Upstairs will be the office of the firm. The

Upstairs will be the office of the firm. The bin for receiving the grain is situated where the gangway used to be, the bags being lifted from the waggons and emptied through the doorway into the hopper. From this it is carried in buckets in the usual elevator fashion up to a dome in the roof, through down pipes, and placed where it is wanted. Our reporter saw the elevator working, and can truly say that it will be the means of saving a great deal of time, besides preventing the large congregation of horses and waggons at so dangerous a place as the railway track at the foot of Princess street. The enterprise of Messrs. Richardson is deserving of high commendation.—Kingston News.

The St. John, N.B., News says the change in the proprietorship of the Hibbard mine,

in the proprietorship of the Hibbard mine, Lake George, goes into effect on the 16th inst. The mines and works there have been run for

many years by the Hon. Francis Hibbard.

The increased attention which is given to

antimony mining by American speculators has necessitated a like revival in the Hibbard property. The corporation which now assumes the management is a joint stock company wielding an aggregate stock of \$650,000. Mr. Hibbard is president of the company, and for the nurses of giving greates at

and for the purpose of giving greater attention to the enterprise thus greatly enlarged, is about to take up his residence near the mines. Several other buildings are to be put up for the accommodation of

workmen. The concentrating works are to be placed in a new apartment 40 x 20 feet, which is now being built. This will be completed in about a week. Almost entirely new

machinery, driven by an engine of 175 horse-power, are to be used in the works. The new

power, are to be used in the works. The new machinery will give the works a capacity for manufacturing thirty tons of metal per day. Very little manual labour will be required. In about four weeks the new corporation will commence to ship metal to England. Instead

of being brought down the St. John river by woodboat as formerly, the ore will be brought to St. John by the St. John and Maine rail-way and shipped to England direct. The new

company start operations under very favour able auspices.

ABOUT ANIMALS.

which belonged to the late Col. John Clarke. It now belongs to Mr. James Clarke, collector at Port Dalhousie. The inscription which it bears gives its history:—"This vine was cut at Navy Island after 'the Lion' (Mackenzie) and his pirate followers fled to their boats, on the 16th January, 1838, finding the grape of Canada too potent for their relish." A more recent production still is a collection of 9, 468, more or less, buttons, which was made by Miss Tilly Wood, of this city. The buttons are all of different shapes and sizes. They are stringed. These are but a few of the York Pioneers' exhibits. Enough, however, have been mentioned as far to indirect. Pioneers' exhibits. Enough, however, been mentioned so far to indicate the log houses are worthy of a visit.

Very few pianes are shown this year. There were five hundred births on the grounds on Tuesday—the new-comers were

Every official of the Association who has the interest of the Exhibition at heart should wear a white plug hat. There are sixty-three entries of cage birds.
The feathered songsters will be shown next week in the upper gallery.
The man who says Canadians cannot manufacture anything will be converted in half an hour at the show this year.

hour at the show this year. At the Exhibition post office mails arrive at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.50 p.m.; the mails close at 10.10 a.m., 2.10 p.m., and 5.10 p.m. Ald. Hallam has put up a tent in which he is showing samples of wools from all parts of the world. He has wool from England, Ireland, Scotland, from Bagdad, and from Candald.

The Buffalo cow feeds on oats and hay, She is inclined to be recalcitrant sometimes, but never goes so far as to refuse food. The keeper had a pretty hard job in bringing her to the grounds. Ten men had to hold her in. A splendid picture of Mr. William Gooderham, sr., is one of the features of the art gallery. The picture will be the more interesting when it is known that Mr. Gooderham is perhaps the oldest man in Toronto.

He has just turned 91. Wallace Bros., of Woodbridge, who opened a flour mill last fall in that village, have barrels of flour of their own milling on view in the main building. The demand for Ontario flour from the Maritime Provinces made the opening of the mill necessary. The mill em-ploys Canadian capital and Canadian work-

In his exhibit of fish, Mr. Manger has in the main building the boney pike or fresh water sword-fish which was captured in the lake near the Island last October. Since it has been in captivity the fish has eaten nothing. Like Tanner during his fast, it lives on nothing but water, and is therefore inex-

The Bible Society has on exhibition a case The Bible Society has on exhibition a case containing bibles in 703 different languages, including the following:—Sirenian, Feejeean, Kurdish, Otyi, Sechnana, Hansa, Accra, Enghadine, Mohawk, Sesuto, Cree, Esquimaux, Karelian, Aneiteum, Harotee, Manchoo, Basque, Syro-Chaldaic, Kunkuna, Samogitian, Rarotongan. The English version is, however, that for which there is the greatest demand in Ontario. reatest demand in Ontario.

The delegations from Rochester, N. Y., will arrive on the 13th, 16th, and 17th inst, On the 13th the Corporation of Rochester-will arrive. On the 16th the Uniformed Patriarchs, a lodge of Oddfellows, will come. The Patriarchs wear splendid uniforms, and are well drilled. They took the first prize for irilling at Saratoga last year. On the 17th further delegation of Oddfellows from

Rochester will arrive. Muskoka must send down some specime Muskoka must send down some specimens of free grant products next year. People here have a very peculiar idea of the district. Yesterday a Muskoka farmer entered into conversation with a York county farmer. The talk turning on the merits of the free grant district, the York farmer said: "Now, excited me, I know I ought not to ask the question, but then, really, I should so like to know; how much rock have you on your farm?" "Not a foot," replied the Muskoka man.

Hallam & Co. are showing on the grounds a two-year-old buffalo cow. The animal was captured in the North-West, by a deaf and nb man, who from the Indians. The buffale arrrived from Emerson, Manitoba, on Saturday, and is to be dispatched at the close of the show to. Prof. Frank Buckland, the naturalist, of the London (Eng.) Zoological Gardens. It is tied up in a temporary enclosure opposite the cattle sheds. The Exhibition Association pays its board.

The cairn marking the spot upon which old Fort Rouillé—the military post of the French rulers of this country nearly two centuries ago—was situated still stands; but it is renarkable what an effect the sun and the wind have even on stones. A couple of years ago the large two or three ton stone upon which the inscription in reference to the spot was cut was a neat and glossy affair. To-day the gloss has gone; the stone is getting worn; and the inscription is disappearing. The stone in question was discovered in the lake in front of the Exhibition grounds, and was hauled out when the stones for the foundation of the main building were being collected.

