AN EPISODE OF BORDER LIFE.

What Oil Inspector Ramsey, of Pittsburg. Saw in a Mining Town in Colorado. "Wake up, Ramsey!" called out a com-"Wake up, Ramsey!" called our a com-panion of mine one morning at an early hour; "wake up or you will miss the lynching." I had gone to bed at an early hour, tired and aleepy, and had heard nothing of the mur-der which had been committed during the

night.
"Hullo! Jim, is that you?" said L "When does the thing take place?"
"Pretty d—d quick," answered my

"Pretty d—d quick," answered my friend.

So hurriedly donning my clothes, I sambered out and found my "bunky" waiting at the door of the shanty. We walked up street a short distance, and finding a crowd of rough-looking miners around the door of a gambling hell, we pushed through and entered the salcon, where we found a coroner's jury empanelled, and about to begin their investigation. Two tables, used for dealing faro, had been pushed together, and on them was stretched the dead body of a police officer. I had known him well. He was a splendid specimen of manhood, fully six feet six inches in height, and built in proportion, a quiet, inoffensive citizen, but a thoroughly good officer. On the top of the body lay a coil of half-inch rope, neatly rolled up, with a hangman's noose at one end. As we entered, the coroner called the first witness, who, having been sworn, stated that "on the evening previous he had been in the gambling salcon of Jim Beggs, where two fellows were playing cards. During the game they quarrelled about something, and both got up from the table and entered the bar-room, where they both drank, and again began to wrangle about the bets. They made considerable noise, and in the widst of it the officer came in and quietly said: "Boys, less noise; this must be stopped." He had no sooner said this about the bess. They make considerable in onise, and in the undst of it the officer came in and quietly said: 'Boys, less noise; this must be stopped.' He had no sooner said this than one of the gamblers jerked out his 'gun' and shot the officer through the heart." The witness had proceeded thus far, when a strapping big fellow, clad in a red flannel shirt and with pantaloons stuck into his bootlegs, a broadbrimmed hat half hiding his eyes, quietly walked up to the dead body, and taking hold of the coil of rope, said: "Boys, that's enough, come on," pushing his way out through the crowd, followed by fifteen or twenty of his companions. Without a word they walked down to the "cooler," where the prisoner had been incarcerated, and coming up to the six men on guard demanded the keys. They told them that the keys were not in their possession.

"Hold up your hands, then," cried the leader; "let's examine you."

The guards held up their hands and quietly The guards held up their hands and quietly submitted to the examination. The lynchers, finding that the keys were not in their possession, went to a wood-pile, and picking up an axe, speedily demolished the door. The leader then entered the room, and in a few minutes came out with one end of the rope over his shoulder, and at the otherend was the over his shoulder, and at the otherend was the murderer, the noose tightly around his neck. I had taken my stand on the opposite side of the street, and could plainly see the poor devil as he came out. He was richly cled, a large diamond stud glistened on his shurtfront, on the little finger of his left hand was a large solitaire, and a heavy gold watch-chain dangled from his vest pocket. His countenance did not betoken fear; in fact, to look at the man one would have thought the whole performance was but a joke. Atter look at the man one would have thought the whole performance was but a joke. After reaching the street the crowd seized hold of the rope, and led the victim down to an old building, where a beam jutted over the side walk. When they reached this point one of the number climbed out over the beam, and the end of the rope was thrown to him. After pulling the slack up he slowly let it down on the other side, and then leaned his allows

down on the beam and took a deliberate look at the crowd below. The leader of the Committee then approached the gambler and said:

"Well, Jim, yer time's short; want to say - "Well, Jim, yer time's short; want to say anything?"
Jim replied, and said: "Now, look here, can't you jist as well puta few bullets through me; what's the difference? I've got \$1,000 in my pockets, and you can divide the whols thing among you if you don't hang. Will you do it?"

"Not by a d—d sight," said the leader.
"You murdered a good man, and you've got to swing for it."

"Well," said Jim, "go on; I suppose I must away this is the third man I've put

must swing; this is the third man I've put away, so I suppose my time's up."

He had no sooner said the words than the rope was quickly pulled up, and Jim was dangling in a horrible manner. His hands not being tied, he reached up over his head and grasped the rope, and thus released the

and grasped the rope, and thus released the strangulation.

