THE CHOLERA. Precautions Taken Against the Plague by the Ontario Board of Health.

# REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED.

At a meeting of the Outario Board of Health yesterday, regulations to be adopted in view of the danger arising from the possible introduction of cholera were condered and adopted. The following are the regulations is substance suggested for adoption and to be put in force in the event of cholera making its appearance on this continent. The secretary shall at once prepare a complete list of the various cities, towns and villages in this Province, specifying therein the places which have local boards of health, medical health officers and sanitary inspectors and the amount of money which has been voted for health purposes by the Councils. Where to health cfliters have been appointed, a list of modeal men in the localities who might be eligible for these positions shall then be prepared. As soon as the danger has become imminent, the Board shall ask for an immediate grant, to be set apart by the Government for effective organization, this grant to be based on the amount necessary to secure an active medical health and quarantine ditter in every incorporated municipality, namely, to 10 cities, 54 towns and 138 vil-leges, making in all 202. Where found possible or downable, such officer shall be the Medical Health Officer of the Local Board. The turn suggested for each muni-cipality is \$200. The Medical Health Officers, when appointed by this Board, and in receipt of Government salaries, are to be the executive officers of the Board, and will required, immediately upon appointment, to carry out its instructions. Such cfficers shall immediately prepare a de-tailed statement of the sanitary condition of his municipality, and in addition to hav-ing a house-to-house inspection made by the lineal Board of Health, at once see that the municipality set apart or erect a structure which shall possess all the sanitary requirements of an isolation hospital, and that it be supplied with all struc-tural conveniences, as beds, bedding, bith, disinfectants, etc. When this has been doue, a full and detailed statement shall be forwarded to the Board. In default of any municipality not taking immediate and effective action in carrying out the regulations of the Board, the matter shall be at once reported, and the Board will take such steps as will tend to place the municipality a position to effectually combat the On the approach or presence of the first or any case of cholera in a municipality, the executive officer shall have the patient removed to the isolation hospital, and take every measure for disincting and, if neocessary, destroy all cloth ing, and every conveyance, either on railway, steamboat, sailing vessel, carriage or other vehicle which has been exposed to the contagion. Importation of articles of food from any infected district is to be prevented, and all such as are decayed or tainted shall be destroyed. persons who have been exposed to the contagion shall be placed in a quarantine station to be provided by the local Board of Health, and shall supply them with all necessaries until such time as the period of incubation of the disease shall have elapsed. If any municipality be a port of entry for vessels coming from in-fected districts, a strict inspection of said vessel shall be made before passengers, luggage or freight are landed. All personal effects or other exposed luggage or freight shall be thoroughly disinfected before being landed. When cholers exists in any Pro vince or State adjoining or contiguous to Outario the executive or health officers at all points where railways enter this Province from those infected districts shall be given the full powers of quarantine officers, as far as can be exercised under Provincia or municipal laws, and shall inspectivery train bearing passengers or supposed to contain any article of food for commerce likely to contain contagion, and shall remove such passengers' baggage and per sonal effects, and deal with them as pro-vided abovo. In case it appears that any person, luggage or freight may have escaped detention or disinfection, the medica detention or disinfection, the medical health officer shall immediately telegraph

Dread of 'Fexas Fever. The Chicago Times of yesterday had the following: "Apprehension reigned at the stock yards Monday because of a puzzling malady that led within a few hours to the death of 120 estile in a drove of 375. The hord was the property of Oborly & Frazier, of Kansas City, and it came from the firm's ranch in the Indian Territory. They arrived in the morning. When the

cars were opened forty were found lying dead at the feet of nearly as many more which were shaking as with an ague, bellowing loudly and humping their backs as though affected by pain. "My God! it's the Texas fever l' a stockman cjaculated, and then the news spreal throughout the yards and the cattle-dealers outside that the disease most dreaded in the trade had made its appearance here in virulent type. There was a rush for the shipping platform. The dead and the dying were carefully examined, and numerous conjectures as to the cause of the astounding fatality were advanced; but no effort to secure the immediate attendance of a veterinary surgeon was made. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Live

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A HINDRED CATTLE DIE.

Excitement at the Chicago Mock Vards-

Stock Exchange had a session and resolved to have an investigation made. To that end Dr. N. H. Paaren, the State Veterinar ian, was notified. Having heard that one of the health officers had asserted the cause of death was poisoning from the use of alkali water, the Exchange deliberately actiled upon that as the proper conclusion It was a queer procedure, for no investi-gation was to be made till next day. Then a message was received directing that the herd be delivered to Keenan & Hancock, commission merchants. And Messre, Keenan & Hancock gave notice by writing as follows :

The most roliable report we can get is that the cattle that arrived here this morning drank alkali water before landing. KEENAN & HANCOCK.

