NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM

OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

Description of the Proposed Building, With an Illustration by a Dispatch Artist—Its Location and Surroundings.

By act of the General Assembly approved March 18, 1884, Samuel H. Moffett, of Rockingham; Richard H. Cox, of King William; Ferdinand Rorer, of Roanoke; E. W. Nichols, of Lexington; Embry Burns, of Portsmouth; Charles W. Statham, of Lynchburg; Thomas F. Goode, of Mecklenburg; and Dr. Harvey Black, of Montgomery, were appointed a board of commissioners for the purpose of selecting a site for another lunatic asylum, to be known as the Southwestern Lunatic Asylum, for the accommodation of white lunatics, and to be located at some point in Virginia west of New river.

On the 1st of August, 1884, five of the commissioners—Messrs. Moffett, Rorer, Nichols, Statham, and Black—selected as the site for the proposed asylum the land known as the Atkins-Pendleton land, at Marion, in Smyth county, and situated between Staley's creek and the Holston river. These lands were given to the State by the county of Smyth and town of Marion, and embrace about 207 acres, of which about 160 acres are farming land of a very high grade.

Marion is beautifully situated on the Holston river, immediately on the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad, 160 miles west of Lynchburg. It has a population of about 1,500, a flourishing female college, good public schools, three hotels, two broom-factories, a plowhandle- and wagon-factory, foundries and machine-shops, large flouring-mills, furniture-factory, stores, churches, &c. Its fine water-power is almost unlimited, and good sites for

manufacturing purposes can be bought at low prices.

The Southwestern Lunatic Asylum will be built on a beautiful eminence overlooking the town, railroad, and river. The building, which we show in our picture, is to be 348 feet front by 218 feet, three stories above basement, of brick, with ample accommodations for 300 patients, their attendants, and the officers of the institution. Excellent freestone springs of pure cold water will furnish one and a half million of gallons per day. The fall from the springs to the building is 84 feet. From the building to the river the fall is 124 feet, which will insure the perfect drainage of the premises.

The contract for building the asylum was awarded to Messrs. Lewman & Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., the lowest of six bidders, and the price to be paid for every part completed is $95,967.72. The whole work is to be finished by January 1, 1887. Bond in twice the amount of their bid was required of the contractors. Work will be commenced in a few weeks, it being understood that the foundations will be laid and the bricks made this summer.

Dr. Harvey Black, J. Hoge Tyler, Thomas J. Boyd, D. D. Hull, Dr. John S. Apperson, N. L. Look, and F. B. Hurt, by act of the General Assembly of November 29, 1884, were appointed the Building Committee. Under their supervision the contract has been made and the work will be completed.

A Faithful Dog.

[San Luis Obispo Mirror.]

Mr. R. M. Weyms, the mining expert, who is at present in this country for the purpose of inspecting the chrome mines in this vicinity, paid this office a visit yesterday, and entertained us with exciting stories of the far West, where the reckless cowboy contributes to the entertainment of encroaching civilization, and where the murderous Indian does his level best to render uneasy the life of the venturesome settler. Mr. Weyms has an intimate acquaintance with the wild and lawless region mentioned, and is there widely and familiarly known as the Irish lord. In the course of conversation he related to us the following story of an Indian raid which took place in Arizona during the late Indian troubles in that Territory, and to which he was an eye-witness: "During this outbreak of the Indians the settlers in the neighborhood of the White mountains suffered considerably from the frequent ravages of the White-mountain Indians. Murder and arson were prevalent, and immigrants were ruthlessly massacred. While these scenes of horror were being enacted one of a still more gloomy character was being carried out at Fort Apache. At sunrise on a pleasant Sabbath morning the red devils made the hour hideous with their yells and discharge of musketry. Inspired by a transient rise in their courage, they rode within 200 yards of the fort and kept up an incessant fire from their guns, doing, however, no serious damage. They then rode off in the direction of Seventy-Mile Hill, where some Mormons were chopping timber for the Government. Here the work of murder was actively taken up. The fight that ensued must have been a fearful and stubborn one, as nearly 150 cartridge-shells were found by the side of one of the Mormons named Patterson. Two hundred yards from Patterson was found another dead man—a Mormon also—and between the dead bodies was a well-beaten trail that had been made by a dog that had belonged to Patterson. The faithful animal had kept watch over the bodies, fighting away the coyotes and other animals, for nineteen days, without food or water. When found by the pack-train, which went to bury the bodies, the dog was in such a weak condition that he had to be lashed on a mule and carried to the fort, where his forlorn condition enlisted the sympathies of Mrs. General Carr, who gave him the best of attention. He soon became the pet of the regiment, the Sixth cavalry, and retained his place until the company was ordered out of Arizona, when he lost his kind mistress and was transferred to the care of Messrs. Stewart & Norton, post traders at New Fort Grant, where he can be seen at all times standing guard over their butcher-shop.

