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Port Moody Gazette.

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PASSAGES FROM THE

DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN

THE BARONET'S BRIDE.

(Concluded.)

DEAR DR. —— My travelling carriage and-four will be at your door to-morrow morning, between nine and ten o'clock, for the purpose of conveying you down to my house, about ten miles from town, where your services are required. Let me implore you not to permit any engagement—short of life or death—to stand in the way of your coming at the time and in the mode I have presumed to point out. Your presence, believe me, is required on matters of special urgency, and, you will permit me to add, of *special confidence*. I may state, in a word, that the sole object of your visit is Lady Anne. I shall, if possible, and you are punctual, meet you on the road, in order that you may be, in some measure prepared for the duties that will await you. I am, &c, &c.

HENRY HARLEIGH.

"P. S.—Pray forgive me if I say I have opened my letter for the sake of entreating you not to apprise anybody of the circumstance of my sending for you."

This communicat on threw me into a maze of conjectures. I apprehended that the ensuing morning would introduce me to some scene of distress; and my imagination could suggest only family discord as the occasion. I soon made the requisite arrangements and when the morning came, without having shown my wife the baronet's letter, or giving her any clue to my destination, jumped into the pea-green chariot-and-four the instant that it drew up at my door—and was presently whirled out of town at the rate of twelve miles an hour. I observed that the panels of the riage had neither crest nor supporters; and the color was not that of the baronet's. I did not meet the baronet, as his letter led me to expect. On reaching the park gates, which stood open, the groom behind leaped down the instant that the reeking horses could be stopped, opened the carriage door, and, with a respectful bow, informed me that the baronet begged I would alight at the gates. Of course I acquiesced, and walked up the avenue to the house, full of amazement at the apparent mystery which was thrown about my movement. I ascended the spreading steps which lead to the hall-door, and even pushed it opened without encountering any one. On ringing the bell, however, an elderly and not very neatly dressed female made her appearance, and asked me, with a respectful curtsy; whether my name was "Dr. ——." On being answered in the affirmative, she said that Sir Henry was waiting for me in a room adjoining and immediately led the way to it I thought it singular enough that no male domestic should have hitherto made his appearance knowing that in town Sir Henry kept an unusually large retinue of such gentry. I thought also that I perceived something unusual, not only in the countenance and manner of the female who had answered my summons, but of the groom who attended me from town. I was soon, however, in the presence of the baronet. The room was spacious and lofty, and furnished in a style of splendid elegance. Several busts, statues, and valuable paintings graced the corners and sides, together with a noble library, containing, I should think, several thousand volumes. Before I had time to cast more than a cursory glance around me, Sir Henry issued from a door at the further extremity of the library, and, advancing hastily to me, shook me by the hand cordially. He wore a flowered green velvet dressing-gown, and his shirt-collars were open. I thought I had never seen a finer figure or a more expressive countenance—the latter, however, clouded with mingled sternness and anxiety.

"Dr. ——," said he, conducting me to a seat, "I feel greatly obliged by this prompt attention to my wishes, which however, I fear must have inconvenienced you. We are at breakfast. Have *you* breakfasted?"

"Yes; but my drive has sharpened my appetite afresh, I think I could not resist a cup of chocolate or coffee."

"Ah, good! I'm happy to hear it. Perhaps, then, you will permit me to take a turn round the garden, and then we will join Lady Anne in the breakfast-room?" I assented. There was something flurried in his manner and peremptory in his tone. I saw there was something that agitated him, and waited for the *denouement* with interest. In a moment or two we were walking together in the garden, which we had entered through a glass door.

"Doctor," said Sir Henry, in a low tone, "I have sent for you on a most melancholy errand to-day ——" he seemed agitated, and paused—proceeding, "I have infinite satisfaction in being able to avail myself of your services for I know that you are both kind and experienced—as well as confidential?" Again he paused, and looked full at me. I bowed and he resumed:

"Possibly you may have occasionally heard surmises about Lady Anne and myself? I believe we have occasioned no little speculation latterly." I smiled and bowed off his inquiry. "I am conscious there has been some ground for it," he continued, with a sigh, "and I now find the time is arrived when all must be known—I must explain it all to you. You have, I believe, occasionally met us in society, and recollect her ladyship?"

"Several times, Sir Henry, and I have a distinct recollection of her. Indeed——"

"Did it ever strike you that there was anything remarkable either in her countenance or deportment?"

I looked at a loss to understand him.

"I—I mean—did you ever observe a certain peculiarity of expression in her features?" he continued earnestly.

"Why—let me see—I have certainly observed her exhibit languor and lassitude—her cheek has been pale, and her countenance now and then saddened with anxiety. I supposed, however, there was the usual mode of accounting for it, Sir Henry," I added with a smile. The baronet's face was clouded for a moment, as if with displeasure and anxiety.

"Ah"—he replied hastily—"I see—I understand you—but you are quite mistaken—totally so. Pray, is that the general supposition?"

'Why—I am not aware of it's being expressed in so many words; but it was one that struck me immediately—as a matter of course." As I was speaking I observed Sir Henry changing color.

"Dr. ——," said he, in a low agitated voice, grasping my arm, as if with involuntary energy—"We have no time to lose. One word—alas, one word—will sxplain all. It is a horrible torture to me—but I can conceal it no longer. You must be told the truth at once. Lady Anne is —*insane*!" He shook with agitation. Neither of us spoke for a moment or two—except that I almost unconsciously echoed the last word he uttered. "Insane!—Why, I can scarcely believe my ears, Sir Henry. Do you use the last word in its literal—its medical sense?"

"Yes, I do!—I mean that my wife is mad—Yes! with a madwoman you are asked to sit down to breakfast. I can assure you, Dr. ——, that the anguish I have latterly endured on this horrid account has nearly driven me to the same condition! O God! What a dreadful life has been mine for the last year or two, as I have seen this tremendous calamity gradually befalling me ——"

I implored him to restrain his feelings.

"Yes—you are right," said he, after a pause, in which he tried to master his emotion—"I have recovered myself. Let us repair to the breakfast room. For Heaven's sake, appear if you can—as though nothing had transpired between us. Make any imaginable excuse you please for coming hither. Say you were called in by me on my own account—for—for—any complaint you choose to mention. It will be for you to watch poor Lady Anne with profound attention—but of course not obviously. I shall take an opportunity, as if by chance, of leaving you alone with her. Afterwards we will concert the steps necessary in this dreadful emergency. By the way—you must not expect to see anything wild or ex ravagant in her manner. She will not appear even eccentric—for she is very guarded before strangers. "Hush!" said he, shaking and turning round palely—"did you hear—no, it was a mistake! Alas, how nervous I am become! I have perfect control over her—but watch her eye—her mouth—her *eye*"—he shuddered—'and you will know all. Now, doctor, for mercy sake don't commit yourself, or me!" he whispered, as we regained the room we had quitted. He paused for a moment, as if to expend a heavy sigh—and then, opening the door through which he had originally entered to receive me, ushered me into the breakfast-room. Lady Anne—beautiful creature—in a white morning-dress, sat beside the silver urn, apparently reading the newspaper. She seemed surprised at seeing me, and bowed politely when Sir Henry mentioned my name, without moving from her seat. Her cheek was very pale—and there was an expression of deep anxiety—or rather apprehension—in her eye, which glanced rapidly from me to Sir Henry, and from him to me. With all his efforts, Sir Henry could not appear calm—his cheek was flushed his hand unsteady—his voice thick—his manner flurried.

"Are not you well, Sir Henry?" inquired his lady, looking earnestly at him.

"Never better, love!" he replied, with an effort at smiling.

"I fear I have disturbed your ladyship in reading the Morning Post," said I, interrupting an embarrassed pause.

"Oh, not at all sir—not the least! There is nothing in it of any interest," she replied with a faint sigh, "I was only looking, Henry, over a silly account of the Duchess of ——'s fete. Do you take breakfast?" addressing me.

"A single cup of tea, and a slice of this tongue, are all I shall trouble your ladyship for. Talking, by the way, of fetes," I added carelessly, "it is whispered in the world that your ladyship had taken the veil—or—or—died; in short, we are all wondering what has become of your ladyship—that is *both* of you!"

"Ah!" said the baronet with affected eagerness, "I suppose by the way, we come in for our share of hint and inuendo! Pray, what is the latest coinage, doctor, from the mint of scandal and tittle-tattle?"

Lady Anne's hand trembled as she handed me the cup of tea I had asked for, and her eyes settled apprehensively on that of her husband. "Why, the general impression is, that you are playing misanthrope, in consequence of some political pique." Sir Henry laughed feebly. "And your ladyship, too, turns absentee! I fear you are not in the health—the brilliant spirits—which used to charm the world."

'Indeed, doctor, I am not! I am one of the many victims——"

"Of ennui," interrupted the baronet quickly, fixing an imperative eye upon his lady, I saw with what nervous apprehension, lest she should afford even the desired corroboration of what he had told me in the garden.

"Yes, yes, ennui," she replied timidly adding, with a sigh, "I wonder the world remembers us so long"

"I have a note to write, doctor," said the baronet suddenly, after the lapse of about five or ten minutes, treading at the same time gently on my foot, "which I intend to beg you will carry up to town for me. Will you excuse me for a few moments?' I bowed. "Lady Anne, I daresay, will entertain you from the Morning Post—ha! ha!"

She smiled faintly. I observed Sir Henry's eye fixed upon her, as he shut the door, with an expression of agonizing apprehension. The reader may imagine the peculiar feelings of embarrassment with which I found myself at length alone with Lady Anne. Being ignorant of the degree or species of her mental infirmity, I felt much at a loss how to shape my conversation. As far as one could judge from appearances, she was as perfectly sane as I considered myself. I could detect no eccentricity of deportment — nothing but an air of languor and anxiety.

"Sir Henry is looking well," said I as he closed the door.

"Yes—he always looks well; even if he were ill, he would not *look* so."

"I wish I could sincerely compliment you ladyship on your looks," I continued, eyeing her keenly.

"Certainly I *have* been better than I am at present," she replied, with a sigh—"what I have to complain of, however, is not so much bodily ailing as lowness of spirits."

"Your ladyship is not the first on whom a sudden seclusion from society had similar effects. Then, why not return to town—at least for a season?"