Meauwhile the living had been put in juarautine--- in pens separate from the corquarautine—in pens separate from the cor-rals in use by bunches or other stock. Some were dead since their removal from the care, and others were dying. It was a sick-ening spectacle. The largest and strongest were the victims. A great steer was sud-denly seized with a tremor while he was chewing grass. Hestretched out hes front feet aud lowed. Then he drew up his back and distended his bely aud flattened his paw against the ground and lowed. Suddenly he jumped high in and lowed. Suddenly he jumped high in the air, bellowing as he did so. He fell in a ditch, and when approached a moment later he was dead. The symptoms were later he was dead. The symptoms wer those of congestion of the bowels. Lat Late in the evening, after a careful examination some of the older stockmen said the cattle had drank too much water after thirsting

for a long period. The trainmen could not say whether the opinion was correct or not. Health officers killed twenty-two to relieve them of their suffering. About fifty-one others died in horrible agony at the pens. The efficial investigation is awaited with interest.

settling Accounts with the Garden Vermiu.

water at from 120 deg. to 140 deg. of Fab

renheit, and with this simple agent you may deal out death to the vermin and life

to the plants-a very curious example of killing two birds with one stone. In prac

pletely washed from them.—Amateur Gan

Wenlth of Colorado.

fall far short of \$15,000,000 in 1884.

by her people cannot fail in securing for ner all the wealth and immigration desir-

ulas,

dening.

Frederick A. Cowdin, of Cambridge, Mass., over a year ago met and fell violently in love with Miss Gertrude Morey, at that time living in the same city. His love was returned and engagement of marriage was Now it is no part of our commission to scold people. Our duty and our pleasure is, and will be, to help them. Therefore, in this time of roses and green fly, we will compress into a few words the sum of our experience in a run of nearly forty years of made, but owing to Mr. Cowdin's ill health experimental gardening. It is this: If all that is needful to ensure healthy and vigor-ous growth is provided for plants (of whatever kind) they will pretty well take care of themselves as regards the vermin. It will be found that the sickly plants are first attacked, and the poor, lean growing things seem always to invite the vermin. But this is not to be understood as a general indict-ment implying that wherever the verwas seen to be near. In compliance with his earnest request, Miss Morey agreed to min are seeu the general cultivation marry him, and they were joined in wed-lock by the Rev. Thomas Bobb. The is faulty. By no means is such a positive conclusion to be deduced from negative responses of the dying man were scarcely cyidence. As accidents will happen in the audible. He at once began to sink, lost consciousness and in three hours was dead. best regulated families, so vermin will appear in the best kept gardens and on the The bride has since been completely pros-trated. Cowdin was 35 years old and posmost vigorous and healthy plants. But when all reservations and exceptions have sessed some property. been taken into account, the golden rule remains, and should be kept in mind, that BURIED ALIVE. the vigorous and healthy growth of plants

A FAMILY BEWITCHED. THE FAR NORTHWEST. Cutting Nicks in Pigs' Ears to Let the Devil Out. A Mt. Morris (Mich.) despatch says: In Interesting Description of the Great Rivers and a little farm house four and one half miles

west of here lives a family of sixteen per-sons, all being huddled together in apart-ments not large enough for four. Some time ago a child died in the family, and since then several members of the household have been impressed with the belief that everything around the premises was bewitched-people, stock, and the very air and water all being controlled by evil spirits. A Mrs. Summer, who is, and has for some time been, quite ill, was afflicted with this hallucination to a marked degree, and, while not pretending to prescribe for her mental trouble, Dr. Luman L. Fuller, of Clio, has been trying to minister to her obvaical ailments. Yesterday he called at the house and when he attempted to get into her room he was met by a Mrs. Livingstone, another mem-ber of the strange family, who had a razor in one hand and a knife in the other. In her frenzied efforts to induce him not to interfere with a case already in the hands of the witches, she attacked and cut him savagely in the breast, inflicting a bad wound. She has been arrested, and a

young man named Whitney, a brother of Mrs. Livingston, is also in custody. Other members of the family may be arrested. The neighborhood is full of stories of the strange hallucinations of the occupants. Some things they have done are worthy of the old witchcraft days of Massachusetts. The pigs and cows have had little picks out in their ears to let the devil out.

SCANDAL IN HIGH PLACES

Mrs. Vanderbilt Allen's Charges Against Her Husband, A New York despatch says: Mrs. Van-derbilt Allen, plaintiff in the celebrated divorce case, gave evidence yesterday before the referee. She stated her husband left her February 25th, 1883. He left a note

again live with Allen under any circum-stances when he failed to prove his inno-

band's handwriting. A WIDOWED BRIDE.

Joined in Wedlock to his Betrothed While Lying on Ris Deathbed.

Their Tributaries.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1884.

A GOOD GRAZING COUNTRY. 

THE YORK HERALD.

(From the Edmonton Bulletin.)