Consumption Cured by Inhalation The following letter is one of the many, and needs no introduction :—

DEAR SIR,—I feel it to be a duty I owe to you to let you know the benefits I have re-ceived from your treatment, by the inhaling system, for the relief and cure of Con-

sumption.
In the month of April, 1878, I contracted In the month of April, 1070, I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and in the following August I was completely prostrated, and was then informed by my family physician that my left lung was very much diseased and quite useless; my breathing was very short, and I could scarcely lie down; I had a very bad cough, and expectorated large quantities. I continued in this low condition for upwards of two months, and was under the care of three of the most skilful physicians in the vicinity, who all informed me that my case was hopeless, and that I had only a short time to live.

About this time I first heard of your period of the street.

method of treatment, and grasping, yet without hope, applied to you for it. To my joyful surprise, I received great benefit from the very first; and now, after the lapse of two years, I have no cough, my breathing is free and easy, and my health completely restored. No one would suppose from my present ap-pearance that I had ever had Consumption. I am satisfied that my lungs are as well as ever, which great blessing I ascribe to your valuable treatment. valuable treatment.

I can only add that you are at liberty is

se this in any way you may see fit. I am yours, very truly.

MRS. REUBEN LANE.

Mossley, Sept. 1st., 1880.
To Dr. J. Rolph Malcolm, Scotland, Ont. The application of remedies in a state of apour directly to the seat of disease in the lungs, by inhalation, has now been practise in Canada by Dr. Malcolm for nearly seven teen years, and vast numbers now in the en-joyment of good health, who were to all appearances fast sinking into the grave from Consumption, bear unimpeachable testimony to the beneficial results of this method of

Dr. J. Rolph Malcolm, now of Scotland, Ont., has written a work fully describing this treatment, and will mail a copy to any

and reatment, and will main a copy and address, on application.

In order to accommodate patients at a distance, Dr. Malcolm can be consulted at the Marlborough Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th September, and at the Tecumseh House, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, 6th and 7th October, from 9 a.m. to A.n.m. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Customs duties collected for the month The Customs duties collected for the Customs duties collected for the S20,564.37, showing a slight increase over those of the corresponding month of last year. The excise duty for the same month amounted ro \$7,490.20, being an increase over the cortesponding month of last year of \$3,020.10. WRECK OF THE VERA CRUZ

SEVENTY-ONE LIVES LOST. An Unparalleled Hurricane Off the Florida Coast.

CHARGES AGAINST THE CAPTAIN. Heartrending Scenes at the Supreme Moment.

St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 4.—The steamer City of Vera Cruz foundered at 5.30 on Sunday morning. Of the seventy persons abourd only thirteen are known to have been saved. On Saturday afternoon the steamer encountered a strong gale which soon increased in fury, and the Vera Cruz laboured heavily for some hours. It was found necessary at one o clock on Sunday morning to throw out a drag to keep her head about. The gale had now grown to a hurricane, and immense waves began breaking over the doomed steamer until her deck was finally swept clear, even the rigging being torn. The drag ceased to soon reached the furnaces and extinguished the fires, the hatches having been torn from their fastenings. The fires being out the engines soon stopped and the Vera Cruz lay

AT THE MERCY OF THE STORM. Not even a donkey pump could be worked to relieve the vessel of the water she was rapidly making in her hold. Captain Van Sice ordered the men to throw overboard the deck load, but the sea was too heavy and several men were carried off their feet and many washed overboard. Captain Van Sice and his any of us. The first officer, second mate, and officers acted courageously, but were

ONE BY ONE WASHED OVERBOARD The captain perished fully an hour before the vessel succumbed, and as nearly all hands were lost the few remaining alive took to the life preservers. Every boat and life-raft was stove in. The sailors and passengers seized fragments of spars, stateroom doors, or other vable articles and awaited the end The vessel was about thirty miles off the shore.

the steamer suddenly sank, the swirl carrying down many of the living. The thirteen sur-vivors are all men—three passengers, eight deck hands, one engineer, and one oiler. They were all in the water buffeted from twenty-four to twenty-six hours. No doubt but for this ordeal many more would have been saved. It has only been possible to ob-tain the names of two of the survivors, both first a native of England and the other of New York. One of the passengers saved was a young man, but he states that he does not wish his name to be sent for publication. He was a companion of Gen. Torboit. The

BODIES OF THE VICTIMS came on shore thirty miles south of this place, among them that of Torboit. His body was placed in a casket and buried on Wedhesday. The bodies of two steerage passengers have been found. The bodies of three females have been recovered from the waves, and four other men, probably sailors.

OTHER CASUALTIES. schooner Ada J. Simonton, of Rockand, from Pensacola to Boston, went ashore near Mosquito Inlet. All on board were saved. A barque, name unknown, is ashore at the same place; all saved. There are now about thirty men at Port Orange, all of whom about thirty men at Port Orange, all of whom were shipwrecked. Seven men were washed, ashore from the brig Caroline Eddy, all alive, but very weak. They had lived in the rigging two days. They said that during the gale they were in company with a large steamer which looked as though she was in distress, and had about one hundred passengers on board.

THE LOST VESSEL. NEW YORK, Sept 4.—The lost steamer Vera Cruz was a sister ship of the City of Havana, lost on the American cost in 1875. The lost on the American coast in 1875. The steamer New Orleans reports that she was in the same cyclone off the Florida coast as that in which the Vera Cruz foundered. The captain of the New Orleans says he never before witnessed anything like it. One of his best men was lost overboard. The sea at some moments was as high as the top of the smokestack.

STREWN WITH WRECKS SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.—A special from St. Augustine says:—The beach north and south of St. Augustine light and as far south as Matanzas Inlet is strewn with wrecked stuff, dry goods, provisions, etc. The first evidence of the wreck was discovered near the lighthouse on Tuesday, and on following the coast to the north and southward, the story of a terrible disaster was revealed. Ten miles below Matanzas trunks and a mail bag were found, the latter of which was marked with a tag "Return to New York."