"It was during this raid that the gallant Captain Hentig, of the Sixth cavalry, was killed and so horribly mutilated."

DOMINION EXPLORERS.

The Great Mistassini Lake—Geographical Errors to be Corrected.

A Quebec special says: John Bignell, late chief of the Government exploring expedition now at Lake Mistassini, passed through here to-day on his return from the lake to Ottawa, where he goes to report to the head of the Geological Survey of the Dominion.

At the time he left Mistassini, May 28th, the exploring party was still without definite data regarding the size of the great inland sea. It is, however, believed to be at least six times as large as Little Lake Mistassini, which is connected with it by the River of the Devil. The little lake was found by Mr. Bignell to be over one hundred miles long, though its size as represented on the Government maps would make it but thirty miles. Even the location of Mistassini on the maps turns out to be incorrect, the hitherto accepted latitude of the Hudson-Bay Company's post on the lake being found by Mr. Bignell half a degree out. Another result of the expedition is in showing the incorrectness on existing maps of the height of the land which forms the natural boundary between the Province of Quebect and Rupert's Land.

Between lakes St. John and Mistassini the country consists principally of gneiss rock, neither the forests nor the land being of much value. Around the latter lake the formation is of limestone, and hardy cereals and vegetables grow to perfection. While the winters at Mistassini are excessively cold, the summer is not more than a month shorter than that of Quebec.

The ice on the bay opposite the Hudson-Bay Company's post moved out on May 27th, but on the main body of the lake it was still firm when Bignell left. The ice formed on the small bays last fall on the 23d of October. In December the thermometer fell to fifty-five degrees below zero, and in March to fifty-two degrees below. In December and January the average temperature was twenty degrees below zero.

The expedition, led by Mr. Bignell, left Quebec on the 19th of July last. It ascended Bersimis river for 125 miles into Lake Pipimankan, and through it up its principal feeder, the main inlet, for 130 miles to Lake Maniwounes. Then, crossing the height of land, the party reached Mistassini by the Rupert river. On the way up Mr. Bignell surveyed a large track of country south of the height of land, to connect surveys already made of the headwaters of the Outarde, Bersimis, Mawrewan, and Peribonca rivers. The return from Mistassini was made by way of Grindstone lake down the Sapincroche into the Chief river, and thence into the Chaumonchonan, a feeder of Lake St. John. In descending these streams the party had no less than forty-two portages.

Mr. Bignell having been recalled, Mr. Lowe, of the Dominion Geological Survey, remains in charge. The expedition being short of supplies, will probably return before winter, though there was some question of it wintering at Rupert's House, on James bay.

Among other interesting facts concerning Lake Mistassini cited by Bignell it may be mentioned that several islands nearly as large as Orleans Island, at Quebec, and containing large lakes, are found scattered through this inland sea. The Indians north of the height of land are nominally members of the Church of England, very intelligent, and well supplied with prayer- and hymn-books, Testaments, &c., printed in the Cree language, with characters resembling stenography, by Bishop Horden, of Moosonee, whose headquarters are at Moose Factory, on James bay.

