, on which va-  
rious troughs or boxes, filled with chalk or  
clay, were placed at irregular distances, and  
with much irregularity of surface and of height.  
Here the horses were taken for exercise, and  
they had many a stumble and many a fall as  
they galloped over this strangely uneven  
course; but they gradually learned to lift their  
feet higher and to bend their knees better, and  
to step sometimes longer, as the ground re-  
quired, until they could carry their riders with ease  
and safety over the most irregular and danger-  
ous places. Then it was that the Parthians  
could fully put into practice their favorite ma-  
nœuvre, and turn upon and destroy their un-  
suspecting foes. 'They were as formidable in  
flight as in attack, and would often turn on the  
back of the animal, and pour on their pursu-  
ers a shower of arrows that at once changed the  
fortune of the day.'

REMEDY FOR THE DYSENTERY.—Take some  
pieces of white pine, which every one can ob-  
tain as most boards are made of this timber,  
perfectly pure, being free from knots or discolor-  
ation; burn them till they begin to fall to  
pieces, then quench them. Crumble this char-  
coal upon a plate, and mix with it just honey  
enough to make a paste, if the patient can take  
honey; if not, or if it is not convenient, use  
molasses or lard. When made into a paste,  
which prevents the charcoal flying away, rub it  
thoroughly on the plates with a case knife, until  
it is ground as fine as possible. Add some  
more honey or molasses, and give it alone,  
or in some warm water, or herb tea. To nursing  
infants, give a teaspoonful for a dose; to adults,  
a tablespoonful. If it does not check the  
disease, repeat in light doses.

In very severe cases of the dysentery, the  
inner coat of the bowels sloughs off, and the  
excoriated intestines bleed and are very ten-  
der. As the foul matter should be removed,  
it is not advisable to stop the discharges im-  
mediately, by the most powerful astringents;  
therefore it is better to give a light dose of some  
gentle laxative with the charcoal. Honey,  
molasses, and lard are all laxatives, and when  
the recent discharges have been very foul, it  
may be well to give very light doses of castor  
oil, with the charcoal. Give also a tea of ras-  
pberry leaves, for inflammation of the bowels,  
and light doses of hot drops, to relieve the pain,  
which also checks the disease, and promotes a  
healthy action of the bowels.

We use white pine, and grind it fine, that  
there may be no grit to irritate the bowels.—  
We use the charcoal immediately after being  
burnt, or that which has been recently burned  
and kept corked tight in bottles; as freshly-  
burned charcoal is a powerful absorbent of gases,  
particularly of ammonia and foul odors, and  
if it becomes saturated, it will have less ef-  
fect as medicine.—[New England Farmer.]

A late number of 'Punch' has an illus-  
tration representing a fashionable angler reading  
and smoking by the side of a brook. His rod  
is maintained in proper position by a crocheted  
stick, and his line hangs over the water. The  
enthusiastic fisherman says: 'What a bore!  
Just like my luck! No sooner have I got my  
tackle ready and settled down to a book, than  
there comes a confounded bite!'

A Connecticut dame, the mother of a large  
family, was one day asked the number of her  
children. 'La me!' she replied, rocking her-  
self to and fro, 'I've got fourteen; mostly boys  
and gals.'—[Syracuse Revueille.]

Here is a passage from an English novel,  
which suits this meridian as well as that of  
John Bull's dominions.—'There was scarcely  
a piece of music which Miss Henderson could  
not play at sight; but her style of playing was  
such as to weary rather than fascinate, and to  
listen to the young lady's dexterity on the pi-  
ano-forte, was called 'undergoing one of Miss  
Henderson's sonatas.'

ARE RIFE FRUITS HEALTHY IN CHOLERA?—  
A distinguished physician of Boston, says the  
Philadelphia Ledger, who was asked this  
question, replied that he would almost as soon  
raise the question, 'is bread safe during the  
cholera?' Fruits, next to bread, are the great  
staple in human diet. Of this there can be no  
reasonable doubt. They not only may be eaten  
freely, when in a perfect state, but should be  
used in a proper manner, not only gen-  
erally, but even in a time of cholera, they are

not merely innocuous, they are positively and  
greatly useful. They prevent disease. He  
thinks, however, that they should be regarded  
always as food and eaten as such. That  
they should make a part of our meals, not an  
addition to them. Certain parts of many of  
our fruits should be rejected with care. Thus  
in eating the grape we should reject the husk  
and seeds; in eating the apple, pear &c, the  
seeds; in eating the cherry, the stone or kernel.  
Those who have feeble stomachs, whether in  
childhood or adults, should go further, and re-  
ject the skin of many of the fruits the stringy  
part of the orange, plum, &c. Fruits and milk  
do not go well together—that is at the same  
time.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Journal  
relates the following:

'How do you like them pickles?' says one  
(merchant) prince to another at a guinea din-  
ner over the pike scheme. 'Is them there  
them?' replied a very rich prince. Oh! how  
clever, thought I; a sentence of four words  
and all four wrong; but then he was a coun-  
cilor, and was very clever at all-fours!

## The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, SEPT. 13, 1849.

V. B. PALMER, 8 Congress-st., Boston,  
and at his offices in New York, Philadelphia,  
and Baltimore, is our advertising agent.

A correspondent of the Norway Advertiser  
speaks of Waterville as noted for two things—its  
pretty girls! Shade of Cuvier, what a clas-  
sification! The same writer is charmed with the  
appearance of the houses in W. on account of the ar-  
chitectural taste they display.

Mr. Matthews, of the Blade, utters the above  
'wi' a kin' o' a leet' that makes us suspect  
him of a doubtful compliment. As to the as-  
sociation of neat and pretty, we see no fault in  
it—though there may be some very neat men  
that can't associate to their hearts' content with  
the pretty girls of Waterville. No doubt the  
gallant editor of the Blade laughed in his shirt  
sleeve when he caught himself objecting to an  
association of even 'the cattle upon a thousand  
hills' with almost any good looking girl. But  
we shall see.

If anybody finds fault with the 'cut' of our  
coats, we tell them to blame the tailor. When  
they complain of the style of our houses, we  
pass them over to the—who? Whose is the  
fault? A man procures a new coat once a  
year, and yet is hardly allowed to dictate the  
tailor in the shape of a button hole. He builds  
a new house but once in his life, and can he  
be qualified to act as architect? Who then is  
to be blamed for the old fashioned architecture  
of the many new houses in Waterville? The  
light, chaste and economical style, so common  
in villages further South and West, would find  
admirers in this as well as in other villages.  
We simply want its introduction. Like a new  
curve in the flap of a coat, we want to see how  
it looks on somebody else. It is of little use  
to tell us that the charming cottages seen in  
the vicinity of Boston, with their neat piazzas  
and beautiful pediments outside, and their  
light, chaste and economical finish inside, ac-  
tually cost less than if finished in our style. We  
admit the fact; but how are we to profit by it?  
We know that economy may be applied to  
taste as well as to talent. We admit we have  
a bad expenditure of taste—it is positively  
wasted. We see that it costs us more to be  
out of fashion than it would cost to be in. But  
we ask again, where is the remedy? True,  
the tailor brings us the fashion of our dress—  
but are we to look to the professed architect—  
the carpenter and joiner—the master builder,  
for the fashion of our houses!—are we?—  
Mathews may laugh, and say we have run  
against a lamp post; or threaten to send us a  
fashionable workman from Boston, to introduce  
new notions to injure our carpenters. If he  
does we'll turn square about, and assert that  
the old style is younger than the new! That  
the dull, heavy, 76 pediment, with attending  
desolation that finds relief only in square patch-  
es of green paint, is just in taste. We liked it  
in our childhood, and will like it now. Our  
grandfather looked well in grey hair, and there-  
fore it is becoming to babies!