The country immediately to the north and northwest of Edmonton is almost unknown save along the few trails extending from here towards the mountains. Those large rivers taking their rise in the foot hills and first range of mountains are the most southerly branches of the great Mackenzie River. Leaving Edmonton for Jasper House, the first river of this system passed is the Pembina - a stream about eight chains wide—carrying a large volume of water in the spring and rainy season, but not subject to rushes of high water from the mountains, as it does not head far enough into the mountains to feel the effects of the melting snows and glaciers. The banks are high and timbered with a fair growth of poplar, balm of Gilead and in some places of spruce. The river winds its tortuous course in a general north eastern direction. Coalin quantities is to be found on its banks, and some seams are known that have been burning for years. The watersbed which divides the water flowing to the north from those which flow to the Saskr chewan is in some places very narrow, the indians say only a day's travel : in other words, about 15 or 20

miles. Large quantities of timber are to be found in the valleys at the head of this stream. The McLeod River is the next stream of

importance beyond the Pembina. It also flows between high hunds clothed with poplar and some spruce, and is very wind-ing in its course It heads well in the first range and is subject to sudden and great floods during the hot weather or the sum-more but derived to a sumely body of meter her February 25th, 1883. He left a note stating he had gone away because he was offended at some language she had used towards him. Mrs. Allen said her husband was very intemperate. He threatened once to kick her cut of bed. She had an was ef \$1.400 f her com and thought once to kick her cut of bed. She had an ncome of \$1,400 of her own, and thought \$200 a mouth would be necessary to enable her to keep up the style of living she had always been accustomed to. Witness said she resided at Cape May in 1882, but never had enough to eat there. She discovered her husband's infidelity by a letter she found in his pocket addressed to Edith De Belleville. She also found a letter from Walker to Col. Allen congratulating him on his " success with the ladies of Philadelphia." She made up her mind she would never again live with Allen under any circum stances when he failed to prove his innoetances when he failed to prove his inno-cence. In March, 1883, she saw on the blotter of the Twenth here the other is and will, in time be worked, no doubt. The And rews and wife" written in her hus-been very heavily timbered, but fires have been very heavily timbered, but fres have done their work here as well as further south, and any timber which still crists will be found to be surrounded by a network of muskegs and creeks. Ccal is also to be found, but is not likely to be of any economic value for some generations. Sandstone is the enly rook seen in place, while the drift is of the kind usually found in the bars of derresy (loud a oplause).