It was opened and was found to contain letters dated "New York, August 25th, 1880, per City of Vera Cruz," also bills of ding for goods per steamship Vera Cruz. Near the place where the mail bag and trunks were found the bodies of three men, a woman, and a child were discovered. All the valuables and jewellery were taken from the bodies, so that the remains could not be identified. All the wreekage shows that the steamship Vera Cruz, which sailed from New York on the 25th for Havana, either went ashore or foundered just off the Florida coast on Monday night or Tuesday morning during a heavy storm, and that all on board had perished.

perished THE LATEST DETAILS. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 5 .- The steamer Water Lily, from St. Augustine, arrived yesterday, having on board A. Rowen, civil engineer, and four seamen, survivors of the steamer City of Vera Cruz. From Owen's statement it appears that the stevedore work was not well done, and even before the gale grew furious the ship had a decided list. The grew furious the ship had a decided list. The officers and crew comprised fifty-one persons. There were thirty-one cabin passengers, making eighty-two souls on board. Eleven of those on board only are known to have been saved. The Vers Cruz left New York to a cabin to the complete the cabin list. The cold wave of Wednesday, the 25th ult. The cold wave of Wednesday with rain continued with a brisk wind from the north-east on Thursday and Friday, but it calmed down at midnight. The ship listed all the way, and at meals it was difficult to keep the dishes on the table. the table. The weather was cloudy, with frequent rain. At one o'clock p.m. on Saturtrequent rain. At one o'clock p.m. on Saturday the captain was heard to remark to Harris, the first officer —"I notice the barometer is falling rapidly. We are going to have a hurricane." Orders were given to throw overboard the barrels of oil and cases on deck. Owen says:—"The real blast of the cyclone struck us on the port bow about twenty-five minutes to two on Saturday. It listed the ship. listed the ship.

ALMOST ON HER BEAM ENDS. During the evening three skylights in the main saloon were carried away, and the waves poured considerable water into the saloon and staterooms, setting all adrift. By midnight the passengers were generally sitting upon or lying on the floor of the saloon but were nearly flooded out. At 1 p.m. the engine room was dry. A drag was put on. but were nearly flooded out. At 1 p.m. the singine room was dry. A drag was put on, but was useless, as it was too small for the service, even if in proper order. At two the sip took a heavy sea, and the water put the fires out, immediately stopping the engines. A donkey engine was then started, and was roing when the ship sank. The purser came aurriedly below, saying that the captain had sent to tell the passengers to come and assist the crew or the vessel would go down. We hamediately got up. I went to the deck and to pass buckets for an hour. Capt. Van Sice was in the line near the top passing water while I was there. It was no use, as the sea was continually breaking over the vessel and coming down in large quantities between the decks. After this nothing remained but to table life-preservers upon the women.

Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I can never be too thankful to those who recommended your medicines, for I now live (to the surprise of everybody) and am able to do my own work. I desire to make this statement in order that those suffering may not despair until they have given your remedies a trial. Yours respectfully,

MRS. WM. D. RYCKMAN.

On Saturday Mrs. George of Mount Brydges was brought to the asylum at London. She is the wife of the Great Western railway stationmaster there, who two years ago was violently and murderously assaulted by five tramps. She went to his rescue, and the tramps attacked her, one of them biting her finger very severely. Since then she has been mentally disordered, till at last it became necessary to confine her.

on board. Even the children were quiet and reasonable. Each assisted the other in arranging the life-preservers. The storm this time was most terrific. The ship listed to her beam ends at every wave. The storm was so thick that we could not see a hundred variety sheet.

was so thick that we could not see a hundred yards ahead. The roar of the wind and the beating of the rain was like the rattle of musketry. At twelve minutes past four in the morning a sea broke into the engine room and through the saloon, making a crash like a battery of artillery, striking terror for an instant into every one, dashing the saloon passengers, tables, doors, and loose furniture together, and into the water knee deep. The passengers now crowded into the hall at the top of the saloon steps, and said farewell to each other. We adjusted their life-preservers, the saloon steps, and said farewell to each other. We adjusted their life-preservers, and extended sympathy one to another. Never before perhaps was there a set of passengers so quiet and unexcited under circumstances so appalling. Alexander Wallendge brought a little boy to me, and said, 'Owen, I will give you a thousand dollars in gold if you will take my son and get him to land,' I said, No, I did not expect to live five minutes after the ship went down. I told him it

one or two more of the crew took to the star-board bow boat, and were killed before the boat could be got free. Miller and his engin-eers stood by the ship till she sunk. Quarter-

master William O'Neil and a sailor stood at the wheel until the ship sunk. The

captain never came near the passengers during the storm, nor did he send to enquire into their condition, and it may be sincerely hoped no other passengers may be left to so thoughtless and indifferent a man. It was at six o'clock that the ship went down, breaking in the middle. The was de of process of week.

were mixed in, through, and over this mass. The waves were fifty feet high in

PEAKS LIKE SUGAR LOAVES. When we went up on one it was not to go

down on the other side, but to be turned over at the top and sent rolling through the air to the opposite side. Back and forth this lasted

minutes after the ship sunk. He was then

never saw the General again alive. The wind was so terrific that when a plank, raft, box,

or trunk would reach the top of a wave it was whirled through the air with a force ter-

fifteen minutes after they took to the waves. It was most appalling to see

TWO-THIRDS UNDER WATER.

In the night we were both completely blind

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 4.—The Vera Cruz

"Made New Again."

I have used your Favourite Prescription, Golden Medical Discovery, and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for the last three months, and find myself—(what shall I say)—"made new again," are the only words that express it. I

R. V. Pierce, M.D.:

ST. CATHABINES, Ont.

HEROIC WOMEN

who were on their way home from Dakota, and were expected to leave Chicago by the ill-fated steamer Marine City. Telegrams have been sent, without, as yet, any satisfactors water? utes after the ship went down. I told him it would be a mercy to himself and his son to go down as quick as possible. I told him I could see

NOTHING TO HOPE FOR

NOTHING TO HOPE FOR

In a storm like this. Miss Sadie Fay asked me in her sweetest manner to take care of her, but I said to her and to others that there was nothing to be done but to stick to the ship until we were washed from her, and then to cling to the fragments as long as possible. This plan was carried out by every passenger. The captain was seen just before a sea smashed the port side of the upper deck at twelve minutes past four a.m., but whether he got excited and jumped overboard and was swept away is not known to any of us. The first off.

four and three-quarter pounds. It was grown by Mr. Frank Smith, of Collinsby, who has a number growing in his garden which measure four feet in length. They are called the "Le Ambitious," the seed coming from California from California.