A GOOD CROP.—Mr. Hiram F. Crowell  
of West Waterville, has raised a crop of Win-  
ter Wheat that exceeds any we have heard of.  
He had twenty-four bushels from three-quar-  
ters of an acre! This equals 32 bushels to the  
acre, which is seldom exceeded. Mr. Crow-  
ell will reserve his wheat for those who want  
good seed. Let it be remembered, that Messrs.  
Pearsons, Mr. Crowell and others we have  
heard of, obtained their seed from a crop of  
which Jediah Morrill exhibited a sample at  
the Fair last year.

LECTURE.—The brothers of Samaritan  
Lodge, No 89 I. O. O. F. will be favored with  
a lecture at their Hall on Tuesday evening  
next, from a member of the Order in high  
standing. Arrangements are made for a full  
attendance.

BRING OUT THE BIG GUNS.—We learn  
from the Yankee Blade, that the good people  
of Down East and the region round about  
Kennebec, are to be honored with a visit from  
HORN—famously known as Jem Horn—the  
great manufacturer of lasts, not those used by  
shoemakers, but such as we read in the papers.  
—and who, although somewhat 'exalted' since  
he left us, has not thereby become disagreeably  
'stuck up.' The Blade says 'he desires that  
as little parade as possible be made on his ar-  
rival in Augusta, Vassalborough, Waterville,  
&c,—especially no ringing of the bells, as he  
chooses to ring all the bells himself. The peo-  
ple may, however, proceed to organize their  
committees.'

Frederic Green, Esq., has received the ap-  
pointment of Judge of the Municipal Court of  
Saco.

A man named Adams, at Gloucester, N. Y.,  
has been sent to the state prison six months  
for whipping his wife. Good!

Frederika Bremer, it is said, intends to  
leave Stockholm for this country the latter  
part of August. Few writers of the day would

be so cordially welcomed and widely honored  
in this country as the author of 'The Neigh-  
bors.'

## "SUSQUE DE DONG CABOSEHOUSE LA."

[No matter about the author.]

FRIEND MAXHAM—I doff my beaver to  
your honorable self, and correspondent, 'Ducky  
Watty.'

"I take my pen in hand,"  
To tell you I've not left the land;  
I haint been digging gold, either,  
What's more—don't mean to, there, neither.

All of the above warranted original, with the  
exception of the first line; requiring intense  
mental application to perpetrate them.

The fact is, I'm melancholy—downright mel-  
ancholy. Who would not be? 'Our sufferings  
is intolerable.' It's only a few days since that  
one of my neighbors met with a serious domes-  
tic infiction, weighing some ten or twelve  
pounds; then again the cholera, or something  
else, carried off my pet canary, and another  
one that wasn't my pet; and the hens and  
'chicken fixins' won't let my fixins and little  
patch of potatoes alone, but will persist in sa-  
ving me the trouble of 'diggin' (a nudge in  
the ribs reminds me that it is our potato patch).  
Nothing but bad luck. In spite of present-  
ments, I started last week, in company with  
several friends, on a fishing excursion, flatter-  
ing myself that the occasion would furnish you  
with a nice mess of fish, and the 'Mail' with a  
marvelous piscatory article; I fancied bush-  
els of white perch, scores of pickerel, and al-  
most as many trout as 'Ducky Watty' cap-  
tured from the 'Littlefield brook,' while I came  
the 'Rip Van Winkle' over him. No such  
good fortune awaited us; a few dozen perch  
(small fry' are caught at this season) was the  
sum total of our day's fishing. I believe, how-  
ever, my friend of the 'Big Hat' (no bricks in  
it) did catch 'some punkins.' I also wrote a  
splendid report of the celebrated trotting match  
that came off in town, between the famed  
horses, Tom Hyer and Tugus. I reckoned that  
would take—so it did—wings, and flew to parts  
unknown. A killing piece of 'pothry,' all  
about soft blue eyes, asburn hair, pearly teeth,  
—suddenly asbated. I don't say I saw  
those eyes sticking out of our stove; but a piece  
of paper, that didn't look blue if it said so, was  
found singed!—yea, 'tell it not in Gath,' sing-  
ed!—in the immediate vicinity of said stove,  
I mean our stove. It certainly had a melting  
look.

Under all these discouraging and heart-rend-  
ing circumstances, how can I 'invoke the  
muse?' I never was introduced, but 'here  
goes;' and if you think it worth publishing,  
'Ducky Watty' not objecting, I'm elected.

BROTHER, Thou art remembered yet,  
As ever thou wilt be:  
I never, never can forget  
That thou art dear to me.

Our days of joyous sports,  
The welcome holiday,  
The 'Common' streets and courts,  
Where we were wont to play.

BROTHER, It seems but scarce a day to me,  
Since we 'trudged' hand in hand,  
With satchels green, and step as free  
As any in the land.

Thy battles often have I fought,  
Thy quarrels ever mine,  
Kind in deed, in word, in thought,  
No act of wrong was thine.

BROTHER, I find no change in thee,  
Though years have passed away;  
Still thou art the same to me  
As in our youthful day.

Thy father loves thee, as of yore,  
Thou art his pride, his son,  
Thy mother loves thee, ah, much more  
Than I could ever have done.

ADIOS!

VOTE OF WATERVILLE.—The vote of this  
town, on Monday last, was as follows:

Governor.—Hamlin 176; Hubbard 155;  
Talbot 76.

Town Representative.—Joseph Percival, whig,  
179; Alpheus Lyon, dem. 163; William Lew-  
is, free soil, 67; Calvin Gardner 2.

On Constitutional Amendment.—Yeas 130;  
Nay 146.

CHOLERA IN BANGOR.—This disease still  
prevails in Bangor without much abatement,  
as will be seen from the following reports, of  
cases and deaths. We understand that it is  
mostly confined to a few filthy localities, and  
that of about one hundred who have died all  
but ten or a dozen are foreigners.

Sept. 7, 12 cases, 4 deaths.  
" 8, 7 cases, 3 deaths.  
" 9, 17 cases, 13 deaths.  
" 10, 18 cases, 14 deaths.  
" 11, 9 deaths.

RIOT. Our neighbors at Portland are get-  
ting uneasy again. Can it be that some of  
them are expecting the removal of the capitol  
of the State, and are 'trying their hand' so  
early? The Argus gives the following details  
of what must have constituted quite a scene  
there last week.

It will be recollected that some two months  
since a colored man named King—who un-  
questionably has been keeping a house of  
prostitution on Munjoy—fired and wounded  
several young men with buck-shot; and in re-  
turn had, a few nights after, a cannon planted  
in range of his den, loaded to the muzzle with  
powder and ball, which when fired came near  
destroying several lives in the house. The  
offenders in this affair, though a large reward  
was offered by the city, have not been de-  
tected. Still King continued his nefarious mode  
of livelihood—and on Friday evening began  
the second act of the tragedy.

