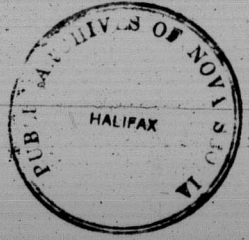


CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Editor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co.,
Publishers.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1870.

No. 28.

Poetry.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and title a thousand-fold,
Is a healthy boy, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathy large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread is an humble sphere,
Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the soul that finds its labours close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumber deep.

Better than gold is the peaceful home,
Where all the friends of charity come,
The shrine of love, the haven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife;
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And centre there, are better than gold.

Literature.

The Jabez Morse Papers.

Yesterday I went to see the poor sick squaw, and remained some time with her, until Gisigash could go to the Fort for the basket Mamma had prepared for them. The eyes of both Gisigash and his wife brightened up at my appearance; they appeared so thankful for the small kindnesses we show them, while it gives me real pleasure to visit and assist them. Truly, it is better to give than receive.

I have seen my dear Derby to-day. I walked to Fort Lawrence, and thence to Mr. Lawrence's, where he was. I was so overcome, I cried, and think I should have fallen, if Derby had not caught me in his arms.

I am so delighted that I have seen Derby, and had his promised explanation; not that I had ever the slightest doubt, but I wanted to hear him speak of himself. He authorized me to tell Papa and Mamma, and they are rejoiced at his statements.

Derby said that, without entering upon the question which had produced the unfortunate state of affairs between England and her North American Colonies, he had not the slightest sympathy with those who were endeavoring to mix up Nova Scotia in the difficulty. That Nova Scotia occupied a position entirely different from the revolted Colonies. The people of those Provinces had colonized them a century before; had cultivated and improved the country; repelled the attacks of the savages; built towns, and had grown into a numerous people, who had long exercised the privilege of self government, and now possessed the power of governing themselves and the country they occupied. With Nova Scotia it was entirely different: it was still to all intents an uninhabited country. Here at Beauport it has been under English rule for only about twenty years; and if it had not been for English valor and money, the whole country would still have been under the sway of the French. The few English settlers living here were protected against the French and Indians by English fleets and English soldiers; and had they been left to themselves, they would have succumbed to French rule, driven out of Acadia, or scalped by the Indians. The people had a local legislature to make their own laws; and he could not see the justice, much less the policy, of Nova Scotia entering into a quarrel with which they were not concerned. In hostility to the English government, which had conquered the country from the French, and protected, and now protects, the property and lives of the settlers from destruction.

Derby further said that having expressed his strong convictions to those near to him, he was not con-

sulted, and did not know what the Whigs intended doing, as he did not wish to compromise himself by possessing information he could not communicate to the authorities, without, perhaps, jeopardizing the life of his father and other near relatives.

Everything moves along quietly at the Fort. The snow-shoeing gives capital exercise, sufficient to prevent one feeling so exposed here.

I have made quite a change in the appearance of my own room, which begins to show a good deal of work, if not of skill. I have sketched on the walls the landscape as it appears from the Fort, and the southwest side, showing the bay and the country in that quarter. I have painted, and Papa flatters me by saying it is well done, and comments me for my perseverance. I shall paint the ceiling from a sketch Papa gave me, representing The Graces.

We have just been startled by orders that the troops go to Halifax, at once; and everything is in a commotion, preparatory for the march. Only a few men—hardly enough to take care of the property—are to be left behind. Luckily, Papa has the privilege of remaining; and we would rather do so, than accompany the troops, whom, we believe, are ordered to join the army in Boston, and be personally engaged with our old friends and relations.

This morning the troops marched, their baggage and arms being taken in sleds, they moved off quite briskly. The Fort now looks deserted, and one feels melancholy at being left behind. It throws us upon our own resources, and I have to thank Papa for having taught me to rely upon myself.

The poor old squaw died last night; and Papa and I walked this morning to the camp. We found some other Indians there. We went in where the body was, and found it dressed with all the trinkets and finery she possessed. It was sitting in the camp, with the knees drawn up, and the face, covered with the hands, resting on them. Gisigash was sitting opposite; and when we entered, his stoicism vanished, and tears coursed down his cheeks. As the funeral was to take place immediately, we remained.

A couple of Indians covered the body with a bear skin, and carefully lifting it up, moved off at a slow pace. We all followed, and having stopped several times, finally reached the spot where, we understood, the poor squaw had selected for her burial place.