"There are—reasons—why I should at present prefer to continue in retirement," she replied, dropping her eyes to avoid the steadfast look with which I regarded them

"*Reasons*!—permit me to ask your ladyship the import of such mysterious terms?" I inquired, with gentle earnestness, drawing my chair nearer to her, believing that the ice was at length broken.

"I am not aware, doctor," said she, coldly, and with an air of rather haughty surprise, "that I said anything that could be called *mysterious*."

"Pardon, pardon me, my lady! I was only anxious lest you might have any secret source of anxiety preying on your mind, and from which I might have the power of relieving you. Permit me to say, how deeply grieved I am to see your ladyship's altered looks. I need not disguise the fact that Sir Henry is exceedingly anxious on your account——"

"What! what! Sir Henry anxious—on my account!" she repeated, with an air of astonishment; "why, can it then be possible that I am the object of your present visit, Dr. ——?"

I paused for a moment. Why should I conceal or deny the fact, thought I.

"Your ladyship guesses aright. Sir Henry's anxieties have brought me hither this morning. He wishes me to ascertain whether your ladyship labors under indisposition of any kind.'

"And pray, doctor," continued her ladyship, turning pale as she spoke, "what does he imagine my complaint to be? Did he mention any particular symptoms?"

"Indeed he did—lassitude—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits."

She raised her handkerchief to her eyes, which, glistening with tears, she presently directed to the window as if she dreaded to encounter mine. Her lips quivered with emotion.

"Dear lady, for Heaven's sake be calm! Why should you distress yourself?" said I, gently placing my fingers upon her wrist, at which she started, withdrew her hand, looked me rather wildly full in the face, and bursting into tears, wept for some moments in silence.

"Oh, doctor ——!" at length she sobbed, in hesitating, passionate accents—"you cannot—you cannot imagine how very ill I am—*here*," placing her hand upon her heart. "I am a wretched, a miserable woman! There never lived a more unfortunate being! I shall never, never be happy again!" she continued, vehemently.

"Come, come, your ladyship must make a confidant of me. What, in Heaven's name, can be the meaning of all this emotion? No one, sure, can have used you ill? Come, tell me all about it!"

"Oh, I cannot—I dare not! It is a painful secret to keep, but it would be dreadful to tell it. Have you *really* no idea of it? Has it not, then, been openly whispered about in the world?" she inquired eagerly, with much wildness in her manner.

Alas, poor Lady Anne! I had seen and heard enough to satisfy me that her state corroborated the fears expressed by Sir Henry, whose return at that moment, with a sealed note in his hand, put an end to our melancholy *tete a-tete*. He cast a sudden keen glance of scrutiny at his lady and me, and then went up to her and kissed her tenderly, without speaking. What wretchedness was in his features at that moment! I saw by his manner that he desired me to rise and take my leave; and, after a few words on different subjects, I rose, bowed to her ladyship, and, accompanied by the baronet, withdrew.

"Well, am I right, or wrong, doctor, in my terrible suspicions?" inquired the baronet, his manner much disturbed, and trembling from head to foot, as we stood together in the large bow window of his library. I sighed and shook my head.

"Did she make any allusion to the present arrangement I have been obliged to adopt in the house?"

I told him the substance of what had passed between us. He sighed profoundly, and covered his eyes for a moment with his hands.

"Is her ladyship ever violent?' I inquired.

"No—seldom—never, never! I wish she were! Anything—anything to dissipate the horrid monotony of melancholy madness—but I cannot bear to talk on the subject. I can scarcely control my feelings!" He turned from me, and stood looking through the window, evidently overpowered with grief. For a minute or two neither of us spoke.

"The dreadful subject *forces* itself upon us," said he suddenly, turning again towards me. "Doctor, what, in Heaven's name—what is to be done in this tremendous emergency? Let our first care be to prevent exposure. I suppose — a temporary seclusion, I am afraid, will be necessary?" he added, looking gloomily at me. I told him I feared such a course would certainly be advisable; if not even necessary; and assurred him that he need be under no apprehension on that score, for there were many admirable retreats for such patients as his unfortunate lady, where privacy, comfort, amusement, and skilful surveillance were combined. I told him not to despond of his lady's early restoration to society.

"Oh, doctor!" he groaned, clasping his hands vehemently together, "the maddening thought that my sweet, my darling wife, must be banished from my bosom from her home—from her child—and become the inmate of—of—a——" He ceased abruptly. A wild smile shot across his features.

"Doctor," said he, lowering his tone to a faint whisper, "can I trust you with a secret? I know I am acting imprudently - unnecessarily disclosing it—but I know it will be safe with *you*!"

I bowed, and listened in breathless wonder. * * My flesh crept from head to foot as he went on. I had been all along the dupe of a MADMAN. His eye was fixed upon me with a devilish expression. The shock deprived me of utterance—for awhile almost of sight and hearing. I was startled back into consciousness by a loud laugh uttered by the baronet. He was pointing at me, with his arm and fingers extended, almost touching my face, with an air of derision. The dreadful truth flashed all at once upon my mind. I could now understand the illness—the melancholy of Lady Anne—whose blanched countenance, looking through the half-opened door, caught my eye at that moment, as I happened to turn in the direction of the breakfast-room. I trembled lest the madman should also see her, and burst into violence!

The "secret" of the baronet consisted in his alleged discovery of a mode of converting *tallow into wax*: That it would, when carried into effect, produce him a revenue of fifty thousand a year: That because the king could not prevail upon him to disclose it, he had sent spies to watch all his movements, and had threatened to arrest him for high treason! All this horrid nonsense he told me in a low, serious, energetic tone of voice and manner; and though my countenance must have turned deadly pale when the shocking discovery first broke upon me, and my violent agitation become apparent, Sir Henry did not seem to notice it. I know not what called forth the laugh I have mentioned, unless it was the delight he experienced from the success with which he imposed upon me so long.

"But, doctor," he continued, "I have not disclosed this great secret to you for nothing I set about discovering it in consequence of an alarming accident which has happened to me, and of which both you and the world will ere long hear much. It became necessary, in a word, that I should develop a new source of independence—and, thank Heaven, at length it is found! But the mere *money* it will produce is the least consideration — there are grander results to follow; but of them anon! You, doctor, are a scientific man—I am but superficially so; and that is a species of knowledge essential to the successful use of my great discovery. We must therefore become *partners*—eh?" I bowed.

(To be continued.)

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The Port Moody Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

The four engineers employed to inspect our great railroad are players employed by the State to amuse the brainless multitude who pay taxes. They have not finished the sham inspection, but we can write their report. The syndicate would not be served by taking the road, because it would be useless for nine months to come. It would not suit the Government to take it now and keep it idle for nine months, because the people might say, "You should have been ready to use it as soon as it was finished." It suits Onderdonk to have the road on hand for nine months to come, and continue to levy fares and freight on the unfortunate "freemen" who are known as British subjects along the line. Therefore the engineers will report as follows:—"The road is not completely finished; Onderdonk must put in proper switches at the Port Moody terminus; he must remove five rotten ties, and strengthen a weak bridge." That is a short extract from the engineers report not yet written. In nine months from this date the Government will accept the road, pay Onderdonk a handsome sum for extras, and charge the interest on the millions invested to the account of that patient, brainless, important nobody, better known as—the taxpayer.

At New Westminster, last week, they had a gabbler called Graves, who called himself The Evangelist. He handled the Holy Book like an infidel, and did all he could to make Christianity look like a comedy. But ignorant persons suppose that he is a faithful shepherd and that he serves the Lord. May the Lord deliver His people from all ignorant ranters.

On Monday evening a man who keeps a saloon in New Westminster went into another saloon and fired a shot to scare the bar-tender. Before he did the shooting he took a handful of notes from his pocket, and holding them up in his hand, declared they would save him. And it is quite possible they did. Pistol practise at the bar will not be tolerated in this British Province. A thorough-bred Briton would be ashamed to shoot at an unarmed man. The practise is currish and cowardly.

The local Government, who hold several thousand acres of the people's property in trust for a syndicate of land-grabbers at Victoria, have given one of the public roads to the knaves. Major Dupont and Mr. Oppenheimer were over at False Creek this week to take possession. Smithe, Robson, Davie and the other Duck believe that might is right. They laugh at the people and the people deserve to be despised. Edmund Burke declared the people to be the source of all power, but he never supposed there could be a multitude of British taxpayers without brains. The people in this Province are the source of insignificance.

On Wednesday last the Scottish clans were represented at New Westminster. The Stuarts, the Campbells, the McGregors, and several other gallant clans had descendants on the grounds, tossing the cabre, pitching the hammer, or displaying the graceful agility of the Highlander in the sword dance or Scottish reel. But old times are changed—old manners gone; and the modern Highlander is only a mouse compared with his noble ancestor.

"When each his utmost strength had shown,
The Douglas rent that earth-fast stone
From its deep bed, then heaved it high,
And sent the fragment through the sky,
A rood beyond the farthest mark,—
And still, in Stirling's Royal Park,
The grey-haired sires who know the past,
To strangers point the Douglas cast,
And moralise on the decay
Of Scottish strength in modern day."

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the London society journals applaud the Princess of Wales because she doopped the social axe on the neck of that beautiful butterfly commonly called Mrs. Langtry. At the Coombe House, where lady Campbell and her pastoral players were giving their last performance of "The Faithful Shepherdesse," the Prince of Wales entered into conversation with the Lily, and plucked the Princess by the sleeve, after saying to Mrs. Langtry in a loud voice, "Oh, the Princess would like to tell you —" The Princess turned round, and surveyed Mrs. Langtry as if she was not there, and gave so slight a bow, that the inclination of the head was imperceptible, and then deliberately turned her back on the tarnished Lily. Every honest woman in England thought that was a graceful, keen, well deserved cut.

The latest telegram from London says:—"Peace with Russia is assured. Lord Salisbury is in France, but to him the Russian ambassador sends every day a very long telegraphic despatch in cypher, and the Foreign Office has in twenty five days despatched twenty special messengers to his lordship with important correspondence referring to the boundary line. It is rumored here that Bismarck is resolved to get possession of Cuba and hopes to make terms with the United States if Spain consents to sell, but statesmen say the United States will never permit Germany to take possession of Cuba. Bismarck hopes that he will be able to involve the United States in the great European conflict which all statesmen see is inevitable."