some of our western rivers. The Athabasca—called by the Indians affected by the proud position in which he "the big river"-takes its head far in the mountains, its western and southern branches rising close to the Fraser and made, but owing to Mr. Cowdin's ill health the marriage was from time to time post-poned. In the meantime Miss Morey re-moved to this village. By the advice of his physician Mr.Cowdin came here a month ago, thinking he would be benefited by the change. Until Wednesday he had trouge kones of recovery, and the cough the head of the river. The Indians of the strong hopes of recovery, and the cough which was slowly wearing him out had improved. On that morning, however, he used as wall as the Cree, which they he had ever received before or anything used as wall as the Cree, which they he had ever received before or anything like it. In carrying on this export trade he had crossed the Atlantic forty times, improved. On that morning, however, he was very low, and unable to rise. Death was seen to be near. In compliance with his exmest request. Miss Morey agreed to and had been the means of bringing the Jersey cattle largely before the notice of American breeders. After Jersey cattle tains, years ago, was taken by boat to Jasper, thence transferred by horses were known and appreciated in America Jerseymen found out what could be done to increase the value of their to the boat encampment on the Columbia river, and taken thence to the coast for sale to the Indians of British island breed. They had got prices that were never dreamed of by the most san-Columbia The banks of the Athabasca are high and are covered with brute and guine amongst them 40 years ago, and i second growth poplar, spruce and pitch pine the result of the ravages of fire wilthe quality were kept up the Jersey cattle would still retain their present proud position. Mr. Fowler then made some fully and carelessly set out years ago, when very pertinent remarks respecting the artificial system of feeding, now so much po value was set on the primeval forest. Coal is to be seen, but not in as great quan in vogue, and recommended a return to the more natural system, pointing out the tities as on the Pembina and Saskauche-Last evening about 7 o'clock James Bur-gess, an employee of Chicago Granite Co., at Grindstone Island, near Kingston, had his attention attracted by an unusual remains to be demonstrated. great difficulty that was often experienced with cattle when taking them across the Atlantic and feeding them on the orthodox principle for the development of those qualities for which they were in such The river is about twelve chains wide at children had been playing about he rushed out to seek them. He ran down to an adjacent marsh and there met some chil-dren, who informed him that his little ones one distance above that point. The decline is done in such about tweive ename wide at qualities for which the development of these qualities for which they were in such demand. He advised them to feed their oatto seek them. The rushed demand. He advised them to feed their oatto seek the mouth of the McLeod, with a strong demand. He advised them to feed their oatto seek the play the second so detriwhen the river takes a bend to the north and becomes wider, with more sand bars. Nothing now remains to mark the site of ind credition dren, who informed him that his little ones were at the river bank. Thither Mr. Bur-some distance above that point. The awful current lasts to Old Fort Assiniboine, own interest to pay special heed to this fact. He concluded by thanking them crushing his children to death. The fore-man of the Chicago Granite Company was the fallen chimneys and the half filled heartily for the honor they had done him. soon on hand with assistance, and they removed the earth where the children had been killed. The bodies, with the excep-side of the river, and about forty feet above (Loud applause.) Mr. C. F. Dorey, one of the Vice-Presidents, proposed the health of the Chairman it. It was the connecting link between Edmonton and Lesser Slave Lake, and a who replied in felicitous terms, after which putrefactive process." Mr. J. A. Desreaux, the Secretary to the pack trail extending to the north and a cart trail to the south. The goods were forwarded by water via the Athabasca and Presentation Committee, proposed the health of Mr. C. F. Dorey and Mr. J. P. Marett, the two Vice-Presidents. These Little Slave River and lake, to the H. B. Little Slave River and lake, to the H. B. post on the west end of the lake. The Upper Athabaska has very little flat land along it, the high banks in many places rising straight from the river. A number gentlemen replied, and the meeting broke up a little after 11 o'clock. Mons. Feret, the recently appointed French Consul to the island, was amongst the guests, and occupied a seat on the left of fine streams come in from the north. some of them rising in close proximity to the Smoky River, notably the Baptiste, of the Chairman. Big Hawk, Burnt, Halfbreed and Little At a Charity Ball in Alexandria One evening the grand charity ball in aid Slave Rivers. These are from two to five of the poor of Alexandria took place, and was a most brilliant success. Everybody chains wide, and drain a large extent of country. They are high in the spring, but of importance in Cairo, whether native or as they do not rise in the mountains they European, was present, including  $\mathbf{th}$ add little to the volume of water that pours Khedive, who wore only one decoration down the Athabasca during June, July and that of Knight Grand Commander of the August. After leaving the mouth of Star of India, and who appeared to take Slave River the Athabasca bende Little great interest in all the proceedings. The ball was opened by a court quadrille, in away to the south with a somewhat swifter current than for the previous eighty miles, till the Landing is reached, thence after its which Prince Osmond, representing the Khedive, danced with Lady Dufferin, Lord somewhat erratic course it seems to make up its mind and strikes away northward to join its waters with those of the great wife of the agent and Consul-General for join its waters with those of the great Italy. A Scotch reel, organized and led by Mackenzie. Much good land, though timbered, can be Lady Alison, was one of the most pictur found in the region traversed by these esque and interesting features of the pro-rivers and much that is bad, covered with ceedings. All who took part in it, both a small and stunted growth of poplar, ladies and gentlemen, were dressed in comspruce and pitch pine. Much of it, by thorough burning, could be made good grazing land. The snow is not extensive, donce built but the necessary space for the Watch, and the necessary space for the Watch, and the necessary space for the dance being kept by four stalwart sernd good water is plentiful. But, alto. geants of the same regiment. The Khedive watched the reel with the greatest interest, gether, it is not a country that will be Boston Globe. ought by settlers until the vast prairies both to the south, on the Saskatchewan, and to the north, on the Peace River, have and personally congratulated Lady Alison upon the successful manner in which it had been performed .- Lady Brassey in Good been settled. Words.

WHOLE NO 1,362 NO. 10.

M Teefy

THE EXPORT OF JERSEVS. Testimonial to the Pioneer of the Trade.

(Jersey Weekly Express, June 21st.) Upwards of 100 gentlemen interested in gricultural pursuits sat down on Wednes

lay evening to a banquet at the Pomme d'Or Hotel, set out in excellent style by Mons. Mouraud, on the occasion of a pre-seutation to Mr. E. P. Fowler, a gentleman who for many years has been a large exporter of Jersey cattle, and who, in fact, commenced the trade which has been pro-ductive of so much benefit to the agricul turists of the island. Some idea of the value of this trade, which owes to a large extent its value to Mr. Fowler, may be gleaned from the fast of £1,000 having been at length given for a Jersey cow The services Mr. Fowler has thu thus been the means of rendering to the island led to the proposal to make him a testi-monial of the appreciation by the Jersey farmers of the value of the trade he had been the means of introducing, and the beneficial results that had accrued to them thereby. This proposal was well responded to, the result being that over 800 persons subscribed to the testimonial, which con-sisted of a massive silver salver, a gold chronometer watch (supplied by Mr. J. P. Genge, silversmith), and a purse containing 250 sovereigns. They were accompanied by an address, beautifully executed by Mr. W. J. Ogier, containing the whole of the