It was at least a mile and a half from the camp, and well up to Le Lac; and a singular mound, a hundred feet long, thirty to forty feet wide and twenty feet high, and looked as if it had been thrown up by human agency. On the eastern side, near the top, was the grave; and the sand being thrown out on each side, so as to enable the bearers to carry the body in from the east side. The body was placed in the same sitting posture; the face pointing towards the rising sun. The bear skin was carefully adjusted over the head, the sand thrown in, and in a few minutes the surface was so levelled off, that there was nothing to tell where was the last resting place of the poor old squaw.

We returned to the Fort by the camp, and found Gisigash preparing to leave for Cobeguid. We spoke a few words to him, and moved homeward; but we had only gone a short distance when Gisigash followed, and, presenting me with the skin of a squirrel, said:

"May be, sometime, you want me Gisigash; send me this by Injun-Gisigash come."

And turning away, he walked rapidly back, and disappeared among the trees.

(To be continued.)

This burial place is near Mr. Richard Jones', Upper Point de Bate, a short distance from the present road to Bay Verte.—Ed. CHIGNECTO POST.

An American Western paper rounded its forth of July enthusiasm by publishing a cut of a flag, and the motto, "Wave, beautiful piece of cloth."

The Fashions.

The London World of Fashion, for November, thus sums up the newest things for ladies' wear, there—

War has no permanent effect on fashion; it simply directs a change of taste, and taste is generally guided by the triumphant party. There is every prospect at the present time that the Germans will be the conquering party, therefore taste will probably gravitate more towards their ideas; and we shall not have so many florid dresses, with their richness and profusion without bounds, but the styles will be simpler and more severe.

We will now describe in detail the styles that are most fashionable.

The short, square cut paletot is very much worn; it is open at the sides and back, and the back is generally a little longer than the front. There is generally a seam down the back and at the sides, and many are cut so as slightly to define the figure.

The favorite materials are the thick fancy white cloths, trimmed with black velvet, or black velvet trimmed with lace passementerie.

For the cold weather the velvet suit trimmed with bands of sable is very stylish and comfortable.

For morning and evening dresses of all styles fashions are very fashionable, and we may say the same of tailors on the fronts of skirts, which are worn either square or rounded, and are always accompanied by the paniers or bouffants forming the back part of the upper skirt.

Very few sleeves are now made quite plain; they are generally of the open pagoda or Venetian forms, or trimmed with frills at the elbows.

Dress bodies are generally trimmed square in front, in what is called the Watteau style. Pointed waists are becoming fashionable for dresses.

Evening dresses partake of the same characters as we have described for morning—flounced skirts, tabliers, paniers, bouffants, square Watteau bodies, &c.

The following is a verbatim report of a song a reporter heard at a party the other night:

A MODERN SONG.

Lady, open the window—
And let the moon shine in,
While the moon is in the beam,
Design my love to be his—
Softly steal the honey-suckle;
Over the garden wall—
Birds among the tree-leaves
Summer is his melody.

Lady from thy la-la-lattice,
Pray look down on me-be-he,
Molly your face-be-latter,
And ask me into tea-he-he.

England's Defences.

Various steps are being taken in England to strengthen the defences of the country. The military authorities at Sheerness have been directed to mount the guns upon the casemated forts at Garrison Point, also that on the opposite of the Isle of Grain, and Slough, on the Thames side of the river. Fourteen guns of the heaviest calibre are ordered to be first mounted on the flank facing the North, so as to sweep the channel in which a hostile fleet would have to be steered in approaching Sheerness. The remainder of the guns will be mounted as speedily as the mounds can be laid and the platforms got ready. Much work, however, remains to be done, and the forts are not expected to be in a perfectly defensible condition much before Christmas.

Fishery Question.

In view of the fishery policy of the Dominion, the Boston Traveller urges Congress to enact that merchantmen to and from Canada shall not pass on board through the United States, although it may cause a temporary lull in the shipping business of Portland and Boston; and for some time a decrease in freight over some of the American Railways. If such be done the Traveller thinks "the Canadians will hasten to Washington to make apologies, and offer guarantees that American fishermen will be left unmolested."

ALT efforts to make hay by gaslight have failed; but it is discovered that wild oats can be sown under its benign and cheerful rays.

The Intercolonial Railway.

