The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Jr Publisher. INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live." $1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. XIV., No. 20. LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1886. If not paid in advance, $1.25

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The following prices for legal advertising has been apopted by the CARBON ADVOCATE.

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H. V. Morthimer, Jr., Publisher.

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May be consulted in English and German. July 4, 1885-1y

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OFFICE: Opposite the "Broadway House,"
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Patients have the benefit of the latest improvements in mechanical appliances and the best methods of treatment in all surgical cases. ANÆSTHETICS administered if desired. If possible, persons residing outside of Mauch Chunk should make engagements by mail. 18-y1

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DR. G. T. FOX
Visits Allentown regularly on THURSDAY of each week. Practice limited to
Diseases of the Eye & Ear
Office at Hayden's American Hotel, and office hours from 9 in the forenoon until 3:30 in the afternoon. Also attends to Retraction of the Eye for the proper adjustment of glasses, and for the relief and cure of optical defects.
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CARBON HOUSE,
JONATHAN KISTLER, PROPRIETOR,
BANK ST., LEHIGHTON, PA.
The CARBON HOUSE offers first-class accommodations to the Traveling public. Boarding by the Day or Week on Reasonable Terms. Choice Cigars, Wines and Liquors always on hand. Good Sheds and Stables, with attentive Hostlers, attached. April 19-y1,

PACKERTON HOTEL.
Hway between Mauch Chunk & Lehighton
LEOPOLD MEYER, PROPRIETOR,
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This well known hotel is admirably refitted, and has the best accommodations for permanent and transient boarders. Excellent tables and the very best liquors. Also fine stables attached. Sept. 16-y1.

D. J. KISTLER
Respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a NEW LIVERY STABLE in connection with his hotel, and is prepared to furnish Teams for
Funerals Weddings or Business Trips
on shortest notice and most liberal terms. All orders left at the "Carbon House" will receive prompt attention. Stable on North Street, next the hotel Lehighton. jan22-y1

WE WILL PAY
$2.00 A DAY to a reliable party, lady or gentleman, to receive orders for our publications. Any person applying for this position, who cannot call on us personally, must send photograph (which will be returned), and also names of 3 responsible business men as reference. Address
Elder Publishing Co.,
344 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
July 11, 1885.

Thomas' Drug Store.

Wall Paper, Borders, Ceiling Decorations,
—GET THE VERY LATEST SPRING STYLES OF—
Gilts, Micas, Flats, &c.,
at rock bottom prices. Call and see! No trouble to show Goods at
Thomas' Drug Store,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa. Reber's Block.

Physicians Perscriptions
Carefully Compounded

T. J. BRETNEY,
Respectfully announces to the merchants of Lehighton and others that he is prepared to do all kinds of
Hauling of Freight, Express Matter and Baggage
at very reasonable prices. By prompt attention to all orders he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Residence, corner of Pine and Iron Street, Lehighton, Pa.
Orders for hauling left at C. M. Sweeny & Son's Store will receive prompt attention.
T. J. BRETNEY.
Oct. 12, 1881-3m.

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CONVEYANCER,
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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
The following Companies are Represented:
LEGAN ON MUTUAL FIRE
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POTTSVILLE FIRE.
LEHIGH FIRE, and the
TRAVELERS ACCIDENT INSURANCE
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WALL PAPERS,
Borders & Decorations,
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Latest Styles, made and put up, if desired.
Paints, Oil, Varnish, Putty, Brushes & general Painters' Supplies.
No. 61 Broadway, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Below the Broadway House.

A PRESENT!
Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents, will receive FREE a *Steel Finish Parlor Engraving* of all OUR PRESIDENTS, including CLEVELAND, size 22 x28 inches worth $4 00.
Address Elder Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe for the ADVOCATE, only $1 per year.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

CLINTON BRETNEY, fashionable BOOT and SHOE MAKER, Bank St. Lehighton. All work warranted.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Genuine. The Genuine *Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup* is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: *A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Red Strip Center-Label*, and the fac-simile signatures of Jas. W. Bull & A. C. Kirby & Co., Sole Props., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
TRADE MARK.