The home Government have received from a special agent at Constantinople, information that Russia has, on the 29th of August, made overtures for an alliance with Turkey, holding out the Balkan passes and fortresses as a guarantee of good faith. The Turkish Ministers are divided on the question. The minority say "it is safer to trust to the honor of England."

It is known for some time that Germany has seized the Caroline Islands, which belong to Spain. A telegram to London dated the first inst says "three Spanish war-ships have arrived at Yap, the chief island of the group, and planted a Spanish flag within range of their guns." This little incident will not lead to war, because that grand old man the Emperor William has sent a message to Bismarck saying—"You shall not insult our Royal brother by taking the Islands; he has no army like ours, but we cannot take by force what is his by right."

UNITED STATES.

The widespread publicity given by the authorities with reference to the transportation of coin is severely criticised by the press. Eleven millions in gold have lately arrived in San Francisco from New York; the knowing ones are astonished to learn that it was not stolen, and say the system of transportation is an invitation to thieves; it reminds sensible men of the old story told of the detectives who went hunting for criminals with a band of music.

Admiral Lynch of Chili has offended the authorities at Washington. He has an excellent ship, the Esmeralda, built in England; and more than once, within the last six months, he has snubbed American officials. But there is something coming up very soon that will test the mettle of Lynch. The most important mercantile firm in Peru is American. It is the house of Grace & Co. For years they have monopolized a commerce that is profitable. The head of the firm is now the Mayor of New York. During the war between Chili and Peru there was great damage done by Chili to the property of Grace, who was obnoxious because he stood stoutly by the Peruvian Government, and supplied it with war material Grace has a large claim for damages and will present it within a few weeks, but he expects it will be contemptuously refused. He will then invoke the power of the United Sthtes, and it is absolutely necessary that the President should stand well with the Mayor of New York. The American Minister to Chili is Wm Roberts, an Irishman who was a great Fenian head-centre twenty years ago, and the bosom friend of Grace. It is well known that he will use all his influence to snub the Chilians; and, therefore, it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. Grace, Lynch and Roberts are three Irishmen, and if they do not manage to make a good cause for quarrel every one concerned will be surprised. One thing is perfectly certain—the United States should have one good war ship afloat before Roberts attempts to bully Lynch.

At Indianapolis on Tuesday, Fred Barkey, a young gambler and the son of a leading citizen, took a little too much bad whiskey, and then went out on the street and commenced to shoot with his pocket pistol. He wounded six unoffending persons, and then shot himself. The citizens held a public meeting and declared "it is the duty of every citizen to kill any man who presumes to point a pistol at another." It is quite possible that the cowards who carry pistols in Indianapolis will button up their hip pockets.

Charleston, S.C., was struck by a cyclone on Monday morning, and one-fourth of the houses in the city were unroofed and ruined. The damages are estimated at two million dollars, and the work of restoration was commenced next morning. A schooner was blown out of the water across the railway track. On Sullivan's Island the storm was terrific and the whole Island was submerged for an hour.

At Spokane Falls, on Wednesday, a German named Schaub, while feeding a threshing machine, fell feet foremost between the cylinders; their teeth chewed his left foot in pieces up to the knee and the sinews were pulled out. The machine had to be taken to pieces before the body could be extricated. He begged the bystanders to kill him, but he lingered in great agony for ten hours and died. It was a horrible accident.

From Chattanooga, Tenn., we learn that on the 1st inst., a store at Crane, near Calhoun, was robbed and then blown up with gunpowder. The shock was terrific; the postoffice and two stores were entirely destroyed. The citizens immediately sounded the call, "to arms," and in an hour seven of the gang were arrested, and as sure as fate they'll decorate the lamp-posts.

THE UNIVERSAL INCUBUS.

The approaching war, which we conceive to be inevitable, is not the mere desire of conquest, or the rivalry that has been the cause of wars in former times, or any dynastic question: it is simply the growth of that ugly wen—Socialism—which is sapping the roots of good government and threatening the existence of order, and with it, social and moral law. It is of no use to disguise the facts; immorality and vice in their most hideous forms are everywhere on the increase, and this in the face of the undoubted fact that churches, preachers, missionaries, blue-ribbon societies, revival meetings, salvation armies, and all the other agencies which modern ideas of religion produce, are advancing in numbers unprecedentedly. How shall we account for this state of things? Are the doctrines preached less efficacious than they formerly were? This last question we are inclined to answer in the affirmative. In years gone by preachers were men of education, and the great majority were sincere servants of God. Now the preaching profession is reduced to the level of an ordinary trade. Education is not necessary, logic is superfluous and polite language a luxury too refined for ordinary use. The successful preacher of the present day requires only a loud voice, the tact of a strolling actor for making hits, and a keen scent for the dollars. With these peculiarities constantly thrust before a man of intelligence, he cannot avoid the natural conclusion that there is nothing divine about modern religion, and if he is too intelligent to become a free-thinker, he does not go to church unless driven thereto by worldly prudence or the prospect of pecuniary gain. Can anyone be surprised at the increase of Socialism or the shockingly lax state of public morals? If one desires to see what remains of real piety, respect for parents and strict social propriety, he must seek them in retired spots where the modern preacher rarely penetrates and where dynamite is unknown. The truth is, that for want of some disturbing influence, society has become like a stagnant pond: it has given birth to all kinds of nasty reptiles and much putridity; it must be stirred up by the influence of a great war and sweetened by adversity. The masses have acquired just sufficient knowledge by means of free schools to swallow greedily the trashy productions of worthless writers who cater to the popular taste in cheap periodicals, and Radical papers which inculcate what they are pleased to call freedom of thought—simply irreligion and opposition to law and order. These, with the addition of the harangues of discontented demagogues, ripen into Socialism, Anarchism, Fenianism, Nihilism and Anarchy. In Europe the mischief is not confined to the lower classes. The roads to wealth, or even a comfortable existence, are now so densely packed that but few reach the goal in the fierce struggle to get on, and consequently the broad and legitimate way is deserted for the by-paths of a discreditable character, by which progress is supposed to be easier, but most frequently, end in an aimless and vicious way of existence. The mind and manners are defiled, and their influence at last find their way into what is supposed to be good society. Rome had arrived at this state of lax morality when Hannibal arrived before its gates, and he, no doubt, was the servant of Providence in bringing the Roman people back—for a time, at least—to a sense of propriety. France had reached a similar stage when the great Napoleon brought back his country, after much bloodshed, to its normal state Nations must retrograde if they are not advancing: immobility is impossible; and although the eye and ear may be deceived by apparent progress in science and art, the movement is only superficial: the great body of the nation is depreciating for want of action It is in this way that, failing any healthy movement to evoke the true instincts of the people, the minds of the masses are prepared to receive the false doctrines of evil-disposed men, and the worst passions are fed and fostered. Nothing but brute force and great adversity can affect this disease—for disease it is—and bring back the national mind to a sense of right and justice. It is in this horrible plight that a great majority of the nations of the earth now find themselves, and it is with the desire to throw off this horrible nightmare that they are soon to plunge into war. The sacrifices will be great, but when the crisis is over the peoples throughout the world will feel all the better for the removal of the evils that necessitated the severe treatment. Hence it is, that the sooner the struggle commences the sooner will the people be made sensible of the blessings of peace with prosperity, and they will treat with disgust and horror the men who dare to use religion as a means of gaining a contemptible livelihood or a cloak to cover avarice.

THE FATE OF SISYPHUS.

We have often raised a warning voice with the object of saving persons like those interested in Coal Harbor, from the malignant influence of honest John's evil star. We have taken the trouble to point out the evil fate that persistently followed, and always overtook, every scheme to which he was a party. We knew very well that few would avail themselves of our caution or appreciate our philanthropic intention; but we performed a conscientious duty, and we feel satisfied in our own minds for having done so. We would ask the little syndicate how they feel with present prospects? Don't they wish that honest John had been at the bottom of the Red Sea instead of being in the way to be used for a scheme that has never been anything else but an abortion, which must die in order to rid the world of something that tempts men to misfortune. It has always been a puzzle to us how the promotors of the Coal Harbor scheme ever deceived themselves or anybody else. The so-called harbor has very little accommodation for shipping, supposing suitable wharves were buiit; but with the necessary wharves, the place is wholly unfit for the reception of valuable steamships, the class of vessels most likely to ply to Burrard Inlet, in conjunction with the railway. The incoming tide makes a sweep round , foming, tide rips and eddies, sufficient to cause violent motion to the vessels lying at the wharves, such a serious objection where perfect quiescence is necessary for the rapid unloading and loading of steamships. An equally serious objection is the fact that nothing could prevent the exposure of ships to the southwesterly, westerly and northwesterly winds, which would endanger any vessels, no matter what the character of wharves to which they were attached. All this is clearly apparent to anyone who knows what a harbor should be; hence, the extraordinary fact that anyone ever bought Coal Harbor lots under the impression that at that place would be formed the receptacle for large Pacific mail steamers. English Bay is even worse than Coal Harbor, and nothing less than a five million breakwater—if it can be made for that—would render it safe for ships except during the calm summer months. But we will suppose for a moment that either of these proposed harbors—or both—was utilized for the reception of vessels. There is undoubtedly no more important requisite for a port than a supply of pure water. Now, there is nothing of this kind to be found anywhere about Coal Harbor or English Bay, and consequently they are each and severally unfit for harbors We are not now assuming the rôle of a rival storekeeper by decrying Coal Harbor and English Bay; to do so would be the height of cruelty; they have both been condemned by public opinion and are therefore beyond criticism; but we repeat the glaring objections to their adoption as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, in order to ask how anyone could be imposed upon by such a pretext. The object of the C.P.R. syndicate must have been clear from the beginning: they desired to exclude every one else from Burrard Inlet and English Bay, and for that purpose determined, on any pretense, to secure all the land—particularly the frontages—in the vicinity, and this they will do at a very small expense. They have never attempted to conceal their object; indeed, Mr. Van Horne frankly admitted it when here. All these facts combined make a very ugly showing for honest John and the little syndicate. There are persons connected with the last named association who may not be very familiar with the requirements of a great port, but were intelligent enough to understand the real position as to the intention of the C. P. R. syndicate with Coal Harbor. That they still continue to crack it up as the site of the future terminus, is strange; but we all know that a drowning man will cling even to a straw and will drown his dearest friend in the hope of saving himself. Therefore, the vain and hopeless task of rolling the terminus ball up hill, and the cruel fate that always causes it to roll back again when it appears to be just at the summit. Honest John has not been in this city lately to make speeches on the advantage of selling our squares, or to tickle landholders who have lots about Burnaby Lake, with the idea that the extension would be constructed in that direction. He is even now uncertain as to the payment by the local Government of the $37,500 promised as the Government share of our branch, since it is highly probable that our citizens will object to any branch which does not connect directly with Port Moody. Honest John had an object in view when he obtained distilling and brewing privileges for Coal Harbor; he knew that they would require the means of consolation close at hand in that quarter. He also provided a cemetery, which we trust will not be required for suicides; but it might be useful as the last resting place of the Coal Harbor scheme, and honest John might read the funeral services.