"That won't do, Jim," cried the leader, and they let the dangling victims down again and speedily tied his hands behind him, and again elevated him, where he hung for nearly an hour. After it was ascertained that their victim was dead, the "committee" sent for the photographer, and had a photograph taken of the entire "gang." In the forground the committee could be seen—every face easily recognized—while just behind them was the dangling dead man, his diamonds and jewellery shining in the early morning sun, and above him sat the assistant hangman, evidently proud of his station. The entire proceedings were as quiet as could possibly proceedings were as quiet as could possibly be; not a word or shout could be heard. The companion of the murderer was given six hours' time to get out of town, and was met some two miles away by some of his friends, who asked him where he was going.

"Oh, the boys gave me six hours to get out of town," said he, "and I am now five hours head of time."
This was my first initiation into western

"Several tons of fair hair are annually exported to England and Germany." Such is the amazing announcement contained in a recently-published report of the hair harvest in France, concluded a fortnight ago. The hair harvesters, however, do not confine their operations to France, but gather in huge crops periodically from German, Rohemian, and Hungarian villages, while Italy, Spain, and even Russia, are also laid under regular contribution, but at longer intervals, by their travelling agents. It appears from the to report above referred that the most luxuriant heads of hair in France are to be found among the peasant women of Normandy. Brittany yields plentiful crops, but of coarse quality and lacking in lustre. Italings and its neighbourhood are productive of exceptionally long and glossy "back hair." Throughout the north of France dull huse characterise the capillary growths, a fact which the dealers attribute to the influence of the sea-air upon the human hair, which, in inland mountainous districts, is generally found to be dark and bright in colour and to grow with great rapidity to abnormal length and weight. The French hair dealer's chief customer is America, whither is annually exported as much of the commodity in question and weight. The French hair dealer's chief customer is America, whither is annually exported as much of the commodity in question as to Great Britain and the Fatherland. Seeing that the last-named countries are supplied with "several tons" of fair hair alone every year, it would seem probable that Transatlantic belies are even more dependent upon artificial adjetiots for their "capillary attractions" than are our own native beauties.

London Telegraph.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPING.—"By a thorough knowledge of natural laws which govern the operation digestion and nutrition, and by a careful plication of the fine properties of well-se ed Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our brifast tables with a delicately flavoured by age which may save us many heavy doe bills. It is by the judicious use of such cles of diet that a constitution may be grally built up until strong enough to revery tendency to disease. Hundreds of the maladies are floating around us read attack wherever there is a weak point, may escape many a fatal shaft by kee ourselves well fortified with pure blood a properly nourished frame."—Civil Security of the control of the co EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL AND

THE FARM.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It does not take much to theer the Grit heart. Anything injurious to Canadian in-dustry suffices. The Brockville Recorder is in great glee because a eargo of apples intend-ed for a new cider manufactory at Belleville has been frozen in, thereby stopping opera-tions at the mill. What a boon an earth-quake or a pestilence would be to some of these people !

Mr. Read, an English gentleman who

shocking case of a butcher dying from trichinosis caused through eating raw pork has directed public and medical attention to the matter. Among others who have considered the subject is the Commissioner of Health at Chicago, Oscar C. De Wolf, who

examination of 100 hogs found at the stock yards in the winter of 1878-79.

"2. Since it is impossible to make this microscopical examination of all the hogs slaughtered in Chicago, other means should be taken to prevent the deplorable results above referred to, and happily these means are simple, clear, and certain. It has been artisfections above he means alternative them. above referred to, and happily these means are simple, clear, and certain. It has been satisfactory shown by many observers that a temperature far below that of boiling water will destroy these parasites. Fiedler asserts that a heat approaching 160 degrees Fahrenheit kills them. They can, therefore, never survive a thorough cooking of the flesh in which they exist.

"They are not found, so far as known, in the fatty tissues of the animal, but in the muscular fibre, and this fibre, whether eaten as sausage or ham, if submitted to the heat of boiling water and thoroughly cooked through and through, is perfectly harmless so far as triching are concerned."

tal, skill, and resource to make them yield even a fair reward for the labour expended on them. For the advantage of landlords, tenants, the community at large, in fact, Mr. Dun thinks that the old laws of entail and princepositions at each of the community. Dun thinks that the old laws of entail and primogeniture should be either abolished or so changed as to suit the requirements of modern times. They were good enough in their day, but their day is gone. The position of the English farmers has become a national question. Shortened farm crops, disease among live stock, and other causes have combined to shrink, English farm returns from £10,000,000 to £20,000,000 annually.