The Brantford Young Ladies' College has some malignant enemy. A number of gentle-men in Woodstock have received anonymous letters condemning the past management of the school and making the basest insinuations in reference to it. Such cowardly attacks upon a public institution of excellent reputation should be punished if the offender could be found out.—Sentinel-Review. Andrew Noxal, an old resident of Humber-

the middle. Thousands of pieces of wreck-age were clashing together in the water for five minutes after the ship went to pieces. stone township, hung himself Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock. The deed was Men, women, children, horses, cats, and rats committed in the pig pen by placing the rope round one of the joists and standing on a box until the rope was adjusted, and then kicking the box away. He was discovered by his son Andrew shortly after, but life was gone. Family trouble is supposed to be the cause. Deceased was probably 80 years old. The search for gold on the bank of the

two or three hours, after which the waves took a more natural character and came in swelling ridges. General Torbett was picked up by Charles Smith, one of the crew, fifteen creek, not far from the lake, still continues. Reference was made in our columns last fall about some persons searching for the precious pot or pots, supposed, by seers and fortune tellers, to be hidden there. It has always weak, and could crawl on a fragment of wreck only with assistance, when the fragment on which he was turned over. A minute later Smith came upon another piece and never saw the General again alive. The wind been a mystery how much, if any, the pros-pectors got from the pot, but we infer it must have been considerable. Some persons must have unlimited faith in the legend regarding the concealed treasure, for new holes are appearing near the site of the former diggings.—
Oshawa Reformer.

The Thorold Post says:—Sections 17 and 18 of the new Welland canal are fast aprible to behold among the living and dying. I never passed a person who was not bleeding from some wound inflicted by passing fragments, and half were dead or dying within proaching completion. The work on 17 is under the management of Mr. Darcy Wood. The banks look very trim. There are quite a number of men and teams employed on this section. It reminds one a little of the busy vainly struggling against timbers and waves.
The stewardess was jammed in the saloon among the doors and tables, and sank with the ship. She was crying him to be saloon to be saloon. section. It reminds one a little of the busy times a few years ago. Not long since, Messrs. Hutchinson & Wood agreeably surprised their men by raising their wages—a very uncommon occurrence. Messrs. Haship & Long have excavators on this section. They expect to be finished very soon.

the ship. She was crying bitterly and appealed to me for help, when water poured in upon her like a Niagara. I stood by the mainmast till the water rushed in over the hurricane deck, then climbed up the rigging twenty-five feet. I was washed off by the force he managed to prevent his arm being drawn in altogether, but the shirt was torn off his body. When the machine was stopped it was found that Mr. Cleghorn had received hour, I rushed up one mountain of water then down another, until finally I caught hold of a piece of the ship twenty-five feet long. This was part of the side of the dining a severe wound extending around his left arm near the elbow for eight inches. The sufferer saloon. Through one window was the head and shoulders of a man, Thomas Grambool. He asked me to break the frame and get him was driven to Dr. McGuire's surgery with all possible haste, where the wound was dressed. It will be some time before Mr. Cleghorn will He asked me to break the frame and get nim out, but as that was impossible I shoved him down and he came up through the next opening. We now threw off our life-preservers, and stuck to the fragment of the wreck through thick and thin for twentye able to use the arm again. Mr. A. S. Geralds, of Prescott, has, in ad

wreck through thick and thin for twenty-four hours. During that time we were at dition to his military curiosities, a number of Indian relics, which were dug up a few years ago near Spencerville. There are two stone pipes, one of them shaped like an ordinary briar-root, and the other like a monitor, with more smoke-stack than base. The latter is more smoke-stack than base. The latter is supposed to be a Council pipe. It is cut out of flint rock, and how the hole was bored in it is a matter of wonder. As a is quite a curiosity collector. Among his miscellaneous assortment is a meerschaum pipe that was carried through the charge of Balaklava by one of the 13th Hussars. Its stem has no from the salt deposited in our eyes. When we struck the surf at four o'clock a.m. on Monday our raft went to pieces and we were turned over six times before coming to the surface. We landed at Batefurh's farm, near Daytona, sixty miles south of St. Augustine, and twelve miles north of Mosquito Inlet. Charles Smith, J. H. Kelly, and Mason Talbot, less than six silver furls upon it, showing the number of times it has been broken.

Charles Smith, J. H. Kelly, and Mason Talbot, of the crew, landed near us, within five miles of each other. Charles Bradenburg and John Greenfield, of the crew, landed at Mosquito Inlet. Two others of the crew and two passengers are at Smyrna, south of the Inlet. The sale of the Keenleyside oil property took place at Petrolia Friday afternoon after the arrival of the 4.30 train. Considerable liveliness was exhibited in the bidding, and the property sold well. The sale resulted Their names we were unable to learn. None of the ladies were saved, and but three passengers and eight of the crew are known to have been saved out of eighty-two, all told. General Torbert's body was washed ashore at New Britain on Monday morning. He was found floating on the surf, his body warm, his heart beating, and blood flowing from a would over his inch are the surf. as follows:—First parcel, two lots, consisting of 50 acres, being the east half of the east half of lot No. 7, in the 13th con. of Ennishalf of lot No. 7, in the 13th con. of Ennis-killen, with five pumping wells on it. The second parcel consists of three acres of land on lot No. 8, in the 13th con. of Enniskillen, having seven pumping wells on it, and was purchased by Mr. Green, of London, for \$5,550. The third parcel consists of one acre on lot No. 8, in the 12th con., and has seven pumping wells on it. This was purchased by Mr. Frank Smith, of Petrolia, for \$2,500. wound over his right eye. He had evidently reached the breakers sound and well, and there been struck by the fragment he was on there been struck by the fragment he was on and stunned, and so he drowned. I went out in a boat after his body, which, when recovered, was buried under a palmetto grove on Mr. Batefurh's farm on Wednesday morning. The dead bodies so far found known to have been on board the Vera Cruz are ten in number. Among which were three women. The coast for a hundred miles is strewn with wrecks, and in that distance we know of the loss of two steamers and eight sailing vessels." Mr. Owen and the shipwrecked mariners were this evening furnished with transportation north, and are now en route for New York.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 4.—The Vera Cruz A number of the heirs to the Hyde fortune held a meeting at Fullerton's Hall, Bridgetown, N.S., on Wednesday afternoon last. John W. James of Lawrencetown, occupied the chair, and A. Shearer was appointed secretary pro tem. The secretary of the Asthe chair, and A. Shearer was appointed secretary pro tem. The secretary of the Association, Thos. A. James, of Halifax, read several letters, among which were some from the War Department and the Board of Ordnance in England, giving valuable information. The secretary also presented to the meeting certificates of the birth, baptism, and death of Thos. Hyde. A committee of five was appointed to attend to the business in hand, which consists of the following gentlemen:—J. W. Sulis, St. John;—Archibald, Halifax; J. W. James, Lawrencetown; Geo. Wells, Annapolis; E. W. Potter. sunk off St. Augustine, 400 miles above here. Six bodies were washed ashore. No other particulars are known here. The hurricane passed east and north of us. There are no wrecks on the Florida reefs, and no damage has been done below Cedar Keys on the west

