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Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 1. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884. NO. 34.

A LADY'S RIDE ACROSS SPANISH HONDURAS.

(From Blackwood.)

PART II.

CHAPTER IV.

(Continued.)

"A military character—one who has done wonders in three revolutions."

"Ah I see now; you mean that black rascal, my cook."

"The very person. He has tormented me nearly out of my senses to take him with me," I answered.

"I wish you had told me this before,—the fat rascal. What I have done for him—for he quarrels with most of his employers—would take too long to tell. He gets good wages, very good wages; and now that he is used to the place, he wants to go off."

"I think this sort of thing is the fashion all the world over; but I should never have taken the man. I don't like him," I replied.

"When you are fairly gone, I will speak to him about his conduct. He never asked my permission, or hinted, even that he wanted to leave," returned Mr. Bahl, with great indignation.

There was not a chance of our being fairly gone yet awhile; for the boat was not in sight, and there were no preparations going on either in office or store; as far as I could see, to expedite matters. I ventured to remark that it was getting late.

"Oh yes," returned the consul; "we don't mind for an hour or so here. You will soon fall into the custom of the country. There is no fuss and flurry, and things, in the long-run, turn out just as well. One of the boatmen has not come round, but it will all be well. Just sit down in the office, and wait a little."

So I sat in the office, and Eduardo hied to the steps, and was soon in high gossip with all the loungers in Amapala.

Another half-hour passed, and then the little clerk, seeing that I was getting impatient, came from behind his railed off space, and informed me that the boat would be ready very soon; he had heard the boatman's voice. Would I not, in the meantime, take a glass of beer? Mr. Bahl had desired him to offer it.

I was very hot, and drank the small glass of Bass's ale with relish; and I was further quite mollified on seeing the boat at the landing-place, and Eduardo pulling in the luggage. There was a good deal of delay before all was ready, but at last everything was on board, and we were seated in the boat and bound for Aceituna.

"You will not be able to get on to-day," were the consul's last words; "better stay at Aceituna for the night and start at day-break to-morrow. Good-bye. Take care of the lady, Eduardo." So saying, the kindly gentleman turned into his office.

Eduardo showed me his contract paper as we went along. I had the original in my pocket, having signed it, as well as he, the first thing after arriving at the office.

"Mine is a copy, I know; but the consul gave it to me, because I want to show it to my friends when we arrive at Comayagua," the lad said. "I hope you will stay a day at Comayagua, Senora,"

"I hope so: you will be able to go to your friends for a few hours," I replied.

"And if I serve you well, will you keep me when we arrive at San Pedro Sula?"

"That I cannot promise; but you may be sure that I will do what I can to help you. If I cannot retain you, I daresay other people will require your services."

We had now got into the open sea, and only the red roofs and tufted palm-trees of Amapala could be seen in the distance, There was a light wind, and the fresh air was most invigorating, as we skirted the mountainous land, which in some parts was thickly overgrown with brushwood and dark herbage; in others the coast was nearly bare.

The place looked so bleak and solitary, that I was prompted to ask one of the boatmen if any wild animals existed there.

"Oh yes," he replied, there are some; *muy malos muy malos*" (very evil, very evil).

"What are their names?" I inquired; for I thought here might prove the solution of the tiger question.

"Serpents—one or two very bad kinds—and other creatures."

"What are the names of the 'other creatures'?"

"Tigers of the mountains. Ah! I should not like to walk in that brush wood, would you, Candido?" said the man, appealing to his fellow-labourer.

I afterwards learned, from reliable authority, that what are designated 'tigres of the mountain," are, in reality, small leopards. But they are fierce enough, and in many instances have taken human life. The skin of these animals is very beautiful, and forms sometimes the chief ornament of a Hondurean house.

After an hour's good rowing, the boat was turned into a narrow creek, bordered on either side with overhanging trees. This was, in a measure a relief from the heat of the sun, which, in spite of the awning, was beginning to penetrate through my hat. Here was little to interest us, save sometimes the having to exert ourselves in order to keep the boughs of the trees out of our faces. The creek grew narrower, and at length a short point of land gave evidence that we were in front of the custom-house at Aceituna.

CHAPTER VI.

Mr. Z, the custom-house officer, handed me out of the boat and conducted me into his dwelling. This was a low thatched house, separated only by a mound and a damp patch of grass from the edge of the creek. The entrance opened upon the principal room, which was a combination of reception and store room. The sides of the boarded walls were fitted up with tiers of wooden shelves, and on these lay packages of all shapes and sizes. Bales of cocoa-nut fibre seemed to predominate; and several layers of cow-hides made great show and on the low shelves. Bushels of what I supposed to be grain, or seeds were huddled here and there; and a great heap of white beans, and a measure on the top of it, entirely filled one corner.

The ground was the usual earthen floor, stamped as hard as iron, and depressed here and there; so much so, that it required some attention to walk safely over it.

A handsome hammock, slung from the rafters of the roofing, and a wooden table, were all the furniture of this department. For ornament there was hanging on a nail a large-sized embroidery frame; upon the canvas of this was in course of representation a very gay macaw contemplating some remarkably fine grapes. A Berlin-wool-work pattern was displayed open on a nail higher up, and thus could be seen in its entirety the magnitude of the macaw's temptation.

The custom-house officer, following the direction of my eye, said, "*Mi sposa*,—that is her work" Somebody came to the aperture which divided this apartment from an inner one. This was *mi sposa*, a pretty Indian girl, who appeared to be many years younger than her lord, and who was followed by a still younger girl, whom she presented to me as her sister. They both wore the *nagua* costume, though it differed a little from the strict Mexican style. The *nagua* costume consists of a chemise, very fully plaited at the arms and round the shoulders, leaving the throat bare. A thick strand of hair generally furnishes the back expanse between the nape of the neck and the shoulders, and a shapely bodice of some bright colour covers the person to the waist. The Mexican girl here indulges in petticoats of various lengths till the feet are reached, but these Hondurean women were content with one short garment, comely enough, but not so picturesque; and they lacked the silver ornaments and embroidery which add so much to the "make up" of the Mexican lady.

The beautiful eyes and shapely feet of the custom house officer's wife, however, were attractive enough; and her cultivated voice and elegant pronunciation showed that she had received some education. I pointed to her work frame, and asked her where she had learned to embroider.

"A la escuela, muy buena escuela," she replied (at school a very good school) and added, in her beautiful idiom, "my husband is English; he married me because I have had some education."

And for more than that, thought I, as I glanced at this elegant creature; but I looked very serious and practical, and remarked in reply that "education is a grand thing for everybody."

"Ah, yes," cut in the younger sister, "when it is properly applied."

I was so astonished at this remark, from such a person and in such a place that I was startled into asking her what she meant.

"I mean that very wicked things are often done by educated people," returned the damsel, with a jerk of her head. "I have my reasons," she continued, "but I will not say more."

"Very wicked things are often done," I replied, "by people who profess much religion, we must not judge by individuals. These matters must be viewed in a broad and general way."

"No doubt the Senora is right," was the answer, "but I have my reasons. Ah, I have heard some fine tales, about people from Europe too!"

I daresay she had; but the subject dropped as the sister asked me to go into her room and take off my hat. "You will sleep here," said she, indicating the hammock with her hand, "and the *guarda costa* will look to your *mozo*."

"The *guarda costa*—what is that?"

"See here," she answered, opening the door, which had been kept fast closed for coolness' sake; "these are the *guarda costa* (coast-guard.)

A few very fine-looking men, some in shirts and drawers, some with jackets in addition, and all bearing muskets of a very old-fashioned pattern, were walking to and fro. One of them, a remarkably strong-looking man, kept regular pace, and tramped up and down with the regularity of a British sentinel.

Mr. Z. here joined us. He said. "This is the man I propose to send with you to-morrow. Will you speak with me when you have taken off your hat? I want to tell you what I have done for the journey."

I retired with the Senora. Her bedroom was boarded off from the room we had quitted, and quite as miserable in its accommodations as the rest of the dwelling.

On returning to the outer room, Mr. Z. asked me to buy the animals required for the journey, and named a price, which even I, in my inexperience, knew to be exorbitant, and said so.

"The price of mules has risen considerably," urged Mr. Z.; "they are so much required in the mining districts now."

"Very possible, but I will not *buy* any mules; I shall be happy to *hire* those you have as far as Arimesine. Mr. Bahl told you in his note the price I ought to give."

There was no more to be said to this, and the wife proposed that we should go out and see the animals.

A coast-guard-man brought round a small chestnut mare, a nice-looking creature, but "weedy" withal.

"There," said the custom-house officer, "is the one I have arranged that you shall ride. That belongs to *mi sposa*; it is a great pet; *mi sposa* often goes long distances on her without attendance.

In the meadow was a very nice-looking *macho* (male mule), which was pointed out as being the one for Eduardo's use.

"Where is the baggage-mule?" I inquired.

"Oh, he would come round in the morning. He was resting in a stable close by." Abel, the man who was to go with us, grinned. I thought there was some mystery here.

The early dawn, which is lovely in this country, brought with its first glimmer coast-guard-men, the mare, the mule, and the baggage-mule; the latter we were particularly delighted to see. To my amusement Mr. Z. offered to sell me the three at a considerable abatement of the price urged the day before. Fortunately I adhered to my resolution of hiring only.

On being mounted, I found that the pommel of the saddle was fixed immovably on the left side. There was no time to alter this, and in consequence, on setting off, I began to realise that it was anything but pleasant to ride faster than a walk at first.

"Never fear, Senora," said Abel at length; "we have a long way to go, and if we are to arrive at Arimesine to-night we must get on a little faster."

Being accustomed, or nearly so, to the motion induced by the difference between the English and Spanish way of mounting, my confidence returned, and I declared myself ready to increase the speed.

"Wait till we turn off to the left, Senora; there will be more shade, and then we can get on well," Abel remarked encouragingly.

Eduardo had ridden a good deal in advance; as he neared the road turning to the left, we saw the baggage-mule suddenly break loose from his hold, and dart at full speed among the trees, Eduardo following as hard as he could gallop.

This made the mare a little restive, but Abel's strong arm subdued her. "Let us turn into the left path," said he; "you will have to dismount and wait whilst I go on. The baggage-mule has bolted."

Turning into the road on the left, which was a little more than a bridle-path through shrubs and nice soft grass the man dismounted me, at the same time tying the mare to a low bush. There was plenty of grass, and so this one of the party, at least, was very much at ease.

"You won't mind being left a short time," said Abel: "it is quite safe. I had better follow Eduardo quick. Ah, it was time," he said, returning with something in his hand. It was my dressing-comb, in two parts, and full of dirt and sand.

I accompanied him a little way, and had the pleasure of picking up one of my slippers, part of a little book, and many other things with which my handbag had been packed. Further on lay my long tin box, unfastened, indeed, but stove in by what was unmistakably a violently kick in the wrong direction.

"Ah," said Abel, contemplating this, "the mule is wild; he has rushed against the trees, and the baggage has got loose; I hope there is no accident. Senora, I am sorry to leave you alone, but I had better get on to Eduardo."

So he sped away at a flying swing-trot, and I was left literally to pick up the pieces.

A little farther on was what I recognized to be a shirt which I had ought at Senor Bahl's store to present to Eduardo. The boy was so delighted with it, that he had said he would wear it when he arrived at Comayagua to visit his friends. Here it was, then, in pieces, and a part of it torn quite out. The ground bore marks of hoofs in all directions.