Another expedition, to be led by Mr. Bignell, Jr., who last year conducted his father's supplies to Mistassini, will leave for the great lake on the 23d instant, and will include Professor Lafiamme, of Laval University, a noted geologist, and Seeton Kerr, of the Royal Geographical Society of England.

The demand for rattlesnake oil is shown by the fact that the serpents are often hunted systematically in order that quantities of their oil may be obtained. Every summer citizens of Portland, Conn., go out to Rattlesnake Ledges and catch the reptiles with gaff-hooks, the local druggists paying them $4 an ounce for the oil, which finds ready sale. A prominent physician tells of a case, within his knowledge, where a man, suffering from an ulcer, took a rattlesnake into his bed with the vague idea of somehow extracting the virulence of the sore. In some rural districts of the Union men wear the rattles in their hats as a remedy for headache.

EASTERN RACES.

RUSSIA'S SARIK TURCOMANS.

The Most Unmitigated Scoundrels on the Face of the Earth—Their Habits.

[The London Globe.]

The Sarik Turcomans, who have been so successfully exploited in the Russian interest, may safely be considered the most unmitigated scoundrels on the face of the earth. For half a century western nations have been in possession of incomplete accounts of the regular system of man-stealing pursued by the Turcomans, but it is of comparatively recent date that we have laid bare the sickening details of torture and inhuman barbarity with which their maraudings were invariably accompanied. Of course there are some honorable exceptions, especially among the tribes in close proximity to the Caspian and Persian Province of Astrabad, but nothing can be urged in favor of the Sariks. Of a race of robbers and murderers, they are the worst, and, being rather more favored by nature than their Tekke brethren, cannot plead the extreme poverty that often drove otherwise well-meaning Tekkes to take part in the forays.

The Sariks are supposed to have occupied Merv, in conjunction with the Salors, at the time of the Arab conquest, but this seems rather doubtful, if we accept as true the statement that the Turcomans formed the vanguard of the army of the Seljuk Turk princes who crossed the Oxus from the north in 1037, or nearly 400 years after the first appearance of the Arabs. At any rate, there seems to be little doubt that they have occupied the Merv oasis for about eight centuries, and are quite justified in regarding the Tekkes as usurpers of their inheritance. During this time they have formed part of the nations whose sovereigns possessed authority over Merv and owed allegiance to Iranian or Turanian with complete indifference so long as border warfare afforded the opportunity of indulging their predatory instincts. As might be expected, their tenure of the oasis was not uninterrupted, but they seem to have enjoyed undisputed ownership from 1790 until 1845, when the struggle with the Tekkes commenced. The latter, driven from Oraz-Kala, on the river Tejend, by the Persians, advanced northward, and after ten years' constant warfare, made themselves masters of Merv, where they have since remained. For assisting Sultan Murad Mirza, Governor of Khorassan, in an expedition undertaken on their behalf against Merv, the Sariks were set upon by the Tekkes and decimated. They thereupon withdrew to their present positions at Yulutan, some forty miles from Merv and Penjdeh, the scene of General Komaroff's treacherous massacre of the Afghans.

Change of domicile and loss of power were unaccompanied by any attempt at emendation of their evil ways on the part of the Sariks. Their first acts were the expulsion of the Salors from Yulutan, and of the Jemshidis and Teimuris from Penjdeh. Since 1857 they have lived in open enmity with the Tekkes, plundering small bands when opportunity offered, and making organized raids on Northwest Afghanistan and the defenceless Province of Khorassan. Their last grand *alaman* (raid) can be recorded with grim satisfaction, as it resulted in a complete fiasco. In 1877 the Sariks swooped down upon the Persian town Turbat-i-Shaiskh-i-Jami, and carried off 30,000 sheep and many prisoners. The Shah at once telegraphed orders for the collection of a force of two regiments of infantry and 2,000 cavalry, and, to insure secrecy, quietly told the officer in command that he would lose his head if the order became known. In due time the force set out on its march, crossed the Heri-rud, and in two days reached the Sarik camping-grounds on the slopes of the Paropamisus, near Gulran. So sudden and unexpected was the Persian attack that almost without firing a shot 100 shepherds and 100,000 sheep were captured and driven back to Persia.