town; Geo. Wells, Annapolis; E. W. Potter, Smith's Cove.—St. John Globe. A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed here on Saturday, 21st August, being no less than a veritable cloud of flies. They passed Lismore at 6 o'clock in the evening, close to the shore. They went with the wind, which the shore. They went with the wind, which was blowing lightly from the west, occupying about twenty minutes passing a given point. They made a loud buzzing noise, which was heard by many who missed seeing them. They flew so low that some of them appeared to fall into the water. About two miles below Lismore they slightly changed their course, heading more to the north. After their passage numbers of strange flies were observed in some of the houses near the shore. They were about half an inch in length, with wings proportionately longer than those of the common house fly, but whether they belonged to the swarm is uncertain.—Com. from Eost Pictou, N.S.

A monstrous sea serpent, measuring from was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I can never be too thankful to those who recommended

A monstrous sea serpent, measuring from seventy to one hundred feet in length, with a body as thick as a barrel, and a head about the size of a cask, was seen off the Merigomish coast on Tuesday last by a boat's crew out on a macke el fishing excursion. The men were about one hundred yards distant from the

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Five hundred dollars are offered to any person who will sink a test salt well at White church.

The shipment of fish from Southanpton during the present season has exceeded 2,000 barrels.

The shipment of the increase in the work of the received that on account of the increase in the work of the street of

ingly chagrined because they knew nothing of the matter until the work was nearly completed.—Thorold Post.

John Dundas was arraigned before the Police Magistrate of this city, Thursday afternoon, on a charge of murder at the village of Beansville, where Patrick Dooley met his death during a fight with the prisoner on August 26th. From the preliminary inquiry there does not seem to have been any special cause of quarrel between the two, or any premeditation to kill. Both parties were well acquainted with each other, and had been drinking together at Couse's Hotel, when a dispute arose about something not clearly specified, and the parties clinched and fell over a chair, Dooley falling upon the step of the stoop upon which they were scuffling. The prisoner fell on top of deceased, and a further scuffle took place. The parties were The prisoner fell on top of deceased, and a further scuffle took place. The parties were separated. Dooley was taken into the hotel, and died in about forty minutes afterwards. Whather Dooley was killed by reason of the fall, or from blows struck by the prisoner, is not yet ascertained, and probably never will be; but it is more than likely that the fall billed him. killed him. It was a very unfortunate affair, and has plunged several respectable people into the deepest misery. Of the antecedents of deceased we know nothing. The prisoner, John Dundas, is well known in Thorold, and is reported to be ordinarily a quiet and welldisposed young man, not given to quarreling or drinking to excess. He is only 22 years of age. -St. Catharines Journal.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Seven hundred and fifty million pounds sterling have been invested in English rail-roads in fifty years. Balloons have been added to the camp renuirements at Aldershot for experiments

eeing an enemy's position. In a British peerage list appear 498 names, of which 5 date from the thirteenth century, 5 from the fourteenth century, 11 from the fifteenth century, 20 from the sixteenth century, 67 from the seventeenth century, 119 rom the eighteenth century, and 271 the nineteenth century. Capt. Warren, a Cork landlord, went to

the farm of two of his tenants, named Middle-then farm of two of his tenants, named Middle-ton, for the purpose of distraining for rent. The people collected around him and threat-ened him, whereupon he drew his revolver. A stone was then thrown at him from behind a hedge, and he was beaten by the mob. The Lancet learns that the medical officer of the Local Government Board, Dr. Bu-chanan, has left London for the purpose of visiting several of the animal vaccination tablishments on the continent, in furthers

Messrs. Hutchinson & Wood agreeably surprised their men by raising their wages—a very uncommon occurrence. Messrs. Haslup & Long have excavators on this section. They expect to be finished very soon.

Mr. John Cleghorn of the "Glen," Paisley Black, met with a severe accident while working at a threshing on the farm of Christopher Quarry, Pilkington, last Thursday forenoon. He was working about the "shaker" when the machinery caught the sleeve of his shirt, drawing his arm into the machine. By sheer force he managed to prevent his arm being man who pleaded guilty to stealing a cheque, and was besides convicted for forgery, to twelve months' hard labour. The luckless post office boy seems to have been hardly dealt with.

London World :- " At this moment the London World:—"At this moment the landlords of the United Kingdom are suffering severely. The shoe has at last really begun to pinch; and when the ewners of estates which have hitherto been valuable sources of income feel acutely the necessity of retrenchment, and find themselves with some of their best and largest farms on their hands, a crisis may be said to have arrived. There are pro-bably not a hundred landed proprietors in the United Kingdom who are not more or less anxious as to the future and hampered as to the present. The great territorial magnates, blike the Dukes of Devonshire and Northum-erland, can survey the situation with equanimity, but to those gentlemen whose annual rental is from £2,000 to £4,000 the prospect is gloomy indeed." s gloomy indeed.'

We learn from Ceylon that the Royal Engineers are most actively engaged in providing efficient coast defences for the three principal gineers are most actively engaged in providing efficient coast defences for the three principal ports of the colony, viz. :—Trincomalee, the naval station and depot; Galle, the southern coaling port; and Colombo, the capital and chief commercial port of the island. The existing defences of Trincomalee, Forts Frederick and Ostenberg, are so situated as to sweep with their fire the approaches to the harbour. The smooth-bore batteries already mounted are being supplemented by long-ranged rifle guns, mounted in protected implacements, in addition to which a torpedo service is being organized. A new battery, armed with heavy rifled guns, is in process of construction at Watering Point, to defend the approaches to Galle, while the old batteries will be armed with new ordnance. At Colombo, the existing batteries, Khippenberg, Enkhuisen, and Battenberg, will receive heavy rifled guns, and the construction of a powerful battery at Mutwal Point is contemplated.—Army and Navy Gazette.