All the little things I had collected for refreshment on the road were destroyed without mercy. Here some biscuits ground to powder, and amalgamating freely with mother earth; there some plantains and bananas reduced to pulp; in another place was my tin of portable soup, stove in, and almost unrecognisable.

Fortunately, perhaps, I had so much to do in getting these fragments together, that I had scarcely time to think how unlucky this first start of mine had been. Two hours at least would have been wasted, and there would be no time for rest in the middle of the day. Having gathered together all I could find, I sat down on a large stone close to the mare, with the collection by my side, and with anything but satisfaction in my mind.

Half an hour must have passed, and then the mare began to fidget and look about her. She had heard voices, and she almost tried to put down her head on my shoulder. It has been said that she was a pet animal; and really her action seemed to say, "Don't you hear that?"

I by this time had heard the voices, distinctly, so I stood up beside the animal and waited for the speakers.

Round a little winding projection, which jutted out on the principal path, came two quiet-looking men towards me. Lifting his *sombrero* (that ugly thing the hat proper, is unknown in Honduras). the elder of them said: "We are sent to help you, Senora, English lady. We have met Abel and the *mozo*. Mule very bad—very savage; won't allow itself to be loaded again. Abel thought you would allow us to take you on. We are woodcutters, and Abel knows us."

I turned to mount, the younger lad helping me. As I did so, I expressed a hope that Eduardo was not hurt.

"No; he is a good rider, and the other mule behaved well. But how are you to get on—*quien sabe?* That the mule is *el demonio* himself."

The men took the long box between them, and a parcel was made of the *debris*. We soon reached Abel and the lad, who were sitting on a little bank. The riding mule was browsing calmly enough; the baggage-animal was tied to a tree, and was still stamping with rage.

"What are we to do?" I inquired in despair. "Had we not better go back?"

"We will try and see if the baggage mule will bear loading again," said Abel; "it would be such a loss to return. We will try."

The four men approached the offender, and were most gentle in their treatment. All was to no purpose. As soon as he felt the load on his back, he started violently, and rushed against the tree, with the determined purpose of pushing it off. Abel now pulled out his handkerchief and blindfolded the animal.

This had the effect of quieting it, and as it was nearly exhausted from kicking, the load was replaced without much exhibition of feeling on the sufferer's part.

Everything being packed, we went on our way, one of the woodcutters undertaking to lead the refractory mule. As long as we went slowly all was satisfactory; but the moment we attempted to get out of a walk the mule showed fight. Even the baggage was of no avail.

The woodcutters were obliged to leave us; they had their work in another direction, and they could not lose time. "I am very sorry—very much ashamed," said the elder, with emphasis on the last word, "that the custom-house officer should have let you hire that beast. It is a robbery; the mule is not half broken; it is quite young, and I do not think it has carried a load more than thrice in its life."

"Abel has not told me that," said I.

"How should he? He is a soldier, and he has to obey the customs officer; he must not speak; but he knows as well as I do that the creature does not belong to the customs officer. Senor Z. has hired it from a charcoal-burner who lives near him, and I have no doubt he has made a good thing of it. You have paid beforehand?"

"Yes; I have hired these three animals to take us to Arimesine."

"May you get there to-night! *Adios, Senora; muchas gracias*," as I put a trifle in his hand. Thus speaking, our two assistants wended their way.

The situation was certainly very unsatisfactory, and Abel's replies to my inquiries did not tend to enliven matters. "At this rate," the man said, "We shall never reach Arimesine to-night; and I am under orders to bring back the animals early to-morrow morning."

"But the delay is entirely your master's fault; he had no right to give me an unbroken animal to carry the baggage. If we cannot reach Arimesine to-night, what are we to do?"

"We must stay at a place called Goascaron; the head man there will take you in. He is at Italian doctor, and keeps a store. Oh, *my bruta—my bruta!*" (horrid brute) broke off Abel, as the mule turned sharp round and literally ploughed up the earth with its feet, refusing to stir, though Eduardo dragged it with all his strength.

Here was a nice state of things! It was equally impossible to advance or retire. Fortunately, as we were consulting whether we really ought to return to Aceituna, we met a countryman, who was riding a nice-looking mule. To him Abel hastened with all speed. A short conference, and matters were to go on well-oiled wheels I hoped. The baggage was transferred from the refractory baggage-mule to the consul's riding-mule, and the countryman lent his animals for our use.

(To be continued.)

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Mr. Antiobus, who was for a long time attached to the British Legation at Washington, is now one of the fathers of the Brompton Oratory, and acted as subdeacon at the High Mass to celebrate the festival of St. Philip Neri, their founder, at which Cardinal Manning and other lights of the Church were present.

The finest house in Dublin is that of Mr. Edward Guinness, who is head partner in the stout brewery, and brother to Lord Ardilaun. It covers the ground of three large houses on Stephen's Green. The rooms are crowded, not to say overcrowded, with splendid furnitures and works of art. Mr. and Mrs. Guinness entertain splendidly.

Robert Browning is being painted by his son in all the glory of his scarlet Oxford doctorial gown for Balliol College, of which he is an honorary fellow. He sits in an old carved Italian chair, and on the wall is represented a piece of tapestry bearing the arms of the Medici, which now hangs in the poet's drawing room. The picture is half length, of life size.

The Empress Eugenie is now busy on the book she has had in mind, if only rarely in hand, since the death of the Prince Imperial, and arrangements are already being made for the publication of her "Memoires," which will be produced simultaneously in England and France. The book is being "done" into English under the supervision of a lady of the highest rank, to whom the Empress is much attached.

At the battle of El Teb, Baker Pasha was struck on the right cheek just below the eye by a ball which buried itself in the upper jaw. The missile, which was of iron, was afterward removed, and was found to weigh three ounces; but, despite the severity of the wound which it made, the General kept his seat until loss of blood compelled him to retire. A recent operation in England brought to light the terrible nature of the injury, but the patient is recovering.

The professors of the University of Jena, who have been investigating the effect of tobacco upon the human system, report that moderate quantities of the weed may be used without injurious effects. They say that in the German army soldiers in active service are very properly furnished with smocking tobacco, because smoking enables them to endure severer fatigue upon smaller nutrition and with greater alacrity and confidence than would otherwise be the case.

The other day, after dinner in Eaton square, London, much to the amazement of the neighborhood, a young nobleman, in full evening dress, rode a racer up his steps, into his hall, thence to his dining room, and out again. Those exploits used to be confined to the old Castle Squander, Sir Toby Rackrent, six-bottle, fifteen-paces era in Ireland. A gentleman there, styled Jerusalem Whaley, rode one of his coach horses up the grand staircase of his residence in Stephen's Green, Dublin, and into the dinner room, where his guests were assembled.

Mr. Edgar Vincent, the brother of Howard Vincent, the recently retired chief of the London Detective Department, is regarded as the handsomest man in England. He is six feet three inches in height and of splendid proportions. He is also of remarkable ability, having carried everything before him in his university career, and been sent when only 24 to fill the difficult post of Director of Finance in Egypt. Gladys, Lady Lonsdale, the celebrated beauty, to whom he is to be wedded in August, is equally tall as a woman measuring six feet. The father of the Vincents, Sir Frederick, is a clergyman of the Church of England.

M. Vrignot, a smart young Parisian thief, finding himself discovered when intent on lead stealing promptly entered a house by a skylight and requested a young woman at her sewing machine to save him. "I'll sit here and peel these potatoes, and when the police come they will conclude that I am your lover." At this interesting juncture the police came, and one collared him on "spec," exclaiming, "Got you at last, my boy." "You hear, my pet," said Vrignot; "these gentlemen mistake me for some other fellow." Miss Melanie, however, who was not fascinated with her impromptu adorer, maintained an ominous silence, and the would-be lover was led off to jail.

The Russian cemetery at Sebastopol would be considered a handsome necropolis anywhere. The men are laid away in batches in great graves, but the officers lie in separate ones. The tombs in many instances are veritable monuments. Among them are a column and bust over the remains of Prince Gortchakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Crimea, who died in Warsaw in 1861, but who "desired to be buried amid those defenders of their country who did not permit the enemy to enter their fatherland further than where their graves stand." But the most conspicuous object in the cemetery is a magnificent memorial chapel of granite, marble, and bronze, in the form of a pyramid, over 100 feet high, the walls of which, inside and out, are covered with the names of all who took part in the defence of Sebastopol and for whom prayers are daily offered up.

Some time ago a well-known English sportsman, who is a devout Roman Catholic, was married to a wealthy Protestant lady. It was agreed that the children (of whom there were several) should be educated in the Roman Catholic faith. The gentleman's speculations on the turf proving extremely unfortunate, he was compelled to ask his wife for assistance. This she consented to render on condition that the son and heir was brought up in the Established Church. After some demur this was agreed to, the father consoling himself with the reflection that the other children would be left to him. But ill fortune still pursued him, and after another loss he had to apply to his wife again, with the same result, viz., the surrender of another olive branch. Still the luck did not turn, and at a recent race meeting, after a series of reverses, he was heard shouting excitedly, "Outsider wins! Outsider wins! good heaven, I sha'n't have one d——d little Catholic left!"

There was a time, not long ago, when the elegant belle slept with greased hands in old gloves, and by day kept them carefully hidden from the sun, as a fashion writer puts it, "like mushrooms growing white in a cellar, so that they may look and feel as though they had never come in contact with anything rougher than satin." It is wholly different now. Athletic sports are in high approval. The daughter of wealth grasps oars, tennis bats, bridle reins, and tricycle handle bars, all without gloves; and she is proud of the callous palms which ensue, and the red-rosiness of the knuckles that used to be the hue of the lily. Her liking for outdoor exercise has not yet taken her into the base-ball field, where her fingers might get permanently desfigured by breakage, and so the hands are not becoming distorted though they will never again be quite as small and soft as they were.

The rules as to robes, worn by British Judges are transmitted orally, and cannot be found in print. Scarlet is the color for the Judges sitting in banc on the first day of the term; also in banc on such days as appear with red letters in the calendar. On circuit, at the opening of the Commission, scarlet robes are worn by both Judges, should two be present. After the Commission is opened, the Judge who sits in the Crown Court and tries prisoners continues to wear scarlet until all the prisoners are dealt with. He is hence termed by criminal "the red-gown Judge." The Judge who tries *nisiprius* cases removes his scarlet, puts on black, and is called "the black-gown Judge." The scarlet robes worn in winter in town, and on circuit, whether in summer or winter, are trimmed with ermine, but in town in summer these robes are trimmed with gray silk. When on circuit, the senior or "red-gown Judge" sits in the Crown Court at the first town on circuit, while the junior Judge takes *nisi prius* cases; but at the next place "the red-gown Judge" becomes "the black-gown Judge," and so they alternate throughout the circuit. On ordinary days the Judges sitting in banc wear dark blue or purple robes, which in winter are trimmed with ermine, and in summer with bronze silk.