The Sariks are divided into five principal clans, which are further subdivided into sixteen families or branches. At Yulutan and Penjdeh these families are indiscriminately mixed, and the total population is about sixty thousand. The method of computation followed is always based upon the number of canals. The whole community being dependent on the water-supply for existence, the administrative system of all Turcoman tribes is limited to enforcing the regular distribution of water, and compulsory labor in connection with the repair and cleansing of the canals. In each of the two Sarik oases there are 18 large, about 500 secondary, and 6,000 small canals. As it is very rarely that more than one family makes use of a small canal, it is reckoned that there are from 12,000 to 13,000 tents in both oases. If, as is presumed, the administration established by General Komaroff at Penjdeh be conducted on native principles, the applause with which Russian papers herald its inauguration is rather out of place. There has been no such thing as native administration known to either the Merv Tekkes or Sarik Turcomans. True, each branch appoints a *ketkhoda*, or elder, but his power is exceedingly limited, and, except in rare cases of abnormal personal influence, is restricted to the regulation of the water-supply. In discussing *alamans*, or any other affairs affecting the community, every one has a voice in the matter, and joins with the rest or holds aloof as he thinks fit. Native administration as a guarantee of orderly conduct among the Sariks is, therefore, an obvious sham. They will refrain from attacking the Afghans on the one hand, or pillage and murder them on the other, according to the orders received from their new masters, General Komaroff and his crafty lieutenant, the now notorious Colonel Alikhanoff.

THE BARONY OF LOVAT.

An Ancient Peerage Claimed by a Mining Engineer.

[From the New York Sun.]

A peerage case of peculiar features and romantic interest is about to be heard before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords. The present Lord Chancellor, Earl of Selborne, Lord Blackburn, Lord Bramwell, and some other able judges are the law lords of the committee.

The claim to which we refer is that of John Fraser, a mining engineer of Carnarvon, to the barony of Lovat. We all remember the story of Simon, Lord Lovat, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1747 for having taken part in the rebellion of Charles Edward, the young pretender. His career was a singular combination of cunning and daring, of treachery and courage. Early in life, upon the death of his cousin Hugh, the ninth lord, who left no son, Simon eloped with the eldest daughter, Amelia, and when she left him seized her estates. For this and other deeds of violence he was attainted. He then forced the widow of Hugh to marry him, and for this crime Simon was outlawed and compelled to flee to France. He returned to Scotland some years later and fought against the Jacobins in the rebellion of 1715, earning thereby a pardon under the great seal, and the restoration of his estates. He obtained a decree granting him the peerage in 1730, but becoming dissatisfied, he sided with Charles Edward, and, although he did not himself appear in battle array at Culloden, he sent his son, the Master of Lovat, to head the clan Fraser on that disastrous day. Simon bore himself with courage during the ordeal of his trial in the House of Peers, and surrendered his head to the block, uttering the line from Horace: "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

His eldest son, the Master of Lovat, fought gallantly against us in the Revolution and became a general in the British army. He secured a pardon and the title and estates, but upon the death, in 1815, of his successor, a younger brother, without issue, the line of Thomas of Beaufort became extinct. The title was finally, in 1857, after some thirty years of controversy, conferred upon the representative of a remote collateral branch, Thomas of Strichen, and his son is the present Lord Lovat, who defends the suit instituted by the mining engineer.