Among the mansions advertised for sale in London is Harcourt House, Cavendish square, the residence of the late eccentric Duke of Portland. It covers, with the stables and outbuildings, upwards of an acre, and contains besides a noble entrance hall and the versu

Portland. It covers, with the stables and out-buildings, upwards of an acre, and contains be-sides a uoble entrance hall and the usual regulation apartments of a large house, "a suite of seven handsome reception rooms of the Queen Anne period on the garden front." The house was built originally by Fox, Lord Bingley, after whom it was was called Bing-ley House. It was afterwards purchased by Earl Harcourt, who made it his town resi-dence. In the New Critical Review, early in the present century, it is spoken of as "one dence. In the New Critical Review, early in the present century, it is spoken of as "one of the most singular pieces of architecture about the town, and rather like a convent than the residence of a man of quality;" and it is remarked in Cassell's "Old and New London" that "of late its seclusion has been increased by three highs walls which have been raised behind the house, the chief object of which appears to be to screen the Duke's stables and horses from sight.

Duke's stables and horses from signt.

Many curious stories are told of the influence exercised by the Afghan chiefs over their followers, among the most striking of which is the following:—A young English subaltern attached to the Cabul expedition of 1841-2 rescued an Afghan pilgrim from some British soldiers who were handling him British soldiers who were handling him roughly. The pilgrim warmly thanked his deliverer, saying with emphasis that "an Afghan never forgets a good turn or a bad one." Some months later, during the fatal battle of the Kurd-Cabul Pass, our hero saw A monstrous sea serpent, measuring from seventy to one hundred feet in length, with a body as thick as a barrel, and a head about the size of a cask, was seen off the Merigomish coast on Tuesday last by a boat's crew out on a macket el fishing excursion. The men were about one hundred yards distant from the serpent, and saw it plainly. As it moved along it made a wave like a steamer. Thirty feet of its tail was exposed when it dived, so that its character as a serpent must be regarded as established. Mr. Robert Murdock and Capt. Thomas Latter were a part of the

with his eternal repetition of the same words, his utter incapacity to act as a guide over such a structure, and his impatience to get rid of one batch in order to make room for another. In this way tens of thousands saw the Tower, and came away without the slightest intelligent conception of it, or its history. For the future the duty of these gorgeous individuals will be limited to acting as watchmen and sentries in different parts of the building, and the general public will be permitted to range at will, and linger in those particular parts of it which happen to possess the greatest amount of interest for one visitor or another.

Mr. Redpath gives a most shocking pictur Mr. Redpath gives a most shocking picture of the sufferings endured by the tenants of Lord Lansdowne's estates in Kerry. These estates cover about twenty square miles. They have been governed for several generations by one family of agents, the Trenches, who have had the full support of the landlands in all their adjust sets of compression. who have had the full support of the land-lords in all their odious acts of oppression. The "rules" of the estate cause the special hardships. They prohibit marriages among the tenants, except with the permission of the agents, or the sheltering of any person, whether relative or not, in any cabin on the estate. Tenants' or labourers' children who do marry without permission are ejected at once. The common punishment for shelter-ing strangers or visitors is a fine of a gale of rent. A gale is half a year's rent. Several deaths have been caused by the operation of these rules. Tenants have been fined for sheltering their own children. Women about sheltering their own children. Women about to be confined have been turned out to suffer the inclemencies of winter. Rules like these are common in Kerry and other counties of Ireland. Lord Lansdowne deserves credit only for inventing them. They constitute the chief difference between the lot of the English labourer and that of the Irish tenant, and are as near an approach to the condition of slavery as could be realized in a country pretending to be free.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

Satisfactory telephone experiments have been made with the French Atlantic cable beween Brest and Penzauce. Mr. Janssen submitted to a recent meeting

of the Academie des Sciences proofs from photographic negatives taken in a free balloon at the Rouen fêtes in June last. Mr. W. T. Thistleton Dver states in the Journal of Botany that the Ningpo hats are made from the Cyperus tegetiformis Roxb., the plant used in the manufacture of China

From analyses made of various American and Australian tinned meats and vegetables, Wigner concludes that these articles of diet are slightly if at all inferior to raw meat and

fresh vegetables.

M. Prou, in continuing his memoir on the automata of Hero of Alexandria, claims that

automata of Hero of Alexandria, claims that in one passage that writer, twenty centuries ago, mentions the principle upon which our modern tramways are constructed.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace has in the press anew work, entitled "Island Life," which will deal with the problems presented by insular faunas and floras by the aid of the most Mr. Alfred R. Wallace has in the press a new work, entitled "Island Life," which will deal with the problems presented by insular faunas and floras by the aid of the most recent geological and physical researches. A somewhat novel solution of the whole problem of geological climates is given

of geological climates is given.

Les Mondes says that some years ago workmen at Natal observed that many plants of and similar proofs of Indian preoccupancy. A when cut, leaves on the blade an adhesive gum which it is very difficult to remove, and is an effectual safeguard against rust. The gum dissolved in alcohol and applied as a varnish is equally effective.

Nature notes, apropos of the approaching meeting of the British Association at Swansea, that on the occasion of the meeting there in 1848 a paper was read by Mr. F. Wishaw "on the telekonphone, or speaking telegraph." This antedates the invention of Philip Reis, who is usually regarded as the inventor of the first telephone, by several

years.

The Philosophical Society of Glasgow have resolved on holding in the city an exhibition of coal gas apparatus and appliances; of oil lamps, oil gas, and other artificial means of illumination, and of electricity, showing all the modes of generating the power and its applications as an illuminating agent and as a motive power. The exhibition will be open for four weeks from the 28th of September.

Although idleness is frequently fatal to persons of great mental or physical energy, some workmen still find their term of existsome workmen still find their term of exist-ence very short on account of the deadly nature of their employment. The average life of a Sheffield fork-grinder is only 29 years, but that of the dry-grinder of sickles is 38 but that of the dry-grinder is only 29 years, but that of the dry-grinder of sickles is 38 years. For every 70,451 tons of coal dug up in Prussia the life of a miner is sacrificed; and in England there is one life lost for every 89,419 tons raised to the surface.