It seems that some seafaring men, belonging  
to coasters lying in the harbor, visited this  
section in the afternoon, and some trouble en-  
sued between them and King. In the evening  
they returned, and making show of fight, King  
fired upon them and wounded two. After-  
wards an alarm of fire arose near there, and  
people hastening to the hill, it is charged, that  
King fired into groups around, irrespective of  
friends or enemies. It is certain that several  
young men of the city were wounded, and one  
so badly as to cause a rumor that he was dead.

Between 11 and 12, the fire of the seamen  
having been fully aroused, they procured a  
swivel and powder, and loading up with stone  
for balls, they poured two broadsides into his  
house. He in the mean time, with one or two

coadjutors, firing upon his assailants as oppor-  
tunity offered. An attempt to get the swivel  
off a third time failed, and it was abandoned  
to the besieged, who took possession of the tro-  
phy of victory. King kept up a firing for  
some time after—but the commotion gradually  
subsided, and the besiegers withdrew from the  
hill.

It was during these assaults upon the house,  
that a Capt. Snow, of Cape Ann or Cohasset,  
went to the spot, as we are assured, to find his  
men, when he was wounded so severely that  
he died on Saturday morning. Before a Cor-  
oner's inquest could be held, the schooner of  
which he was master left the harbor, colors at  
half mast.

These disgraceful events of course caused  
much excitement in the city. On Saturday  
many people were collected in the vicinity of  
King's house, and at 3 o'clock the City Mar-  
shall and his deputies came and arrested King  
and a coadjutor named Thomas. King was in  
his house and submitted without making oppo-  
sition. He evidently has some crude idea of  
his right to defend his house against all assail-  
ants. The officers also packed off to the house  
of correction five bad girls, inmates of the  
house. There are at this time of writing, (Sat-  
urday afternoon,) fearful threatenings that the  
bad houses in that vicinity shall be razed to  
the ground to-night. We trust, for the credit  
of the city, that these foul transactions will  
end without any more violations of law and  
order.

Saturday, 6 P. M. The incendiary's torch  
has been applied to King's Dance Hall, (near  
his house) and it is now in flames. The Fire  
Department and thousands of people are on  
the hill. The Portland Light Infantry are  
ordered to hold themselves in readiness, in  
case they are wanted by the authorities to-  
night. There was a disposition to level King's  
house, during the fire. But the police held  
the agrarians in check.

Sunday Morning.—As the shades of even-  
ing fall upon the city, the gathering to the hill  
increased—the shining embers of the burnt  
building seeming a beacon light to lure those  
on who were willing to revel in riot, as well  
as those whose curiosity drew them to the spot.

The efficient arrangements and judicious  
management of the police, and the presence of  
the Infantry who were marched on to the  
ground with ball cartridges in their cartridge  
boxes, prevented the demolition of King's for-  
tress, behind whose walls he had fought his bat-  
tles. About eleven o'clock, as we are told, the  
crowd dispersed without doing any farther in-  
jury to the property.

We understand a few of the soldiers were  
somewhat hurt by missiles thrown from the  
crowd.

OUR STATE ELECTION.—We copy from the  
Augusta Age the following opinion of the re-  
sult of the election in this State on Monday  
last.

We incline to the opinion, that Dr. Hubbard  
is elected by the people—that the Democrats  
are elected to the Senate as follows: 3 in York,  
3 in Oxford, 3 in Waldo, 3 in Hancock; that  
the Whigs have elected 3 Senators in Kennebec, 2 in Cumberland, 1 in  
Piscataquis, the last 4 by a coalition with the  
Free Soilers; and that in the other 13 districts  
there is no choice.

In the House of Representatives, so far as  
heard, from the Democrats have gained 8, and  
the opposition 5. That body will undoubtedly  
be democratic.

In 53 towns, mostly in the western sections  
of the state, the vote on the proposition to  
amend the constitution so as to restore winter  
sessions of the legislature is as follows: Yeas  
3861, nays 4575.

The following are a few of the Represent-  
atives elected.

Augusta—Geo. W. Stanley, dem.  
Hallowell—S. K. Gilman, whig.  
Gardiner—Charles Danforth, whig  
China—Samuel Plummer, whig.  
Monmouth and Greene—A. Sprague, whig.  
Leeds and Wayne—N. Hinton, whig.  
Albion—David Hanson, dem.  
Waterville—Joseph Percival, whig  
Winthrop and Mt. Vernon—E. French,  
whig.

Redfield and Fayette—Eliab Lyon, whig.  
Sidney and Rome—Thomas Whitely, whig.  
Winslow and Belgrade—D. Garland, whig.  
Litchfield—Constant Quimman, free soil.  
Pittston—B. Filmer, whig.

Portland—Henry Carter, Rufus Horton,  
Henry P. Deane, whigs.  
Bath—John Hayden, whig.  
Bangor, Starks, &c.—Peter Dunn, Jr. whig.  
Mancor—M. L. Appleton, L. Hancock,  
whigs.

Exeter and Garland—Haze, dem.  
Belfast—Putnam, whig.  
Farmington, &c.—Samuel Belcher, dem.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—The tele-  
graphic despatch to the morning papers con-  
tains the following from Havana:

The steamer Falcon has arrived at New  
Orleans from Chagres, touching at Havana  
on the 3d. Private letters from Cuba state  
that the island is in great commotion. The  
Colonel and several officers of the first reg-  
iment have been murdered, but no mention  
is made of an insurrection. The Captain Gen-  
eral is using his best endeavors to prevent any  
such occurrence. By order of the Cap-  
tain General, the Falcon was prohibited  
from receiving any passengers at Havana,  
no United States newspapers were allowed to  
be taken from the post office. The Comman-  
der of the ship of war Albany, at Round Is-  
land, had been requested by the Consul at Ha-  
vana to proceed immediately. The blockade  
at Round Island had been discontinued.

THIRD VESSEL FROM BATH FOR CALIFOR-  
NIA.—The new ship Hampton, Capt. Davis,  
sailed from Bath on Saturday afternoon last.  
She carried out an assorted cargo, consisting  
principally of Lumber and building materials.  
She also carries out 47 passengers, viz:

Dr. Walter A. Burleigh, Waterville; B. P.  
Libby, Whitefield; George Cummings, Skow-  
hegan; T. S. Rackliff, Unity; Crosby Fowler,  
do; Joseph Rackliff, do; R. B. Henry, Bloom-  
field; C. B. Wade, do; William Plimpton,  
Medfield, Mass.; A. D. Brown, Augusta; G.  
W. Lander, Fairfield; Benjamin Libby, do;  
E. B. Noble, do; William Noble, do; Capt.  
W. P. Foote, do; Thomas Sargent, do; A. J.  
Bates, Waterville; R. McDermid, Bloomfield;  
A. F. Leighton, do; A. G. Boldish, Fairfield;  
H. Hughes, Moose River; John Davis, Fair-  
field; Ezra Whitman, Waterville; A. B. Al-  
len, Fairfield; J. Johnson, Moscow; N. Reed,  
Bloomfield; John Flood, Sebasticook; P. C.  
Burleigh, Fairfield; B. F. Emery, do



**SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**—The steamer Niagara, Capt. Lang, bringing 113 passengers, gives us late intelligence from the Old World. From England, the political news is of no importance. In every department of trade there has been a steady business going forward, and the commercial-advices generally, for this steamer, are essentially the same as those brought by the Caledonia. The price of cotton is still advancing, and large sales are daily effected. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue of a satisfactory character. All branches of trade appearing to be fully employed.