The Chairman, Mr. H. P. D'Auvergne, proposed the toast of the evening, the Jersey cattle at the age of 18, in opposition to his own father. He was the first ex-porter of Jersey cattle to America, com-menoing in 1842, and later on supplied great part of the nobility and gentry of England with the island breed of cattle. Mr. Fowler also extended his opera-tions to the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and India, and he (the Chairman) hoped and believed that a great im-petus would be given to the importation to our Indian empire. From a beardless boy as he was when he commenced his career of exporter of Jersey cattle, Mr. Fowler had ripened into a green old age. He had ex-ported annually from 700 to 800 cattle from be island during several years. Taking the island during several years. Taking these at an average value of  $\pm 20$ , they had an annual value of  $\pm 14,000$  according to the island through Mr. Fowler's labors. He had now reached his 66th birthday, and it had been resolved to present him with a memorial of the value the Jersey farmers attached to the benefit he had been the means of securing to the island by his makmeans of securing to the leand by his mak-ing so widely known the value of the island breed of cattle. This had resulted in the present which he had now the pleasure of handing over to Mr. Fowler, the salver, the maining over to mr. Fowler, the salver, the watch, and the 250 sovereigns - the latter contained in the old Jersey traditional "stocking foot." He had great pleasure in making the presentation of these to Mr. Fowler, who for nearly half a century had been laboring in a manner that had so vastly benefited the island, and he trusted that he might be spared yet many years to

Jersey (loud applause). Mr. Fowler, who was considerably

HAGAR'S WELL AT MECCA.

raditional History of the Knaba Temple.

When Hagar and the infant Ishmael When Hagar and the infant lemmael were abandoned by Abraham for domestic reasons which every family man must approve, observes the London Lancet, they wandered into the valley of Mecca, or rather where Mecca was afterwards founded, and Hagar, oppressed by the heat, began to search for water to relieve the thirst from which she and the child were suffering. She ran back-wards and forwards between the hills of Safa and Marwa, seeking in vain ; but, returning to the spot where she had left the infant, found that Ishmael had himself discovered the spring they both needed by a simple expedient familiar to bubies of all nations and periods. Kicking out against the ground, his infantile efforts had laid bare one of those springs which in Arabia are frequently concealed by a light layer of sand. This spring, which saved the life of the ancestor of the Arabs, is the well Zemzen, so called (by obvious onomatopœa) from the murmuring sound of its waters. Such at least is the Arab tradition of the origin of the well that now forms one of the most sacred objects within the precincts of the Kaaba, or Holy Temple of Mecca. The Kaaba itself-a cubical building covered outside with hang-ings of rick black damask, and famous for the sacred stone in one of its corners, which After the dinner had been disposed of and the health of the Queen given and drunk With the usual honors, The Chairman Mr. H. P. D'Aunorman

grims-was, according to the same auth-ority, built by Abraham after the pattern of a temple which Adam had seen in Parahealth of Mr. Edward Parcons Fowler, who, he said, commenced the trade of exporting dise, and of which he had transmitted the design to his descendants. Without pro-fessing absolute faith in this interesting history, it is certain that the Kaaba and the well Zemzem are among the most ancient of the antiquities of Arabia. They both were connected with the oldest rites of the pagan Arabs, and existed in very much their present form, and were applied to very much their present uses before the time of Mahomet. It was the prophet's grandfather who reopened the well, of the position of which he had been warned in a dream, while he was trying to devise some convenient means of fulfilling his special duty and privileges of supplying water to the tribes who flocked annually to worship at the Kaaba. Dig-giug in the appointed spot, he found two golden gazelles, and some swords and suits of armor which had been buried there three centuries before, and further excavation revealed the remains of an ancient piece of masonry inclosing a copious and never failing spring, which was at once accepted as the traditional well of Hagar. It is probable at least that the masonry dated from the old days of the mercantile prosperity of Mecca, perhaps even from pre Christian or mecos, pernaps even from pre Christian times. Ever since this rediscovery of the well Zemzen has held a prominent place among the holy things in the Arabian tem-ple. The millions of pilgtims who have fol-lowed the steps of Hagar and run naked from Safa to Marwa, and have performed the circuit of the Kaaba seven times, as their pagan ancestors did before Mahomet made the Meccan pilgrimage a part of his religion, do not leave the "Haram esh Sherif" without washing in, or at least tasting, the water of the well Zemzem, and