Who is the miner who now comes forward to claim this ancient peerage, dating back to the fifteenth century? He is the lineal descendant of a man whose name will not be found in the ordinary peerage books. It seems that the famous Simon never was entitled to the barony, because he had an elder brother, Alexander, from whom the miner of to-day is a direct descendant in the male line. This Alexander was a rather lawless person. He took part in the rebellion of Viscount Dundee in 1689. Subsequently, when dancing with Miss Campbell at a wedding at Mr. Chisolm's farm-house, the fiddler incensed him by playing the tune "Tha Biotag air Mac Thomais," the words connected with which were derisive, and Alexander struck the musician and killed him. To avoid arrest and trial he fled to Wales, and as the Government was then looking about for persons concerned in Dundee's rebellion, the relatives of the fugitive gave out that he was dead. He took refuge with the Marquis of Powis, a Jacobite, and worked as an ordinary miner in that nobleman's lead-mines. He devoted himself to mining pursuits, prospecting for several years among the lead-mines, and finally discovering the Parys Mountain copper-mines, near Almwich, where he passed the remainder of his life. While in exile he married the daughter of a Welsh gentleman named Edwards, by whom he had four sons, the eldest of whom, John, was the great-grandfather of the petitioner of to-day. Alexander died in 1776, when he was over one hundred years old. His son John and his grandson John worked in the same mines, and the present claimant, his great-grandson John, was first a miner and is now a mining engineer. The mass of documents and evidence in the cause is enormous, and great lawyers are retained. Sir Hardinge Giffard and Mr. Charles Russell leading for the claimant, the Solicitors-General of England and Scotland representing the present holder of the title, and the Attorney-General and the Lord-Advocate watching the case for the Crown.

The petitioner's chain of title seems perfect, and it is not his fault that the claim has lain dormant for over a century. His grandfather went to Inverness to claim the estates in 1815, his fellow-miners having raised a purse to pay his expenses. He sought in vain to get his case taken up in Edinburgh in *forma pauperis*, and later made a fruitless effort in London, and it is only recently that John Fraser has had money enough to collect the evidence and bring forward his claim.

Old newspapers for sale at the *Dispatch* counting-room at 25 cents per hundred.

RISING REIDSVILLE.

RICH NORTH CAROLINA TOWN.

Its History and Growth—The Principal Industries—Leading Firms—Banking Interest—Government.

[Special correspondence of the Dispatch.]

REIDSVILLE, N. C., June 20, 1885.

Reidsville, which is in Rockingham county, N. C., a short distance from Danville, Va., like a number of other towns in the Old North State that have developed rapidly since the close of the late war, owes its growth and prosperity to the manufacture of tobacco and the handling of the leaf. Previous to the war it had apparently no business outlook, and was known as a country post-office and halfway station on the stage line between Danville and Greensboro'. It is on the Richmond and Danville road, and is one of the growing tobacco towns of North Carolina. From present indications it has before it a bright future. In 1863, after the completion of the Piedmont road—known as a part of the Danville system—it became one of the principal stations for shipping. In 1866 Major M. Oaks, an official of the road, attracted by its natural advantages, and believing that at some early day the place would become a town of some note, bought and built a hotel on the site on which now stands the Piedmont Hotel. At that time there was only one business-house in the place—which was that of Lindsey & Reid, and, much to the astonishment of the people, shortly thereafter another commercial house was opened. This was looked upon as a suicidal move, as it was thought one would more than supply the wants of trade. But others soon followed, and in the year of 1871 the new era begun. In 1872 the first tobacco warehouse was opened for the sale of the leaf, and the amount sold exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the citizens, for many of them looked upon the building of a warehouse by Messrs. Oaks & Allen as ridiculous, and advised against it. However, the proprietors having met with success, others soon followed, and shortly thereafter lots increased in value, private dwellings were erected, storehouses were built, tobacco-factories and warehouses went up as if by magic, and Reidsville sprung from a railroad station into an incorporated town numbering 3,500 people. Its location is healthy, and it is well supplied with pure water, and is 843 feet above tide-water. The town government consists of a mayor and five commissioners, as follows: W. S. Allen, Esq., mayor; Dr. J. W. Smith and Messrs. E. R. Harris, T. B. McCargo, R. Ellington, and D. Barnes, commissioners. The churches are four white and two colored: Presbyterian, Rev. D. I. Craig, pastor; Baptist, Rev. B. H. Phillips; Methodist, Rev. D. R. Burton; Episcopal, —— Clark. There are two banks. The Bank of Reidsville—Colonel A. J. Boyd, president; R. M. Sloan, cashier—commenced business May, 1882, with an authorized capital of $500,000, and paid-up capital of $50,000, and owes its origin to the citizens of the town and county, who had come to the conclusion that Reidsville ought not to depend upon Greensboro', Danville, and other towns for banking facilities. The Citizens Bank—H. R. Scott, president; R. M. Cox, cashier—was organized this year, and was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, with a capital of $50,000, and with authority to increase its capital to $500,000.