Under the influence of favorable weather, the increasing probability is that the crops will be secured in good order, and the harvest considerably above the average for several years past.

There is no news of importance from France, either political or otherwise. The Peace Congress has assembled in Paris, Victor Hugo presiding. The French funds continued steady. The last accounts from Hungary were favorable to the brave people who were struggling for their liberty. But the intelligence brought by this arrival from the seat of war is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they have so courageously upheld against fearful odds, has fallen past redemption. The precise details of the events which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result cannot be ascertained from any accounts within reach, but of the main fact that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms, and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces, there is no reason whatever to doubt. We have the details of the defeat of the Hungarians in several engagements, while commanded by Bem, by the Russian General Ludes; and those disasters are supposed in connection with the mutinous disposition of the Hungarian troops, to have influenced Georgy, (who is accused of treachery), to surrender the principal army, under his command, to the Prince Paskiewitch. It is said that Kossuth still holds out, and has retired to Transylvania, where he has issued a proclamation. We shall anxiously await another arrival, with further accounts, before we give any more details, or full credence to what is already before us.

We have nothing of importance from the rest of Europe.—[Yankee Blade.

**ACCIDENT.**—As Dr. Bates, superintendent of the Insane Hospital, his wife and the matron, Miss Johnson, were about to cross the Belgrade bridge on Monday last, the horse refused to cross a loose plank lying on it, and rapidly backed and turned so as to bring the carriage and himself directly across the abutment and was instantly precipitated with the carriage and ladies into the stream in about 12 feet of water. The doctor leaped on the abutment, the ladies and horse rose to the surface in a most critical and dangerous condition.—Provisionally there were several men near, and a boat within six rods. Mrs. Bates was rescued by a gentleman extending one hand, holding by the other on some bushes growing from the bank, which was about four feet high. Miss Johnson was much longer in the water, and was several minutes longer in the water. She was rescued by a gentleman who had approached with a boat, at the moment when her apparel and exertions had ceased to sustain her head above water. Mrs. Bates received a severe contusion on the temple near the corner of the eye. The horse was by this time nearly exhausted, but by the resolute action of those in the boat, he was cut clear from the carriage and saved—also the carriage, much injured.—[Age.

**WHIPPING A SAILOR.**—When the S. G. Owen which left Baltimore in May last for San Francisco, arrived at Rio, the captain found it necessary to apply to the American Consul to assist him in bringing his rebellious crew to subordination, which was done as described below:

"The second mate had endeavored to supplant the first mate, and had drawn the crew with him who all refused to obey the first mate. They were all seized and put in irons, and a file of marines brought from on board the Brandywine to inflict punishment. After being confined 24 hours without food or water, they were brought forth, and the mate was asked if he was willing to do his duty as a common sailor in the fore-castle, and if he would obey the first mate in every particular. He refused to answer; his shirt was off, in an instant, and up he went to the rigging; the first blow brought a yell, the second murder, the third another yell, the fourth another, and the fifth brought him to submission. The rest of the crew submitted without the whip, and they were preparing to sail on the first day of August."

**CATTLE SHOWS IN MAINE.** The Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at Hallowell Cross Roads on Wednesday and Thursday, October 10th and 11th.

The York County Agricultural Society is to hold its annual exhibition in Limerick, on the 10th and 11th of October.

The Show and Fair of the Aroostook Agricultural Society will be held at Houlton, Oct. 2d and 4th.

The annual Cattle Show of the Penobscot Agricultural Society will be held at Levant Village on the 26th day of September.

**FAIRBANK'S CASE.**—It is stated in the Boston Courier that Francis Jackson and Ellis G. Loring inform the public that Hayden, the slave, who escaped from Kentucky through the agency of Mr. Fairbank, after being informed that his former owners would join in the petition for Mr. Fairbank's release if \$650 were paid over to them, raised the money by his individual exertions, forwarded it to Kentucky, and the result was the release of Mr. Fairbank. The slave was a man all over.

**TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.**—The Teachers' Institute of Franklin County will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at Farmington, under the instruction of Wm. B. Fowle of Boston. The Superintending School Committees of the several towns in the County, will meet on the 16th of October, for the choice of a member of the Board of Education.

**RENNING AWAY AND RETURNING.**—It is stated in the papers that Henry Clay's negro servant, Levi, who accompanied him on his visit to the north, was induced to run away from his master at Newport, and that he voluntarily returned to him at Boston, and was very kindly received.

A few nights since some miscreant entered the house of Mr. Sayward, editor of the Bangor Whig—stealing a portion of clothing and a watch. The editor has yet been found to the thieves, and the editor offers a reward of \$20 for the property, and \$20 for the conviction of the thieves.

Col. Volney F. Howard, formerly of Norridgewock, Me., has been elected Representative to Congress from Texas. Col. Howard is a Democrat.

The fare on all the lines between N. York and Philadelphia was reduced on the 5th to \$3.

Capt. John Booker, of Warren, was drawn overboard from a vessel in our harbor, by his foot becoming entangled with the anchor while assisting in dropping it, on Saturday evening last and was drowned. Many of our citizens were engaged on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday in endeavoring to recover the body, but at last accounts they had not succeeded. His age was about sixty.—[Thomson Gazette.

The Rochester Board of Health, owing to the increasing prevalence of Cholera, have prohibited the sale of cabbage, cucumbers, plums, onions, green corn, unripe apples and pears, for the space of two weeks.

The Austrian soldiers receive but four cents a day. Killing their brethren for four cents a day! What an occupation!

Byron said, the greatest trial to a woman was the ungraceful act of eating eggs! He never saw one of the critters hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn cob, that's clear.

**EDITORS ON THE RISE.** We are glad to learn that the democracy in some parts of the state have remembered the 'ailing Editors' in the bestowment of honors. A. A. Hanscom, Editor of the (Saco) Maine Democrat, has been nominated for County Treasurer; J. T. Huston, of the (Bath) Eastern Times, for clerk of Courts; and G. W. Millet, of the Oxford Democrat, for Representative for the town of Paris. Success to them as they deserve.—[Jeffersonian.

We find the following in the Boston Post's Political Dictionary.—Washington.—An eminent American statesman. As he died leaving no issue, all persons claiming to be 'second Washingtons' are manifest imposters.

**AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.** A few nights since some miscreant entered the house of Mr. Sayward editor of the Bangor Whig—stealing a portion of clothing and a watch.—[Portland Argus.

Ninety-seven under-graduates have already entered Harvard College at the recent examination. This is the largest number that has ever entered at one time.

**ARREST OF COL. BENTON.** Old Bullion was arrested on the 9th inst., in this town, (St. Joseph, Mo.) at the instance of Judge Birch, for slandering, in public charging Judge B. with improper conduct in his family.