SALVATION OIL,
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain,"
Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

History of Carbon County.

BY MRS. S. R. SEIPLE, SEC'Y. C. L. S. C.

Carbon county was taken from Northampton and Monroe counties by an act of the Legislature in 1843. Length, twenty miles; breadth, nineteen miles; area, three-hundred-and-ninty square miles, and is divided by the Lehigh river into nearly two equal parts. The county comprises the most mountainous region on the Lehigh river above the Kittatinny or Blue mountains; a region rugged and wild in appearance, and poorly adapted to agricultural purposes, but abounding in mineral wealth, in extensive forests of pine-lumber and in water power. The first settlement was made by the Moravian missionaries in the year 1746, and was established as a home for the Mohegan Indians, which was successfully maintained until the massacre in 1755. This settlement which was an off-shoot from Bethlehem, was located on the north side of the Mahoning creek, near Lehighton. The location had, doubtless, been selected by Lewis Count Zinzendorf, a descendent of a noble Austrian family, who in 1742 ascended the Lehigh with two friendly Indians, who had been converted to christianity as interpeters, and held a conference with the dusky dwellers by the Mahoning. The land—120 acres—was bought, and a town laid out upon it which was called Gnaden-Hutten, meaning "Tents of Grace" or, more literally translated, "Mercy Huts." The congregation, we are told, numbered five hundred souls. Each Indian family was allotted a portion of the land and had their own homes. A log church was built in the valley, and the houses half surrounded it, extending over the higher ground in the form of a cresent. On the 18th of August, 1746, the missionaries and Indians partook of the first fruits of the land and of their toil at a love feast, and gave their thanks to God for the blessings that he had bestowed upon them. Discourses were delivered every Sunday by the missionaries, and several portions of the scriptures translated into the Mohegan language, was read whenever the congregation assembled. The Holy communion was administered every month. The day was called by the Indians, "The Great Day." Christian Rauch and Martin Mack were the first missionaries who resided there. The church built during the first year was too small for the congregation of five hundred, and the missionaries' usually preached in the open air. All went well until 1754 when a part of the Indians were led to desert the mission and go to the Wyoming Valley. Efforts to alienate the affections of Mohegans from the missionaries had for some time been making by the Shawanese and Delawares on the Susquehanna, who had began to wayer in the their allegiance to the English, and doubtless, looked forward to the time when they could boldly raid the settlement. The christian Indians had until now steadfastly refused to leave Gnaden-Hutten, and when finally some of them did so, it was doubtless through the influence of that eloquent, wily and active chieftain of the Delawares, Teedyuscung. Teedyuscung was converted by the Moravians and baptized at Gnaden-Hutten, at the age of fifty years. He lived among them until 1754 when he joined his wild brothers, and soon afterwards took up the hatchet. During the same year (1754) the mission was removed to the north-east side of the Lehigh. The dwellings were removed from the opposite side of the river and a new chapel was erected and the place was called New Gnaden-Hutten (now Weissport). The dwellings were placed in such order, that the Mohegans lived on one side and the Delawares' on the other side of the street. The Moravians fondly hoped that the prosperity of their little colony might be increased, that it should remain a permanent abode of peace and of christianity. But destiny ruled otherwise.

The massacre at Gnaden-Hutten was only one incident in the series of border horrows, but it is the principal one with which we are concerned. My limit will not admit of giving a thorough account of this interesting incident.