The principal industries of Reidsville are, as before stated, the manufacture and handling of tobacco. The tobacco that is brought to this market comes from the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, Frederick, Gilford, Alamance, and Tazewell, in North Carolina, and Patrick and Henry, in Virginia. It is of a higher grade, and is used principally for the manufacture of plug; but among it is to be found some of the finest smokers. The number of warehouses is five, and the proprietors of these establishments are live, energetic men and experienced judges of the weed, who know its worth, and are attentive to the interest of the planter. The warehouses are "The Rear," Smith, Pinnex & Co., proprietors; "The Eagle," Guerrant & Blackwell; "The Star," Watt Brothers & Warmack; "The Piedmont," Courts & Andrews; "The Carolina," Pinnex, Williams & Walker.

The manufacture of tobacco is steadily on the increase, and there are several handsome factories to be seen that are furnished with the latest and most improved machinery. Among the leading manufacturers are: F. R. Penn & Co., D. Barnes & Co., A. H. Mottey & Co., Robert Harris & Brother, H. Sampson & Co., Johnson, Hall & Co., Lindsey & Rawley, A. J. Ellington & Sons, and R. P. Richardson. These make various styles and grades of plug and twist tobacco—bright goods being a specialty. There are also several smoking-tobacco factories here. Large quantities of leaf tobacco is shipped to Richmond, Danville, and other cities.

There is no lag in the mercantile interest. The merchants are live and energetic, polite and attentive, and ever ready to drive a trade, and Richmond jobbing-houses sell them a goodly number of goods. Judging from the amount of stock a number of the houses here carry, they have closely studied the wants of trade and are able to supply them.

The leading houses are: F. M. Matthews & Co., J. W. Smith, Charles Fetzer, A. H. Michaels (druggist), John Barnes & Son, Lamberth & Williams, Matthews & Williamson, Harris Brothers & Stone, Whitseth & Crafton, Samuel Smith, T. B. McCargo & Co., Ferrell, Wall & Co., S. N. White & Co., D. E. Morris, Terry, Hamlin & Scales, T. E. Moore, White & Shellton, A. M. Burton, Waddell & Co. (general merchandise), Denny Brothers, Overman & Peay, Giles & Co. (hardware), A. L. Smith, W. B. Wray (confectioneries), McCargo & Williams, J. T. Smith (furniture). There are also here two hotels, a number of boarding-houses, steam saw-mills, grist-mills, lumber-yards, livery-stables, two female seminaries that were well attended the past session, two weekly newspapers, one opera-house, a new brick market-house, and a town hall. The town fire company has a new steam-engine.

The number of buildings erected in the last twelve months exceeds that of any previous year, and many are in course of construction. For private dwelling-houses there is a demand. The town is steadily increasing in population and wealth and the outlook is flattering.