A difficulty that has for a long time puzzled the engineers of the St. Gothard Railway seems on the point of being removed. Every one who has travelled by the line has cause to remember his experience in passing through the great tunnel, the passage of which occupies fully twenty minutes. The sulphurous fumes from the engines render the confined atmosphere injurious to persons with delicate lungs. The company requested their engineers to submit plans for engines that would be capable of passing through without using fire. Two experimental locomotives, just completed, are provided with steam and water that is heated by a stationary boiler at each end of the tunnel. The steam thus generated is passed by means of a current of hot air, which is set in motion by the working of the engine, over an alkaline liquid, confined in a special chamber, and by this means is entirely absorbed after having communicated its power to the machinery, so that no vapor at all escapes into the atmosphere of the tunnel.

It was found that the floor of the gallery in the Louvre, at Paris, which held the famous Venus of Milo had so suffered from damp that immediate repairs were necessary. The statues were removed, and it was proposed to set up the Venus in the Salle Decaze. A fac-simile in plaster was actually put there to see how the real statue would look, but the relatives of the donor of the collection Decaze objected to the sculpture being mixed with pictures, and another site had to be decided on. In the meantime the statue was overhauled. The square of marble on which it stood has been let into a circular plinth, with an improvement of effect. The surface has been carefully cleaned, and the result is very striking. The face and torso are white, while the drapery remain a dull color. The statue seems to have gained in refinement, and perhaps to have lost a little in force. Its changed appearance is also due to the different light in which it is seen.

The diamond beds of Bahia and Minas Geraes, in Brazil, are very similar in character as regards the minerals composing them and their plateau form, or situation on watercourses, A new bed has been recently opened on the Rio Pardo, in Babia, which presents some difference to those hitherto known in Brazil. The country around is low, marshy, and covered with forests. The working of these forests has led to the discovery of the diamonds, which are found in a white clay along with beds of decomposed leaves. The deposit appears of modern formation The minerals of the clay accompanying the diamond are quartz, silex, monazite, zircon, disthene, staurotede, grenat almandine, corindon, and some oxides of iron. There are no oxides of titanium, or tourmalines, as is frequently the case in diamond beds. The clay appears to be the debris of the granite mountains bordering on the Bahia coasts.

The Wilhelm Theatre, Berlin, is built on part of a garden. At the end of each act the audience go out into the garden until a bell rings to give notice of the next. The second act of "Trovatore" is compressed into twelve minutes, and a recent visitor says that the audience evidently expected more of it, for no one stirred. A notice, "End of the Act," rose out of the stage, and in two minutes the exodus was complete. Each time the entire audience went out in less than two minutes and refilled the house in less than three. The eating and drinking was not done hastily at a bar, but leisurely done at tables. The waiter in a few seconds would cover a table with a cloth, knives and forks, plates, &c., and people had a series of little meals between the acts, while the others walked about until the bell rang.

The band of the Magdeburg Cuirassiers carry off the honors at the Health Exhibition in London. Their trumpet playing is a revelation. There is an amusing contrast between the towering and ponderous troopers of Prince Bismarck's regiment and the under-sized, chicken-chested, link-limbed Belgian bandsmen. The cuirassiers belong to a regiment which performed a deed of heroism paralleled only by the famous Six Hundred. After the bloody fight on Spicheren Heights, Bazaine was leaving Metz to stand a siege, and was hurrying off to meet MacMahon. Barring his way stood only a cavalry division, but it was imperative for Von Moltke's strategy that Bazaine's march should be delayed. Gen. Bredon formed his men across the road to Paris—20,000 against 200,000. Charge after charge over Turcos, Zouaves, Chasseurs in bristling squares the gallant horsemen rode. They left two-thirds of their men on the field, but Bazaine was delayed.

Visitors to Frankfort-on-the-Main this summer will find that one of the sights marked for them to see in the guide books has disappeared, The Judengasse, of which there has only been one side standing since 1872, is now under a final sentence of destruction. The street was interesting historically, dating back to the middle of the fifteenth century, when it was the exclusive Jew's quarter, and was safely walled in, the gates being shut on Sundays and holidays, as well as on the occasions of the Emperor's visits to the city, It was only in 1808 that these gates were demolished and the restrictions of the Jews removed. Since then the Frankfort Jews have spread throughout the city. Only the poorest and most wretched were left in the Judengasse, and its destruction will be an undoubted sanitary improvement.

In the Sydney Legislative Assembly a member was angry at the abridgement of his speeches, and he joined with others in demanding that full reports be given. The reporter revengefully gave his remarks *verbatim*: "The reporters ought not to—the reporters ought not to be the only judges of what is important, not to say what should be left out- but—the member only can judge what is important—as I—as my speeches—as the report—as what is reported sometimes no one—nobody can tell—no one can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean," and so on.

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PORT MOODY.

WM. INSLEY HAS NOW COMPLETED THE BAR AND Billiard Room,—the latter the Handsomest Room in the Province, furnished with the finest CAROM and POCKET TABLES ever imported. The BAR will be provided with the best of

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FURNITURE AND HARDWARE,

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Chas. McDonough

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GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
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Men's & Boy's Suits

And a great variety of articles necessary for a household. He has also,

GRAIN, SEEDS, POTATOES, LIME, and GENERAL STORES.

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☞Orders from the interior promptly attended to. a12

Caledonia Hotel

HEAD OF PORT MOODY.

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THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE HOTEL takes pleasure in announcing that the House is now completed with every convenience for the traveling public. THE TABLES are well supplied with every article in season, and THE BAR is provided with a well-selected Stock of

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THE BEDS are well aired, and THE STABLING is extensive and the best of Feed always ready for Horses.

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GUESTS may depend on receiving every attention and a hearty welcome from the undersigned, whose long experience is a guarantee of everything being comfortable and satisfactory.

J. T. SCOTT, Manager.

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QUEEN STREET, PORT MOODY.

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WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he is now thoroughly established in business at the Terminus of the C. P. R., and is prepared to make and repair Boots and Shoes at exceedingly low rates.

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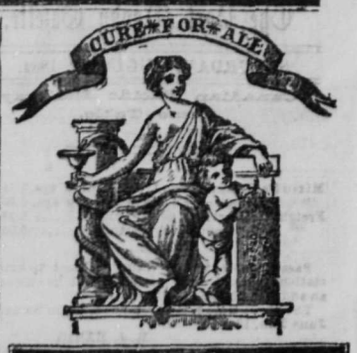

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and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are constantly recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidents to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Its searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breast

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

It is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT RHEUMATISM,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

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And are sold by all vendors of Medicines throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

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DeB K BROS. & CO.,

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Rough and Dressed

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JOSEPH WINTEMUTE, AGENT.

Port Moody

MEAT MARKET

MURRAY STREET.

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Keeps constantly on hand a stock of first-class

FRESH BEEF.

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Veal and Pork,

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CAN SUPPLY THE CITY AND VICINITY with Soda-water (plain and sweet), Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla; Lemon, Raspberry, and all other Syrups; Essence of Ginger; Cock-tail Mixtures, etc.

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New Fall Goods!!

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LYTTON SQUARE, NEW WESTMINSTER,

Has opened out his FALL STOCK, and is now prepared to execute orders.

☞SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. s5

The Port Moody Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Van Horne, the man that represents the Syndicate was here. He came, he saw, and was evidently disposed to get possession of every unoccupied acre within twelve miles of the head of the Inlet. The great road will terminate at Port Moody, but it is quite possible that a branch line will go by Burnaby Lake to Coal Harbor. That is the bait he will use with the Local Government to get from them the unoccupied acres on both sides of the Inlet. The Provincial Secretary and several other disinterested patriots have formed a Syndicate and own land at Coal Harbor, and therefore—Van Horne can have every unoccupied acre in the Province if he will only promise to give one of the termini to enrich the local land grabbers commonly called "ministers."

At Thunder Bay the Syndicate wharves are fourteen miles long; and Van Horn says that the railway will be taken on both sides of Port Moody to the arm, and that the whole of the Inlet from English Bay to the mud flats, will be required for the ships to be employed by the traffic of a railway four thousand miles in length.

The Town Council of Victoria propose to borrow $100,000 for improvements. They may drain the city and make it beautiful, but they may ruin it, and would surely do so if they could borrow the Town Council of New Westminster. Ignorance is a comical engineer and a wealth waster.

In a leading article published in the "Colonist" on Wednesday last, we find the following interesting sentence with reference to Port Moody: "The fear is expressed that the private interests of the Provincial Secretary will be allowed to overbalance the interests of the public." There is no doubt about it. The Provincial Secretary will take care of his own interests. He does not believe that any other interests deserve his notice.

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau and the Hon. Mr. Church, appointed to hold an enquiry in this Province with reference to Chinese Immigration, were entertained on Sunday evening in San Francisco by several capitalists, who believe that cheap labour is required in every part of the world.

A close observer who resides in Victoria, has ascertained that a goose drinks water a hundred times a day; and the important fact is announced in that nonsensical column of the "Colonist" which contains home-made wit and flash advertisements. We suppose the close observer spent a week watching one of the geese that wears a hat and waddles along on Government Street. Ten hours make a working day, and ten drinks an hour is—rather lively.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Waddington the Ambassador who represented France at the London conference was not received with applause when he returned to Paris. The French people say he displayed little energy against the spread of English power. French newspapers say "France must vindicate her rights; and they hope that latent conflict will not pass into open hostility." France abandoned her rights when she refused to join England in taking possession If she has rights they will be respected, but England must keep possession. The land of the Pharoah's is part of the empire.

On the night of the 22nd of July last two of our warships collided in Bantry Bay. The Valliant lost several boats; her bulwarks were smashed and many of her armor plates started. The Defence had a hole eleven feet long and six inches wide stove in her ram. She lost her jib-boom and foretop gallant mast. Her captain will be tried by Court Martial.

On the 4th inst., Gladstone said in the Commons. To-morrow I will ask for a vote of credit for the expedition to relieve General Gordon, and I will, at the sametime, inform you of the steps the Government propose to take in consequence of the failure of the Egyptian Conference.

A telegram to London on the 5th inst. says. War between France and China is inevitable. The French have refused the idemnity offered by China. Twelve Chinese gun boats are in position at Foo Chow and the French Admiral only waits the order from Paris to test the resisting power of the Chinese armour plates.

A passenger train on the Manchester and Sheffield railway was wrecked on the 26th. It was going at the rate of forty miles an hour when the axle of a carriage snapped in two; the train jumped the track and fell through a bridge. Twenty five persons were killed and forty seriously injured. The carriages were smashed to splinters.

Lord Roseberry, one of the radical peers proposes that the Colonies shall have representatives in the house of lords; and the people in all parts of the United Kingdom favor the proposal. Foster saw at once that it would be popular and he managed to place himself in the front rank of the conservatives who desire to see the Colonies and the mother country firmly united.

A telegram received in London from Sanfrancisco says. "The Chinese have sent $300.000 to Pekin as a war contribution to aid their friends in defending the Celestial land against the fleets and armies of France.

A son of O'Donovan Rossa has arrived in Skibbereen and is well watched by the police. While he sleeps his watched; but he enjoys perfect liberty. He does not seem to know that the police or their deputies are always near him. He walked with a young lady across the moor last week and never suspected that she was paid to find out his secrets. He seems to be a first class green horn, but his fathers son is sure to be a bad egg.

An English military officer says. "We must not have an Isandula in sight of the Mediterrenean; and if we do not concentrate our strength at a well chosen point we may have one. It is folly to engage in this war without five thousand men, three batteries of light artillery and a regiment of cavalry."