Late in the evening, of the 24th of November, the mission house was attacked by the Indians, who were allies of the French, and burned it to the ground, eleven of the inmates perishing. Brother Sensaman, with several others, escaped, but they had the inexpressible grief of seeing his wife (Sensaman) consumed by the flames. Sister Partsh hid herself behind a large tree on an elevation, near the scene; and from there she saw Sister Sensaman, surrounded by the flames, standing with folded hands, and heard her calling out "'Tis all well, dear Saviour, I expected nothing else." After the enemy had retired the remains of the killed were collected from the charred ruins and interred. A marble slab in our Gnaden-Hutten grave yard, placed there in 1788, and a small, white obelisk, on a sandstone, erected at a more recent date, tell in brief the sad story of the Gnaden-Hutten, and preserves the names of those who fell as victims to savage hate.

The second settlement was comprised of people who made a permanent home here, developed the resources of the county and ultimately, as a natural result of their thrift and energy, brought about the organization of Carbon county. About 1804, a number of enterprising men, who had the hardihood to take up the work of making homes for themselves in the forest, began to come into Penn and Towamensing township, and then really was crowned, what we may call, the enduring settlement of CARBON COUNTY.

Gradually the frontier population extended northward, civilization each year encroaching upon and effacing a little more of the great wilderness Agricultural pursuits were commenced, and so well carried on, that in a few years the people were in comfortable circumstances. Most important among all of the settlements, were those which were planted by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, the leading spirits of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company (descending navigation) which wa commenced in 1818. The task which they undertook, that of making the Lehigh river a navigable stream by artificial freshets, was one which had been attempted several times before, and abandoned as often as being too expensive as well as difficult to be successfully carried out.

In 1820 the first anthracite coal was sent to market, the whole quantity being three hundred and sixty-five tons, which completely glutted the Philadelphia market, and was with difficulty disposed of during the year. It was sold for $21.00 per ton. The boats used in this artificial system of navigation, commonly called "Arks," were simply great boxes, from sixteen to eighteen feet wide and from twenty to twenty-five feet long and were linked together almost like railroad cars; the steering was done with long cars, as upon a raft. None of the boats made more than one trip; at Philadelphia they (the boats) were broken up and the planks were sold as lumber, while the spikes, hinges and other iron were returned to Mauch Chunk. In 1827—nine years later—the canal, or the improved navigation, called the Slack-water or Ascending Natvigation of the Lehigh, was commenced, vigorously prosecuted, and completed in two years. At present this company owns land which is estimated to contain, after allowing for faults in mining and waste, the enormous quantity of six hundred million tons of coal.

We cannot help noting the difference in this county now, and what it must have been fifty years ago, when only a few tons of coal could be hauled to the river bank at a time, and from thence boated to civilization, with ten chances to one against its reaching market in satety. Now, there are hundreds of canal boats being loaded and as many more awaiting their turn in a day, whilst seemingly, almost endless trains make their way through the valley with their precious freight rumbling, and shrieking songs and cries of triumph, as if rejoicing at the wondrous things which had been accomplished in so short a time by brain and muscle.

In 1791 coal was first accidentally discovered on the summit of Sharp Mt., (now Summit Hill) by Philip Ginter, a hunter, who observed it adhering to the roots of a tree which had been blown down as he was tramping over the mountain in search of game. He carefuliy took it with him to his cabin, and the next day carried it to Col. Jacob Weiss, residing at Fort Allen, (now Weissport. The Colonel took the specimen to Philadelphia and submitted it to the inspection of mineralogists, who pronounced it stone coal.

The Switchback, or Gravity road, which was constructed for the transportion of coal, is said to be the oldest track in America, excepting one of two or the miles in Massachusetts. It is now used exclusively as a pleasure road, and is the great attraction of Mauch Chunk.