The *Daily Dispatch*, which reaches here at an early hour on the morning of publication, is very popular, and was eagerly sought after during the Cluverius trial. The newsboys on the train could not supply the demand. It was amusing to see the rush made by the people to the train for it. Numbers of them would buy as many as five or more copies, and in some instances parties clubbed together and bought all the newsboy had. ARAMINTA.

The great sand-dunes along the banks of many rivers, and particularly along the shores at the southern end of Lake Michigan, are due to the presence of the Ammophila Arenaria, or sand-gathering grass, which possesses a remarkable power of drawing up moisture. Indeed, it may almost be called a miniature water-pump, for it is able to keep the earth wet for several inches around it. This wet earth catches and holds the drifting sand. The process goes on, the grass growing and the sand collecting until a great sand-dune is the result.

The Three Unities.

[All the Year Round.]

As we have said, the groundwork of "The Cid" is wholly Spanish, but the beautiful poetry of many of the lines is wholly Corneille's. And had Corneille been allowed to follow his own instincts, and write his play as his spirit moved him, it would probably be free from many of its absurdities. He was bound to observe the laws of "the three unities," which the French pedants of those days thought necessary to make incumbent upon every one who wrote for the stage. These ignorantly-learned men imagined that Aristotle on his own authority had promulgated laws to be observed in the composition of a dramatic poem, and that they should be always binding. The events in every play were to be comprised within twenty-four hours, the scene could not be changed, and in the play there should be only one interest or one line of action. These laws were as the sword of Damocles held over the heads of the French dramatists as they sat at their work. Richelieu had lent his voice in favor of the edict, and they dreaded being found guilty of insubordination. The authority of Aristotle was too high to be questioned, and because the Greek writers had so written they must be followed. The great Condé expressed himself as being terribly bored by a tragedy by the Abbe d'Aubignac. A friend of the author tried to excuse the play, saying that it was written exactly after the precepts of Aristotle. Conde replied: "I am charmed that the Abbe d'Aubignac should have followed Aristotle so carefully, but I cannot forgive Aristotle for having made the Abbe d'Aubignac write such a detestable tragedy!"

A Quietus.

A Presbyterian correspondent of the *Canada Presbyterian* put a *quietus* on the vague rumors that the rebellion in the Northwest was fomented by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. Writing from Winnipeg, he says: "In this country no clergyman has denounced the wickedness of this rebellion in more unsparing terms than his Grace the venerable Archbishop of Winnipeg, and the fact that several Catholic priests remained firm in their allegiance to the Queen, and exposed their persons to the violence of the bloodthirsty Indians, and died at their posts in endeavoring to restrain the murderous ferocity of savages, should forever silence such calumnies. Those men did not flee for safety to the older settlements, nor even betake themselves to the forts for protection, but died like brave men at the post of sacred duty. Such behavior should forever silence such a calumny."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,
A POWERFUL SOLVENT OF STONE IN THE BLADDER.

IT DISSOLVES BOTH THE PHOSPHATIC AND URIC-ACID SEDIMENT.

STONE OF THE TRIPLE PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA AND MAGNESIA VARIETY—FOUR OUNCES OF STONE PASSED UNDER THE ACTION OF THIS WATER WHERE THE SURGEON'S KNIFE HAD BEEN INEFFECTUAL.

CASE OF MR. C——, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Stated by Dr. G. Halstead Boyland, Late Professor of Surgery, Baltimore Medical College; Late Surgeon French Army (Decorated); Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, &c.