We have transcribed from the "Morning News" the following abstract of the report of the Railway Commissioners:

"The Commissioners' Report on the state of the work on the Intercolonial Railway has been published. It states that Sections 1 and 2, commencing at River du Loup, in charge of Messrs. George and James Worthington, and latterly by the completed work, the exceptions of an amount of \$1,000,000. The original contractor, is looking well. Section 8 is being worked up vigorously by the original contractor, Duncan McDonald. On Section 13 Messrs. Wallace, McDonald & Co. have made excellent progress, and on Section 14, the same is said of the labors of Messrs. Neilson & McGaw. On Section 17 the Commissioners say that Mr. S. P. Tuck has been principally engaged in erecting storehouses, shanties, etc. for the men, and in procuring a clearing, though promise has been given of a vigorous prosecution of the work. On Section 18 we are told that the work of H. McGreevy gives evidence that he understands his business. With Section 19, S. P. Tuck, Contractor, which includes the heavy bridge across the Restigouche, the Commissioners are not satisfied, and say they intend making a separate report thereon. This completes the River du Loup section.

"In Quebec, Messrs. Berlingier & Co., on Sections 3 and 6, and Messrs. Bertrand & Co., on Sections 9 and 15, are reported as doing very well. On Section 16 Messrs. King & Gough have not made desired progress, but fair promise has been given of completion next season. On Section 10 the work was so unsatisfactory that it was withdrawn from the contractors, and was to be relet with the three remaining sections in New Brunswick. On Section 20, lately let, Messrs. Brown, Brooks & Ryan have made a commencement. Sections 21, 22 and 23 are those for which tenders have lately been received, and when let the whole line will be under contract.

"In New Brunswick there are four sections. The first, Sec. 11, 4 miles, extending from the Missisquoi River to a short distance beyond Amherst, is practically completed, with the exception of the bridge across the Missisquoi River. On Sec. 4, the original contractor having failed, the work is relet to Messrs. Smith and Pitblado, who are making good progress. Sec. 7 was also relet to Messrs. J. Simpson & Co., who are giving satisfaction. On Sec. 12, the last section which carries the line to the junction with the Halifax Railway at Truro, Messrs. Sumner and Somers are doing good service. So much for the Sections and the labor being performed on them.

"The Commissioners state that during the months of August and September about 7,000 men and horses were employed upon the contractors.

"Tenders for rails have been advertised for, to be delivered next Spring.

"The Commissioners further say that the track may be laid upon the greater part, if not on the whole, of the following Sections of the road by the close of the next year—viz:—

"Sections Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 8, in the Province of Quebec, 86 miles; Sections Nos. 3, 6, 9 and 15, in the Province of New Brunswick, 79 miles; Sections Nos. 7, 12, and 13, in the Province of Nova Scotia. The principal obstacles in the way will be the heavy clay cuttings at Trois Pistoles, in Section No. 2; the rock cutting at Riv. du Loup, in Section No. 5; the heavy clay cutting at Amherst Ridge, in Section No. 4, and a deep gorge on the mountain side, in Section No. 7."

The ex-Emperor of the French, when an idler in England, believed in two forecasts, one that he should rule over France; that has come and gone. The other was that he would be shot on London Bridge by a French refugee. His friends would at first treat this as an idle fancy, but he would insist that in this prediction he was perfectly serious, and from it he never varied. All this might happen and the half-civilized, half-cannibals many amuse themselves by watching for it.

The truth is that Napoleon's death in any ordinary way would hardly satisfy men's notions of dramatic propriety, and it is this feeling which gives a sort of popular importance to his own fancies about his destiny. But it is a well-known fact that his rise to the Imperial throne was always anticipated by him; and though less known, it is no less a fact that he foreboded his own disposition and a violent death in London as a de-nouement.

Canada Defences.

The "defences of Canada" are again being discussed in the journals of Ontario, and Quebec. Of this subject the people are pretty well tired. To talk of a country like ours spending \$5,000,000 on erecting fortifications at Montreal, or anywhere else is absurd. What kind of a fortification would this amount build? Of what use would be any such fortifications when built? It is, unfortunately, a war were to occur between that people and ours. Better spend \$5,000,000 in trying to bring about a union of the two countries.—St. John Globe.

Professor Huxley on Smoking.

At the Meeting of the British Association on Monday, Mr. R. Wilson, L. C. P., read a paper on the statistics of tobacco, its use and abuse. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Professor Huxley said he was placed in rather an awkward position with regard to the question of smoking; for forty years of his life tobacco had been to him a deadly poison. He was brought up as a medical student, and he had every temptation to acquire the art of smoking, but his smoking after a few puffs always resulted in his finding himself on the floor. He failed to become a smoker when he was an officer in the navy; and he had for a long time a great antipathy to smokers; but some few years ago he was making a tour in Brittany, where he stayed at an old inn. He was so fatigued and cold without, that he thought he would try to smoke and he found that he was a changed man. He found that he was in the position of a lame man, and that his case would illustrate to them the evil of bad associates, although the person who led him astray was a most distinguished person, and a late president of the British Association. From that day he dated his ruin, for from that day, whenever smoking was going on, they might be pretty sure that he joined in too. There was a certain substantial kind of satisfaction about smoking if kept in moderation, and he must say this for tobacco, that it was a sweeter and equalizer of the temper. He was glad to state that in his opinion there was nothing worse than excessive smoking; but any one could undertake to destroy himself with green tea, or any other article of diet, if carried to excess.