Mauch Chunk is the County Seat and owes it origin to the enterprise of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It is considered the most picturesque town in the Union. There are in it several fine churches, schools and hotels, fine stores and the spacious and elegant homes of men who by their enterprise, energy and public spirit, have contributed so greatly to the enrichment of the whole valley. The settlement, when about one year old, contained forty buildings for different purposes.—a saw-mill, grist-mill, smitheries, work shops, &c. Nicholas Brink came from Philadelphia, as company steward, in 1818. His wife was the first woman who came to Mauch Chunk. They brought four children—three sons and one daughter. The daughter is Mrs. John Painter, who is the only survivor of the family. There was another child born to them, which was named in honor of the three pioneer proprietors *Josiah White Erskine Hazard George F. A. Brink*. As this was the first birth at the settlement, it was celebrated by the laborers in quite a demonstrative manner. The forest was illuminated with pine torches, plenty of what they called good, old, pure whisky was drank, and the noise and dancing were so great that it seemed as if the very tops of the pines had caught the infection and kept time with it. This boy grew to manhood, and at the time of his death, in 1877, was an engineer at Summit Hill. Their house, with a bakery attached, was the first built, and Mrs. Brink had six hundred boarders to care for.

Of the borough of Lehighton, the southwestern part was occupied by the Gnaden-Hutten mission. The original town plot was part of a tract of land which, in 1794, was owned by Colonel Jacob Weiss and William Henry, and at their instance the plot was laid out with street, alleys and a square, called the "town square," which was reserved for public use. The growth of the settlement was slow until the building of the canal in 1828-9. At about the same time a postoffice was established at the public house of Reuben Hangenbach, previously kept by his father. It being the first tavern in the vicinity and was on the site of the present Exchange Hotel. The first tannery was built on the site of the Linderman block.

The borough was incorporated in 1866, since which time it has gradually been growing. There are several industries carried on here, besides the claim we hold on Packerton—the extensive car works - we have stove works, carriage manufactories, &c. The Packing House of Joseph Obert, is the only one of the kind in the valley and is the largest enterprise carried on in Lehighton.

To our neighboring town, Weissport, no effort was made to establish a village until the construction of the canal, when Colonel Weiss, (if I am not mistaken, the great grandfather of our friend Mr. Clarence Weiss) offered the company right of way free through his many acres of land. The proposition was accepted, and the Colonel and his sons laid our a village plot into lots, streets and a public square, and formed a lottery scheme, in which each ticket was placed at a cost of $75, and was to entitle its holder to a lot, the only difficulty being in location.

The building of houses soon commenced, but after the destructive floods of 1841—62, the growth of the town proper has been very much retarded. Nevertheless there are some industries of note carried on and worked by enterprising men. Namely: The Emery Wheel Works, (the only one of the kind in the valley). A large foundry, two planing mills, &c., which are evidences of progress, and improvements are constantly going on. Since my subject has already exceeded its limits, I will only add yet that the latest and most important progressive movement is our Aryan C. L. S. C.

—Woman is not much of a philosopher, but she is proverbially a clothes observer.

—An artist's cherub is a good deal like a boarding-house turkey—all head and wings.

—Teacher of Bible class—"In what book of the Bible is the expression found, "All flesh is grass?" Student—"Timothy."

—In olden times they used to punish a man for lying by boring a hole through his tongue. In modern times they quit it, because a man's tongue would not last more than six weeks, if a hole was put in for every lie he told.

Very Remakable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her ownwork."

Electric bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle by T. D. Thomas.

—A man never loses anything by politeness." At all events, there are a great many men who never do or never intend to.

—The shortest route to a man's heart is said to be through his stomach. In that case a good cook book is the most reliable marriage-guide.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night

and each day and night during the week, you can find at Biery's, Weissport, and Thomas', Lehighton, Kemp's Supposatories acknowledged to be the most successful treatment yet introduced for the cure of piles. Old sufferers from this distressing complaint are at once relieved and in a short time a permanent cure established. Check the disease in time by using the most effective remedy. Price 50c. Send address for pamphlet on pills. Box 295, Le Roy, N. Y. eow

—A Brooklyn woman is keeping in a book a list of things she ought to purchase, but cannot afford to wear. She calls the book her ought-to-buy-ography.

—A Chicago man made his wife a nice New Year's present this time. He had all her divorces elegantly bound in red morocco, with an illuminated title page.

Dr. Frazer's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram shop beverage. But are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by druggists, $1.00. At Thomas' drug store.

