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lor & McLeod, proprietors of the hotel
n as the "Pacific House," is this day
lved by mutual consent, and by the re-
nt of Angus McLeod. All debtors
the late firm will please make imme-
payment to John R. Taylor, who is
solely liable for all legal demands against
firm to date.
JOHN R. TAYLOR,
ANGUS McLEOD.
Moody, Sept. 16, 1886.

Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 3. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1886. NO. 49.

THE "GRAYBACK" ON THE COAST.

BY GEORGE H. COOMER.

We knew that at this place, all along the ocean shore, the surf must be leaping fifty feet high on the rocks as they were struck by the great, resounding waves. The channel by the lighthouse was narrow, and the passage through it demanded fair weather and a good pilot. Meantime, the Inca shipped three seas in quick succession, during a dead but brief lull; but now the gale piping again brought her head up to the wind. As she rose and sunk beneath us with the mountain swells, we could imagine the ocean bottom within a foot of her keel, and held our breath for the expected shock.

Capt. Moore was a man of decision. "There is but one way,' he shouted, through the storm. "We shall be lost as we are. I will try it! Lay up and loose the fore-topsail!"

I was myself in the fore shrouds in a moment, going up as nimbly as the wind would permit, and was followed by another of the crew, while the rest stood by the topsail sheets. The sail was sheeted home by the time I got back to the deck. It had been double-reefed the evening previous, and was thus more easily managed.

"Now stand by the braces!" sang out the captain. "Put your helm hard up! Round in on the weather main-brace! So!—well, your main-brace! Haul away on your head-braces! Well, well, your fore-brace!—belay all! So, so!—steady your helm Jack!"

All this was not done as smoothly as it can be written; for, in falling off from the wind, the brig was handled by old Neptune without gloves. She got around, however, with the gale directly aft, and dashed along prodigiously.

The wind had but a few minutes before hauled to southwest-by-south, after the manner of those "old gray backs," and this was a fortunate circumstance for us, as the light bore exactly northeast-by-north, dead to leeward. Yet, with its shift of compass, all the fury of the tempest for a short time revived. Deeply laden as she was, how the brig wallowed on her course,—the darkness inky black, the sea breaking and foaming, and the howling wind doing its best to tear her topsails from the bolt-ropes.

But again the thickly driving mist shut out the light like a blanket, and we were rushing toward the rock bound coast with no guide but the compass. The danger appeared frightful, but it could not be avoided.

"Northeast by north, half north!" aid the captain to old Jack, making allowance for the difference between the position of the light when last seen and the centre of the bay-entrance,—"keep her exactly on that point."

No one else spoke.

Surging and combing and swinging came the seas, looking as if they would tumble over the taffrail. And now, once more the lightning from a huge rolling cloud in the southwest glared along the ocean, succeeded by a burst of thunder that sounded like the shock of a battery. In the single instant of brilliant light, we saw the foam wrapped shore close off our port bow, the lighthouse upon our starboard, and the boiling, narrow channel directly at the end of our bowsprit? such a thrill of joy as went to our hearts! Darkness again shut down, but the ray from the lighthouse was now faintly visible through the dense spray, and we were fast getting abreast of it.

In a few minutes more the water began to lose its mountainous roughness, and we were evidently under the lee of the land and going up the channel. At the same time, the wind fell very fast, or, at least, appeared to do so. But in reality, the storm was dying out, as well on the ocean as where we were. The effect of contrast is great, and although the waves in the bay were undoubtedly running far higher than I had ever before known them to do, and were, in fact, large and heavy, to me the surface of the water now seemed nearly smooth. The brig must still have rolled considerably, but we did not notice that she did so.

"Mr. Miller," said the captain, "see the anchors are all clear for letting go."

The order was obeyed; and soon after there appeared a faint gleam of daybreak among the thick, black clouds The wind was now almost entirely gone, and we were a number of miles up the bay.