most of them carry away a flask of the holy water. No more valuable present can be offered to a returned Hajjy to his friends than a bottle of this miraculous, though admittedly brackish, fluid. Its properties are quite unique in the eyes of the faithful. It can cure disease ; sprinkled on grave clothes it produces the most the salutary results in the future state of the deceased; while a single sip is the best cordial that a host can offer to his most distinguished guest. One famous traditionist, whose memory was proverbial, ascribed his retentive powers entirely to the copious draughts he had taken of the waters of Zemzem, which Sale gravely remarks appears to be really as efficacious in its own province as the spring of Helicon has proved to the inspiration of poets. Professor Heston's analysis of this miraculous water will cause a severe shock to all true believers who read the Lancet, though from what one knows of the sanitary methods of the East there is is nothing surprising in the discovery that the well of Zemzem is as foul as a good many other saintly springs. The water in the fountains of mosques never strikes the eye to nose with any very pleasing expression and Zemzen is in the midst of a thickly built city, where drainage is of a peculiarly primitive description, and the well is almost necessarily affected by the drainings from the countless carcasses of beasts which are annually sacrificed by the pilgrims in the neighboring valley of Mina. It is, however, some satisfaction to remember that mud diness in a source of inspiration has neve been held a bar to miraculous effects, and that the impious Wotton, if we are to believe the "Battle of the Books," found slime even beneath the limpid waters of Helicon. Zemzem will doubtless work wonders in spite of the "completion of the

A band of burnished gold, My fingers gently hold, nd through the magic circle of its rim, Before my dreaming eyes A thousand memories rise, Aud fill my soul with longing, vague and dim

I seem to see the gate, At which I used to wait For her who gave to me this token sweet; I feel a tender thrill, That calls to mind the hill Where hours, like moments, thed on pinion its, fied on pinions fleet

The Ring.

The form of youthing grace, The smiling, tender face, Is near me still, in spirit, though the years Have slowly come and lled, And cherished hopes lie deed, Along my way too thickly strewn for tears.

Oh! little hand of gold! wealth of joy untold, wears of yoy difford,
Your shining civele conjures to my mind,
And will, until my breath
Shall meet the kies of death,
And all the pain of earth be left behind.

# A ONE-LEGGED BOY

" Hanged Because He Was Samy !"

Last fall there came to Victoria a one-legged tramp-glib of tongue, impudent in demeanor, and low in association. He hopped about on a crutch, and sold songs to whoever would buy. He was quite young-scarcely 17; but was no novice in the dark ways of this sinful world. When he failed to effect a sole he coving he he failed to effect a sale by coaxing he sometimes "cheeked" persons into buying a song or two. From here he returned to the Sound and Oregon, and this place saw him no more. While passing over the Northern Pacific Railway the other day a conductor said to the writer of this sketch : "Right below here, if you look sharp as

we flash along, you'll see four graves. There rest four men who were hung a short time ago by a vigilance committee and buried there as a warning to other murderers and thieves. At one of the graves a pair of crutches are sticking in the ground. They belonged to one of the men who was hanged." "Why, you don't mean to say that they hanged a cripple !" "Oh, yes, they did. You see, he was a

bad man, too, and a little while before he was strung up he and another fellow shot at each other. He killed the other fellow and got wounded in the leg. Well, when people of the town below here—Weeksville people of the town below here - weeksville -got tired of harboring gamblers, murderers, thieves and ----, they just turned loose one day and seized three of the worst and warned the rest to leave by the first train. When the three men were seized the fellow with the lame leg was seized the follow with the lame leg was limping about the gambling houses on orutches. Being lame he didn't think the vigilantes would trouble him. So when the three scoundrels (chums of his) were seized and marched down to the spot we'll seized and marched down to the spot we'll come to presently, the man on the orutohes just hobbled along after the orowd to see the fun. When he got there the three men had been hanged and the orowd were ooming away; but the moment they saw him coming they set up a yell and started for him. He couldn't run, so they just gethered him up in their arms and rushed for him. He couldn't run, so they just gathered him up in their arms and rushed him along to the trees where his friends were swinging. Some one got a piece of rope and before he could say a prayer he was swinging from one of the limbs. He died game, though; only asked time to write to his mother, which they didn't give him. When the men were hung long enough the bodies were cut down and buried, and some one took the lame man's orutches and stuck them in the grave. There they are now," oried the conductor There they are now," oried the conductor pointing towards the side of the track.

And there, sure enough, were the four graves with the pair of orutches standing-one at the head and one at the foot of the resting place of the lame gambler. "I'd as soon think of hanging a woman

as a lame man," quoth one of the passengers. it." "There's something cowardly about

Some of the company defended and others condemned the act, and the discus-sion was growing warm when an odd look ing, elderly man who had not previously spoken a word, said :