Sir Lyon Plaxfair having undertaken official duties in connection with the meeting of the British Association at Montreal, has decided to sail from Queenstown on the 7th of September and will spend a few days in New York.

The Directors of All Hallows Missionary College have issued an address to the Catholics of Ireland. From districts in Canada, Africa, the Indies, and Buenos Ayres the Directors have received petitions from Irishmen who require priests to adminster the sacraments. A petition from a district in Asia was the gem of the collection. It was written by an Irishman bes de the Great Wall of China, and bore the signatures of twenty one born Irishmen and fifty two Asiatic Irishmen. They hoped the Directors would send them a Limerick priest.

THE UNITED STATES.

In the United States a man can get as many wives as he wishes to keep. He must pay for his whiskey but a wife can be had for the asking. Last week a corn doctor was arrested at Richmond on a charge of bigamy. It appeared by the evidence that he had travelled all over the states repairing ankles and removing corns and that he had married a wife in every town. He was remanded; and the number of his wives that have arrived to give evidence against him would make a very handsome procession at a funeral. The increase of population threatens decency. It aids universal suffrage as a leveller, and in a few years the history of men and the history of rabbits will bear to each other a striking resemblance.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Some enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Blaine are tossing up their caps in anticipation of what they esteem his certain return to the White House. Such credulous, excitable people are wholly ignorant of American politics or are purposely blind. There were, no doubt, equally enthusiastic admirers of Henry Clay, of Calhoun, of Daniel Webster, who were equally certain of their return, for the selfsame reason, that they were men of great ability, and certain, from that fact, of being returned. The truth is, that the possession of great talents or great political power, is the greatest obstacle, in fact, an insurmountable obstacle, to being elected President of the United States. The reason is very simple; the President is supposed to have just sufficient talent to hold the balance fairly between the great political parties; any appearance of holding fixed opinions or possessing political influence, implies a strong bias to particular opinions or kinds of policy, which may produce political revolution at least, if nothing worse. Thus it will be seen that the American people are wise, and by having a politically colorless President they retain untrammelled, the power of the popular will in the Government. The greatest political crisis in England occurred when the sovereign attempted to exercise his personal influence in matters political. The best idea of what a President should be is demonstrated in a small way by our Lieut.-Governors, who merely act on the advice of their ministers for the time being, but who never interfere unless some action on the part of ministers is clearly unconstitutional or the popular voice is unmistakably against them. Of course Blaine knows all this, and he has really less confidence in his success than his noisy admirers. He is ambitious, nevertheless, and with his warm, Irish blood he will fight for the Presidency till the last, but we do not think he will be elected. If he was elected, a new era would be commenced in the United States—the era of Cæsarism. Grant made a miserable attempt at it, but he had no ability and only made himself ridiculous. Blaine is quite another kind of man, he has considerable ability and would know how to wield power for his own advantage. He is perfectly unscrupulous and would soon be beyond the control of Congress and the Senate. There are plenty of men possessing a good deal of brains and very little money or principle, in the United States, who would be but too glad to carry out the behests of Blaine for the sake of the plunder it would place within their reach. With this great body of power armed with the giant strength contained in the United States Treasury, nothing but bloody civil war would unseat Mr. Blaine, if even that. However apparently, the Southern troubles may be skinned over, and everything connected with the late civil war smoothed away, it would take very little to tear open the wounds afresh, and set the two sections of the country face to face in deadly strife. The election of Blaine would infallibly produce such a dire catastrophy which might end in the disintegration of the great republic. With Grover Cleveland, all this may be avoided; he is a good, steady, sensible man, who will perform his duties creditably and lean to no party. He is nominally a democrat, but of the mildest kind. He is eminently respectable and will be supported not only by the wealthy classes, but by all those who love order and the due administration of the law. He will be supported by all true Americans who love their country and true republican institutions. Time was when politicians were compelled to degrade themselves by crawling servility—during the election—to the low order of Irish and Germans. That time has passed. The noisy "dimicrat" of yore has been transformed by prosperity into the wealthy trader with flashily dressed wife and daughters, who despises the class from which he sprung. Fortunate miners, contractors, merchants, stock gamblers, and so forth, have been creating a rapidly augmenting class, that now wields great political influence, and who will assuredly cast in their lot with Cleveland. If Butler comes out he will inflict the most serious injury on Blaine, because he would split the Irish vote, which would go wholly to Blaine in the event of his being only opposed by Cleveland. Thus, between these two Celtic-blooded rivals, Cleveland would decidedly have the best chance. But aside from all party feelings it must be the earnest wish of every true patriot and every well wisher to the cause of liberty and human progress that Cleveland should be elected. The present state of the political barometer throughout the world, is particularly sensitive. The proud position of the United States at this moment is mainly due to her abstention from meddling in foreign politics, and, while guarding the honor of America in every part of the world, avoiding any cause of offense which might involve a quarrel with any European power. To depart from this wise course by attempting a policy of "bluff" would involve the United States in troubles that would afford the highest gratification to several European powers. —*Guardidn.*

HONEST JOHN AT CHILLIWHACK.

"Let the galled jade wince."

The honest one seems to have been very careful to reproduce what he is supposed to have said at Chilliwhack, for his paper, but he could not afford to report for his friend Mr. Orr, so he lets him slide with two or three words, to the effect that he buttered up the Government. That is to say, that the honest one wishes it to be understood that he takes Mr. Orr with him to these meetings to praise the Government, and having done his duty it is not necessary to say any more, The honest one besmeared the Chilliwhackians with praise for having made so much progress under his government; he wanted them to understand that they could not have made so much progress under any other. He told them they did not know how to manage their municipal affairs, and that they had committed a great sin by allowing a man to sell whiskey in their settlement. He then went on to retail all his stock arguments about the Settlement bill and other absurdities of his Government, all of which we have refuted a score of times. But he aimed at killing two birds with one stone; he tickled the ears of his hearers with affairs that they neither knew nor cared anything about, and it gave him the opportunity—his chief aim—to make a speech for his paper, in which he makes a stupid attempt to reply to the criticisms in the GUARDIAN. As for the people of Chilliwhack, he does not care a rap for their opinion; he appears to think that he can say or do what he likes with them; they may or may not understand his "policy" (save the mark) but they cannot do anything else than vote for him when it suits him to come and ask them. They are a sort of pocket borough that he can do what he likes with. He took the opportunity to crow about his handiwork in electing Truthful James and in telling that Mr. Armstrong never offered anything but a factious opposition—not a very flattering description of that gentleman. He painted out how he, Jim Orr and the Truthful, could pull together in harmony, which is very true, so long as there are loaves and fishes to divide. By way of introducing the main object of his speech—a snarl at the GUARDIAN—he threw them some taffy about their volunteer corps. He then commenced the kind of subject that is most akin to his nature—the spurting of mud; but his mind is too acrid to make it effectual; his illnature is so excessive that its productions always fail in their object. His defense of the very ugly gift to his friends, of a large piece of township four, was only possible with an audience such as that he could find at Chilliwhack; not one of his hearers had the pluck to ask him why he and his colleagues dared to give away the people's property, because it suited them to think the land was worthless? To show that this impudent story about the land being worthless is mere nonsense, one of our citizens—amongst others, who had been eagerly waiting to purchase 160 acres of this worthless land whenever it suited our Local Government to open it for settlement—rushed to the land office the moment he found the reserve had been removed, to find that the land had been all given away. This, unfortunately, is not a solitary case; it has been repeated over and over again many times that we know of, but how many times that we know not of, it would be hard to say. His defence of the Burrard Inlet reserve murky affair, was equally tame and equally impudent. It is no business of his whether the land is worthless for cultivation or not—we happen to know, however, that the land is very fair agricultural land—it is his duty to allow the settlers to judge for themselves. His story about the land being eagerly grabbed at prices ranging from $100 to $500 per acre, is mere moon-shine; if it ever realizes such prices during the reign of honest John it will be the last ever heard about the money; it will no doubt be judiciously expended. But honest John knows very well that it will never come into the market while he has an acre for sale in the vicinity, and we do not believe the fictitious boom now being attempted, will last long enough for that. Thus, in order to suit his own convenience, the unfortunate settlers that he lured here by misleading pamphlets, may starve or go elsewhere for what he cares. Does he not deserve his name? honest John—and is he not happy in having an audience at Chilliwhack to talk a speech to, that he can publish? His rage when he came to treat of the "unscrupulous press" that exposed all his peccadilloes, was something terrible, although he said, with a demoniac grin, that he liked it. Yes, he likes it as much as the offending sailor likes the cat-o'-ninetails. He would like to be allowed to play out his little game in peace, but his shallow mind and blinding conceit completely close his eyes to the fact that he holds a place of trust from the people, who are paying him more money for his betrayal of his duty than he ever could have hoped to acquire in any other legitimate way. How even the most illiterate people can be imposed upon by such a mountebank, is something very extraordinary, and says very little for our rural population. The time is fast approaching, however, when the influx of new comers will bring to us intelligent citizens who will not allow themselves to be imposed upon; such patent humbug as honest John's will only do for the present. We have evidently one satisfaction at least; we have penetrated the very thick cuticle of this man who assumes to be a minister, and it is a confession that the truths we lay before the public respecting him, are appreciated by some.—*Guardian*

HOWSE & RICKMAN,
Land Surveyors
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
ACCOUNTANTS, &C.
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OFFER FOR SALE
Valuable Town Lots!
IN EVERY PART, AT
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TOWN AND SUBURBAN LOTS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.
FARMING LANDS ON FRASER RIVER AND ELSEWHERE.
TOWN LOTS AT PORT HAMMOND
LOTS ON TOWNSITES AT HASTINGS, GRANVILLE, AND ENGLISH BAY.

NOTICE

MR. P. S. HAMILTON having terminated his connection with this paper, is no longer authorized to collect accounts or transact any business pertaining to the PORT MOODY GAZETTE.

Port Moody, March 15th, 1884.

ZED S. HALL,
Of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and late of Kansas City, U. S.,
BEGS TO ACQUAINT THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of New Westminster and vicinity that he has opened a First-Class
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PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT
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And hopes by strict attention to business and courtesy, to receive a share of the public patronage.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
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For Sale.
TOWN LOTS
FRONTING ON THE BEST PORTION of the Harbor, suitable for Wharves and Warehouses, close to Railway.
Valuable Land
On Harbor. Admirably adapted for Shipbuilding, Foundry or Manufacturing Purposes.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES GIVEN.
LAND BY THE ACRE!
In favorable positions, close to the Terminus.
ALSO,
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CONTAINING
180 ACRES!
MORE OR LESS.
This property is centrally situated, about three quarters of a mile from the harbor front, at either the Machine Shop Reserve, the Railway Wharf, or the end of the North Road.
It is nearly level land, easily cleared; the North Road runs along one side of it, and Clarke's Road close to the other side.
The adjoining property is held at from $600 per acre, up. Price, $300 per acre, in shares of not less than 5 acres.
For terms of payment and other particulars, apply to
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Graduate of Victoria Medical College, of Montreal,
REGISTERED PRACTITIONER FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.
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IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
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GOODS
MERCHANT
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We have the finest assortment of
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From $20.00, at Short Notice.
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WE ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT with parties building, to furnish them with all material in the above line, at BOTTOM PRICES.
Orders by Telephone or Stage attended with promptness.
Auctioneers
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SINGER MACHINE
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QUEEN STREET, PORT MOODY
D. B. GRANT, Proprietor
SPRING STOCK
Just Received
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the citizens of Port Moody and vicinity that he has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.,
Which can be bought at Reasonable Prices.
Vegetables and Fruit
IN SEASON.
A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

e Port Moody Gazette.

URDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

adian Pacific Railway Time Table.

PORT MOODY.

ain arrives Mondays & Wednesdays, 6:35 p.m
" leaves Tuesdays & Thursdays, 5:00 a.m
rain arrives every Friday..... 6:35 p.m
" leaves every Saturday..... 5.00 a.m

sengers entering trains without tickets, at where tickets are sold, will be subject to itional charge of 75 cents.
ove time table to take effect on Saturday, th, 1884.

M. J. HANEY,
ERDONK, Gen'l Supt.
Gen'l Manager. je14

steamer Dunsmuir arrived from Vic- Wednesday evening, with a cargo of freight.

w shop has been started on the rail- erve, near the foot of Douglas street. uilt of lumber and canvas.

INSLEY, of the Elgin House, contem- running a road from Clarke street to his hotel, for the convenience of and other vehicles.

ATTLE CORRAL.—Last Wednesday's brought down construction ma- for the erection of a cattle corral foot of Douglas street. It will be d in the course of a few days, ill undoubtedly prove a great con- ce.

GIOUS NOTES.—Owing to the extreme Sunday, the Church services were rly attended. The sermon was omit- the Episcopal Service. Rev. Mr. held the usual Methodist Service in rnoon. The thermometer registered he shade at two p. m.

Victoria "Post" appeared a few days a new dress. It is not to be inferred is that the "Post" is an old woman, ugh somewhat given to gossiping— her that it is rapidly nearing the success, borne by the waves of fi- prosperity.

OST A FIRE.—The house recently pur- from T. S. McGillivray by Mr. Ed- Pogue, was twice the scene of an in- fire on Tuesday afternoon. It is sup- he fires originated from sparks carried wind from the forest fires in that , and it was only owing to the efforts of our citizens that the place was rom total destruction.

WATOWN was the scene of a lively com- during the progress of the bush fires nday evening. The railway gangs de- for a time their picks, shovels, and ars, and shouting "fi fi" and "muck- rushed to the rescue of their tents, ts, and other worldly possessions. hing that would hold water was t into requisition, and the tents were et till the falling of the wind removed ger. It was a close call for China-

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Miss Alice Howay, r teacher, assumed the duties of her on Monday morning last, and the opened with an attendance of about -five scholars. The forenoon was oc- by the teacher in examining and be- acquainted with the pupils, and a liday was granted in the afternoon. present warm spell of weather con- it might be advisable to keep the closed a week or two longer.

N BURNED.—A man named Barton, orks with Charlie Clifton's section as for several months occupied a cabin hill-side near the railway wharf. his absence on Monday evening the as fired by sparks from the bush fires neighborhood, and was totally de- . The cabin contained all Barton's ions, and he estimates the loss at 100. Another cabin situated within ards of the one burned, escaped with- ury.

lecture which was announced to be y the Rev. G. B. Allen, Rector of St. New Westminster, on Thursday last, stponed to next Thursday evening, unt of a "Surprise Party," in which ho desired to attend the lecture were ed. The subject of the lecture is eformed Episcopal Church—its ori- polity—its doctrines—why needed ineteenth century." All are invited. ill be no collection.

weather during the hindmost part of k and the foremost part of this week, remely warm, the thermometer regis- rom 86° to 90° during the mid-day four days. There is nothing so re- after a day of extreme heat as a dip ooling waters of the inlet, and this ecoming fully appreciated by our ci- f both sexes. Rocky Point is a fa- esort for the ladies, while the gentle- ke their choice between the sawmill railway wharf.

AY'S train brought down from Saw- t, seven miles above Lytton, eleven s of beef cattle, about 180 head in the Victoria and New Westminster . It was 8:30 when the train arrived, work of unloading was safely accom- in the darkness, and the animals o New Westminster the same night. he first large shipment of beef cattle rom a point so far in the interior, and that they came through in one day o show the immense advantages of communication.

ING BELLS.—In reference to the e of a gentleman well and favorably n Port Moody, the Victoria "Post" 30th has the following: "This at 11:30 the wedding bells an- the marriage of Mr. W. H. Mixer Lucy R. Jones. Mr. Mixer is well a the former popular agent of the Co., at Yale and Port Hammond, located in New Westminster. Miss a niece of the late General, R. B. of San Francisco. The ceremony ce at St. John's church; only inti- ds of the contracting parties be- nt." The GAZETTE tenders its con- ions to the happy couple.

DUKE," an itinerant phrenologist itualist, struck Port Moody on Satur- and for several evenings furnished s" with amusement. He made no r feeling the bumps of his patrons, ved the right to publish their sev- racters as indicated by the phreno- evelopments, and the result was gen- e cause of much hilarity among the rs. "The Duke" possesses a large nformation, and quotes readily and from all the great poets and dram- t his life's usefulness has been sadly by a too frequent neglect of the rian injunction about "putting an to the aperture between the lips, way the soft whitish mass in the vity of the skull," or words to that

TING PARTY. Messrs. Weeks, g and McCammon are explor- ing and hunting at the Coquit- . We hope their trip will have results from the 'one comme- in the following pathetic lines:

ow the Angler drops his hook,
n the shady, purling brook;
nd he waiteth for a bite,
rom morning until night.

ut the bite it cometh not,
nd he curseth at his lot;
till homeward doth he bite,
ith a most enormous life!

ACCIDENT TO MR. WILLIAMS.—On Saturday last, about noon, Mr. A. Williams was engaged in painting on the new residence of Mr. George Thompson, on Ottawa street, when by some means the ladder upon which he stood began to slip from under him. The distance from the ground was about fourteen feet, and to avoid the falling ladder Mr. Williams jumped and alighted on his feet. The sudden jar, however, caused an injury to the vertebral cartilages, and it was found necessary to convey the injured man home on a stretcher, and he is still confined to the house from his injuries. Dr. Langis was called in and prescribed the necessary treatment. Mrs. Williams wishes us to express her thanks to all who rendered their assistance in conveying Mr. Williams home, and to the people of Port Moody in general for their sympathy. We must congratulate Mr. Williams upon his escape from what might easily have been a fatal accident.

A CHINESE TYHEE.—There arrived to-day by the steamer Mexico, Huang Sic Chen, confidential secretary to Wong Chung Hing, Chinese Consul at San Francisco, and following, consisting of T. Hip Sam (interpreter) and suite. The party have apartments placed at their control in the King Tye brick block on Cormorant street, where they were visited to-day by all the principal Chinese merchants. Huang Sic Chen will only stay here about two weeks, for the purpose of examining into Chinese business here and looking round. The Chinese authorities have heard such favorable accounts of the treatment of their countrymen in this province that they do not deem it necessary that they shall be officially represented here. The secretary of the consul and his attendants will upon leaving, go to Portland, remain there two weeks, and then leave direct for San Francisco. As an acknowledgment of their presence here, flags were flying to-day from every Chinaman's house.—*Victoria Post.*

IT WILL COME VIA PORT MOODY SOON.—The Glasgow "Herald," in a recent number, states that "the first of the new season's tea is expected to arrive to-morrow," and that 33,500,000 pounds of tea are on their way to the United Kingdom. Of this 27,000,000 is said to be on board of nine steamers from Hankow, bound for London, and the remaining 6,500,000 pounds is believed to be on board steamers of three different lines. The quality of the new tea is said to be better than that of last year, and prices about the same. Commenting on the large quantities of the new season's teas to arrive "within the next three weeks," an English trade journal says that the stocks here are already superabundant, and the production is increasing rapidly in India, Ceylon, and Java, of teas, which as a rule are far stronger and better than the China growth. Fine black leaf Congou of the first pickings of the last crop is now to be had in the London market at 9d or 10d per pound, prices which are probably 6d below those refused for the parcels when they first arrived.

BUSH FIRES.—On Saturday last a fire started in the slashing on Webster's property, adjoining the North road, and the easterly breeze caused it to spread with great rapidity. By Monday afternoon it had reached Capt. Clarke's western line, and came rushing down the hill-side like a mountain torrent, having crossed the Webster, Beaven & Wilson, Edmonds, Cooper, and a portion of the Clarke properties in its course. The crash of falling trees was occasionally heard above the roar of the flames, while the dense smoke rendered breathing uncomfortable and almost obscured the sun. The residences of John Shannon and Norman Fraser were at one time in some danger, as was also Onderdonk's powder house, and it was deemed expedient to remove the explosive to a place of safety. The wind died away at sundown, however, and the danger was averted for the time being. On Tuesday the brush on the railway reserve, between Douglas and Elgin streets took fire and burned quite fiercely for a time, but the drenching rain of Tuesday night held it in check. The fires came at a very opportune time, and have done an immense amount of good in clearing so much of the townsite from inflammable material, and there is now little danger from bush fires in Port Moody.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.—A case of drunk and disorderly, which we did not report last week, out of regard for the family and relatives of the guilty party, and which was heard before 'Squire Butchart, has since been the cause of much talk in Port Moody. The prisoner was released on $5.00 bail, and when the case came up next morning he failed to appear—as is commonly the case when a respectable man finds himself in so unenviable a position—and Mr. Butchart imposed a fine of $1,75 and $3.25 costs. Then that meddling busybody McGillivray stepped in, and with all the cheek imaginable assured Mr. Butchard that he had given an illegal decision in the case, and that he (McG.) would make it an expensive job for him; but if Mr. Butchart would lend his influence to have constable Sharpe deposed he would drop the case. This request received its proper answer from Mr. Butchart, and if a sound kicking had been a part of the answer it would not have been too much. We understand a formal appeal has been served on Mr. Butchard, but that the case will ever come up in court we have not the slightest notion. Those most interested in the case have everything to lose and nothing to gain by pushing it farther, and a word to the wise should be sufficient.

C.P.R. CONSTRUCTION.—Winnipeg Free Press: Tracklaying was commenced this season at a point about three miles beyond Laggan and 7 or 8 miles have been laid up to the present time. The road bed has been completed for a considerable distance beyond this and the remaining 45 miles to the Columbia river will be covered by rails during the next three months. After crossing the Columbia the line follows the river bank northward for about 40 miles, and this portion will be easy to build, very little rock cutting being necessary. The line then turns sharply and runs southwesterly down Moberly Creek for 65 miles where it crosses the Columbia the second time. Then it runs through the Gold Range by the Eagle Pass, crosses Valley Lake and passes down the shores of Thompson River to Kamloops where it will connect with the western division. The distance from Laggan to Kamloops is 270 miles. The rock cutting has been pretty heavy work, the cuts in some places being 25 feet deep. From the head of Kicking Horse Lake to the Columbia the work is also heavy. The Tunnel Mountain tunnel is progressing rapidly. The distance to be tunneled through the side of the mountain is about 200 feet. Work has been pushed from both ends and in the middle and this difficult task will soon be completed the force of men now employed numbers upwards of 5,000 and this number will be increased as the work progresses.