**MAIL FOR CALIFORNIA.**—An official statement of the letter mail by the Falcon to Chicago, gives the following: Aggregate number of letters, 24,558. For San Francisco, \$6,479.03; unpaid, \$1,898.02 paid, distribution, \$368.03; Monterey, \$362.26 do., \$89.00 do.; Astoria, Oregon, \$559.50 do.; \$76.00 do.; other places, \$160.20 paid. Total, \$9,041.27; and 561 free letters.

The Skowhegan Clarion states that Mr. George W. Lawrence of that town, planted a piece of corn on the 18th of May last, which he harvested on the 30th of August, being a period of three months and six days. A half-bushel of which he carried to Mill and had ground on the 31st of August.

**FREDERICK DOUGLASS.**—We find in the columns of the North Star, a letter addressed by Mr. Douglass to Captain Thomas Auld, his former master, in which it is said that Capt. A. has emancipated all his slaves except the grandmother of Mr. D., who is too old to sustain herself in freedom. Capt. A. has taken her from the desolate hut where she formerly lived, into his own kitchen, and is now providing for her in a manner becoming a man and a Christian. Mr. D. addresses his former master in a spirit of gratitude and respect.

The Baltimore Sun says: "It is estimated that ten thousand slaves have died of cholera in the Southern cities and on plantations.—These the planters will, of course, deem it necessary to replace. The supply will be, as usual, principally from Maryland and Virginia, creating an increased temporary demand. Slaves are already said to be held at a higher value."

**LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.**—Edw. C. Thomson was recently tried at Dover, N. H., upon an indictment for an assault and battery, in ejecting a man and his wife from the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Madbury who refused to give up their tickets. The Court instructed that for the purpose of this trial, the company had a right to make regulations for their own convenience; also, if they thought the conductor used more than reasonable violence in ejecting the man from the cars, they might bring in a verdict of guilty. The jury, after a few hours consideration, returned a verdict of not guilty. It was proved that the conductor suffered a little upon the occasion from the tongue and fingernails of the woman who was taken out.—[Boston Courier.

**NOTICES.**  
The Cash Purchasing agent ESTY, KIMBALL & Co., is selling off the New Stock of Faint Goods, which they have just opened, at prices a trifle lower than were ever before had in this vicinity.  
ESTY, KIMBALL & Co., at Ladies' Exchange, have received their Fall GOODS, and purchasers will find it for their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.  
See no one of Jewett & Prescott's Silk & Shawl Store, in another column—one of the most popular and flourishing establishments of the kind in the country.  
**SUMMER AND ITS DISASTERS.**—To preserve a proper balance between the four great functions of vitality—digestion, secretion, circulation, and excretion—is all important during the heat of summer, and for this purpose Rev. H. Humphrey's Anti-Bilious Pills are confidently recommended. Their efficacy has been demonstrated by countless cases, and for a quarter of a century they have been prescribed by the ablest medical men of the world as the most reliable and effective remedy for the most common and dangerous diseases of the body, with the most satisfactory results. The epidemic and frequent cholera which the system receives from the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever, and the value of a preparation like these pills, which will render the digestion impregnable to disease, becomes manifest. A dose of a quarter or half a pill, administered regularly, will keep the whole machinery of digestion, secretion, circulation and excretion in every perfect working order, that it is possible to achieve. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it is a fact that it is a cure for all the diseases of the system which are caused by the rapid change of temperature during the summer season in this climate, render fever, bowel complaint, and indigestion diseases very prevalent during June, July, and August. Add to these, that terrible disease, summer fever



## FARMERS' HOME.

**"COME HOME."**  
ADDRESSED TO AN ABSENT BROTHER.  
Come home;  
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,  
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee  
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy sleep  
With these unwearied words of melody,  
Brother, come home.  
Come home;  
Come to the hearts that love thee, to the eyes  
That beam in brightness but to gladden thine;  
Come, where fond thoughts like holiest incense rise,  
Where cherished memory rears her altar's shrine.  
Brother, come home.  
Come home;  
Come to the hearts that love thee, to the eyes  
That beam in brightness but to gladden thine;  
Come, where fond thoughts like holiest incense rise,  
Where cherished memory rears her altar's shrine.  
Brother, come home.  
Come home;  
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,  
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee  
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy sleep  
With these unwearied words of melody,  
Brother, come home.

## PLEASURE OF CULTIVATING THE SOIL.

The cultivation of fields and gardens is one of the most delightful of all occupations, and perhaps the only one the toil of which is recompensed with much pleasure. The greater part of laborious employments confine man to his shop, or within his house; whilst he who devotes himself to agricultural pursuits always breathes a pure air, and enjoys continually the grand spectacle of nature. The azure sky is his canopy, and the earth, embroidered with flowers, his carpet. Far removed from the murky atmosphere of towns, a thousand beautiful objects present themselves to his view, and he need never want a pure spring of delight or real banquet of pleasure. Soon as the first rays of morning light beam on the earth, he rises with the lark, and hastens away to his fields, brushing, as he passes, the gleaming dew-drops, and inhaling the fresh air, sweeter than the rose's perfume.  
The joyful songs of the birds gladden the skies, and they express their loves in a thousand sportive sallies. Their sweet carols mark the pleasure they feel in the new day, and the full chorus swells with the praises of the God of nature, whose blessing they again receive in the returning influence of the sun, in their food, and in the sweet attractions of love and gaiety. And surely, no heart can remain unmoved amid this scene of joy and festivity; nor can the mind contemplate a more august spectacle than the perfection of God in the grandeur of his designs and the beauty of his works.  
What contributes to render agriculture and gardening more particularly pleasing is the constant variety and succession of objects always presented to us, which relieve the wearisomeness of continued uniformity and undeviating sameness. We continually observe a vast variety of plants, fruits, herbs, and trees grow up under our auspices, and assuming every diversity of appearance. Nature leads her followers through a thousand flowery paths, ever diversified by new changes and fresh delight. One while we see plants just peeping above the ground, at another those which have arisen are fully developed, and others which are in full bloom. Whichever way we direct our views, we see new beauties. The heavens above and the earth beneath contain countless treasures and boundless delights. Let those who are from necessity confined within the walls of cities sometimes emerge from their smoky atmosphere and breathe a purer air in the country, where their hearts may be rejoiced with a pure and innocent pleasure, and their souls rise up to heaven in aspirations of praise and gratitude to the Author of every blessing.

## RAINY DAYS.

How much time is thrown away by some farmers when the weather will not permit them to work out doors! And how well this time might be improved! There are many days and hours of wet weather in a year, in which it is impossible to do any work on the farm; and when these are lost, as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance, they amount to a considerable sum. 'Time is money,' as a grandfather used to say; and further, 'Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.'

Now, if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to economy in time, to those hours and half days when the rain drives us under cover.

Well, how are these hours to be best improved? I will tell you, my brother farmers—Get yourselves a set of carpenter's tools, and make a work-bench; and if you can plane a board and drive a nail, you will find enough to occupy all your spare time.

The tools will cost but five or six dollars—such as are most necessary; and then you will be able to keep your out-buildings, fences and many of your farming implements in good repair. If your barn or stable door breaks down, mend it immediately the first rainy day. If a board is loose, put a nail into it or replace it. If you want any plain, useful kitchen furniture, such as pine tables, benches, &c., take those occasions. But it is unnecessary to multiply the things that might be made or repaired in such times. Every farmer that looks around him (if he is not in the habit of so doing) will find the wood work on his place lamentably out of repair.