Mortality in Central Europe.

Central Europe is said, by a bold figure, to have the aspect of a vast hospital. In the district of Treves alone there are no less than 15 hospitals. The war hospitals of Germany contain 65,000 beds, 50,000 of which have been provided by the State. The provision of medical men is large, the Germans having no less than 2,700 medical men with the troops in the field. The Registrar-General in England has for a long time been the habit of publishing, in his weekly return, the weekly mortality in the cities of Berlin and Paris. A few weeks ago he announced the suspension of the Berlin returns in consequence of the departure for the army headquarters of the medical officers who supplied them; and when the Registrar's readers were informed, "the usual return of deaths in Paris had not come to hand." "Balloon mail" are not weighed with this mournful "statistics."

ALT the workshops of machine-makers at Paris has been converted into an arsenal. As Mr. Genbetta says in his proclamation, women are employed in making cartridges. Hundreds of them are at work in huts on the Champ de Mars.

Napoleon to be shot on London Bridge.

The ex-Emperor of the French, when an idler in England, believed in two forecasts, one that he should rule over France; that has come and gone. The other was that he would be shot on London Bridge by a French refugee. His friends would at first treat this as an idle fancy, but he would insist that in this prediction he was perfectly serious, and from it he never varied. All this might happen and the half-civilized, half-cannibals many amuse themselves by watching for it.

The truth is that Napoleon's death in any ordinary way would hardly satisfy men's notions of dramatic propriety, and it is this feeling which gives a sort of popular importance to his own fancies about his destiny. But it is a well-known fact that his rise to the Imperial throne was always anticipated by him; and though less known, it is no less a fact that he foreboded his own disposition and a violent death in London as a de-nouement.

Canada Defences.

The "defences of Canada" are again being discussed in the journals of Ontario, and Quebec. Of this subject the people are pretty well tired. To talk of a country like ours spending \$5,000,000 on erecting fortifications at Montreal, or anywhere else is absurd. What kind of a fortification would this amount build? Of what use would be any such fortifications when built? It is, unfortunately, a war were to occur between that people and ours. Better spend \$5,000,000 in trying to bring about a union of the two countries.—St. John Globe.

Professor Huxley on Smoking.

At the Meeting of the British Association on Monday, Mr. R. Wilson, L. C. P., read a paper on the statistics of tobacco, its use and abuse. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Professor Huxley said he was placed in rather an awkward position with regard to the question of smoking; for forty years of his life tobacco had been to him a deadly poison. He was brought up as a medical student, and he had every temptation to acquire the art of smoking, but his smoking after a few puffs always resulted in his finding himself on the floor. He failed to become a smoker when he was an officer in the navy; and he had for a long time a great antipathy to smokers; but some few years ago he was making a tour in Brittany, where he stayed at an old inn. He was so fatigued and cold without, that he thought he would try to smoke and he found that he was a changed man. He found that he was in the position of a lame man, and that his case would illustrate to them the evil of bad associates, although the person who led him astray was a most distinguished person, and a late president of the British Association. From that day he dated his ruin, for from that day, whenever smoking was going on, they might be pretty sure that he joined in too. There was a certain substantial kind of satisfaction about smoking if kept in moderation, and he must say this for tobacco, that it was a sweeter and equalizer of the temper. He was glad to state that in his opinion there was nothing worse than excessive smoking; but any one could undertake to destroy himself with green tea, or any other article of diet, if carried to excess.

Mortality in Central Europe.

Central Europe is said, by a bold figure, to have the aspect of a vast hospital. In the district of Treves alone there are no less than 15 hospitals. The war hospitals of Germany contain 65,000 beds, 50,000 of which have been provided by the State. The provision of medical men is large, the Germans having no less than 2,700 medical men with the troops in the field. The Registrar-General in England has for a long time been the habit of publishing, in his weekly return, the weekly mortality in the cities of Berlin and Paris. A few weeks ago he announced the suspension of the Berlin returns in consequence of the departure for the army headquarters of the medical officers who supplied them; and when the Registrar's readers were informed, "the usual return of deaths in Paris had not come to hand." "Balloon mail" are not weighed with this mournful "statistics."