—The custom of kissing babies is being justly censured these days. It is cowardly to kiss the poor helpless things. We'd rather take somebody our size.

—"Pat, wnat time is it?" "Oi don't know, Mike, but let's guess at it, and shin, begorra, the man who comes furtherest off can go to the kitchen and look."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblands, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box, at T. D. Thomas'.

—A lady of charitable disposition asked a tramp if she could not assist him by mending his clothes? "Yes, madam," he said, "I have a button, and if you will sew a shirt on it I will be greatly obliged."

—Mrs. Bunker (of Boston)—"I think Miss Waldo was the most perfectly dressed lady in the room." Mrs. Emerson—"She has exquisite taste. Did she wear jewelry?" Mrs. Bunker—"Spectacles only.

Dr. Frazer's Magic Ointment.

A sure cure for all boils, burns, sores, cuts, flesh wounds, sore nipple, hard and soft corns, chapped lips and hands. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists. Williams M'f'g. Co., Prop's., Cleveland, O. Sold by Thomas, the druggist.

—In a ball-room: Mrs. Brazen—"Ah, Dr. Phillsbury, I see you are looking at my new dress. It is very low-necked, I know; but really what do you think of it?" "Pheumonia, madam, pheumonia!"

—There is a man in Philadelphia so mean that when asked to join in singing "Old Hundred," churns off "Ninety and Nine" instead. He says he has got to make one per cent., anyway, these hard times.

A slight cold often proves the forerunning of a complaint which may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best remedy for colds, coughs, and all throat and lung diseases.

There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness. "Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

—Boston lady (to policeman)—"Why did you shoot that poor little dog? Was he disordered in intellect and beside himself with violent excitement?" Policeman—"No, mum. That dog was mad."

—Someone says that the Mormons are cowards and wouldn't fight. All the same, they are the only people in this country who have the Spartan courage to marry a dozen of wives in a three years' inning.

—Gospel truth! the purest, best and strongest on earth is the *Hop Plaster*. Sure cure.

—"Good morning, Mrs. Gilligas. How is Patrick this morning?" "Sure, he's no better, sir." "Why don't you send him to the hospital to be treated?" "To be treated is it? Faith, an' it's the delarium trimmins he has already."

—Mons. Pasteur is in favor of the compulsory inoculation of all dogs. It would also be a good idea to compel the inoculation of all married men. That would greatly please the wives of those husbands who go mad so often while at home.

The Power of Imagination.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

It is a well-established fact that the mind has a direct and important action upon the body, and to a much greater extent than persons in general suppose.

During the prevalence of an epidemic for instance, such as the cholera, thousands become afflicted, through their own fancy, who would otherwise escape the fell destroyer. We well remember when this scourge was last upon us, of hearing several in lividuals spoken of as likely to perish with the disease, for the simple reason that they were constantly in dread and fear of it; and we noted the fact, that these same persons rarely lived out the season; while, on the other hand, those who seemed to care little about it, and in some cases scoffed at and defied it, were seldom touched by the invisible foe.

No one can tell what the mind is, nor how it acts upon the body; but we have constant evidence of its presence and power, through one of its attributes, the will; and we are sometimes astonished at its increased force, when stimulated by passion, or fear.

Two men were chopping in a wood, and one of them was crushed by a tree falling upon him. The other, under the excitement of the occasion, ran up, lifted off the tree, picked up the dead body, and carried it home. He went back the next day, with some of his neighbors, and made the, to him, surprising discovery, that with the utmost exertion of his strength he could not stir the huge trunk in the slightest degree. Yet the same physical man was there, but not in the same mental condition, and he owed all his extra strength to his then unduly excited state of mind.

Both passion and fear are known also to produce the opposite effects—to paralyze or weaken the vital energies instead of weakening them; grief generally depresses and sometimes proves fatal, and both disappointment and joy have been known to kill; but all of these only demonstrate the close connection of mind with body, and show how much the latter may be affected by the former.