MR. VAN HORNE'S VISIT.—Mr. Van Horne General Manager of the C.P.R., accompanied by Premier Smithe of Victoria, and A. W. Ross, M.P., of Winnipeg, arrived in Port Moody on Wednesday evening about eight o'clock, and registered at the Elgin House. A number of prominent citizens were introduced to Mr. Van Horne, and he listened with attention to their remarks in reference to the suitability of Port Moody for the terminus of a great transcontinetal railway, but declared himself unprepared to express any opinion upon the matter at present. In an interview with a *Gazette* reporter, he stated that the object of his visit was to locate the terminus and inspect the work of construction now going on between Port Moody and the Rocky Mountains. In reference to the branch railway to New Westminster, Mr. Van Horne stated in effect that the policy of the Syndicate was to shorten rather than lengthen their line, and if such a branch were built it would have to be done wholly at the expense of that city. This statement will be apt to produce some very chilly weather at Coal Harbor and New Westminster. During the evening Mr. Van Horne interested a number of gentlemen by a conversation on railway matters and in reference to the Canadian Northwest as a field for immigration. He is evidently a man of large information and mature judgment, quick to observe the natural advantage of different sections of country, and a firm believer in the great future of British Columbia. It is his opinion that a city of 100,000 inhabitants will exist at the western terminus of the C.P.R. in a few years, and though he made no direct reference as to the exact location of that future city, yet it was not hard to infer that Port Moody was in his mind's eye at the moment. On Thursday morning Mr. Van Horne inspected the townsite and wharf, and expressed himself as well pleased with our natural advantages. About nine o'clock the distinguished trio took the steamer Enterprise for Victoria, with an inspection of the Inlet *en passant*. The Elgin house was handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens, with the mottoes "C.P.R. W.T." (Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Terminus), and "Welcome Van Horne," prominently displayed upon and above the balcony. The decorations were designed and erected by Messrs. Wells, Gilbert, Cartier and Coon, and reflected great credit on the artistic taste of these gentlemen. The front windows of the hotel and the adjoining drug store were also illuminated throughout the evening. Mr. Van Horne returned to Port Moody yesterday (Friday) afternoon and left this morning for the east via the C.P.R. and overland through Kicking Horse Pass. The result of his visit will not be definitely known until after the meeting of directors which will be held immediately upon his return.

A SURPRISE PARTY.—On Thursday evening some twenty-five or thirty ladies and gentlemen assembled at Capt. Clarke's residence, and about 8:30 marched in a body to Mr. Lundbom's bachelor apartments on Douglas and John Sts. Mr. Lundbom was quietly enjoying an after-dinner cigar and musing on railroad termini in general and Port Moody in particular, when the patter of many feet and the sound of many voices in the hall broke in upon his reverie, and he awoke to find himself the victim of a surprise party as large as the townsite of Port Hammond and as noisy as the cackling speculators at Coal Harbor. The party were given a most hearty welcome, and as they brought plenty of good things with them it was not long before eating, drinking, dancing, singing were in full blast. There were French songs by Messrs. Langis and Cartier, Irish dances by Scotch and English ladies, sentimental songs by John L. Fraser and wife, Scotch songs by Capt. Clarke, varsouviennes by Mr. Lundbom, ice cream by Mr. Insley, lemon pies and doughnuts in several languages, and a regular genuine good time by everybody. The party broke up about 1 p.m.

TIFFIN'S NEW MILL.—Some two years ago Mr. J. B. Tiffin established the pioneer industry of Port Moody in the shape of a water-power shingle mill, with a capacity of about 20,000 shingles per day. The venture proved a decided success, and this Spring it was decided to build a large mill, replace water with steam power, and add a complete outfit of sawmill machinery to the establishment. The mill has now been built, with an area 30x125 feet and a solid foundation of piles and square timbers. It is located just west of the old mill site, and in the water at high tide, thus answering the purpose of a wharf. The engine and boiler have a nominal capacity of 60 horse-power, but will doubtless have an actual working power of nearly double that; the boiler is supplied with an improved injector and an independent pump, while the fresh water tank has an altitude sufficient to force water directly into the boiler. Both engine and boilder were made by the Albion Iron Works of Victoria, and are strong, substantial, and first-class in every particular. The machinery at present in the mill consists of a butting saw, shingle saw and jointer, and a complete set of sawmill machinery including planer, and matcher, trimmer, edger, lath saw and cutting saws, will be added to the establishment in a few weeks, thus making the mill one of the most complete in the Province. When completed the mill will have a daily capacity of 25,000 shingles and 25,000 feet of lumber which can be doubled by running a night and day shift. We predict for Mr. T. much success in his new venture.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

POLITICAL NOTES.—THE AFFAIR RHINELANDER.—THE 'N. Y., PRESS CLUB.—NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.—MISCELLANY.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, July 28th, 1884.

The Presidential campaign is fairly opened, and four Richmonds are in the field. There are Blaine and Cleveland—the party men; there is General Butler, nominee of the Labor League, greenbackers, and anti-monopolists, while the prohibitionists have Mr. St. John, of Iowa. Heretofore those platforms have been undecided and scattering, and although their supporters have been good, earnest men, they have a reputation for crankiness just as have all who tried to initiate reform. And although the people of this country have not yet made up their minds against the liquor trade, and perhaps never will, still it must be admitted that the ball is increasing in size as it rolls. There will be a pretty strong Prohibition vote there is no doubt. My own opinion about prohibition—which does not amount to much—is that if ever liquor be abolished, something worse will take its place, such as opium or quinine, a stimulating drug more common in New York than you would imagine. Still, as I have said, Mr. St. John will poll a large vote. As for General Butler, he looms up more ominously between the regular candidates each day. He has not yet issued his letter of acceptance; he is waiting to find out what Mr. Cleveland will say, and govern himself according. All the chances are against his election, but there is no reckoning with such an extraordinary character as Butler. The great question now to be solved, is as to which party he will take most votes from. The wiseacres and wirepullers say he will carry New York, New Jersey, and Massachussetts, with other States, perhaps. He will certainly throw affairs political into the most beautiful state of confusion, and may throw the election into the House of Representatives. Blaine has been pretty well bedevilled and bespattered by the mud slingers, and now it is Cleveland's turn. The first shot against his character has been fired. A Buffalo paper—Republican, of course—has come out with the assertion that he betrayed one Mary Halpen, of that city, some dozen years ago, and refused to maintain his own child. An action at law has been instituted against the paper, and the editor says he is prepared to establish proofs. Rhinelander's lawyers are trying to establish the plea of insanity. But perhaps you do not remember Rhinelander. He belongs to one of the most aristocratic and wealthy families in New York. He is a young man, who, a few years ago, married a pretty Irish girl, not of high connection, but, as recent events have shown, quite a lady in manners and as well educated as many who consider themselves her superiors. Rhinelander's people were as angry at the *mesalliance* as if they belonged to a royal family. They allowed him $5,000 a year, provided he lived in Canada, to which the young man at first consented, but returned in a short time and took up his residence in Brooklyn. The relations then, through their lawyer, a Mr. Drakes, tried to induce Rhinelander to sue for a divorce, which he refused point blank, saying his wife was good enough for him. Drake then tried his wiles on Mrs. Rhinelander with more success. He gave her to understand that her husband was insane and might do her harm, and beside, was unfaithful to her, Mrs. Rhinelander did not care much about the insanity, but took fire at the idea of inconstancy. She accused her husband, who said nothing, but the next time he went to Drake's office for his monthly stipend, quarrelled with him, and Drake having used some outrageous language, Rhinelander shot him. He did not die, however; he is alive now, and more is the pity, while Rhinelander is in a prison cell and his wealthy relatives, as much, perhaps, to save them from disgrace as to secure his share of the property ($2,500,000, are interesting themselves to have him removed to the lunatic asylum. It strikes me Rhinelander will be acquitted. I sincerely hope so, though not by any means afflicted with a morbid desire to save criminals from the gallows. These Rhinelanders are a contemptible lot who ape European aristocracy, but are mean enough to descend to any depths for money. The Irish girl, who, by-the bye, is loyal to her husband in adversity, is worth a thousand of them.

The returned North Pole explorers are getting along famously. Lieut. Greely has gained eight pounds since his arrival at St. Johns, Newfoundland. He is about to lecture throughout the country. Everyone lectures nowadays who does not write a book; some do both. The consensus of opinion is against any more North Pole expeditions. Suppose the North Pole is discovered, what then? *Cui bono?* Is it a pole at all? And if it is, what is it made of unless ice? And should the lives of hundreds be sacrificed for a lump of ice?

Numbers of Americans are coming back from Europe on account of the Cholera scare. It is spreading to other towns in France, and it is feared will cross the Alps. Up to this, 1000 deaths have resulted. Nevertheless, it is a mild type of Cholera, and will not do so much damage after all. Half the people, I firmly believe, die of fright; and some do not die at all and are buried The French are not afraid to meet death, but when death meets them they are the veriest cowards. The authorities here are taking extraordinary precautions against it. In fact, our authorities are stirring themselves up generally. I take notice they always do on the eve of a presidential election. The authorities are also growing kindly of heart. In the squares of the city—and there are a good many small ones—the City Commissioner has caused to be placed 1000 seats, so that poor tramps and wayfarers may find rest. It was the newspapers who rendered this service to the tramps. They said in effect, "is there no rest for the weary? Because a man is poor and out of employment, should he stand on the streets? What tyranny, what rank injustice it was to have removed the benches two years ago." More credit would undoubtedly be given to the newspapers if people did not remember that at the time they complain of it was the newspapers called attention to the seat nuisance. The authorities who are thus moved to good and bad action at the command of the press, are much like the old man with the ass who, in trying to please everybody, pleased nobody, and lost his ass into the bargain. Who the ass is in this parable of mine I leave you to discover; the "subs" who compose most of the tramps in the squares opposite the newspaper offices, are content to take the goods the gods provide them, and say nothing.

The newspaper men of New York have now a magnificent press club, the best in America, or perhaps in the world. The old one was a disgrace. The present club is on Nassau St., near Franklin Square, the centre of New York printing houses and newspaper offices. It has four fine flats; the first a wine room and restaurant, the second a reading room and library, the third a place for newspapers and magazines, and the fourth used as a billiard room; all large and commodious. There are 700 members out of the 2500 journalists of New York and Brooklyn. The price of admission is ten dollars, and then a dollar a month henceforth. The benefits and privileges conferred by membership are worth the money. You can write there all day long if you like, and the place is open twenty hours out of the twenty-four. Some of the New York newspaper men earn big salaries, and not the best writers, either. The telegraph correspondents fare best; they get from five to ten dollars a column; some of them earn $25 a day; the average is seven dollars. Many reporters get from fifty to a hundred dollars a week, and some even more. But they are specialists who soon get worn out and perhaps die poor as rats. The "Sun" pays eight dollars a column for accepted contributions, but it is not everything it will accept. It is the best written paper in America, perhaps in the world. Most of the energy in the paper—and there is a good deal I can tell you—is dedicated to condensing. Though a small paper, it would surprise you to see its staff, or rather half of it, which is the most you can see at a time. It has a large circulation, the largest of any other daily paper in the United States, charges high for advertisements, and, in a word, as a newspaper, if not simple perfection, is pretty near it.

The crusade against the House of Lords, in England, is creating considerable interest here, and, strange to say, many sympathize with the Lords.