"The case of Mr. C——, of North Carolina who arrived at the Springs June 21st, affords undoubted evidence that Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, is a *Solvent for Urinary Deposit*, commonly called '*Stone in the Bladder*.' About a year previous he was operated upon for stone, the operation affording but partial and temporary relief. He complained of pain in the Lumbar region, and pain and irritability of the neck of the Bladder. He was emaciated; suffering greatly from insomnia, and his general condition very unfavorable. Upon arrival at the Springs he was passing small quantities of a urinary deposit of the *Triple-Phosphate of Ammonia and Magnesia* variety. Large flakes of bloody mucus were found in the urine. For the relief of present suffering he was making frequent and free use of opiates. He was put upon the use of Spring No. 2—from six to eight glasses a day. In a few days the *solvent properties* of the water were evident from the diminished consistency of the deposit, the increased quantity discharged, and by its change from *concrete lumps to gritty sand*, which he discharged to the amount of *four ounces*. The quantity, however, diminished until, after a stay of eight weeks at the springs, he has returned home with the *deposit* dissolved and washed out of the system, and the diathesis, *haud origo morbi*, altered. There has been a disappearance of the attending distressing symptoms described and great improvement in his general condition."

STONE IN THE BLADDER (URIC ACID) "DESTROYED BY THE ACTION OF THE WATER, BY MEANS OF SOLUTION OR DISINTEGRATION."

CASE OF DR. B. J. WEISTLING, MIDDLETOWN, PA.; STATED BY HIMSELF.

"Experience in its use in *Stone of the Bladder* in my own person enables me to attest the efficacy of the Buffalo Lithia Water in this painful malady. After having been long subjected to sufferings, the intensity of which cannot be described, I have under the influence of this water passed an ounce of *calculi (Uric Acid)*, some of which weighed as much as four grains, affording me a possible relief and leaving me in a condition of comparative ease and comfort.

"On one occasion I passed thirty-five *Calculi* in forty-eight hours. The appearance of this *Calculus Nuclei* indicates unmistakably, I think, that they were all *component particles of one large Calculus, destroyed by the action of the water by means of solution and disintegration*. At my advanced period of life (I am seventy-seven years and six months of age), and in my feeble general health, if surgical operation was not to be thought of, and the water seems to have accomplished all that such an operation, if successful, could have done. Besides greatly increasing the quantity of the urine, this water *exerts a decided influence on its chemical constitution*, rendering it *rapidly neutral, if previously acid*, and afterwards *alkaline*; from being *high-colored* it becomes *pale*, and having *deposited copiously* it becomes *limpid* and *transparent*."

URIC ACID CALCULI.

CASE OF DR. J. D. EGGLESTON, Hampden-Sidney, Va., member Medica Society of Virginia; stated by himself.

"The action of the Buffalo Lithia Water in the so-called *Uric Acid Diathesis* is especially happy.

"I had a very gratifying experience in a case of Calculi in the Bladder, of Uric Acid variety, in my own person. Between February 1 and May 1, 1881, I had thirty attacks of great severity, passing in each one of them a number of Calculi, aggregating 165. Finding no permanent benefit from any treatment of the profession, I made a visit to the Buffalo Lithia Springs. The happy adaptation of this water to my condition was soon evident, and its use for a few weeks arrested the *Calculus* formation and resulted in my entire relief, which I have reason to hope is permanent, as more than a year has elapsed since there has been any manifestation of the trouble."

STONE IN THE BLADDER (PHOSPHATIC).

A CASE STATED BY DR. B. S. HARDY, HOOKERTON, GREEN COUNTY, N. C.

"My son, a young man, suffered from *Stone in the Bladder*, of a *mixed character*, consisting chiefly of *Calcium, Carbonate*, and *Phosphate*. After persistent use of all remedies indicated in the case without benefit, I put him upon Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, the use of which for some six weeks resulted in the passage, at short intervals, of *Gravel* of small size, and at times of particles of *Sand*, followed some time afterwards by the discharge of a *Stone* weighing twelve grains (the largest, I am confident, I ever knew to pass through the Urethra), virtually ending his troubles, since which time any unpleasant symptom has been relieved by the use of the water for a short time. Its action in this case has been indeed wonderful." je5-F&Su3w

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