"Talk about hanging a oripple! These vigilance committees will hang achild when they warm to their work. Let me tell you little, one-legged ragamufin boy came into the town one day. He was foul in person and tongue. Sold songs for a living, and if you didn't buy he'd abuse you terribly. Well, Igentlemen, he hadn't been there a week before nearly

maraptine officers. Power is narantine officers. Power is given the eccetary to proceed at all times, under the direction of the Board to any point in the Province to investigate the sanitary condition thereof. These regulations will only go into force if the cholera makes its appear-ance in Canada or the United States, and after being adopted by the Lieut. Governor in Council

to the executive officers along the supposed line of travel, who, on the arrival of the

train, shall exercise all the nowers of

## A Nensible Clergyman.

How much better it would have been for f great number of young couples-very young couples-living in Hamilton at the present time if they had been treated the me as is told of in the following from the Gaelph Mercury: "A young man in this city who is noted for his freaks of eccentricity has recently conceived the idea of joining the army of benedicts. The night before last he saw a damsel on the street who struck his fancy as all that could be desired to make a loving and charming helpmate for life. Hat in hand he approached his She seemed in no way loath to receive his advances and a matrimonial ntract was shortly after settled on. To day was to have been the happiest epoch in their lives, when the two trusting hearts were to be united, but fate decreed otherwise. The parson refuged to perform the coromony without the consent of the young swain's parents. This consent has not as yot been given, and the young couple revel in single blessedness to the chagrin of one of them at least, not to mention the waste of the marriage dinner, which is said to have been prepared for the joyous negasion.

### Remedies for Disomula.

Dr. Legare has communicated to the South Carolina Medical Association his few simple and successful rules in the treat-ment of insomnia, as follows: First, retire early to bed, two hours sound sleep before midnight being of more benefit to the body than double that number of hours in the day; second, eat little, and always some hours before going to bed, and o food only to be taken for supper; third, the caros and burdens of the mind must be put aside --none to be carried to bed-and p reading or studying there; fourth, the bed chamber should contain pure, sound air, be roomy and high if possible, and the windows be always kept open, except in the night time ; fifth, when in bed endeavor to lie horizontally, with the head slightly raised, avoding auy forced or constrained posture that makes the form an angle, as by this means the circulati n in the stomach is checked.

### Playing the Piano at 92.

A Fonda, N. Y., despatch says: The 92nd birthday of Mrs. Anna MoIntyre was nelebrated at the house of Martin McIntyre a day or two ago. There were present ( BODF, 28 grandchildren and 17 gre at grand Mrs. McIntyre retains children. her faculties to a remarkable degree, and in the afternoon favored her descendants with " Auld Lang Syne" on the piano.

Bland-"How did your son pass his industries, and Colorado finds herself a magnet of such power that if rightly used willege examinations? I suppose he passed vithout conditions?" Blunt-" Yes; that by to say, they said they would take him der no conditions." able.

# and Fate of Three Children Near King-

is the surest protection against the insects that assail them. When you plant, therefore, have the ground well made up for the purpose, and when you give water, imitate the sound logician and go to the root of the matter. You will hear of insecticides innumerable. But amongst them all tobacco is the leading nostrum, and tobacco his attention attracted by an unusual noise. Remembering that his three little and sulphur are often combined. But there is at every amateur's command a a very cheap and effectual insecticide in be shape of water, and a nice shower from the engine or syringe, combined with occasional watering at the roots, will do wonders for roses, for insects, generally gees ran, and to his horror found that about fifty feet of the bank at that spot and eleven feet in depth had caved in, speaking, hate water : it is deadly to them. But there is a matter of special interest and importance in connection with the use of water. It is that hot water is more deadly o insects than cold water, and all kinds o water without ujury, provided only it is not too hot. You may, by using a trusty tion of one of the girls, were found to be terribly mangled. The little boy's head was crushed and broken. The little boy was nine years old, the eldest of the two, the other two being girls. thermometer, make a safe rule and use the

Tobacco and Eyesight.

For many years it has been known to thing two bits with one score. In prac-tising this plan a few careful trials should be made. Trust not your hand to know how hot the water is, for you may make a mise and hold us responsible for the ophthalmic surgeons that abuse of tobacco may lead to failure of sight. This fact has been made use of by the anti-tobacconists, who are mostly well-meaning but meddlesome persons, and whose actions have too consequences. Provide a bucket of hot water and stir it well about, and by adding hot or cold bring it to 120 deg. Then take close a resemblance to these of agitators in the cause of various reactionary measures for the impediment of scientific research a few pot plants, such as fairy roses, primand the obstruction of sanitary legislation. etc., and dip them head downwards, In the report of forty cases of tobacco so as to wash the leaves, and move them up amblycpia, by Mr. Shears, of Liverpool, it appeared that strophy of the optic nerves and down a few times, and then set them aside to drain. They will be none the worse for it, and the green fly will be comis very raraly met with as the result of excessive smoking, although tobacco is the essential agent in producing failure of sight. Great moderation in smoking, and especially the employment of mild forms of tobacco.