In a conversation with a distinginshed physician of our acquaintance upon this subject, he related a case of the striking effects of the imagination, or mind upon body, which came under his own observation while a student at L——. A lecture by one of the faculty, touching upon imagination and its strange effects became a subject of discussion in his class; and the question shortly arose, whether it was not rather the body that affected the mind than the mind the body.

"I contend," said one, "that the body first becomes affected by some morbid influence, and the mind of course takes its tone therefrom. If the brain be injured, unconsciousness, or insanity, follows in the same degree. With a healthy body, and a sound, well developed brain, we may look for clear, sound, discriminating mental faculties, which cannot be impaired while the physical man remains unchanged."

"I maintain," said another, "that the mind may be first affected, and so impair the body, as in cases of mental excitement, such as grief, joy, fear, horror, shame, chagrin and disappointment."

The students took sides on the question, and the matter was ably argued, pro and con, each party about equally maintaining its assumed position.

In all questions of a nature permitting a strong argument on either side, it is fair to presume that both parties have truth for a foundation, and neither has the whole truth; and so it was in this case—the fact being that the mind does affect the body and the body the mind.

But something more than argument was wanted in this case; medical students like to try experiments and witness practical demonstrations; and it was finally agreed that a perfectly healthy subject should be selected and put under the effects of imagination.

A young, robust, rosy-cheeked farmer, who occasionally came into town to dispose of his fruit, and who had found some of his best customers among the students, was finally fixed upon as an individual in every way satisfactory for the trial.

The plan was, for some of the students, at different times and in different places, without any appearance of collusion, to be struck with his altered looks—to perceive some secret malady beginning to affect him—an finally to predict his death at a given time.

With this understanding they went deliberately to work the next time he appeared among them. Some three or four of them sauntered out to his wagon from which he was selling apples; and each, as he came up, took a long and unusual stare at him, as if suddenly discovering something very peculiar; and then all seemed to consult together, in a very serious manner, occasionally glancing at him with looks of pity verging on alarm.

"How are you to-day, Mr. Bassett?" at length inquired one of the party, in a grave, quiet tone, with a look of commiseration; while the others crowded up; stared hard in his face, and seemed anxious for his answer.

"I'm right well, I thank you!" replied Bassett, with a pleasant smile; "how do you find yourself? I've got some right down good eating apples here, gentlemen—the same kind you liked so well before."

"How old are you, my friend?" pursued the one who had first addressed him, still looking him steadily and seriously in the eye.

"Going on twenty-four."

"Just the age, too!" remarked the other to his companions, in a low tone, which Bassett overheard, as was intended he should. "Are you married?" he inquired, turning again to the young farmer.

"No, not yet, exactly," laughed Bassett.

"Intend to be, I suppose?"

"Well, perhaps, some time or other, if I live."

"Very well put in—IF YOU LIVE!" returned the questioner, with solemn emphasis.

For the first time the young farmer looked at the speaker in some surprise.

"Why, what do you mean by that—if I live?" he inquired.

"Is it best to tell him?" said the student, in a low tone, addressing his companions.

"It may be as well," replied another; "it can alter nothing, you know, Wheatley, and he may have some preparations to make."

"Ah! here comes Doctor Giles, one of the graduating class—a very shrewd observer—let us see if he notices anything first," observed Wheatley, glancing at another student, who was leisurely approaching

"Well, boys, how are the apples today?" said the new-comer, in a light tone, as he neared the group.

He glanced at the apple-dealer as he spoke, gave a start, stopped suddenly, and then looked inquiringly at the others, who maintained an ominous silence.

"Heavens!" he exclaimed; "is it so! and so young!"

"Is what so?" rather seriously inquired Bassett, on whom the manner of the whole group had begun to make a marked impression.

"I was about to tell him," said Wheatley to Giles, in a confidential tone; "but seeing you approaching, I thought I would wait and see if your observation confirmed it."