STATE STATE COLD THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE

For the control of th

when the chickons are large enough to do injury to the plants, they are easily removed to other quarters.—American Agriculturis.

The English Try.

I gannot call to mind any plant that would be likely to give more encouragement to the beginner in plant growing than the ive. Nothing roots from cuttings and slips more surely than it does, provided it receives, ordinary care. To proceed from the very beginning, take healthy shoots (naw is a good time) about axi nches long and out off the two lower leaves, and insert them in an ordinary flower-pot, about an inch apart. Rich'soil, made persons by the addition of one-fourth road sand, is the best material in which to root them; press the soil around the cutting firmly. Then give agood watering and place in a shady, sood situation, and keep them well-watered until they are rooted, which will be if from two to four weeks. They may remain in this pot until about March, when they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be potted singly in two and a half or three inch pots. When they should be frequently stirred during the growing sea, and all danger from severe frost is over, they should be planted out in a moist, rich position in the open ground, and kept shaded and sprinkled until they will stand the sun and wind with impunity. In potting the plants do not use pots so large. A five-inch pot will grow and suvation a very large plant should be kept in as cool a place as possible; yet it will stand more heat, provided it receives a corresponding amount of moisture, than most plants that are recommended for the decoration of our windows, etc.

In taking auttings care must be taken

they are slipped from healthy plane; and if they ever should be infested with scale, it is best to either throw them entirely away, or otherwise give them a thorough cleaning with soapy water, in which a small quantity of ammonia has been dissolved. Prune back rather severely and plant out in the open ground (when the season arrives for it to be safe to do so) as recommended for young outtings, and it is astonishing what fine hearty plants will be the reward for the little trouble bestowed upon them, —Correspondent in Germandown Telegraph. CONCERNING BUTTER.

THE PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8. A meeting of delegates appointed by the various division granges in the province of Ontario was held in Albert Hall yesterday for the purpose of organizing a Provincial Grange, under the provisions of the Act for incorporating the Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. E. H. Hilborn, master of the Danton Grange, having called the meeting to order, on motion of Mr. Jabel Robinson was unanimously elected chairman.

LECTION OF OFFICERS.

Jabel Robinson, Elgin County, W.M.; A. J.
Heighs, York Co., O.; A. Gifford, Gray Co.,
See.; R. Wilkie, Kent Co., Treas.; M. Carlysle, Dundas, Lec.; Robt. McGriffin, East
Middlesex, C.; D. Nichol, Leeds Co., Steward;
Mrs. Lethbridge, Strathnair, Lady Assistant;
F. Jones, Prince Edward Cd., Assistant;
Steward; Mrs. Brock, W. Middlesex, G. K.;
Mrs. E. H. Hilborn, Uxbridge, Ceres; Mrs.
J. Trull, Oshaws, Pomona; Mrs. W. Collins,
Oxford, Flora.

ABOLITION OF WANTED.

McGriffin, MuLeod, Carlyle, Lethridge, Wilkie, McCaul, McMordie, Mowbray, Shepley. At 7 p.m. the first meeting of the Ontario Provincial Grange adjourned.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A young man named Lockman, of the township of Sherbourne, while hunting deer recently, was lost in the woods and frozen to death,

The Hamilton Times man thinks that the shooting of a donkey cannot possibly be considered a "domestic tragedy." Let him try it, and see if his family does not think differ-

"That seems the cattle trade with England has been considerated to tray the protein a street trade of the construction of the



Medical.

Biliousness, Nervous De The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Prop.
It Stimulates the Psyaline in the which converts the Starch and Sugar food into glucose. A deficiency is Peauses Wind and Souring of the food tomach. If the medicine is taken in ately after eating the fermentation is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It fromotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invisit Carries of the Old Blood and make It opens the porce of the skin and Realthy Perspiration.

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN NERVOUS DISEASES.

I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any on in Ill-health using it can fail to receive greathenefit. mefit. Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., C

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INI
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted in
Liver and Kidney Complains. I cannot re
mend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGI

EXCELLENT MEDICINE

EXCELLENT MEDICINE

SIMOOS, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1878.

Dear Sir, Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER. DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Kelvin, Brant County, Onto

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Ga Loss of Appetite. By advice of began using the INDIAN BLOOD Sy now regular in my bowels, and my oppetite have been restored. It is

For General Debility.
Fermoy, Addington Co.: Ontario
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with 6
bility, and falled to obtain relief until
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which
cured me.