It is rumored here that some of the Sodomites who have run away from Dublin, have arrived in New York. I see by to-day's cable despatches that upwards of twenty of them are in Chancery, arrested by the Government, whose trusted servants they were. Bail has been refused to Cornwall, P. O. Inspector; French, head of the Police Department; and Bolton, Crown Prosecutor. The discovery of this nest, in and around Dublin Castle, will not make that old institution any more popular in the "Island of Saints" and landlord exterminators.

THE ATTEMPT TO COERCE THE LORDS.

The mass meeting held in London on Monday was the most imposing demonstration of the popular will that has been seen in England since the agitation which extorted the repel of the Corn laws. As the huge procession passed Whitehall, it must have reminded the onlookers of the similar uprising that preceded the English civil war, when the men of the northern counties marched to London and emboldened the defenders of popular rights in the Long Parliament to begin the struggle with the King. The moral influence exerted by such a display of force can hardly fail to be deep and lasting, and should like demonstrations be organized in Manchester and other great centres of industry, the Peers may become panic stricken, and abjure their intention of deferring the extension of the franchise.

It is nevertheless true that, by resorting to mass meetings and the machinery of intimidation at this juncture, the Liberals have dealt the upper House what Lord Salisbury will be justified in calling a foul blow. There are times when the coercion of a recalcitrant majority of the Peers would be necessary and, so to speak, constitutional; but it cannot seriously be argued that the present crisis is one of them. The British Constitution looks to the ballot box, and not to the utterance of assemblies largely composed of non-voters, as a means of ascertaining the national verdict. The plea hitherto advanced, alike by Liberals and by Conservatives, for a second legislative chamber, is that it averts precipitate action and assures the exercise of a thoroughly informed, deliberate judgment. By permitting the Lords to reject a bill passed by the Commons the British Constitution virtually provides for a species of *referundum* like that practised in Switzerland. For the normal result of a collision between the two Houses on a question of great moment is a dissolution of Parliament, and in the ensuing general election the constituencies are pratically called upon to vote for or against the particular law in controversy.

When therefore in the case before us, Lord Salisbury persuaded a majority of the Peers to reject the Franchise bill unless it should be accompanied by a scheme for redistribution, the purport of his action was to deny that the present House of Commons, now in the fourth year of its existence, really reflects the wishes of the nation in this matter, and to challenge them to prove the genuineness of their mandate by an appeal to the electors. Had the challenge been accepted, and had the advocates of the Franchise bill in its presents form obtained a large majority of the new House of Commons, Lord Salisbury would unquestionably have yielded to the peremptory, unequivocal announcement of the popular resolve. Had he, indeed, still proved intractable, the Ministry would have been justified by precedent in applying the most stringent pressure to the house of Lords. For the lawful powers of the Peers would be exhausted, as regards the composition of the constituencies by which the lower House is chosen, when, by interposing some delay, they had enabled the existing voters, who are the real parties in interest, to decide for themselves whether their right of electing members of Parliament should be shared with others.

Now, Mr. Gladstone has not accepted Lord Salisbury's challenge. He has shown himself afraid to face the constituencies. Instead of invoking the sober judgment of the qualified voters, he has forthwith appealed to the passions of the non-voting class. He is attempting, from the outset, to browbeat his opponents with riotous processions and tumultuous assemblies, instead of first inviting them to meet him at the ballot box. He is, to use the language of the bar, punishing a proper application for an order of reference as if it were contempt of court. By substituting the commotions and outcries of mass meeting for the orderly proceedings of a regular election he is virtually trying to import lynch law into the British Constitution.

Mr. Gladstone swore to observe the British Constitution when he took the oath of office, yet he prefers to shatter it sooner than to suffer the electors to judge between him and his opponents. His fears have apparently well counselled him, for had he dissolved Parliament at once on the rejection of the Franchise bill by the Lords, it is probable that the country would have pronounced against him. He preferred to employ measures of intimidation, and if they are continued on the scale of the demonstration in Hyde Park they are by no means unlikely to prove successful. For force is force, and the people's voice is irresistible, even when only hypocrites would describe it as the voice of God. However premature and unwarranted the onslaught of the House of Lords may be deemed by impartial observers in the present instance, the institution is too feebly rooted for its members to imperil their corporate existence by attempting to withstand the shock of popular resentment.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

The efforts of Lord Granville to obtain the sanction of the Continental States to his plan for removing the fiscal embarrassments of Egypt have failed, although the terms he offered imposed greater sacrifices on Great Britain than on any other power. The Conference is to adjourn without deciding the most important question mooted; and, if it ever meets again, will not convene before the autumn, when the Egyptian situation is likely to be materially changed.

The Conference was called for the express purpose of procuring the assent of the powers interested to a reduction of the interest now payable to foreign holders of the Egyptian securities comprised in what is known as the unified debt. The agents of the British Government at Cairo, who are competent financiers and thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the Delta, declare that such reduction is indispensible in order to meet the existing deficit, which amounts to $40,000,000, and to somewhat lighten the burden of taxation which weighs with crushing force on the native population. There is no doubt that, had this proposition been accepted, the Khedive's finances could have been rehabilitated, provided, of course, the control of disbursements were placed in honest hands; and that the Egyptian peasantry would have been better off than they have been for centuries, provided measures were taken to prevent the tax collectors from extorting anything in excess of the impost actually laid. The provisoes named, however, imply the permanent assumption of the fiscal administration by a European power, and this was the very step Lord Granville declined to take. Partly from a wish to limit the responsibilities of England, and partly with the aim of conciliating France, which views the British occupation of Egypt with peculiar jealousy, he agreed that if the Conference would ratify the desired diminution of interest the British troops should be withdrawn within a brief term to be definitely fixed. With the same motive of disarming opposition to his main object, he offered to permit the interest now payable on the canal shares purchased from the Khedive by England (twenty million dollars' worth) to be cut down from 5 to 3 per cent., which would involve an annual saving of $400,000 to the Egyptian exchequer.

These terms were so generous that the British Government would have found it extremely difficult to persuade Parliament to ratify them in advance. For that reason Mr. Gladstone evaded giving a detailed account of the Ministry's intentions until he could point to the adoption of its scheme by the Conference as an accomplished fact. But the Conference has rejected Lord Granville's programme, or rather the only feature of it which would render it endurable by the British nation. It evinced, of course, a cheerful readiness to sanction the proposal to curtail the interest on England's canal shares, and all the Continental powers represented seemed to share the eagerness of France to limit the stay of the British troops in Egypt. It was not unwilling, also, to approve some minor palliatives of the present fiscal difficulty, such as a suspension of the Egyptian sinking fund, the imposition of a tax upon the property of foreigners in the Nile valley, and the creation of a tobacco monopoly, which would sensibly increase the Khedival revenues. But it refused by a vote which, with the exception of England, was unanimous, to permit any curtailment of the interest on the Egyptian debt, or any reduction of the land tax, on which the foreign bondholders must mainly depend for the payment of dividends on their securities.

It is possible that the alternative expedients recommended by the Conference will place sufficient resources at the disposal of the Egyptian Government to enable it to borrow the $40,000,000 needed to meet its most pressing liabilities. But if the saving effected by a suspension of the sinking fund, and the new revenues accruing from a tax on foreign property and a tobacco monopoly are mortgaged for the new loan, there will still be a heavy deficit in the annual budget, the income having been for some time inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, including the interest on the foreign debt. Thus in a few years the state of things will be just as bad as it is now, even if no extraordinary expenses should be incurred for a Soudan expedition, or for defending Egypt proper against the Mahdi.

The true reason of the rejection of Lord Granville's plan by the Conference is, doubtless, that the French Premier outbid him. The Continental powers regard Egypt as a rich prize, which, if England is foolish enough to drop it, France would be glad to seize. But they think that any European State which is permitted to become the master of the Nile valley should do precisely what France did in Tunis, namely, transfer the whole native debt to its own shoulders. It is probable that M. Ferry would gladly receive Egypt on those terms, and it is the knowledge of his readiness to go further than Lord Granville that has led the foreign bondholders, and the States which represent their interests, to resist the proposed reduction of interest on the Egyptian debt.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A regulation is in force at the Hague by which every one in whose house an infectious disease exists is bound to hang up on the front door a notice to that effect, and to state he nature of the malady, so that any one whose business takes him to the house may risk the danger or not as he thinks fit.

The great difficulty of putting an effective check on incapable medical practitoners may be traced in France in the fourteenth century. The 26 barbers of Paris made a By-law on the "Monday after mid-August" in the year of grace" *mil trois cens et j*" (21st of August, 1301), forbidding all barbers, on pain of their bodies, to enter upon the art of surgery, before they had been examined by the master of surgery. And the "barbuers" of Donai prohibited ordinary barbers and barbaresses ("barbyeresses") from bleeding, which should be practised by those specially appointed thereto. At the same time, no doubt to uphold the dignity of their mystery, they were not to go through the town, crying from house to house, "will you shave?"

At Ems a day or two ago the German Emperor received a deputation of English girls, headed by their instructress, Mme. Frolard of Bonn, granting the audience for the purpose of receiving from each of them a bouquet of flowers and good wishes. He expressed the pleasure it afforded him that the girls knew German well enough to let him thank them in his own language.

The British Government have declined to purchase the "Raffaelle Madonna del Ansidel" and the Vandyck equestrian portrait of Charles I. at the price placed upon them by the Duke of Marlborough—£100,000. They have, however, made an offer for three of the works in the Blenheim collection, the two above named and one of the Rubenses. This offer has been refused by the Duke, and there the matter now rests.

At this time when cut flowers fade so soon, it is well to know that if a small bit of the stem is cut off and the end immersed in very hot water, the flower will frequently revive and resume its beauty. Colored flowers are more easily rejuvenated than white ones, which are apt to turn yellow. For preserving flowers in water, finely pulverized charcoal should be put into the vase at this season. Where vines are growing in water, charcoal will prevent foul odors from the standing water.

At the head of the list of decorations conferred by the French Government on July 14 figures M. Renan, who is promoted from the grade of Officer to that of Commander of the Legion of Honor. M. Renan's new position as Laboulaye's successor in the leadership of the College de France has doubtless suggested this honor, but, according to the correspondent of the *London Times*, there is obvious incongruity in associating the Revolution with a man so little in sympathy with it. M. Renan is essentially an aristocrat, and would have preferred the maintenance of the Bastille to its demolition by a mob.

Attention was drawn at the last meeting of the London Ophthalmological Society to the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the prevalence of blindness caused by a preventable disease—ophthalmia neonatorum. It appears that more than thirty per cent of the cases in the institutions are due to it, and the society has appointed a deputation to wait upon the Presidents of the local Government Boards in England and Ireland, and the representative in Scotland, with the object of securing the circulation of a card, through the poor law and birth registries, in which parents and guardians are instructed to take new born infants to a doctor without delay should the eyelids become red and swollen. The card warns that disease is dangerous, and if not speedily treated may lead to loss of sight in both eyes.

The spirits have begun to do real work. So says Mr. Morell Theobald. He has asserted in a paper read before the London Spiritualist Alliance, and published in *Light*, that spirits now regularly lay and light his fires in the morning, or light them if they are already laid and not unseldom lay the cloth and arrange the table for breakfast. They will bring in the milk from the street door, and put things in his rooms. He does not seem actually to have seen them at work, though he has tried several times to catch them doing their services But he is quiet certain that his servant Mary did not do the things he saw accomplished. She was quite frightened when she found the fire in the boiler lit on washing day, and thought it meant the destruction of the copper. But she looked, and lo! the spirits who lit the fire had filled the copper and all was ready to begin. Now, these are "affable familiar ghosts" indeed, and ought to save their entertainers a servant's wages. They must be as good to Mr. Theobald as Ariel was to Prospero. But I shall not believe in them until he sees the operation being done without visible hands. And then—I should want to see them myself.—Cor. Liverpool Mercury.