Merchant Tailor and Draper

CLARKE ST., PORT MOODY.

WM. ELSON

BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY TO inform his old patrons and the public at large that he has just opened a first-class Tailor Shop at the Terminus of the C. P. R., where may be found one of the largest assortments of

BROADCLOTHS, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, FRENCH GOODS, &c., &c.,

On the Mainland, and where orders will receive prompt attention.

Complete satisfaction guaranteed.

Patronize home manufacture by giving me a trial.

WM. ELSON, Prop.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE STORE

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster.

Goods at Wholesale Prices

R. THOMAS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The danger of catching a sudden cold, which may develop Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, or some other dangerous disease of the throat and lungs, has demonstrated, again and again, the importance of providing for just such emergencies by always keeping on hand a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Will Cure Bronchitis

Sarah A. Sloan, Forest Grove, Oregon, writes: "A long time ago I had severe Bronchitis. As several of my brothers and sisters had died after being similarly affected, I became alarmed, and commenced the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One bottle cured me. The trouble has never returned, and I believe that the Cherry Pectoral saved my life."

J. M. Wharton, Jamestown, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a long time in my family, and have yet to see its failure to cure Bronchial troubles or Coughs of any kind." Jas. Walden, Byhalia, Miss., writes: "I suffered eight years from Bronchitis, and was cured by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

And Asthma.

Mrs. Mary A. E. Johnson, Horntown, Pa., writes: "I am now 60 years old. I had good health, until afflicted with Asthma, a few years ago. This was accompanied by a severe Cough. I suffered for over a year, until I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved and cured me. I believe it a God-send."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists.

PORT MOODY MARKET

Pioneer Market of Port Moody.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FRESH AND SALT WATER

FISH,

Vegetables, Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants. Orders from the Interior Promptly Attended to.

C. S. WINDSOR & CO.

REMEMBER THE STAND—Two Doors West of the Caledonia Hotel.

B. L. Woods,

MERCHANT TAILOR

—AND—

OUTFITTER!

(Late Cutter for Trapp Bros.)

HAVING OPENED the Store lately occupied by Mrs. Eckstein, I am prepared to offer suits at prices lower than ever before. I have on hand a full stock of

Diagonals, Broadcloths,

SCOTCH, CANADIAN, AND

English Tweeds

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

Suits Trimmed in First-Class Style.

NO FIT, NO PAY!

Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

CAREY'S Stage Line!

FIRST-CLASS STAGES LEAVE PORT Moody at 8 o'clock, a.m., and 1 o'clock p. m. Arrive at New Westminster at 9:15 o'clock, a. m., and 2:15 o'clock, p.m. Leave New Westminster at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 4 o'clock, p.m. Arrive at Port Moody 11:15 o'clock, a.m., and 5:15 o'clock, p.m.

Charges Moderate.

HORSES FOR SALE OR HIRE, AND STABLING FURNISHED ON REASONADLE TERMS AT THE WINNIPEG STABLES.

P. CAREY, PROPRIETOR.

F. CRAKE,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

Opposite the Colonial Hotel

Formerly Manager of the Watch Department of Savage & Lyman, Montreal.

HAVING SEVERED MY CONNECTION with Mr. McNaughten, I am prepared to do all kinds of

FINE AND COMPLICATED

Watches!

—AND—

JEWELRY.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Watches sent by mail or express attended to at once.

For Sale or Exchange.

A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH 4-HORSE Wagon, in good order. Also, a yoke of large, well-broken Oxen, with Yoke and Chains. Will be sold a bargain, for CASH, or will be exchanged for good Milch Cows.

Apply to T. J. POGUE, Port Moody;

Or to THIS OFFICE.

Save Money

By using none but the best Clear Cedar Shingles.

They are branded (on every bunch) as follows and cost no more than the inferior makes:

(BRAND.)

PIONEER LUMBER CO., (Limited)

XXX

PORT MOODY, B. C.

We also manufacture

— AND DEAL IN —

Everything used in Building

from the roof to the sills, in

Cedar, White Pine, Fir and Spruce

LUMBER,

Including RUSTIC, FLOORING, SASH DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, SHAKES, PICKETS, LATH, &c.

— AND —

Rough & Dressed Lumber

Of every kind.

Our Lumber is more strictly graded than any other manufactured in the Province and consequently our customers get superior value at ruling market prices.

Port Moody people will benefit themselves by getting estimates from us before building.

PIONEER LUMBER CO. (Limited)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

—FOR—

Port Moody Property

THE following named Property, situated in the Province of Ontario, can be obtained at A BARGAIN:—

Five (5) Lots in Port Albert; Fourteen Lots in Bayfield; Lots No. 143 and 14[illegible] Stratford; Twelve (12) suburban Lots Stratford; Twenty-four (24) Lots in Southampton; Lots No. 9 & 10, Tecumseh St. Toronto; Four (4) Lots in Shakespeare; [illegible] (8) Lots in Hambress; Twenty-three (23) [illegible] in Collingwood; Fourteen (14) Lots in [illegible] a most elegant Residence on Hill Terrace Bayfield; a Four-acre Lot in Sydenham, Four Hundred (400) acres in Floss.

ALSO,

Two (2) Lots in San Diego; Two (2) [illegible] in San Francisco; and Two Thousand Acres of Land in San Louis, Obispo, California.

The Title Deeds to the above-named Property may be seen at the office of Corbould & McColl, my Solicitors, New Westminster.

For further particulars enquire of A. SPROAT, Prov. Surveyor, Southampton, Ont., or A. J. HILL, C. E., Port Moody, B. C.

GEO. BUTCHART, J. P., Proprietor.

CITY BAKERY,

Next door to Coon's,

CLARKE STREET, - - PORT MOODY.

FRESH BREAD

Pies, Cakes, &c., kept constantly on hand at the lowest CASH PRICES.

JAMES KIMBLE, Proprietor.

Port Moody Gazette

RDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885.

P. Railway Time Table.

PORT MOODY.

ain arriv s Mondays, W dnesdays, and 6:30 p. m., and leaves on Tuesdays, ays, and Saturdays, at 5 a. m.

rs entering trains without tickets, at here tickets are sold, will be subject to l charge of 75 cents.

M. J. HANEY, G n.'l Sept.
DONE, Gen'l Manager. jel4

on piles for the Port Moody wharf cted to arrive next month.

ctor Fales has finished his contract loating Palace.

isses Docker ll made a flying visit Moody on Sunday.

ophy, C. E., has gone to the Island

V. Elson is clearing and fencing his arke street. He is a "rustler" and prosper.

ils were received at Port Moody on day evening, on account of the non the boat from Victoria.

Cudlip and the Misses Cudlip, guests Clarke's family, left for their home ris on the 28th ult.

Binnie, Esq., a Port Moody real roprietor, returned this week from , where he has held forth during summer.

party given by the Misses Murchie residence, Thursday evening, was social event in the history of Port

ncing party at the Pacific Hotel, ay night, was said to be fully up to dard of its predecessors. Taylor & never do things by halves.

Cote, our enterprising and prosper sman, has commenced the erection more tenement houses on his lots Clarke property.

ersmith brought the mail over on day. We believe the mail contract arded to him, and sub-let to Mr.

ss men should make a note of it, Carey makes the trip with his ele b between Port Moody and New ster in 40 minutes. Time is money.

Progress League committee meeting rday lacked a quorum. It is to be at the meeting appointed for this y evening will be fully attended.

A. W. Gilbert has commenced the tion of some substantial improve n his property in the vicinity of avenue.

rs are called for by the Progress for the construction of the uncom portion of the wagon road from street to the C. P. R. wharf.

st-bound freight train struck a rock unnel No. 12, on Monday, wrecking ne and delaying the regular train ne hours.

Noon, one of the energetic con of the terminal city, has about com he job of fitting up the second story Elson's store building, as a meeting the use of Orient Lodge C.O.O.F.,

the Caledonia Hotel, not to get a less dry and you have the cash to i, but to see the mammoth apple on n. It was grown on Judge Butch tation, and shows what Port Moody pable of producing.

ING.—The "James Drummond," it t, will clear to-day, and the "G. C. will finish discharging early next The str. "Western Slope" came into ursday evening, with freight and rs, being delayed on account of nd fog.

Port Moody magistrates decided, in brought against Capt. Baker of the obey," for cruelty to his seamen, did not fall within their jurisdiction e case without the prosecution hav secured permission from the Am nsul.

lieve that Mr. Jos. Wise has been the contract of constructing the way between the railway and street, which fact should be a guarantee of a prompt and satis completion of the work.

THE MINES.—Mr. Geo. Rudee, one ioneer gold diggers of the Pacific ruck out for the Similkameen mines day. Mr. R. B. Kelly, proprietor aledonia Hotel, and Jas. Murray, mous miner, left for the field of for morning. Scores are packing up for this region next week.

Grand Master Wade, Dr. Heslop, l of the Arlington Hotel, accom y a number of Oddfellows from this ttended the institution of a new Port Haney on the night of the All returned the next day and hly elated over the event.

NT.—A longshoreman, whose name ot learn, while discharging iron on from ship "James Drummond," got and little fingers of his right hand the collision of two rails. Capt. with characteristic humanity, pro unfortunate man with surgical at at Moodyville.