"Where is Mr. Miller?" asked Capt. Moore. "Clear up the topsails, men. Mr. Miller! Mr. Miller!"

But there was no answer.

"Where is the mate, men?" again inquired the captain. "Can't be overboard! A'n't possible! Let go the starboard anchor!"

No one could find Mr. Miller. He was not on board the brig! Day broadened, but it threw no light on the chief mate. With our bulwarks so shattered, it had indeed been dangerous to walk about, and a stumble or slip in the darkness must have sent him over the side into the rough bay, after the anchors were cleared for letting go. Jack looked sad, for he liked the mate; but Dick, who had long borne him a grudge, seemed glad that he was gone.

The wind now came out northeast, blowing a hurricane, so that it was impossible for any boat to pass between the brig and the town: nor was it until the day following that we had any communication with the shore. Our longboat and jollyboat were both gone, the latter having been swept from the stern davits, as the former was from the deck; therefore, after the wind died out, we waited until a boat came down to us from the harbor above. When she came alongside, our captain and second mate were in the cabin, and the cook and forenmast hands in the forecastle. Old Dick was asleep in his bunk.

Suddenly the apparition of Mr. Miller came down the forecastle ladder! All who were awake started and stared. The spirit proceeded to Dick's berth, and placed its hand on the sailor's matted head. Dick roused himself with an ill-natured yawn, opened his eyes lazily, and would have spoken, when all at once his gaze became fixed his face turned ghastly pale, and he threw himself back as far as the dimensions of his narrow den would let him. He was almost frightened to death.

"You murderous villain!" said Mr. Miller, seizing him by the throat, "you have not got rid of me yet! I am more dangerous than a thousand ghosts! Come out here, you scoundrel, and let's see how you look!" And in a moment the short, stumpy tar was dragged from his berth.

All was soon explained. Taking advantage of the darkness, after we entered the passage of the bay, and while Mr. Miller was forward attending to the anchors, Dick had tripped the officer's heels and pushed him out over the plankshear, where the bulwarks had been carried away. Half strangled by the sudden plunge, the mate had been unable to make us hear his his voice amid the sounds of wind and wave, and therefore, as his only alternative, had struck out for the shore, which he knew was only a furlong away. Although this shore was well up the passage, he had found a very ugly sea heaving in upon it, yet he had little difficulty in landing. Thence he proceeded to a dwelling not far off, and when daylight came, lost no time in getting up to the town.

Capt. Moore had Dick placed in irons, and the sinister faced sailor was put on board the boat in which the mate had come down to us. In the same boat the captain took passage for shore permitting me to accompany himself and the mate. while the rest of the crew, and the second mate, remained on board the Inca. At the pier-head Dick was delivered over to a policeman, and I may here add, that his trial, at the conclusion of which he was sentenced to a long imprisonment, took place soon after.

My mother was overjoyed at my return. Knowing that we must be close on the coast, she had passed the night of that fearful gale in sleepless agony, without once going to bed. In the morning, she had learned that a brig, supposed to be the Inca, was at anchor down the bay, with the topgallantmasts gone; and the whole of that day and the next night were passed in a suspense which those will understand who have had loved ones on the deep. It seemed as if she could not express her feelings when I was once more in the house. Even the newspaper, which reported the arrival of the "brig Inca, twenty two days from Havana," was a paper to be laid aside as a something sacred. She told me who had been to the house, and what they had said; who had died; and what boys and girls had inquired about me. And her new interest in vessels was betrayed by the fact of her informing me, just when the brig Chapman had sailed, and the Columbia and the Exchange; when the Vermont had arrived, and the Albertina, was last reported. Yet through it all, there was a pensive vein as if her joy was insecure; as if there were other partings to come.