89,419 tons raised to the surface.

Louis Soenderberg, a watchmaker of Copenhagen, has obviated the necessity of winding up the regulator from which the electric clocks of that city take their time. By suitable mechanism he cuts off from time to time the stream of electricity which comes from the battery, and brings an electro-magnet to bear upon the relaxed mainspring in such a way as to renew its, tension instantaneously, and this apparently "perpetual motion" sort of action continues so long as the batteries of action continues so long as the batteries connected with the works of the regulator are Western States, and has given marked satisfaction. The agent of the Steel Company of Canada, at Londonderry, N.S. sold, during the "boom" in prices, a quantity in Chicago and other cities, for the use of car wheel works and machine shop, the prices prevailing in the American markets during the periods indicated permitting our iron to enter and pay the heavy duty. So highly were its purchasers pleased with the quality of the iron, that they would willingly contract for quantities of it if the prices could now be placed at a figure to admit of its importation into the States. supplied with acid. An examination of the effect of hard and

An examination of the effect of hard and of soft water on the brewing of beer has been conducted by E. R. Southley. The composition of the worts (unhopped) prepared with distilled water, and with hard water containing 66.9 grains calcium sulphate and 16.5 grains magnesium sulphate per gallon, was compared, the result being that neither of the above salts in solution has any appreciable influence on the amount of extract; but the wort prepared with hard water settles more quickly and remains unfermented longer than if it had been prepared with soft water.

Perhaps, says the Engineer, the most re-Perhaps, says the Engineer, the most re

markable operation hitherto recorded in the history of submarine telegraphy is that which has just attended the work of the Eastern has just attended the work of the Eastern Telegraphic Company's steamship Chiltern, In 1870 a cable was laid, running off the coast of Portugal, in 2,000 fathoms of water. and recently persevering efforts were made to grapple and raise it. The general idea is that a cable after so long an immersion is rotten, and cannot be raised from such an immense depth as this cable; but that idea must be modified. The cable was successfully grappled and raised, and found to be as good and as strong as when laid ten years good and as strong as when laid ten years ago. To grapple a mere thread in 12,000 feet of water may well be called a triumph of engineering.

German archæologists have been exception

ally lucky this summer in turning up Old World curiosities as well as relics of the pre-

through underground pipes. At the central station, by means of compressed air conveyed through underground pipes. At the central station there is a reservoir of compressed air, and for the first twenty seconds of every minute, as given by a standard timepiece, a

drunger of the compressed air is allowed to flow through the pipes to the receiving clocks. By means of a small bellows, which is expanded by the transmitted air, the works of these clocks are kept going at a practically uniform rate. The street mains are of wrought iron, about I 1-16 inch in diameter, and these are connected to service pipes of lead .5 inch in diameter, while the different storeys of a building are supplied by rubber tubes \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch in diameter. Any number of clocks can be actuated in this way within a radius of two with few tubes. radius of two miles from the central station. The Massachusetts Board of Health reports that adulterations of staple groceries are not as common as the public have been led to suppose. For the purpose of test, the expert of the Board took samples of flour, sugar, bread, soda, cream of tartar, and baking powders, obtained in stores in forty cities and towns. The flour was found in all instances to be wholly free from all foreign substances, and, with the exception of one or two coarse varieties of brown sugar, no adulteration was perceptible in that article; and in these isolated cases there was reason for thinking that the defects were due to imperfections in the process of manufacture. The soda examined, although sold under a variety of names, such as saleratus, bicarbonate, supercarbonate, and cooking soda, was all round to be much the same article, and nearly all of it good. The poor soda was that which had not been properly purified of the crude soda ash, but this sulphate is not injurious to health. Baking powders were found to be

stalagmitic growth prove this to be an error, and that these works are at least one thou-

sand years old. In further proof of their being due to the Indians, Mr. Hovey ex-hibited stone pounders which were found amid the debris, and which would not have

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The frame work is of iron, the panel in the sides and top are of heavy Rale glass, curtained and cushioned inside.

The Nova Scotia iron has been tested in the

Western States, and has given marked satis-

The Knitting Factory is running night and

The Knitting Factory is running night and day with a double set of hands, and is unable to fill the orders as fast as they come in. The Bending Factory has added a new enterprise, that of manufacturing waggons for the North-West, and employs double the hands it did formerly. Messrs. Pincombe's and McBride's mills are both running day and night grinding flour for the markets of the lower Provinces.

ing flour for the markets of the lower Provinces. Formerly American wheat and flour were rushed in to fill this demand, but now our millers do it, and are thereby able to pay higher prices for wheat than can be paid for exportation. A few years ago our rivals pointed out that there were 200 empty houses in Strathroy, whereas now, netwithstanding the many houses that were built last year and are being built this year, there is scarcely a good house unoccupied in town.—Strathroy Despatch.

pure in twenty-four instances out of thirty-three. The adulteration consisted in an excess of flour or starch over that needed for mixing the soda and cream of tartar. There was also some alum found. In cream of tartar a considerable amount of adulteration At the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a paper read by Rev. H. C. Hovey, on "Ancient Quarries of Calcareous or Oriental Alabaster and Flint," occupied the attention of the anthropological section during most of the morning session. The paper was profusely illustrated by maps, diagrams, and specimens, and the discoveries described were of a remarkable matter. markable nature. The quarries are located in the Wyandotte Cave, Indiana, and have long been regarded as evidence of the vandal ism of saltpetre miners, who laboured there in 1812, but experiments as to the rate of

Frank Lewin's, and near the Golden Grove road, has been playing the mischief in that vicinity. It has killed eight sheep. A dead-fall was set recently and baited with the last sheep bruin had killed, but he evidently smelt a mouse and kept away. Mr. Isaac readwell saw the animal on the Loch Lo-mond road just above John Armstrong's place, and Mr. Robt. Chirtick saw him on the middle Loch Lomond road, near Lake Lat-timer. Both gentlemen pronounced this ani-mal a remarkably large one. Bears are re-ported as being very thick in this vicinity this summer. St. John Sun. William Brown, who lives on Mcrcer street

had had a narrow escape from burning on Thursday night. His wife had gone to bed and he sat up reading the newspaper, but be-fore long dozed off, and the paper somehow took fire and ignited his clothes. A dog they e lamp was also found, together with an flames and jumped upon the hed where Mrs abundance of fint chips and oblong blocks of a size convenient to be carried away to be made into arrow heads, hoes, &c., in the open air. Search at the mouth of the cave had unearthed quantities of such articles. Alabaster ornaments were less plentiful. The material undergoes decay on exposure to the elements, yet a few specimens were found. saved the man; but by that time the house had caught. An alarm was at once given, and the fire brigade promptly responding to the call, soon drowned the fire out, but not till it had consumed the inner part of the building and most of the furniture.—Windsor Record.