MAN KILLED.—The west-bound train Spence's Bridge for breakfast on morning, having on board 400 Chi work at Port Hammond, and in y and confusion on starting again, aman was run over by the car nd fatally wounded. He was placed car, and by the time of arrival at end he had expired.

SCOTCH GATHERING.—Quite a num r citizens attended the "gathering ans" on the 2nd inst., among whom ptains Cushing, Curtis and Baker, F. C. Hardy. Mr. Connor was f the ribbons drawn over four of his ds, and to lend tone and brilliancy occasion the "glorious stars and were flung to the breeze at full mast.

D. McBeath, in charge of railway tion between Kamloops and Griffin me down Wednesday en route to to look after property interests He reports the work nearly com between these points, track-laying shed forward at a rapid rate. It is Mr. McBeath will take charge of the E. & N. Railway.

AIL REGULATIONS.—The mail re here are anything but satisfactory y to the business portion of the For instance a reply to a letter re Friday evening or Saturday morn Victoria or places beyond, cannot rded before Tuesday of the next The mail should reach here in time ibution on Friday evening and be d from here on Saturday to meet the e demand of our people.

The American ship "B. F. Packard," Capt. Waterhouse, was towed out of this port *en route* for Tacoma on Thursday. The vessel is chartered to load with wheat from that port for Cork. During a stay of about two months here her officers have, by many attentions and courtesies, endeared themselves to our people. In consequence of which the ship and all her belongings will linger in our fond remembrance.

Another dance was given by Mrs. Lemont at the Dixie Restaurant on Tuesday evening which fairly represented the *elite* of our city. The supper was superlatively good, and as to the quality of the music, all that need be said in its praise is that it was furnished by the celebrated string band of professors Cormier and Lehman, and received high commendation from those whose good fortune it was to be present.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.—In a certain rural district of this Province a business association was recently formed with nine directors, of which five should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Directly after organizing, a meeting was called, at which only three directors were present. Never the less the meeting voted away the funds of the association, vindicating their action on the plea that three directors was a legal majority of the quorum.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.—As the hand-car with the section-gang from Port Moody was proceeding up the railway above Pitt River bridge Thursday morning, it came in collision with an extra freight train in full speed, the result of which was a dead halt, a badly dilapidated hand-car, and the nose of the engine slightly bruised. The men on the hand-car had just barely time to leap for their lives down an embankment; the smoke from the bush fires being so dense that the men on board the hand-car did not discover the approach of the train in time to remove the former from the track.

MERITED COMMENDATION—Whatever fault may be found with our mail regulations between here and New Westminster, during the past year, justice and candor requires us to say that Mr. S. Connor's promptness and efficiency in the discharge of his office as carrier, merits high commendation, and his obliging disposition has lead him, even beyond the strict requirements of his contract, to carry extra mails weekly for the accommodation of the public, free of charge, and he therefore retires carrying with him the well-earned respect and gratitude of the entire community. May his successor, Mr. Austin, acquit himself of the duties of his office with a like degree of credit.

THE NEW GOLD MINES.—Every day news of a more and more encouraging character reaches our town from the Similkameen District, and accordingly the excitement is increasing. Nearly every day chronicles the departure of some of our citizens. Every man that is footloose is either gone or on the eve of going, while many others not so situated are shifting the cares of business or family, as the case may be, on the shoulders of their neighbors, and are hieing away to the new Eldorado. Many seem confident that the Similkameen mines will turn out a second Cariboo, while as many others, less credulous, are sorely oppressed with doubt and fear. We hope and trust they will prove all that is predicted—a grand success.

ON THE BRINK OF TRAGEDY.—Since housebreaking and robberies have become so prevalent hereabouts the least noise after midnight is apt to be mistaken for the tread of the burglar. Accordingly a few nights since near the approach of morning the sound of foot steps awakened one of our townsmen, who instantly sprang for his trusty rifle, and rushing out door in the direction whence came the noise, he espied the form of a human being apparently on the retreat. The disturbed sleeper was just in the act of drawing a bead on the supposed tramp, when the latter cried out: "Don't shoot me Mr. ——, I am just on my way home," whereupon the former, recognizing his near neighbor, called him into his house and treated him to a glass of "Scotch," and bade him depart in peace.

Ayer's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all forms of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Try it. The experiment is a safe one, and will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A private telegram from Zanzibar states that the dispute between the Sultan and Germany has been adjusted, and that the Sultan admits Germany's supremacy in the disputed territory and promises to withdraw the Zanzibar troops.

Letters from West Africa report the suspicious death of Mr. Blair, the new British Consul at Oil Rivers. Mr. Blair started to see King Benin with reference to a protective treaty concluded with Benin's Viceroy. The natives, who aver that Benin is immortal and has never been seen by mortal man, evinced hostility to Mr. Blair and compelled him to abandon his journey. Mr. Blair arrived home in good health, but died on the following day. It is supposed that he was poisoned.

Paul Angulo and other Spanish refugees in London are under surveillance, the Spanish Government having received information that a plot to assassinate King Alfonso has been arranged in England, and that emissaries, have left England, via France for the Spanish frontier. The Madrid Government is considering whether or not to demand the surrender of Angulo on the charge of the murder of Gen. Prim. All the leading Republicans, including Castelar, Salmeron, Zorrilla, and Margall, declare that they have no sympathy with the Angulo party. The *Globo*, Castelar's organ, says Angulo should be classed among common criminals, and the *Progresso* demands that he be brought to justice.

The Sultan of Zanzibar was notified by Admiral Paschen, commanding the German fleet here, that unless he complied within twenty-four hours with Germany's preliminary demands concerning the possessions claimed in Zanzibar by German subjects, friendly negotiations will be dropped. The Sultan making no reply to this notice within the time srecified, Admiral Paschen has moved his squadron up in front of the Sultan's palace and taken a position there. It is thought that this demonstration by Germany will have the effect of inducing the Sultan to accede to Germany's demands for an amicable settlement of the dispute.

The newly elected Cardinals were received by the Pope in the Hall of the Throne for the ceremony of the imposition of the beretta and mozetta. The brother of the Pope, Cardinal Joseph Pecci, who fills in the Vatican the office of Cardinal nephew, and therefore does the honors of the house, received the new Cardinals in the rooms which are especially allotted for such and similar occurrences. After a short stop in these rooms Cardinal Pecci took the new Cardinals to the Pope's presence. A master of ceremonies led the new Cardinals, each of whom performed a genuflection three times in front of the Pope and kissed the foot of the Pope. He then put on them the mozetta and beretta, after which each Cardinal doffed his beretta and kissed the hand of the Pope, and finally embraced him and was embraced by him. Cardinal Melkers, as the dean of the newly-elected Cardinals, delivered a thanksgiving speech. The Pope replied briefly, and closed by imparting the benediction. After these formalities the new Cardinals had a familiar conversation with the Pope and his brother.

WHAT THE COMING ELECTION MEANS TO FRANCE.

For six weeks to come Frenchmen of all parties will be busy with preparations for a contest at the ballot box of much more moment to their country than is a Presidential election to the people of the United States. Under their Constitution the new Chamber of Deputies to be chosen on Oct. 4 is almost as omnipotent as the British House of Commons, since it virtually designates the responsible Ministers by whom executive functions are discharged, and since in practice the French Senate no more ventures to assert co-ordinate or controlling authority than does the British House of Peers. When we bear in mind not only the predominance possessed under such a system by the members of the popular Chamber, but also the length of time (four years) for which they will retain office—unless the Legislature should be dissolved by the joint action of the President and the Senate—we can understand why the canvass now proceeding should excite the keenest solicitude in France.

There are other weighty reasons by which Frenchmen are impelled to take a much deeper interest in politics than has been exhibited in this country since the epoch of our civil war. Besides those peculiarities of political structure that tend to make the Chamber of Deputies the sole dynamic part of the Government machine, we should keep in view another fact characteristic of French history, that the field in which the powers of the lawmaker and administrator may be exercised has long been, and is now, incomparably wider than it is in the United States and England. There is hardly anything which a French Legislature, either in its lawmaking capacity or through its executive committee, the Cabinet, is not in theory competent to do, and hardly anything which the French people is not disposed by custom or by temper to throw upon its shoulders. If a French artisan is out of work, he expects the Government to find him employment; if a French peasant loses his cattle by splenic fever or his vines by the phylloxera, he demands that th e Government shall forthwith apply a remedy.

Just now the rural agriculturist is less exacting than the urban operative, but this does not make the path of political candidates much smoother. For while, with a prospect of improved crops before him, the peasant imposes fewer pledges of direct assistance to himself, he is strenuously opposed to any increase of taxation for the benefit of others. He knows that he would have to bear in the end the major part of the debt incurred for Government railways and canals and other administrative devices for relieving the sufferers from industrial depression in large towns. Yet without some pledges of the kind no party programme and no candidate can win the party vote. Moreover, under the working of the *scrutin de liste* the double dealing hitherto practised is impossible. The same party cannot put forth one set of principles and one sort of candidate in a manufacturing centre and another in a rural canton. It must make out a list of nominees for a whole department, and every name must be acceptible to both classes of voters, peasants and artisans alike.

There are also grounds suggested by the general state of Europe on which Frenchmen would be justified in regarding the coming election as peculiarly momentous. The Deputies chosen in October will witness in all likelihood during their four years of office events of far-reaching import that may have a potent bearing on the destinies of France. No one imagines, for example, that a collision in Afghanistan between Russia and Great Britain can be postponed four years. Such a war would almost certainly spread from Asia to Europe, and in the consequent distribution of forces France and Russia would be powerfully attracted toward each other. That the French people instinctively expect co-operation of the kind has been shown by many incidents, of which the latest is the enthusiastic welcome given on Monday at Le Mans to a Russian military officer. But the international complications growing out of a Russian-English war are not the only changes which may be looked for within the legal term of the new Chamber of Deputies. It is probable that long before that term expires the present German Emperor will be succeeded by his son, as to whose attitude towards Bismarck predictions differ widely. It is at least certain that the wife of the Crown Prince, who is said to have much influence over her husband, has no reason to feel grateful to the Chancellor. But, even admitting that Bismarck will be suffered to control during his lifetime the foreign relations of his country, we should remember that he is more than seventy years old, and that the execution of his plans for the extension and solidification of the empire cannot be deferred much longer.