Next day the Inca got up the river. I had no oranges or pineapples for my boy acquaintances, and therefore could not treat them as I had hoped to do; but I did the next best thing: I showed them where the galley had stood, and where the gripes of the longboat had been hooked to the deck; I pointed out the exact place on the yard which Jim Beane had occupied at the moment before his fall; and told them all about the pirate that had chased us off Cuba, and the big ship that had crossed our bows in the snow storm. The wreck which I had sighted from aloft was remembered, and all the incidents of the rescue; nor did the "grayback" on the coast lose anything in my relation.

The boys looked at my sailor trousers,—wide below the knee, and fastened about my hips with a strap,—peered at my bronzed face and red flannel shirt, and went handling and turning over things all about the brig's deck. And I knew they wished that they, too, had been to Havana.

(THE END.)

The substitution of glass flooring for boards continues to increase in Paris, especially in those business structures in which the cellars are used as offices. At the Bank of the Credit Lyonnais the whole of the ground in front is paved with large squares or blocks of roughened glass imbedded in a strong iron frame, and in the cellars beneath there is sufficient light, even on dull days, to enable clerks to carry on their accustomed work without resort to gas.

COINCIDENCES!!

THE "long, long Indian day" is quickly falling. The retreating sun is darting Parthian shafts over the dusty *maiden*; and the life and movement of the cantonment, which have been damned up during the scorching hours are again astir. Punkahs have been stopped, and windows have been opened to admit the cool evening air. Smart soldiers, in spotless white uniform, are strolling from their barracks in search of fresh air, or perchance beer at the friendly canteen of a neighboring corps. Lawn tennis is in full swing in the club compound. The band has begun to play at the station band-stand, and the Resident's barouche and the more modest "convaininces" of humbler Anglo-Indian life are trundling dustily forth with pale-faced ladies, who are going to listen to its strains and enjoy the evening coolness.

I had only lately arrived in India, in command of a draft, and had not previously done duty with the regiment in its Eastern quarters, having been for some years on the staff, though I had had, in earlier days of my soldiering, some experience of the country. I had paid most of the regulation visits, and felt that I might face the local society, without my conscience reproaching me with any social *laches*; so as there was no counter attraction, I thought I might as well spend the time before mess by following the carriages to the band-stand as in any other way.

As I sallied from my bungalow, in the coolest and lightest of garments, not unpardonably conscious that the said garments were fresh from the hands of a London artist, and therefore considerably superior to the kits of most of my brother officers, who had been obliged to supplement the ravages of the Indian climate and the Indian moth by the efforts of their *dirzees*, I hailed a brother captain, who was strolling aimlessly forth, and secured him as company, and to tell me who was who in the station fashionable circles. He was a good fellow, a peer's younger son, who, having passed a meteoric and somewhat expensive career in the Guards, had exchanged to a line regiment, and was expiating his London misdeeds by a few years in an Indian purgatory. He was a standing difficulty, whenever he dined, or whatever entertainment he assisted at, as the Indian table of precedence became hopelessly confused over the honorable prefix to his name; and whether he should be told off to a leading lady, or take charge of an undeveloped spinster, or even make one of the unattached crowd of single men who bring up the rear of every Indian procession to the dinner table, was always a puzzling problem to be solved. Among his brother officers his accidents of birth did not confer any additional dignity, and he usually answered to the name of "Button."