is all that is necessary to insure recovery. Mr. Hutchison has found that a very small Now comes to the front our cattle interests, says the Denver Republican, which today reaches, in good round numbers, over proportion of smokers suffer from amblyoand that among those who do become 1,500,000 cattle roamimg over Colorado's subject to impaired vision are many who plains, with a valuation attached to them of not less than \$40,000,000; and the field is open for many millions more. While show an hereditary tendency to that infirmity, many of their relatives who do not smoke being similarly afflicted. Workwe are unable accurately to give the figures on sheep and other live stock, such as horses and mules, we can safely place them men in tobacco factories do not appear to be subject to deterioration of eyesight; in one large manufactory, where twelve thousand men and women are employed, at a nominal valuation of over \$13,000,000. And accepting the records as correct for Mr. Shears has found that not one single 1883, in agricultural products we will not person on the premises suffered from failure of yesight, although many of the hands had been working there for ten years. add to this the value of all our other

> --- No wonder American travellers are avoiding Marseilles. Not a watermelon is to be sold there this season.

There is one blind person in every 1,150

in the United Kingdom.

8,137 beds.

### Hunting Conders.

The Chilian Government has declared war of extermination against the condor. It offers a reward of \$5 for every condor killed. The hunting of this bird of prey has, under the circumstances, become a lucrative business, though it seems doubtful, if one considers the astounding powers of the bird and its wonderful habits, that the Government can or will ever succeed in destroying the species at any price. A

Southern paper, in speaking of this matter, says: "Shooting the condor on the wing is almost out of the question; for it sails at allitudes far beyond the reach of the human eye, and roosts on peaks immea-surably above the clouds. It has been seen at altitudes of 20,000 feet. It haunts the whole western slope of the Andes-not only Chili, but Peru, Bolivia and Pata gonia. Latterly the birds have so increase as to form a veritable scourge-not with standing the fact that the female lays but two eggs at a time, and that condor killing has been a regular and lucrative calling for more than a century."—New York Tribune.

'This book is of no value whatever. said the literary editor to the managing editor of a Provincial daily. "But we get so much advertising from the publishers that I dislike to cut it up. What shall I do?" "Well, you might say that the binding is remarkably handsome," was the reply .--

French papers, in order to make their funny paragraphs acceptable, have recourse to wit of the following description: La France says General Gordon invited an Arab to breakfast and then amused him--Switzerland contains 1,002 hotels, with self by running a fork repeatedly into the body of his guest.

whole town got down on him, and he was told to leave; but he wouldn't gosaid he'd come to stay and no couldn't drive him off. It was a fine evening two months ago that a lot o best citizens of the town just turned out and snatched that boy up and carried him off towards the bridge, just outside the limits. He wasn't much of a load. I guess he was half-starved and sick. guess he was han-searced and slot. I de-cried a good deal as they carried him through the town, and promised if they'd let him go he'd be a good boy and go away. But they said 'No; you've sassed the best ortizens of the place, and you've got to die.' I didn't follow them; but they hanged him from one of the rails of the bridge, and after he was dead they buried him near by. The next day some of the people who didn't think it was right to hang the poor boy went out and crutch lying by the roadside and the little stock of songs he'd tried to sell scattered about."

Silence prevailed in the smoking room for full a minute. Then one of the com-

pany asked— "But why did they hang him ?" "Because," replied the stranger, deliber ately, "he was sassy !"

### THE GREELY SURVIVORS.

Arrival of the Relief Squadron at Ports month Harbor-Official Reception.

A Portsmouth, N.H., telegram says: The Thetis, Bear and Alert, comprising the Greely relief squadron, dropped anchor in the harbor at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Their arrival not being expected till to-morrow, the reception, though hearty, was of a rather impromptu character. A salute was fired in honor of the Arctic heroes bells were rung, whistles were blown the band played "Home Again." All All the naval vessels were handsomely decorated. Greely's wife arrived at noon with General Hazen and party, and his mother is also here. The meeting between them was quite affecting.

### Practical Sermon to Young Ladies.

Rev. Fred. C. Iglebart, pastor of a Methodist Church of Buffalo, recently preached to the young ladies of the city nearly 2,000 of them being present to lister to his sermon, in the midst of which he perpetrated the following: "The front and door is open. The parlor is unswept and undusted. The door back of it is open, revealing the sitting-room in a state of chaos The doors opening into the several bed chambers are open, showing the beds as the sleepers left them on rising. The door leading to the kitchen is open, and there, bending over the wash tub, her brow beaded with perspiration and her arms recking with suds, stands the mother of the family In the parlor sits her daughter at the piano, pounding out an accompaniment as she sings ' Who WillCare for Mother Now?' Well, I will tell you, brethren and sisters, who would care for mother now, if I were the head of that family! It would be that same young lady who plaintively asks the question in song. She would use her arms more and permit her mouth to enjoy a much-needed season of repose. She would be playing on the zine washophone, and her mother would be dusting the parlor and doing other light and agreeable

work.'