It is on the cards that the Chamber of Deputies elected next October may have it in its power to render France more valuable services than have been performed by any Legislature since that which assembled at Bordeaux.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MRS. LANGTRY'S ARDENT ADMIRERS.

The committee of the Turf Club has done justice in solemn conclave (Lord Barrington in the chair) concerning the matters at issue between the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir George Chetwind. Gen. Owen Williams at once offered a humble apology to the club on behalf of the noble peace-breaker, and an equally humble apology to Sir George Chetwynd was also read.

In consideration of these humble apologies Sir George Chetwynd has been requested to withdraw his resignation of membership, and Lord Lonsdale has been allowed to do the same. Gen. Williams has, I am credibly informed, written a letter to Lord Lonsdale, in which he expresses a hope that, in consideration of the clemency extended to him, he will carefully abstain from any "reflections" on Sir George Chetwynd, and frankly confesses that he shall feel himself personally responsible if any further provocation is offered.

A *proces verbal* has been duly pasted in the club, and nobody seems inclined to quarrel with the very general opinion that Sir George Chetwynd has come well out of a very trying ordeal. It is to be hoped that Lord Lonsdale is sufficiently grateful to Lord de Rothschild, Mr. Henry Chaplin, and Gen. Owen Williams.

The following notice is posted up at the Turf Club:

"Lord Lonsdale having apologised to Sir George Chetwynd, and Sir George Chetwynd having accepted the apology, Lord Lonsdale will be permitted to withdraw his resignation of membership of the Turf Club, and Sir George Chetwynd is requested to withdraw his resignation of membership.

It is said that the Prince of Wales interfered directly to bring this about; but many persons consider that it is not a question of whether Sir George Chetwind is satisfied with an apology, but whether Lord Lonsdale, having committed an outrage on public manners by striking Sir George Chetwynd in a public park, ought to be allowed to remain a member of a club. Some twenty-five years ago Major Gordon and Capt. Kane had a similar game of fisticuffs in the park, they were both turned out of their club for it. —*London World.*

The gloomy fears, the desponding views, the weariness of soul that many complain of, would often remain pure and healthy before reaching the delicate vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood; and thus conduces to health of body and sanity of mind.

☞ For artistic monumental work apply to George Rudge, "Victoria Marble Works," Douglas Street, Victoria.

THE SENATE.

THE RAILWAY BILL IN COMMITTEE.

(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. McInnes—I will read the Act. It is as explicit as it is possible to be. It was passed in 1879, and it specifies that any shortage—that is, if there was any land in the 20 mile belt line of railway which was alienated by pre-emption, homestead or otherwise—might be made out of contiguous lands, and it is mentioned here, in a dozen different places, and I should like to know if the land west of Port Moody is not contiguous? What did the hon. gentleman do last year? Did he not take 3,500,000 acres of land not contiguous to the railway but in the Peace River country—

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—That is another speech. The hon. gentleman says if there was a "shortage alongside of the railway"—that very expression gives up the point and shows that I am right in the argument I am using, that we had no claim whatever to any land beyond the line of railway. It is manifest, if the hon. gentleman will only consider what was done in the North-West and Manitoba. A certain width of land, 20 miles on each side of the line, was given to the railway. The same thing was done with the line in British Columbia. Of course when you get to the end of the line of railway there is no more land. Suppose, instead of going to Port Moody at all, we had gone to some other inlet, we would have had no claim to land at Port Moody. It is quite clear if you have a strip of land which should run from the Speaker's chair to the bar, and that was your line of railway, when you got to the bar you could have no claim to anything beyond it. So here you had a claim to a grant of land all along the railway until you got to Port Moody; there the railway stopped, and the grant of land stopped, and the suggestion which the hon. gentleman makes that there was a provision for the granting of contiguous lands, or lands to meet the shortage, as he phrases it, applies to what we were entitled to, down to the terminus but not below the terminus. On what basis or pretence could we ask for land beyond the terminus? Why should they do anything more than grant us 20 miles on each side of the road for its entire length? On what basis could we ask them to do anything more?

Hon. Mr. McInnis—Why use that word contiguous?

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—That is contiguous lands. We could not have the whole breadth of the land in British Columbia, and it turned out there was a deficit because lands had been granted, or otherwise parted with to the extent of 500,000 acres. We were to get in lieu of that 500,000 acres of land as near as possible to that locality.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald—That is a matter of agreement.

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—A matter of agreement, but there is no provision that we should have land below the terminus. It would be just as absurd as that we should ask for land in some other part of the country altogether. Then the hon. gentleman says that they propose to construct the line further on and go down to Coal Harbor, and that they are getting money from the country to do that. Now they are not getting money from the country to do that.

Hon. Mr. McInnes—My amendment does not state anything about going beyond Port Moody, but my motion is that the Government carry out their contract to build the terminal buildings at Port Moody, and then they can extend it if they please, but with their own money.

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—The hon. gentleman said this: the country is going to lend them money to construct a line from Port Moody westwards.

Hon. Mr. McInnis—So they are.

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—The hon. gentleman repeats it. The country is not doing anything of the kind. The country will have completed their bargain when they get the road finished to Port Moody, and they are not lending this company any money to go beyond Port Moody. In the statement he has read, it is true the company show what they are going to do with the money, but he cannot say because they put that item in that it shows any more conclusively that this railway is going to be built by us or at our expense than by putting an item in for railway cars he could say that the country is going to pay for the rolling stock. They are going to spend $1,000,000 in new railway cars, for instance. Those cars are not to belong to the Government. The Government will not have anything to say about them; neither will the Government have anything to do with the building of the road between Port Moody and Coal Harbor, nor will they have anything to say about it, nor will they own it. The company, in their statement, show, in a general way, why they are in want of money, how much they want and what they are going to do with it when they get it. Now, to say that they are going to build this extension from Port Moody to Coal Harbor out of this $5,000,000, is incorrect. In the next place, the money will be theirs when we lend it to them, and they will be obliged to repay it, and they will repay it next July; but to say, in the first place, that it is their money, and then to say that they must not lay it out as they please, is exceedingly contradictory. When it is loaned, it is not the money of the Government at all. Our whole duty will have been discharged when the road is completed to Port Moody. We do not propose to give this company any money whatever, and there is not a syllable in this Bill about expending the money we are loaning them west of the terminus, and that is the suggestion which the hon. gentleman makes—that this money is going to be expended west of the terminus; that it is public money, and that it is in the statement, which is a statement of the company showing what they propose to do, but it is not with our money, but with their own money, after they raise it. They show the way that they are going to spend the $15,000,000, when they get it, but it is not the Government's $15,000,000, it is the company's $15,000,000, and if they make a mistake in spending it, it is their, and not our, mistake, and we have ample security for it. He says that in this agreement we ought, perhaps, to prevent the company from building any water tank, or anything of that kind, on the west side of Port Moody. It is very difficult to understand the amendment, but with such understandings as I have, the Government do not propose to do that; the Government have no power, as far as I can see, to erect buildings or to extend the road beyond Port Moody or except upon the Pacific Railway proper, and that extension will not be part of it. There is no difficulty about that, and if this Bill proposed anything of the kind I would say that the hon. gentleman is right and let it be amended; but it does not propose anything of the kind. Supposing one terminus of this road is at Montreal, as it is at this moment, is there any power in the Bill to go beyond Montreal? None whatever and we could not build a mile of railway without additional legislative power, on the other side of Montreal. The power must be given by Parliament, and no power has been given to extend this line of railway beyond Port Moody, and we have no land and no money to extend it beyond Port Moody. The hon. gentleman is led astray by the position he is placed in, and I regret it. He is led astray by the belief that there are powers in the Bill which are not in the Bill, and by the belief that the Government are doing what they cannot do without legislative authority, and that the money to be raised by the Company is the money of the Government, and has to be expended as Government money. These are great mistakes. The Bill is simply for the purpose of raising the money, and changing the relative positions of the Company and the Government in regard to money transactions; and that we should incorporate into it an unnecessary provision bearing upon a different subject, bearing upon the terminus at Port Moody and the expenditure of money at that terminus, is to me a most unreasonable thing, and I cannot but think that the House will reject it without any difficulty whatever.

Hon. Mr. Dickey—I sympathize naturally with the two hon. members who are concerned in this matter; but I think we ought to consider this matter entirely apart from any feeling which might influence us in consequence of that consideration. We therefore had better disembarrass the question entirely of that feature, and perhaps my hon. friend from New Westminster would have done wisely if he had not introduced that so prominently into this debate. At the same time we must all give credit for candor in stating to the House the relation in which he stood to this matter. I think also for the purpose of getting a right conception of this questioon, which the House perhaps has not yet got, we ought to consider it entirely apart from the question as to what is to be done with this $5,000,000. It has been stated to us just now that this $5,000,000 is a loan. It is not a gift or grant of money to the Company for any purpose, and therefore it is hardly worth while embarrassing this question with any consideration as to that; but there are one or two points upon which I should like to have some little information. I think we have had some very clear and distinct information given to us with regard to one of the questions that I was about to ask, and that was, what right or authority have the Government to erect railway building 12 miles beyond Port Moody? That was the suggestion which arose from the line of argument pursued by the hon. gentleman who has offered this amendment. We have now a distinct answer from the Minister of Justice that the Government claim no power whatever to expend money to make terminal buildings beyond Port Moody.

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—None whatever.

Hon. Mr. Dickey—There was a question the other day that there was to be a round house built beyond Port Moody, and I confess that I was anxious to get some information and some assurance on that point, because I could not see how the Government could undertake to expend money 12 miles beyond the terminus of the Pacific Railway for such a purpose as that; but I have got the assurance now that no money is to be expended for that purpose by the Government.

Hon. Mr. McInnes—The Government called for tenders time and again for the erection of this round house at Port Moody; if they carry out that work I am satisfied, but they have abandoned it.

