# "OLD TIME STUFF"

## Reminiscences of the Ottawa of Earlier Days. Personages, Scenes and Incidents Recalled for Evening Citizen Readers

Here is an Old Time Stuff story which fairly pulsates with action.

It includes an eye witness narration of a famous pugilistic encounter which took place at Billings Bridge during the Grant-Bell election campaign in Russell County about 1864

As far as known all the full grown men who were present on that memorable occasion are dead. The story as now told by the O. T. S., is narrated by one who was a boy of 13 at the time, and is now 73 years of age. Ask any of the elderly men of Russell county if they ever heard of the Holmes-Hackett fight of the sixties and their eyes will brighten, for all over Russell county the story has been so handed down from father to son, that it has become a part of the history of the county.

Then there is the story of the great Joe Montferrand, who in the forties could thrash any man of any size anywhere on the Ottawa river. The father of the man who tells the story, knew the great Joe personally—sailed on timber rafts with him, and frequently saw him fight.

**Honor To Know Joe.**

In the days when John L. Sullivan was in his prime, there was a phrase "Let me shake the hand that shook with Sullivan." In the early days any man who could say he knew Joe Montferrand was looked up to with great respect. Montferrand was not merely a great fighter who "could lick his weight in wild cats", but among the French he was an institution. Even a serious minded [illegible]

### RECOLLECTIONS OF ALBERT LECOMTE

[illegible]

### CARLETON ELECTIONS OF 1878 AND 1882

[illegible]

### IMMIGRATION IN THE SEVENTIES

[illegible]

### TELLS OF EARLY DAYS AT BILLINGS BRIDGE

MR. ALBERT LECOMTE, who gives Old Time Stuff his recollections of happenings in the early '60's.

[illegible]

### POLITICAL RESPECTS OF THE EIGHTIES

[illegible]

### COL. BY'S TROUBLE RE FIRST BRIDGE

[illegible]

# The Outline of Science

## Edited by PROFESSOR J. ARTHUR THOMSON

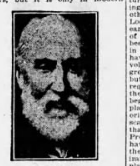
### A Plain Story Simply Told — VI. —The Beginning of the Earth; The First Living Creatures

The evolution idea is a master key that opens many doors. It is a luminous interpretation of the world, throwing the light of the past upon the present. Everything is seen to be an antiquity, with a history behind it—a natural history, which enables us to understand in some measures how it has come to be as it is. We cannot say more than "understand in some measure," for, while the fact of evolution is certain, we are only beginning to discern the factors that have been [illegible]

... were formed. The central mass persisted as the sun.

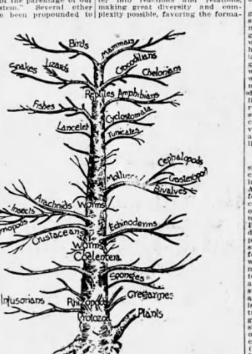
Laplace spoke of his theory, which Kant had anticipated forty-one years before, with scientific caution: "Conjectures which I present with all the distrust which everything not the result of observation or of calculation ought to inspire." Subsequent research justified his distrust, for it has been shown that the original nebula need not have been hot and need not have been gaseous. Moreover, there are great difficulties in Laplace's theory of the separation of successive rings from [illegible]

... the callous, rough and tumble conditions of the outer world in early days were replaced by others that allowed of the germination and growth of that tender plant we call life. There are tough living creatures, but the average organism is ill suited for violence. Most living creatures are adapted to mild temperatures and gentle reactions. Hence the fundamental importance of the early atmosphere, heavy with planetesimal dust, in blanketing the earth against intensities of radiance from without, as Chamberlin says, and inequalities of radiance from [illegible]



LORD KELVIN. One of the greatest physicists of the nineteenth century.

CHARLES DARWIN. Greatest of naturalists, who made the idea of evolution current intellectual coin.




GENEALOGICAL TREE OF ANIMALS—Showing in order of evolution the general relations of the chief classes into which the world of living things is divided. This scheme represents the present stage of our knowledge, but is admittedly provisional.

[illegible]

**The Origin of Living Creatures.**

[illegible]

... sure, but there is much to be said for the theory that the first creatures were microscopic globules of living matter, not unlike the simplest bacteria of today, but able to live on air, water, and dissolved salts. From such a source may have originated a race of one celled marine organisms which were able to manufacture chlorophyll; that is to say, the green pigment which makes it possible for plants to utilize the energy of the sunlight in breaking up carbon dioxide and in building up (photo-synthesis) carbon compounds like sugar and starch. These little units were probably encased in a cell wall of cellulose, but their boxed in energy expressed itself in the undulatory movement of a lash or flagellum, by means of which they propelled themselves energetically through the water, but some of them—simple one celled plants—paint the tree stems and even the paving stones green in wet weather. According to Prof. A. H. Church, there was a long chapter in the history of the earth when the sea that covered everything teemed with these green flagellates—the originators of the vegetable kingdom.

On another tack, however, there probably evolved a series of simple predatory creatures, not able to build up organic matter from air, [illegible]

DIAGRAM OF AMŒBA (greatly magnified).—The amoeba is one of the simplest of animals, and gives us a hint of the original ancestors. It looks like a tiny irregular speck of grayish jelly, about 1-100th of an inch in diameter. It is commonly found gliding on the mud or weeds in ponds, where it engulfs its microscopic food by means of outflowing lobes (PS). The food vacuole (FV) contains ingested food. From the contractile vacuole (CV) the waste matter is discharged. N is the nucleus, GR granules.

... water, and salts, but devouring their neighbors. These units were not closed in with cellulose, but remained naked, with their living matter or protoplasm flowing out in changeful processes, such as we see in the Amoeba in the ditch or in our own originators of the animal kingdom. Thus from simple Protists the first animals and the first plants may have arisen. All were still minute, and it is worth remembering that had there been any scientific spectator after our kind upon the earth during these long ages, he would have lamented the entire absence of life, although the seas were teeming. The simplest forms of life and the protoplasm which Huxley called the physical basis of life will be dealt with in the chapter on biology in a later section of this work.

Another instalment of "The Outline of Science" will be published next Saturday.

### ADVENTURES OF THE TWINS

[illegible]

(To Be Continued)