Besides, every farmer should accustom himself to the use of tools. When he wants a small job done, it wastes as much time often as it is worth to go several miles after a carpenter. I know some farmers who have not a hatchet, drawing-knife, auger, plane, or work-bench about their place. The consequence is, their jobs and repairs generally go undone, and they have nothing to do half their time in rainy weather. Is this economy? Yet such men will carry their grain five miles farther to a market where they can get two cents more on a bushel.—[Genevieve Farmer.]

**FENCE POSTS.**—A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause, he found that those posts that were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those that were set as they grew, were rotted off. This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

## FRUIT GARDEN, STRAWBERRY, & CO.

MR. EDITOR: After so much has been said and done by horticulturists, to induce farmers to turn their attention a little more to the cultivation of the various garden fruits, it is surprising that any farmer should neglect their cultivation, and be willing to deny his whole family the luxuries which a garden and fruit-furnish. A farmer to be a good 'liver' in these days, must furnish his wife with various garden fruits and vegetables, if he expects her to prepare him a good dinner. He must set out a few of the best kind of cherry-trees, if he expects his wife to furnish his table with a cherry-pudding now and then, and he must not complain if his wife sets before him a poor dinner if he does not furnish her with the means for a better. Quince, gooseberry, currant, peach, and plum, make excellent preserves; and no doubt but every farmer's wife would be delighted to set them on the table, if her husband would furnish her with the 'where-with'.

The strawberry is one of many kinds of fruits that seem most indispensable. It is a most delicious dessert fruit, and is said to contain many medical virtues. In putrid fevers and pulmonary complaints it is said to be a valuable medicine.

Strawberry jam is excellent, and no farmer's wife should consider her tea-table complete unless she has upon it, among other good things, this delicious preserve.

But while we insist that the good housewife should furnish her table with this delicious fruit, we would not compel her daughters to ramble about the fields, as in the days of 'yore,' in their sun-bonnets, basket in hand, in pursuit of the strawberry, but we would have every farmer devote a small portion of his garden and time to their cultivation. By a little labor a full supply may be had through the season. The strawberry is easily cultivated, and many varieties have been produced, some of great excellence. An open situation, and a rich, loamy soil, is required, for most varieties. The raw culture is most convenient, and frequent renewal insures vigorous plants and large fruit. I have not time at present to say all that is necessary about the cultivation, variety, &c., of this excellent fruit; but would advise every farmer to purchase the American Fruit Book, and commence on a fruit garden at once, and I will be bound to say that in five years' time he would not part with his garden for five times the amount of capital upon it.—[Corr. of New England Farmer.]

## INSTINCT OF BEES.

A scientific gentleman named Stedman, who had a summer house constructed on high piles in his garden, writes as follows:

I was visited by a neighboring gentleman, whom I conducted up my ladder; but he had no sooner entered my aerial dwelling, than he leaped down from the top to the ground, roaring like a madman, after which he instantly plunged his head into the river. But looking up, I soon discovered the cause of his distress to be an enormous nest of wild bees, or *vascones*, in the thatch, directly above my head as I stood within my door, when I immediately took to my heels as he had done, and the devastation just going to commence, when an old negro stepped up and offered to remove any punishment I should decree, if ever one of these bees should sting me in person. 'Master,' said he, 'they would have stung you long ago now, had you been a stranger to them; but they being your tenants, they are gradually allowed to build upon your premises, they assuredly know both you and yours, and will never hurt you or them.' I instantly assented to the proposition, and tying the old black man to a tree, ordered my boy Quako to ascend the ladder quite naked, which he did and was not stung. I then ventured to follow, and I declare upon my honor, that even after shaking the nest, which made its inhabitants buzz about my ears, not a single bee attempted to sting me. I next released the old negro, and rewarded him with a gallon of rum and five shillings for the discovery. This swarm of bees I have kept unhurt as my body-guard, and they have made many overtures take a desperate leap for my amusement, as I generally sent them up my ladder upon some frivolous message, when I wished to punish them for injustice and cruelty, which was not seldom. The same negro assured me that on his master's estate was an ancient tree, in which had been lodged ever since he could remember, a society of birds and another of bees, who lived in the greatest harmony together; but should any strange birds come to disturb or feed upon the bees, they were instantly repulsed by their feathered allies; and if strange bees dared to venture near the birds' nests, the native swarm attacked the invaders. His master and family had so much respect for the above association, that the tree was considered as sacred, and was not to be touched by an axe until it should yield to all-destrating time.

## Advertisements.

### STAND UNDER.

### WARREN'S LADIES' EXCHANGE!!!

### STEWART'S

### EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

### Oak Hall Triumphant!

EVERY one likes to see advertisements copied from city papers. They are on a grand scale, and probably serve to absorb the gaseous matter from peculiar heads, and thereby easily produce what is so difficult to find in the most perfect vacuum. But the fact is, they apply about as well to a village trader's stock of goods, as they do to the man in the moon. Therefore

### ESTY, KIMBALL & Co.

Would most modestly inform the Public that they still carry on the IMPORTING, JOBBER, and RETAILING BUSINESS, at their old stand,

### NO. 4 TICONIC ROW.

They have just received 100 cases more of New and Splendid Goods, forming with their previous superb stock, the *Best Assortment on the Western Continent*. By their numerous agencies in Europe, in the East, and at the South, with their interests in navigation, and their connection with the largest manufacturers throughout the World, they are enabled to offer at their *DRY GOODS DEPOT*, better bargains than can be found on any other portion of the Globe.

We would especially invite the Traders of Waterville, who are anxious to sell cheap, to call and examine our stock, for we are confident that, unless they are selling at enormous profits, we can furnish them with goods at a lower price than they are in the habit of paying. Besides, we keep a larger assortment than they usually select from; and as we have none but the *cheapest styles*, they would be in no danger of loading their shelves, as they now do, with worthless, unfashionable trash, but could enter into a *manly competition without any sacrifice*. But to those who *always* favor us with a call—we mean, of course, all *Old Customers*—we would say, that, in the Retail Trade, we keep on, constantly increasing our sales, steady and far in advance; invariably exhibiting the *Largest Stock*, the *Best Assortment*, the *Most Fashionable Goods*, and the *Lowest Prices*, with scarcely a shadow of opposition, and without paying any attention to *trifles*, in whatever shape they may appear. ESTY, KIMBALL & Co. Waterville, July 20, 1899.

### WOODEN WARE.

JUST received, a new supply, such as chopping trays, Bowls, Tubs, rolling Pins, &c. Also, Willow Clothes Baskets, Market and Fruit Bins, &c. &c. E. L. SMITH.

THOSE cheap Muslins, from Auction, are most good. Call soon, and secure a dress, at CHASE'S. Case of new Styles English Prints just opened at CHASE'S.

## CHALLENGE IN COOKERY.

THE Subscribers are prepared to offer to their friend and the Public, J. M. THACHER'S new and justly celebrated

### HOT-BLAST AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE.

with a Rotary or Union in a Broiling Chamber, constructed for cooking steaks, chops, and roasts in the space of five minutes, without any supply of coal. The principle is of five minutes' duration, and is of the most perfect kind, it is quite new and exceedingly desirable. The other qualities of this stove defy competition.