Hon. Mr. Dickey—The fact that they called for tenders supports the view which the Minister has laid before the House, that the Government claim no right whatever to build that round-house or any other buildings beyond Port Moody. Another matter that I wish to have some information about is why did the Government give up this land? We have got an answer upon that point also. It occurred to me that there could only be one answer, and that is that the line, so far as the Government is concerned, proceeded no farther than Port Moody, otherwise there would be no justification for their giving up the land between English Bay and Port Moody. They took power, not knowing where the terminus was to be originally, to have the reservation extend further than was absolutely necessary, because by their own order-in-council and by the act which has been read to us, the terminus was ultimately fixed, not at English Bay but at Port Moody; and therefore the land between those two points they claim to have nothing to do with whatever, and they tell us now that they have nothing to do with that land, and how it has got into the hands of the company, or of what sort of process is a matter, though it may require some explanation if it were necessary for us to inquire into it, we need not trouble our heads about, because after all it has really very little to do with this question. There is another matter that I would like to have some information about: that is, it has been stated to us that it is the intention of the company to extend this line to English Bay. I should like to know by what authority they do that—what authority there is for it in the Act, or in the contract, or what other authority there is? Because there may be some local law or authority for that purpose. That is a point upon which we have as yet no information; but it is quite clear, as far as the Government is concerned, they have given us a distinct assurance that no terminal buildings are to be built by them beyond the limits of the contract, which stopped at Port Moody. With regard to the other point, as to giving money for this purpose, I think we must be satisfied that this is a loan which will be collected. Whether it will ever be paid or not is perhaps a matter of some considerable uncertainty. At all events it is not a grant; it is certainly a loan; at the same time I quite agree with my hon. friend, that this large amount may or may not be a part of that $5,000,000, but I do not think it ought to enter into the question, because the great point, to which we should desire, as a legistive body, to direct our attention, is, do the the Government propose to go beyond the limits of the powers which have been given to them by Parliament? and I do not see at present, as far as the matter has been presented to my mind, that they have; and therefore the amendment of the hon. member from New Westminster is unnecessary, after the assurance that has been given that the Government do not propose to take any powers greater than those given to them by the Act of 1881 and the contract that was made in consequence of that Act.

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—The power which the hon. gentleman refers to is given in the Act itself, which enables them to extend the main line if they see fit. It is at the end of clause 15. I think it is under that they are constructing this extension. I do not know that they have got any power from the local Legislature.

Hon. Mr. McDonald (B. C.)—They have an agreement only, so far

Hon. Mr. Dickey—Then, if that is done, will not this lien which the Government have by those preferential bonds extend over the whole of that line?

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—Yes, it will, because the lien is over the whole of the Pacific Railway, and this clause says it shall only construct such a portion of the Pacific Railway.

Hon. Mr. Nelson—I think, Port Moody having been declared the terminus of the Pacific Railway, and it having been stated publicly by the Minister of Railways that it was to be the terminus, that not only should we look to the leader of the House for an assurance that no buildings would be constructed by the Government beyond the terminus of the Pacific Railway; but we should also look to the leader of the Government for the assurance that the terminal buildings to be constructed at the terminus will be constructed. It has been publicly stated, first, I believe, in British Columbia and then rumored here, that the Government had ceased the construction of the terminal buildings at Port Moody. It has also been stated that negotiations have been proceeding between the C. P. R. Company and the Government for the purpose of stopping the construction of those buildings. If such is the case, and it is the intention of the Government that those buildings shall not be constructed at Port Moody, I think we can only look upon as a breach of faith on the part of the Government with the people, and more particularly with those who invested their money at Port Moody. I think, therefore, it would be very satisfactory to have the assurance of the Government in this House that no buildings will be constructed beyond the terminus and that the buildings promised to be constructed at Port Moody as a terminus will be constructed.

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—I can give no promise that would be more obligatory than the promise which the hon. gentleman quotes. The Government undertook to put up the buildings at Port Moody. There is the undertaking. If the hon. gentleman desires to ask any question on that subject, if he will give me notice, and an opportunity to consult with the Minister of Railways, I will be very glad to reply to him. In the meantime, I can say nothing stronger than the Government has already said, that the buildings are to go up there.

Hon. Mr. Nelson—There is a rumor that negotiations have been going on for the stoppage of the work on those buildings, and that the construction of the buildings has been stopped in consequence of those negotiations. My position is totally different from that of my two colleagues. I own not one dollar's worth of property at Port Moody.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—You can buy now easily.

Hon. Mr. Nelson—I think that this House, and the public, generally, would be satisfied with having some assurance that the terminal buildings are to be constructed at Port Moody.

Hon. Mr. Power—It is to be regretted, perhaps, that this matter has been introduced to this House by a gentleman who has a personal interest in it, but I do not see that these gentlemen who are interested in it are open to any rebuke. The hon. member from New Westminster stated clearly and distinctly, when he first spoke about the matter, that he was personally interested in it, and the hon. gentleman from Lunenburg made the same statement with regard to himself.

Hon. Mr. McInnes—I forgot to mention to the House that while I am interested at Port Moody, I am interested to an equal extent down near English Bay and Coal Harbor and was interested there years before the selection of the terminus; but the explanation I make is this, that I am not moving in this matter purely on pecuniary grounds, but to save my word, my honor, and that of the Government of the country which should be considered above suspicion.

Hon. Mr. Power—The hon. gentleman is safe as far as his personal interest is concerned.

Hon. Mr. Power—I do not think there is any rule of Parliament which prevents a member from taking part in a discussion on a matter in which he is interested. I think the general rule is that where a member is personally interested he makes his statement and then retires from the Chamber or declines to vote; and I must say that that is a rule which is not observed quite as carefully as it should be either in this House or in the other House. Gentlemen have interests that are not avowed, on matters before the House, on which they vote. An hon. gentleman has taken the ground that there is a certain amount of impropriety in introducing this discussion in connection with this Bill. I fail to see that there is any impropriety in it. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company come to us and ask us to advance them $5,000,000 and to make certain other concessions of considerable value in connection with the existing loan. It does not matter whether we are giving them the money or lending it to them; they come to us and ask us to lend them $5,000,000 in cash, and alter the existing arrangement about some other millions. Then I think when the company come to the Government, and ask them to grant them favors, Parliament has a right to say "we shall do what you wish, but we shall do it on certain conditions," and now the question is whether the condition proposed in the amendment of the hon. gentleman from New Westminster, is a reasonable one or not. Looking at all that has taken place, I think it is a perfectly reasonable condition. I quite concur in what the Minister of Justice said as to the propriety of giving up the land grant west of Port Moody once the Government had decided that the western terminus should be at Port Moody. But if the western terminus of the road is at Port Moody for the purpose of the land grant, then it should be at Port Moody for the purpose of the terminal buildings also. I cannot see how the Minister can very well get out of that dilemma. If Port Moody is, as far as the Government are concerned, the western terminus of the road, then those terminal buildings which the Government were bound by the statute of 1881 and the agreement embodied in the statute to erect at the western terminus should be erected at Port Moody and no other place.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspond nt.)

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1885.

Notwithstanding the fact that the President is hid in the depths of the woods and the Cabinet is scattered about generally, the work in all the offices at the National headquarters goes on just as smoothly as if Mr. Cleveland and all the Cabinet were in the way. The secret of this is that the Departments are full of thoroughly trained and reliable Republican clerks long accustomed to their many duties, one of which is to instruct the Cabinet officers and Bureau chiefs, in a delicate way, what to do. When I was a boy I used to wonder how the President of the United States got through his enormous and multiplied duties. I did not then know anything about Bureaucracy and the $1800 chief clerks. These experienced and accomplished $1800 clerks make the duties of Administration smooth and easy routine for un-skilled Presidents and Cabinets.

The dispersion of the heads of the Government has not had the effect to lessen the ranks of those who are anxious to draw pay in the humble walks of office. These are still here in great numbers and are urging their claims with great vehemence. It is said that a mob of them actually invaded the bed chamber of Mr. Lamar, the Secretary of the Interior, last week, and although Mr. Lamar is an early riser they found him with only the drapery of his couch about him. Stormy times are predicted next winter, when Congress assembles, and when the office seeker will be backed by his congressional delegation.

There is talk that when Congress meets and the appropriations for the maintenance of the civil service are being considered by the House, it will be proposed to cut down the salaries of clerks and other classes of employees. It is urged that Government employees are over-paid in comparison with the same classes in the employment of private firms. One reason for thinking that the civil service would afford plenty of good clerks at lower salaries is the fact that few of those who now pass the examinations are unwilling to be appointed temporarily as copyists until vacancies occur among the grades of clerks. Every vacancy for a copyist is taken by those who have passed the higher grade examination.

Whatever changes are made in the law, it is not believed they will be of a kind to please the spoilsmen. They hope to have the law amended so that when a person passes the civil service examination he may receive a certificate to that effect, and with that in his pocket he can seek out his Congressman, who will, after the old plan, when the spoils doctrine prevailed, go to the head of a department and say that he wants his man appointed, provided as he is with a certificate that he has passed the civil service axamination.

It is said that the Navy is at last to be over hauled to weed out shirks and sinecures. The Naval officers who have frisked so gaily in the *salons* of Washington, occupied the front seats at the opera, and been so much admired in the fashionable promenades of the city will be sent out upon the rough sea. Poor fellows, it will make some of them very sick. Our Navy is top-heavy with officers, and all sorts of places have to be devised in order to give them something to do. The serviceable vessels are only 39 in number while there are over 1400 Naval officers of all ranks from ensigns to Admirals. If the United States Navy had four times its present number of war ships it would not lack for full-quotas of officers to command them.

Drinking water, says a hygienic writer, may be tested in this simple way: "Fill a pint bottle three-quarters full of the water. Dissolve in it one half teaspoonful of the best white sugar. Set it away in a warm place for forty-eight hours. If the water becomes cloudy it is unfit for use.

The forecasts of the weather bureaus of France were verified last year in ninety cases out of every hundred, the percentage having steadily risen from 81 in 1881 to 83 in 1882, and to 87 in 1883. Out of 189 alarm signals sent to the ports, 128 were fully verified, 24 were fairly correct, 37 were incorrect, and only two gales were not foreseen.

An entirely new kind of bank note, printed in colors, instead of the black and white of the Bank of England notes, is being prepared for issue by the Bank of Scotland. The chief novelty of this new note is in its colors, which will, of course, make reproduction by photography impossible, and, it is believed, will prevent forgery. The paper on which the bank note is printed is made by the same firm that produces the Bank of England note.