ALT the workshops of machine-makers at Paris has been converted into an arsenal. As Mr. Genbetta says in his proclamation, women are employed in making cartridges. Hundreds of them are at work in huts on the Champ de Mars.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Phillips.

The wedding of Mr. Wendell Phillips, many years ago, had about it a touch of romance. The lady who is now his wife was an abolitionist and an invalid. Having a fortune on her own right, she thought of devoting it to emancipation; but knowing how money left in that way is likely to be wasted, she deemed it best to transfer it to an individual in whom she had entire faith. She had been for some time a sincere admirer of the distinguished orator, and had reason to believe that he had an affection for her. Thinking her end was drawing night, she sent for Mr. Phillips, and after unfolding her plan, told him the best thing to do under the circumstances was for him to be married; and he would then have a right to her property, and could devote it to the cause both so earnestly loved. He was much touched by her candor and generosity, and in a few days they were married. That was twenty years ago, and Mrs. Phillips, though very delicate is still living and bids fair to live many years to come. The pair are devotedly attached to each other; and what seemed to have been merely a business affair has produced the happiness of the most romantic and poetic marriages. He was wealthy before his union, and since then his own and his wife's means have been liberally expended in the cause of freedom. Apart from his remarkable genius, M. Phillips is a man of irreproachable habits, living and acting up to an ideal standard as nearly, perhaps, as is possible for man.

A Romantic Story.

Many years ago a young man made his appearance in Stratford, and spent a few weeks at the tavern which then existed, to afford shelter to stage-coach travellers. Whence he came, and what was his business, none could tell. Directly opposite the tavern stood a small cottage and a large of a blacksmith named Folsome. He had a daughter, who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love, said that he was from Scotland; that he was travelling incognito, but in confidence gave her his real name, claiming that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love, and they were married. A few weeks thereafter the stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans; he did so, and the gossip of the town made the young wife unhappy by disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large bundle of letters, and told his wife that he must return at once to England, and must go alone. He took his departure, and the gossip had another glorious opportunity to make a cold and gloomy woman wretched. To all but herself it was a clear case of desertion; the wife became a mother, and for two years lived on in silence and hope. At the end of that time a letter was received by the Stratford beauty from her husband, directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for home in England. On her arrival in New York she found a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in England, and the Stratford girl became the mistress of a superb mansion, and as the wife of a baronet; was saluted by the aristocracy as Lady Samuel Stirling. On the death of her husband, many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded to the title and wealth of his father, and in the last edition of the "Peerage and Baronetage" is spoken of as the issue of "Miss Folsome," of Stratford, North America.

The Queen has given a formal consent to the marriages of her daughter with the Marquis of Lorne. This is the style in which the announcement on the subject appears in the *Gazette*.—At the Court of Balmoral, the 24th day of October, 1870, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in council, Her Majesty in council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta and John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), which consent Her Majesty has caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

Professor Dullisier's Theories.

EARTHQUAKES. Geography, or that particular portion of Geology which relates to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, is a subject that has for centuries baffled the most scientific to account for the peculiar phenomena in reference to it, as the study is one that is enveloped, as has hitherto been considered, in deep and abstruse mystery. The wide-spread distribution of these occurrences, the awful grandeur of these phenomena, the terrible and fearful energy of the forces in their correlation, which are brought into action, resulting in the most stupendous effects, which have in all ages aroused the fears and terrified the minds, more so of those who have been accustomed to their operation, that, although it has puzzled the scientists, and the most profound of philosophers, is one of the most interesting of natural phenomena. To treat upon this subject, one has to tread out of the beaten track, and diverge from the road usually taken, and seek to arrive at conclusions which will explain to a considerable extent, the cause of those terrible convulsions of the earth that have, nearly from the time of creation, shaken our globe to almost its very foundation. Many theories, consequently, have been propounded by men of profound knowledge and learning, to account for these terrible earth disturbances, and most ingenious hypotheses have been many. Some have attributed electricity as the great motive power; some have supposed that these fearful effects are produced from "pent-up gases," others from steam generated in the earth from some cause. Many believe in the igneous and aqueous theories; some from the receding of equilibrium in the earth from planetary motion, and of late from planetary influences. This latter cause seems to be the true origin of not only earth-convulsions, but also all atmospheric commotions; for at no period has there been a cessation of volcanic eruptions, and it is a well-known fact that the origin of these terrible catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect to cause, it would appear that there is but a question of reciprocal influences of all the globes of our Solar System, by their mutual attractions, and being to bear the recently discovered correlations of the forces, it cannot otherwise than be clearly observed that the origin of these most terrible of catastrophes, that visit our earth are a consequence of it, in tracing cause to effect and effect