ALSO, Smith's Patent Trojan Pioneer, which is universally pronounced superior to all open-draught stoves now in use.

In addition to the above the Subscribers have an extensive assortment, comprising

Stanley's Air-tight Rotary, Congress Air-tight, Wedge's Air-tight, Atwood's Empire, Boston Air-tight, Hathaway's Air-tight,

together with Express, Ransom's, and various patterns of useful and convenient elevated ovens, with hollow ware to match in great variety.

The Stock comprises also, a variety of Fancy Cast and Sheet Iron, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, Box and Plate Stoves for Halls, School-Houses, Churches, Stores, &c.,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron work done to order. Stove Furnel of every dimension always on hand, with an extensive assortment of Tin Ware.

**HARDWARE.** All kinds of Tools, Saws, hand and mill, cordage, nails, gas, pumps, lead, zinc, house fittings, copper kettles, scythes and other farmer's implements, household articles, &c. &c. Waterville, June 28th, 1898. J. E. FOSTER & Co.,

## ANOTHER STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN TRADE! Esty, Kimball & Co. in the Field!

### COMPETITION PUT DOWN!

HAVING completed our arrangements for supplying ourselves with **GOODS** at the Manufacturers' and Importers' prices and being prepared to take advantage of all the important AUCTION SALES, by means of a *retailer's* stock, we are now ready to sell for CASH, at wholesale or retail, at a lower rate than any other firm in town.

We are now receiving another valuable Stock, making our assortment the largest, richest, and most varied of any in the place, consisting of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery and Glass ware, Carpets, Feathers, Looking Glasses, &c.,

Also, an extensive assortment of GROCERIES, in a department by themselves.

We are prepared to call the attention of the Public and Ladies especially, to an entire NEW STOCK of the most fashionable DRESS GOODS, Fancy and other goods, among which are

DRESS SILKS, the new and beautiful styles of Silk, Linen, Mohair, Plaid and Plain changeable Lustrés, Tibetias, Alstacia Lustre, a new and splendid article. Eng. Sc. Fr. and Am. Gingham, 8 to 20c.

Muslin Gingham, 8 to 16c. Barages, 10 to 16c. Printed Lawns, 8 to 17c. India Linens, Lawns and Muslins, 17 to 30c. Alpaccas and Alpines, 15 to 100c. DeLaines, 12 to 23c. Eng. Sc. and Am. Prints, 3 to 11c. Patches, 3 to 10c.

Hosiery, gloves, ribbons, gimps, fringes, laces, edgings, silk, linen and cotton hdkts., parasols, flannels of all colors, plain and checked cambrics, &c. &c. &c. and a vast assortment of other goods, such as, French muslins, striped shirting, blue and brown drill, cloth covers, robes, fancy hdkts., scarfs and cravats, green barge velvets, dark tussles, combs, &c. &c. &c.

SHAWLS—A complete assortment of cashmere, silk, crape, velvet, &c. &c. &c. Also, a large stock of BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, vesting, deo skins, tweed, satinetts, gambrinos, coating, satins, velvets, red flannel, green buckram, cloths for children, and tailors' trimmings.

SHEETING—Fine, heavy and other grades, from almost any price to 7-4 cts. per yd. Denims and ticking 12 to 12 1/2 cts. Striped shirting, blue and brown drill, 9 to 11 cts; diaper, crash, cotton warp, table cutlery, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Crockery, Feathers, and Looking Glasses, at Boston wholesale prices. Also, a large stock of

**CARPETING**, consisting of the common, fine, extra fine, and the super-fine; also, stair carpeting, stair rods, carpet binding, hearth rugs, mats, bookbinding, carpets and oil cloths. In offering our STOCK OF GOODS, we would call the attention to the fact, that we keep the articles we advertise, together with many others not enumerated, and are not in the habit of exaggerating them in quantity. The amount of our stock is enormous, and our extremely low prices, render every species of humbug and deception unnecessary. We shall exhibit a genuine specimen of CHEAP SELLING, and we are ready to prove to all purchasers, that they cannot ascertain how low Goods can be bought in Waterville, nor find the best assortment, until they call on

ESTY, KIMBALL & Co. Waterville, 1899. No. 4 Ticonic Row.

### PARTICULAR NOTICE TO ALL NOT GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

GOLD can be saved by making purchases from the stock of NEW GOODS, just received and now opening at

No. 1, Ticonic Row, the only exclusive Grocery and Provision store in town. A choice selection of W. Goods and Groceries, comprising in part the following articles: viz—early crop Cardenas Molasses, Manilla and sugar syrup, Portland, Porto Rico, brown and white Havana, Crushed and Powdered Coffee, Rio de Janeiro, Oolong, Hebe-Hyson and Olayon Tea, Porto Cabello, Rio, and Java Coffee, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Mackerel, Nos. 1 & 2. Rice. Dried Apples. Pickles. Sagos. Tapioca. Irish Moss.

Also, a good assortment of Dried Fish, God, Pollock, dried and smoked Halibut, Eng. Herring, Box and Cask Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Tamarinds, Citrons, Mace, Currants, Nutmegs, ground Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Cinnamon, Cloves, prepared Horse Radish in bottles, an excellent article for retail use, and a large and cheap assortment of other goods, together with a variety of other articles usually to be found in a W. I. Goods store.

E. L. SMITH, NO. 1 TICONIC ROW. APL 1899.

### NEW ARRANGEMENTS!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES, at the only EXCLUSIVE HAT & CAP STORE, IN WATERVILLE.

COME ONE, COME ALL, TO THE PLACE where you can buy a HAT or CAP cheaper for CASH than at any other establishment in the County. Goods received per Express every day fresh from the manufacturers. The assortment always full and complete.

Particular orders promptly attended to. Any style which Gentlemen may want, made to order, and no extra charge.

At the Old Stand, sign of the *Big Hat*, PHILLIPS'S.

### NEW PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.

D. & A. SINKLER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Waterville and vicinity and former patrons of Clinton and other neighboring towns that they have opened a retail Provision and Grocery store in Waterville, in Joseph Marston's Brick Block, north corner, where they have just received and offer for sale a fresh and prime assortment of

W. I. Goods, Provisions & Groceries, at the lowest Market Prices. Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and satisfy themselves as to the quality of Goods, and the LOW PRICES.

Before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place. N. B. All goods warranted to be as recommended. TERMS, CASH ON THE DELIVERY OF GOODS.

**FOR SALE.** On hand and for sale by the undersigned, at very low prices, the following: viz—One Small Steam Engine; One Small Machine; One Shingle Machine. These articles are new and complete, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good notes. Apply to RUFUS NASON

## HARDWARE.

HENRY NOUSSE & CO., Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADDLERY.

HAVE just received a large addition to their stock, comprising a large assortment in the Hardware line, to which they will constantly be receiving additions from English and American Manufacturers.

They keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, Window Glass, Axes, Elliptic Springs, Anvils, Circular, X-cut and Mill Saws, Fire Frames, Fire Dogs, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cauldron Kettles, Stove Pipes, Hollow Ware, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, and Tin Ware.