material undergoes decay on exposure to the elements, yet a few specimens were found and deposited with the Smithsonian Institution. The fact of the decay of this kind of alabaster, and also of the fading of flint, was established by a series of experiments. The paper was discussed by Professor Putnam, Professor Cox, General Carrington, and other members, who manifested a decided interest in its contents. Mr. P. L. Sclater, secretary of the Zoological Society of London, writes to the editor of the Daily News as follows:—"My editor of the Daily Nevs as follows:—" My attention has been called to your article of the 17th inst., in which reflections are made upon the mode of feeding the reptiles in this society's gardens, based apparently upon a letter published in the Times of Monday last, and signed by 'Robert F. Lawers.' Mr. Lawers has not correctly stated the regulations upon this subject, which have been in force for meany years. They was as follows: Mr. Martin, the inventor of a celebrated anchor, is about building a factory at New Glasgow for the manufacture of anchors. Cheap coal and good transport facilities have influenced him in the selection of the place. Lawers has not correctly stated the regulations upon this subject, which have been in force for many years. They are as follows:—At 5 p.m. on Friday the doors of the reptile houses are closed, and a notice-board is put up outside stating that the house is closed for the purpose of feeding the reptiles. After that time no one is admitted unless he applies specially for the purpose, and states that he wishes to see the reptiles fed. Mr. Lawers and his friend made, I presume, this special application, or they would have been admitted to see the, what he terms, 'demoralizing exhibition.' Snakes, according to the long experience of those who keep them in captivity, will not, in the majority of cases, feed at all except upon living food. There is, therefore, in such a case no question of cruelty to animals, the process being an act of necessity, unless it is gravely maintained that it should be rendered unlawful to keep such 'cruel animals."

Among the sports enjoyed by those of our citizens who visit Mayport and the bar is the exciting one of shark fishing. To make this a success, a stout half-inch line, ending with about five feet of chain attached to a hook with a foot shank is necessary. Considerable strength is also requisite to head! The Kingston News says a contract for the building of four locomotives for the Halifax and Cape Breton railway has been awarded to the Canadian Engine Company, and the work will be proceeded with immediately. They have to be finished in a certain time, so that a good number of hands will have to be em-The Ontario Glass Burial Case Company has been formed in Ridgetown with a capital of \$25,000. Mr. C. E. Scane is President; Chas. Baker, Manager; J. A. Elliott, Sec. Treas,; and Jas. Askins, Jas. Grant, Z. Watson, J. P. McKimly, and N. M. Master, Board of Directors. The company have erected a large twe-storey building, and already employ about thirty hands. The casket is the Askin patent.

exciting one of shark fishing. To make this a success, a stout half-inch line, ending with about five feet of chain attached to a hook with a foot shank is necessary. Considerable strength is also requisite to haul in the sea monster after it is hooked. Day before yesterday Mr. J. P. Child and Deputy Collector Higgins were fishing off the Pilot Town dock with the tackle above described, when they hooked a shark, which proved to be all they could manage, and a little more, too. In fact, Mr. Child was pulled overboard, and the sport might have had a serious termination but for the prompt assistance rendered by Mr. Higgins. The shark was finally landed, and proved to be of a species seldom caught on this coast. It is known as the hammer-head shark, and this particular specimen measured fourteen feet and two inches in length, with a breadth of three feet two inches between the eyes. J. D. Spang is having the monster stuffed, and it will go to swell his already large collection of Florida marine curiosities.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Union, August 21.

An Alpine tourist publishes an entertaining account of the proceedings of a raven tribunal, accidentally witnessed by him during a recent excursion in the Swiss mountains. Descending from the region of glaciers, he came upon a small secluded glen, surrounded by thick cover, concealed in which he was enabled to contemplate a strange spectacle. From sixty to seventy ravens had formed a circle round one of their fellows, obviously a misdemeanant, whose alleged delinquencies they were eagerly engaged in discussing with infinite clatter of croaking and wing flapping. Every now and then they interrupted their debates for a brief space to listen to the energetic representations of the prisoner, who conducted his own defence with amazing trived at the unanimous conclusion that the arraigned bird had failed to exculpate itself, they suddenly flew upon him from all sides, and tore him to pieces with their powerful beaks. Having thus summarily executed their own sentence they disperse good house unoccupied in town.—Strathroy Despatch.

The new elevator erected by Messis. James Richardson & Sons, for the purpose of more rapid despatch in the grain business, is now in full working order, and is found to do what is required of it well. As before stated, it has a capacity of 1,000 bushels per hour, and will enable farmers to discharge their loads with great celevity. The elevator is in the centre of the large store, where there is capacity for 75,000 bushels. It has pipe communication with every part of the granary. At the end of the stores, next the railway track, there has been erected a two-storey building, in the lower part of which are situated the engine and boiler.

Authentic Anecdotes and Incidents Con-cerning Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Rep-tiles. Lord Lytton brought home from India a fine cream-coloured Arab horse and three buf-

In Portland, Me., last Sunday, a pigeor flew with such violence against a great pane of plate, glass that it cracked the pane, which was valued at \$75. The pane was about three-sixteenths of an inch thick. The bird

fell on the steps, then recovered itself and sailed away over the building. On Tuesday last as Mr. L. O. Kimsey was walking through the bush near the logging camp on the La Creble, he heard a peculiar noise above him, and looked up just in time to discover that a huge eagle was making a descent upon him. Mr. Kimsey dodged out of the way, and when the bird struck the

ground despatch him with an axe. The eagle measured six and one-half feet from tip to tip. It is supposed that the eagle mistook Mr. Kimsey for some bird or wild animal, as it is unlikely that it would knowingly attack a man—Dallas (Terras) News Assert 23 man. - Dallas (Texas) News, August 27. A bear, which has been roaming around out back of the Lock Lomand road, back of