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The Assizes in England are to be so arranged that no more than ten Judges shall be absent from London at the same time. In order to enable them, so far as may be possible, to leave no cause untried at any place on any circuit, one of the Judges in London will, with the sanction of the Lord Chancellor, and on request of the Judge on any circuit, aid such Judge for such time as may be necessary.

From New Guinea comes the news of the discovery of a river about seventeen miles inland, which will probably turn out to be a continuation of the Hilda, whose mouth was found in 1873, but whose course has ever since remained a matter of conjecture. The large village of Nivi, with upwards of a hundred houses and a population of 600, gave recent travellers a most enthusiastic reception, and no doubt the inhabitants will long remember the first white faces they ever saw.

French schools have lately been taking to object lessons on a very large scale, the authorities having come to the conclusion that the best way of teaching children about foreign countries is to let them see those countries for themselves. At several of the Parisian schools a preliminary course of study in the political and industrial history of the countries to be visited is first gone through, and then the pupils are taken *en mass* eto see what they have been learning about. One school, the Ecole Monge, has just re urned from a tour in Switzerland and Italy, and another, the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, from a tour in England. The French Consul in London looked after the young tourists, who visited the docks and the Post Office and several of the leading warehouses, as well as the ordinary exhibitions and museums.

The Chinese farm house is a curious-looking abode. Usually it is sheltered with groves of feathery bamboo and thick-spreading banyans. The walls are of clay or wood, and the interior of the house consists of one main room, extending from the floor to the tiled roof, with closet looking apartments in the corners for sleeping rooms. There is a sliding window on the roof made of cut oyster shells, arranged in rows, while the side windows are mere wooden shutters. The floor is the bare earth, where at nightfall there often gathers togethers a miscellaneous family of dirty children, fowls, ducks, pigeons, and a litter of pigs, all living together in delighful harmony. In some districts infested by marauding bands houses are strongly fortified with high walls, containing apertures for fire-arms, and protected by a moat, crossed by a rude drawbridge.

The skirmishing drill of the Third Dragoons and Fifteenth Hussars in the recent London tournament is regarded as an idea which may have important developments. Both regiments have practised, though in different ways, the principles of Rarey, and applied them to an object never dreamt of before. The troopers have trained their horses to lie down and remain in that position, even when volleys are fired over them. At a signal they rise, man and horse together, ready to gallop off without a moment's pause. A dozen men and horses may thus lie hidden behind a bank, or in ambush, until the unsuspecting enemy comes within fifty yards.

The fog signal apparatus is now constructed in such a manner that, in calm weather, its sound may be heard twenty miles. This power is gained by means of two slotted cylinders, one fixed and the other revolving in it. The slots, as they pass one another, stop or cut off the passage of the compressed air or steam, and thus cause a series of vibrations, and, consequently, a musical note, the pitch of which depends upon the speed of the revolving cylinder. In order to vary the note, it is only necessary to control this velocity. The double note horn is formed with a casing within which is a fixed slotted cylinder and a revolving cylinder moving upon a spindle. The slots are formed in each cylinder at opposite inclined angles, so that the motive fluid impinging against a number of inclined planes causes the inner cylinder to revolve with great rapidity, carrying with it two disks, attached to the common spindle, and upon their peripheries are pressed levers, under the action of small pistons operated by diaphragms, to the outer surface of which compressed air is admitted. When the high note is required, one brake is put on; for the low note, both brakes.

Paris has found a bird charmer named Picard. A bet was made between him and Loizey, who was skeptical. The conditions were that Loizey should furnish a dozen birds, which were to be at the disposal of the charmer for fifteen minutes. At the end of that time Picard was to open the cage which contained them, and each bird was to alight upon a certain arbutus, brought upon the ground by him and placed at a distance of fifty feet from the point where they were liberated. For each bird which did not obey the charm within a quarter of an hour Picard was to pay fifty francs, and for each bird which did Loizey was to pay the same sum So large and so curious a crowd gathered on the Champs de Mars that it was impossible to maintain the needful space. Thirty feet was all the distance that could be secured. The results, therefore, were not accepted as determining the bet, and another trial will be made. The birds, however—released under these conditions—flew one by one to the arbutus and perched on its branches. Picard's charm consists, it is believed, in impregnating these branches with a colorless liquid, the secret of which is as yet his own.

Two muscular young fellows, brutish in visage and savage in manner, travelled through the country in John L. Sullivan's company of pugilists. In their part of the exhibition they got to work without an instant's delay, banging their gloved fists into each other's faces, writhing in momentary wrestling matches, and frequently dealing knock-down blows. There was hardly any sparring or employment of skill, but merely a show of strength and endurance. This is what an expert says: "Fight be blowed. That ain't no fight, It's a h'act—that's what it is. Didn,t you know it?" What he meant was that the encounter was a prearranged performance—an act, in theatrical parlance—with nothing left to chance. "Them boys 'ave been scrapping together more'n two years," he explained. "They've worked up their 'business' till they've got it down pretty fine. Old sporting men don't drop to it. There ain't a particle of real sparring in all they do—it's merely a succession of jumps, hits, and attitudes. Hard blows? Sometimes, but mostly between gloves, with loud spats that make the spectators think a nose is knocked off or a cheek split open. Then the man what seems to be hit gives a big grunt, as if the wind was banged out of 'im. They get $50 a week for the pair of 'em, or likely $10 apiece for a little snap of this kind."

It has come out in a trial in London that the bouquets presented by enthusiastic adorers to the queens of song are many of them sold at once. The great prima donna disposes by contract of all the bouquets she receives.

At a notable Chinese dinner lately served in London, birds' nest entrees lotus leaves salad, warm rice wine, and imperial tea, costing two dollars a pound in Pekin, were the attraction. Chinamen, however, are not popular in the great city, and there are not half as many there as in New York

Mr. U. F. Burke, in "Business and pleasure in Brazil," gives the following account of the mode in which betting on racing is managed in Brazil: "The professional betters are locked up in a large building with grated windows at intervals, at which they bet with the public, giving tickets to record the transaction and attest the receipt of the money; when the race is over, the winners repair to another window, and, on presenting their tickets, they are paid their winnings."

The courts in London have decided that a man may not keep in his back yard a dog which barks and howls. The Judge stated that the best protection against thieves and burglars was a small dog inside the house, which would quickly alarm the inmates, and was infinitely more feared by the fraternity. Neither was it lawful for hand organs to play when forbidden, nor for parties to keep cocks which crowed at early morning or parrots suspended out of windows, or anything which acted as a disturbance to those living near.

Mr. Isaac Came, a rich shoemaker of Liverpool, who left his property to public charities, opened his first shop opposite the building where he had been a servant, and put up a sign which read, "I came—from over the way." Somewhat like this was the sign of a tavern keeper named Danger, near Bambridge, who, having been driven out of his house, built another opposite, and inscribed on it "Danger from over the way." The successor then retorted by putting up a new inscription. "There is no danger here now.

Women have some pretty substantial rights in China. This appears by the recent decision of a court in Foochow. A man being convinced that his wife was unfaithful to him prepared to kill her—a remedy which the law sanctions. His unworthy spouse, however, was too quick for him, and, instead of allowing her husband to kill her, she killed him. This also was recognized by the court as one of the rights which belong to condemned wives, when they can exercise them; and, on the conclusion of the trial the woman was dismissed with a reprimand for not having immediately informed the authorities of her husband's death, and thus made arrangements for his burial.

Richard Porson, the great Helienist, drank spirits of wine, and even on one occasion disposed of a bottle of furniture varnish; but even Porson has been surpassed in his potations by a lady petitioner in a divorce suit before Sir James Hannen, in England, who was in the habit of drinking turpentine and salvolatile. It was not stated whether each of these was drunk neat or diluted. The emerald green poison, as Alfred de Musset called it, absinthe, is purely an acquired taste. Pulque, the Mexican drink, made from agaves, has a taste, to say the least, peculiar. Kirschwasser requires an apprenticeship; but turpentine is terrible.

In a town in Normandy lives an aged lady named Marie Durant, much visited, who is believed to be 123 years and a few weeks old, but who, when asked, with true feminine instinct declares she does not know. For ninety-six years she has been a widow, and during her lifetime four kings have ruled, the stars of two emperors have risen and set, and three republics have been established. She lives exclusively on vegetable diet, but is always ready for a petit verre of cognac, and says she would have died but for frequent doses of it during a recent illness. Her skin is brown and wrinkled and all the flesh seems to have disappeared from under it though there are still small veins of color on her witherd cheeks.

Dr. French, in a recent work, "Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England," says that mead was the intoxicant of the ancient Briton. The Romans introduced wine. Cider was known at an early date, but the Saxons, Danes, and Normans brought in the secret of stronger beverages. Distilled liquors were introduced under the Plantagenets, and clergymen then began to tipple. In the sixth century men of all degrees "slumbered away their time in drunkenness." The prevalent intemperance of the seventeenth century is said to be due to the Act to Encourage Distillation, the exhaustion of light wines, the influences of the court, and the development of toasting and club life. Dr. French predicts that moderation will increase until intoxicating beverages shall be used and not abused, and thus become one of our blessings.

A Frenchman who has recently visited Switzerland tells with astonishment the story of a young Swiss lady who, at a certain table d'hote, refused to take any intoxicating drink because she had "signed." Noticing the look of amazed inquiry on the Frenchman's face at her announcement, she acquainted him with the meaning of the te m and induced him to glance at the statistics of the Swiss Temperance Society, which showed that up to December the Society, which has only been formed very recently, counted no less than 2,884 members, 1,470 of whom were men, 997 women, and the rest children. Such self abnegation the Frenchman had never found at home, for France although sober if considered as a country, is not a land of temperance societies nor is she improving in this respect. The Parisian of 1830 consumed 100 litres of wine every year; the present generation drinks more than twice the quantity, and the five litres of beer and other liquors have increased to eleven.

A well-kown Paris picture dealer has published an interesting and useful pamphlet on Sham Old Masters. He says that the commonest mode of counterfeiting an old picture is to cover a new one—painted of course, for the purpose—with a certain transparent paste, which, when exposed to slight artificial heat, cracks and becomes brown. If a sufficiently venerable tint has not been produced, the canvas is washed with a mixture of lampblack and liquorice juice. The picture is next exposed for some hours to the smoke of a wood fire, and, the loose soot having been brushed away, is rubbed here and there with a rag which has been dipped in a very dilute sulphuric acid. This operation gives a mouldy appearance to those parts which have been touched. The work is finally sprinkled, by means of a tooth brush and a hairpin, with minute spots of a solution of sepia in gum water, to imitate fly specks, and it is then ready for the market. Signatures are imitated by experts, who are known as monogrammistes, and who devote their exclusive attention to such matters; and one of these men, who died recently, and was known to be the author of the pamphlet, confessed to the forgery of no fewer than 11,000 signatures of the Italian masters alone, and said he had for years made a large income by the exercise of his art.

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