ALSO, A complete assortment of the most approved Cooking Stoves,

together with elegant patterns of Parlor toves, common Sheet Iron Air-tight, Office, Box and other toves. Also—a full supply of fresh ground LEAD of different qualities and all other kinds of Paints—Lined, Sperm, Lard and Whale Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Japan, Coach and Furniture Varnish of the best quality.

Manilla Cordage, Harness, Sole, Patent, Covering Dasher and Top Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Goodyear's India Rubber

**MACHINE BELTING**, at manufacturers' prices. Particular attention given to furnishing all materials for building purposes.

They have just received a large Invoice of Saddle and other goods from the Manufacturers in England, together with various articles of American Manufacture, making their assortment one of the most complete in Maine.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to this well known establishment, as it is believed every reasonable expectation of purchasers will be answered. Waterville, May 14, 1898. [41-1-]

## NEW MILLINERY GOODS, AT MRS. F. M. BURBANK'S.

No. 1 Boutelle Block. MRS. BURBANK would inform the Ladies of Waterville and vicinity, that she has just returned from Paris, with a large and complete assortment of the latest styles of American Manufacture, making their assortment one of the most complete in Maine.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to this well known establishment, as it is believed every reasonable expectation of purchasers will be answered. Waterville, May 14, 1898. [41-1-]

## FURNITURE WARE-ROOM.

J. P. CAFFEY & CO., CORNER of Temple & Main-sts., nearly opposite the Post Office, now offer for sale a complete assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE & CHAIRS, EMBRACING Sofas, card, center and Work Tables, of various patterns Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Wash stands, Chamber-sinks Toilet-tables, Light-stands, Tapesties, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Mahogany Stuffed Chairs, Mahogany and cane-back Rocking-chairs, cane and wood-back, of various patterns, Children's chairs, Children's willow Carriages, Cradles, Chairs, &c., &c.

Together with the best assortment and the largest sized LOOKING-GLASSES, to be found in town.

Chamber Sets manufactured to order, painted fancy colors to suit purchasers. N. B. All kinds of Cabinet Furniture manufactured to order. J. P. CAFFEY & CO. (13-1-)

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS. WINGATE & TALBOT

HAVE just opened a choice and extensive assortment of the following articles: Gold and Silver Watches, Rich Jewelry, Gold and Silver Chains, Gold and Silver Keys and Pencils, Silver, shell, Buffalo Horn and Horn Combs, Gold, Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Hanging, side, Miniature and Parlor Lamps, Vases, Britannia and Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

WATER REPAIRING and ENGRAVING done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. W. & T. are determined that no one who is disposed to patronize the home market, shall find any advantage in going out of town for any article which they can furnish here.

May 17, 1899.

## THE OLD STAND.

LEWEL STILSON CONTINUES to manufacture and keep on hand at his shop in Waterville, all the following articles: viz—CARRIAGES, embracing Chaises, Gigs, open and top Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, Wagons, &c.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, and upon the most accommodating terms. Having had thirty years' experience in the business, he feels confident of his ability to give general satisfaction to all who may purchase of him.

He is now finishing up Two SIX-PASSENGER COACHES, well and substantially made, which will be sold at a great bargain—much cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

REPAIRING, of all kinds, embracing painting, ironing, &c., done at short notice, on the most reasonable terms.

In due season he will be prepared with a good assortment of **SLEIGHS**, of all styles and sizes, which will be sold as low as they can be bought in this or any other place.

All orders thankfully received, and all business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Waterville, April 12, 1899. 38-1-

## W. A. STEVENS

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he will continue to carry on the

## Grave Stone Business.

In all its variety of forms at his Shops in WATERVILLE & SKOWHEGAN, as he has on hand a large assortment of all the latest styles, and will be constantly at the shop in Skowhegan, to wait upon customers.

## NEW-YORK & ITALIAN MARBLE.

And an extensive assortment of AMERICAN & ENG. SLATE STONE, which he will sell and warrant at as low prices as can be purchased at any other shop in the State.

Prof. C. B. SINKLER, his partner, will be constantly at the shop in Skowhegan, to wait upon customers. Waterville, May 9th, 1899. 16

## AM. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Expense of Insurance Reduced 25 Per Cent. PROF. BENJ. SILLIMAN, PRESIDENT. THE LEADING FEATURES of this Company are—

Fourth reduction of the rates of premium, being one fourth less than other Companies, payable in cash annually, semi-annually or quarterly, annual participation of the insured in the profits, ample guarantee capital, and all the business transactions greatly simplified and its expenses lessened by the whole being reduced to a Cash Standard.

REFERENCES: Hon. Edmund Dwight, A. H. Vinton, D. D., F. O. Gray, Rev. G. W. Blagden, J. C. Rogers, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., Prof. G. H. Tilden, Esq., J. I. Dixwell, Esq., John C. Warren, M. D., J. H. Wolcott, Esq., J. V. C. Smith, M. D., E. W. Blake, M. D., BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, President, OLIVER BREWSTER, Actuary, 4 State St., T. T. DAVIS, M. D., Agent and Medical Examiner for the Company, Office, No. 5 Ticonic Row, Main-street.

**STONE WARE!** An extensive assortment of STONE WARE just received for sale at J. MARSTON'S. 48. **CARPETING—CARPETING!!** A LARGE Assortment of common, fine, super and extra quality of Carpets and Oil Cloths, for sale cheap by ESTY, KIMBALL & Co.

## CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

HARNESS MAKING, BY I. S. MC FARLAND, first shop south of Hanscom's building, Main-st WATERVILLE.

ROBERT T. DAVIS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, WATERVILLE.

Office—over Esty & Kimball's store, Ticonic Row; RESIDENCE—on Spring street, corner of Silver street.

J. P. NOYES, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office cor. Main & Silver sts. Residence, Williams's hotel WATERVILLE, ME.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, DAVID BUGBEE, Books, Stationery and Paperhangers, No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge, BANGOR, MAINE.

Orders respectfully solicited, by Stage Drivers or otherwise.

**BOOK-BINDING.** Old Books rebound—Magazines, Pamphlets and every description of Binding executed with neatness and dispatch, and at low prices.

BLANK BOOKS of all kinds made to order—suitable to all patterns. Orders by Stage Drivers or otherwise will receive the promptest attention. D. BUGBEE, 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

MRS. E. F. BRADBURY, MILLINER, AND DEALER IN—MILLINERY, Fancy Goods, Shawls, Silks, Dress Goods, Worsts, Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Needles, Threads, &c., ORRISBORO, N.H. WATERVILLE, ME.

**FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING.** Florence and Straw Bonnets Repaired in the Latest Style.

MOURNING BONNETS AND VEILS, With a full Assortment of CRAPES, MUSLINS, LAWNS, JACONETS, and other MOURNING GOODS.

VOLNEY A. SPRAGUE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CORNELL, N.H.

J. D. CHANDLER'S Livery Stable, SILVER ST., OPPOSITE THE "PARKER HOUSE," WATERVILLE.

Passengers taken to and from the Boats, and other places.

O. WRIGHT, M. D., Botanic Physician & Surgeon, RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has returned to Waterville—House on Silver st., one door above the Parker House. Having been engaged in the