From the returns already in, it is estimated that the campaign in Tonquin cost the French $96,0 0,000, while wear and tear to the naval force are $6,000,000 more. We have here a round sum presented of $102,000,000 with certain heavy expenses still to be met, the amount of which cannot yet be determined. If, two years ago, the French people had been asked to pay $100,000,000 for the right to establish a protectorate over this distant and unhealthy Asiatic country, the proposition would have been laughed down.

The decline of pauperism in London is remarkable when it is remembered how rapidly the city is growing year by year. Thus in the second week in July the total number of indoor and outdoor paupers relieved in the metropolis was 83,559 against 85,208 in the corresponding week last year, 84,653 in the corresponding week of the year before, and as many as 86,408 in the corresponding week of 1882. The extremely low prices of food may account for this.

Mr. Passmore Edwards, M. P., who a couple of years back sold the *Echo* to a syndicate, of which Mr. Carnegie was the head, for $350,000, has repurchased the paper within the last few weeks for $500,000. The syndicate at the same time bought several other evening newspapers in the midlands and north of England, and Mr. Carnegie, having achieved a success is desirous of retiring. The Conservatives in starting the proposed news agency were inspired by the great financial success of the Carnegie syndicate.

A patriarchal couple named Ledger, who have done much to make up for shortcomings of many of their c untrymen and women in repopulating France are now living at Rozoy-Belval in the Aisne. They have had twenty-seven children of whom twenty-five are living, and three are serving in the army in Tonquin. The father and mother aged respectively 73 and 68, cultivate a farm, aided by six other sons. Of their twenty-seven children twenty-one were boys.

The Fourth party of Lord Randolph Churchill, having accomplished its object of obtaining office, is succeeded by another Fourth party of four also, who are disgusted at not getting office. These are Sir Robert Peel, Mr. James Lowther, Mr. Edward Clarke, and Lord Henry Lennox. Bluff Sir Robert is administering sharp lectures to the new Ministry. Lord Henry's air of dejection is pathetic and even heartrending to spectators of sensibility. Lowther is sulky, and Clarke is demonstrative. Taken altogether, the deportment of the quartet is a forcible illustration of human weakness.

The latest official list of officers of the German navy shows an enormous increase as compared with the state of things ten years ago. The number of officers in active service is now more than thrice as many as in 1873, when the plan for the formation of the navy was settled. The number of war vessels is 102, with 570 guns. They include 7 ironclad frigates and 5 ironclad corvettes, and the whole manned and defended by 17,000 sailors, engineers, and marines. Sixteen of the German war ships, with 141 guns and 3,000 men, are now in waters beyond Europe, while 23 ships and 24 torpedo boats are in service in German waters.

Attention has recently been directed by German art critics to a newly discovered portrait of Albert Durer, painted by himself in 1403; and it seems to have been assumed that the painter had left no other portrait of himself. In the Albertina collection of Vienna, however, there is a portrait, which bears the following inscription: "This is a likeness of myself, made in 1484 by means of a looking glass when I was a child.—Albrecht Durer." The picture is drawn on tinted paper, with a silver style, and shows a freedom of design astonishing in a child.

The Countess de la Torre of London, an eccentric character, now in jail for not paying her rates, has a partiality for cats and dogs, who form a considerable portion of her family. A sanitary inspector lately made two visits to her house. On the first visit he saw thirty-one cats and sixty dogs running about the premises. The floors of the rooms on the basement, ground floor and first floor were in an abominable and most filthy condition, saturated sawdust, filthy rags, and other materials lying about. No one was in charge of the house, which was totally unfit for human habitation. Many of the animals seemed half starved.

The officers of the English garrisons in the Soudan have less shooting to amuse themselves with than was anticipated. Sand grouse are quite plentiful, coming down in the early morning to feed on patches of ground near the river, from which the corn has lately been cut; but these are learning to be wary of guns. These grouse are excellent eating, but the more plentiful doves are not worth powder and shot. An occasional wild goose, or a quail, sometimes appears. Of songsters there are none, but the pretty little sunbird—suggesting a hummingbird—and the comical hopper are everywhere to be found. A small species of fox makes its home in the rocky hills, and leads a good chase with hounds, but in the neighborhood of Kurot gazelles are rare. The fishing in that part of the Nile is poor.

Lydie Pashkoff announces in the *Figaro* the approaching restoration of the empire of Tamerlane under the sceptre of the White Czar; and she explains that this empire must include as a matter of course—for otherwise it would not be Tamerlane's empire—Delhi on the Ganges. In the first instance, however, the White Czar will be satisfied with all the territory lying between Afghanistan and the frontiers of China; and it will not be until after war with England that he will take possession of Delhi on the Ganges. The coronation of the White Czar as Emperor of Central Asia is to be celebrated at Samarkand; and the Emir of Bokhara (who equally with the chief of the neighboring khanates dislikes the idea of being formally and finally effaced) is to give up for the occasion Tamerlane's insignia of power—that is to say, his helmet, his sabre, and his shield. The Emperor of China is to be called upon to cede to the new empire all outlying territories in which the bulk of the inhabitants are Mohammedans and before long the world will see united beneath the same august ruler the greatest Christian empire and the greatest Mohammedan empire.

Florence, Turin, and Rome having enjoyed the honor of being the capital of Italy, the Neapolitans are now proudly pressing the claims of Naples.

It is a curious fact that since the dark ages, Lord Salisbury is the first bearded Prime Minister.

Liszt, the greatest of pianists, is very poor but absolutely refuses to give concerts to make money. His only revenue is a small pension from a German princess.

An American expert, who has travelled in both countries, asserts that the speed of English trains is, on the average, one-fourth greater than that of American trains.

A Missouri editor, soliciting subscriptions to his paper, declares that a neglect to take interest in reading the news of the day is an infallible symptom of early death.

The Afghans eat onions as we do apples. The cause of the recent attack by the Russians can therefore be easily understood. They were obliged to use their guns to keep the Afghans from coming within hailing distance.

An Italian engineer says that if Garibaldi's favorite project for improving the Roman campagna should ever be carried out it would yield homes for a million of peasants.

It is announced on authority that the German Government has in preparation a bill excluding from the succession to German thrones all princes of foreign nationality. This bill, which will affect both the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge, will probably be be passed in the autumn.

The Governor of Kilmainham jail was lately recognized by Mr. Healy M. P., in the lobby of the House of Commons, and received the heartiest greeting. Other Irish members, who had formerly been his prisoners, soon came clustering around him, and carried him off to a seat within the House. This speaks well for both sides.

Berlin has a hospital for horses, in which overworked or sick animals may find rest and regain their health. It is under the joint management of a veterinary of the first class, an ex-Captain of artillery, and a farmer. The grounds have an extent of nearly 100 acres, with excellent pasture land, clay and moor patches, water and bathing facilities. In case of need the patients have ambulance wagons sent for them to transport them to the hospital.

London is now a city of gardens. Even in the heart of the city proper you are constantly stumbling on verdant nooks bright with flowers. Comfortable benches abound, which are usually well filled, more especially in such a delightful summer as that with which England has this year been favored. Between 1 and 2 some of these haunts are full of young business men, who after luncheon seek their repose with cigarette and newspaper, for a precious half hour. The ground around St. Paul's is now beautifully planted and bright with parterres.

Upon the revolt of the American colonies Lord North's government, for the two-fold purpose of punishing the Virginia planters, and conciliating the Irish, permitted tobacco to be grown in Ireland, and it continued to be raised there until the reign of William IV., when an act was passed imposing a fine of £100 on any one raising more than one pound. The chief seat of the industry was the exceptionally well off county of Wexford, where some very valuable crops were raised. The repeal of the act of William is being now proposed.

Dr Delauny, an eminent, French physician, says that the most general position in sleep is on the right side. Dreams which come to a sleeper in that position, he says, as a rule are illogical, absurd, full of vivacity and exaggeration. Those which come to a sleeper who lies upon his left side, in Delauny's opinion, are not only less absurd, but also more intelligent. They are apt to be concerned with recent actual events and less with reminiscences.

The system carried out in Vienna for educating girls is certainly worthy of notice. They are kept at their studies until they are fifteen years of age. They then go through a course of teaching in the pantry and the kitchen under some member of the family, or sometimes under trained cooks for a year or two. Thus they learn to do everything themselves, and to know the value of things long before they commence housekeeping on their own account; and though they may never be required to cook a dinner, they become independant of cooks and servants. The Austrian women are most affectionate wives and mothers. They are as accomplished and learned as any English governess, are as witty in society as a Parisian, and are some of the most beautiful women in Europe.

A simple cure of sleeplessness has been advised by a Parisian physician for an American travelling through Europe who suffered from wakeful nights. The remedy was complete cessation of mental exertion in the evening, and the formation of a habit of retiring at the same time each evening. No letter writing, no reading of excitable books was allowed, and the mind was placed in as passive a state as possible. The American, who had been a victim of sleeplessness for years, returned home cured.

A Hindu lady has been making a remarkable contribution in the *Times* to the discussion going on about the status of her sex in India. Every woman on the death of her husband, even a child husband, is condemned to perpetual widowhood. A man can marry a second wife at the death of his first, and any number of wives at one and the same time. All the boys and girls in India are bethrothed indissolubly almost as soon as they are born, and are brought together in physical union by the time they have completed their 12th or 13th year. At the age of 8 at latest a husband must be found for every girl.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Medicine Dr. Brown-Séquard related a very remarkable instance of the power of sympathy which came with his recent observation. A little girl was looking out of a window in a house in the Batignolles a few days ago. The lower sash was raised and the child had her arms upon the sill. Suddenly the support on which the sash rested gave way and the sash fell with considerable force on the little girl's arms, inflicting a severe bruise. Her mother, who was in the room at the time, happened to look toward the window at the moment of the accident and witnessed it. She fainted with fright and remained insensible for a minute or two. When she recovered she was sensible of a severe pain in both arms, and on examining the seat of it she was amazed to find on each arm a bruise corresponding in position to that left by the accident on the child's arm though more extensive.

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ALFRED WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons are forbidden to purchase from any person or persons any lot, part or interest in that certain scow now owned and occupied by the undersigned and family, and lying in the waters of Port Moody.

T. B. SPRING.
Port Moody, B. C., April 17th, 1885.

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