"A clear case—I saw it at a glance!" replied Giles. "What a pity! and he in such apparent health!"

Then the five students drew back and mysteriously conferred together.

"Does he suspect nothing?" the farmer overheard Giles inquire.

"Nothing whatever, and even announced himself in good health," answered Wheatley.

Giles silently lifted his hands, with a look of commiseration, and muttered as if to himself:

"Poor fellow! poor fellow! it will be a hard blow to him and his family!"

Nothing of all this was lost on Bassett, who began to grow restless and uneasy.

"What's the matter?" he again inquired, looking from one to another. "Do you see anything queer about me?"

"Tell him yourself, doctor," said Wheatley.

"Some one should," returned Giles; "but I wish the task had not devolved on me. One must do his duty, however."

He then walked up to the young farmer, and solemnly asked him if he felt well—perfectly well—and if he had any particular fear of death?

"What do you say all this to me for?" returned the other, turning somewhat pale and looking frightened.

"Because we see the seeds of death in you," said Giles, "and know you cannot live over a week from to-day—from this hour, in fact."

"Gracious heaven! what is it? what's the matter with me?" cried the other, in real alarm, turning still more pale and beginning to tremble.

"You have that secret but fatal malady, known in the olden time as the plague—a disease again revived, and now going about the country, baffling all attempts of the most scientific physicians to master it. It is always preceded by peculiar spots on the skin, such as we see on yours, and kills on the seventh day, if not sooner. You will further be assured of it by a certain pain about the region of the heart, such as, if I am not mistaken, you feel now. How is it? am I not right?"

"I believe I do feel kind of queer here," replied the frightened farmer, putting his hands to his breast and shuddering.

"Of course you do. Come, gentlemen, take pity on him, and purchase his apples, so that he can go home and arrange all his affairs before he has his first attack of delirium."

"Can't you do anything for me? ain't there no hope?" whined the now terrified fellow, with big drops of perspiration, wrung out by mental agony, standing all over his face and brow.

"We cannot do anything for you now," said Giles; "but Prof. Copple, of our college, fancies he has discovered a cure. We shall know to-morrow—for he is, in the meantime, to try the remedy on a patient not far from here—and should he succeed, we will come to you on the day after to-morrow with his secret. Meanwhile go home; and if you feel weak, go to bed; and if cold, see that you are well covered. Do not apply to any other physician, nor take any medicine of any kind till I see you. I will come at the time set, and let you know your fate for a certainty. Try to keep up your spirits, and hope for the best!"

The students bought the poor fellow's apples at their own price, and he offered Doctor Giles all he was worth if he would come and cure him. He drove off in great alarm, feeling very weak, and complaining that the pain in his heart was increasing.

On the road beyond the village he met some more students, who looked at him in surprise and alarm, inquired how he felt, and assured him he was very ill, and threatened with the plague, if in fact he had not got it already.

He finally reached home, more dead than alive, informed his parents of what had occurred, took to his bed, and gradually grew worse.

In spite of his protestations, they sent for a doctor; but it so happened that the latter was away on a consultation in a neighboring town, and did not return in time to see him the next day.

The day following, young Giles, with several others, went to visit him, and report upon the case. They found him with a high fever, covered with quilts, complaining of cold and intense anguish about the heart and verging on delirium.

"Well, doctor?" he gasped, looking wildly at the now alarmed students.

"You are saved!" whispered the other. "Prof. Copple's remedy has already restored six dying patients. Here, take these pills, one every fifteen minutes, and in an hour your pains will leave you, and before night you will be well."

The man brightened at once, and took four bread pills at intervals of fifteen minutes.

In an hour, sure enough, he was better; and before night he had left his bed and was pronounced out of danger.

The students returned to town, satisfied with their experiment; and the next week Bassett was again at the college, selling them more apples.

They told him the joke; and though inclined to be angry at first, he finally joined them in the laugh against himself.

So much force of imagination.

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