There was little variety in the gathering that met our eyes at the band-stand from similar assemblages that I remembered in days "lang syne." There was the Resident's carriage, drawn by two goodish-looking Walers, with a fat Madrassee coachman in scarlet on the box, with his bare brown feet stuck out in front of him. The two scarlet-clad horse-keepers stood at the horses' heads, each armed with a "chowrie," with which they lazily switched the flies which buzzed round their charges. Lady Winkle, the wife of Sir Rodolph Winkle, K.C.S.I., the Resident, sat quite the "Burra Mem Sahib," in a dignified attitude inside, conscious of the "eclat" conferred by the escort of the two native "sowars," who were formed up near, slouching in their ill-cleaned saddles, and still more conscious of the presence of the quiet-looking, grizzled old gentleman beside her, who was a member of the Viceroy's Council on an official tour, and whom she hardly knew whether to treat as an equal in the Indian hierarchy, or to conciliate as one whose opinion might or might not be favorable to her husband's prospects. There was the Colonel's phaeton, with two well bred cobs, and with harness that showed a little more careful fitting and cleaning than mere native supervision could have given. T-carts, pony-carriages, waggonettes, drawn by every variety of animal, Arabs, Walers, Burmans, and filled with the wives and families of the various secretaries, doctors, paymasters &c., who made up our European station society. Then came the natives, in almost equal varieties. The fat Parsee, who kept the universal store for the cantonment, with his olive-colored wife and swarm of black eyed tawny children, with gold-embroidered caps surmounting their sharp, bright-looking faces, filled to overflowing the old victoria, which had been taken as part payment of a bill left by an ex-official, whose liver had finally succumbed, and who had been invalided home last year. "Tongas, jutkas," and bullock-coaches were there in every stage of decrepitude, drawn by "tattoos" and bullocks, whose very existence should have, in most instances, provoked the interference of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. And to these the usual crowd of Europeans and natives on foot, with "ayahs" and babies innumerable, of all colors, white, brown, and black, some in perambulators, and some playing embarrassingly among the legs of the crowd, and we have the scene which presented itself.

I had written my name in the Residency visitors' book, as in duty bound, and thought that this was a good opportunity to make the personal acquaintance of the great lady herself.

"Button," I said, "you know all the swells, introduce me to Mother Winkle." Thus disrespectfully, I regret, did the officers of H.M.'s regiment in garrison designate that noble person. Alas! poor worm that I was, how soon was I to be taught the real humility of my position! After we had made our way through the small crowd who were doing homage to the great lady, and Button, with his best bow, had said, "Allow me to introduce Captain Melville," I was treated to the most disdainful of inclinations—one which marked my exact position in society—and while I retired to meditate on my littleness, her ladyship turned to renew her conversation with a more important person. But my moment of compensation was at hand. The member of Council suddenly turned round and said, "Did I hear the name of Captain Melville of the—th?" I modestly replied "Yes," and he went on, "I have just come out from England, and saw the Prince before starting, and he told me to be sure to make your acquaintance, if possible, and to give his remembrances to his old friends."

I tried to look unconscious of the change that came over Lady Winkle's face as she overhead this short colloquy. She turned, and positively beamed on me, saying—

"I had heard that you had arrived at the station, Captain Melville, and have been so anxious to make your acquaintance; Sir Rodolph and I will be so delighted if you can arrange to come and dine with us some night soon. Good gracious! what's that?"

That was the arrival on the scene of a dogcart with a tandem of ponies, driven by one of our subalterns, accompanied by another, which, after wending a devious course from barracks, had finally pulled up with the leader's fore-legs in the Parsee's victoria, and the wheeler, with its ears back, showing every disposition to kick. By the exertions of the "syces," however, and a liberal use of explanatory language from the ambitious driver, the complicated knot was untied, and order restored. The boys which had collected to watch their approach. Among the ring of natives who had gathered round, my attention was much attracted by the appearance of a striking-looking old man, with fiercely twisted-up moustache, and long grey beard. who had pushed to the front, and seemed to take a marked interest in the scene. He looked like an old soldier, and his high features, tall stature, and muscular development spoke of a different race from the peaceful-looking natives of the south by whom he was surrounded. I could not see that he carried any arms; but though he did not have quite the uniform disciplined air which marks the native army nowadays, he might have been a non-commissioned officer of irregulars, or rather one of the semi-drilled and organised levies of a native ruler.

The youngest of the boys who had come in the tandem cart was one of the subalterns of my draft; a fresh, cheery youngster, the son of a very distinguished officer, who had been particularly commended to my care by his father, and who had been attached to my company accordingly. His father had been one of the heroes of the Mutiny, and had made a name for himself by his fearless gallantry in action, for the devotion of his native followers, and also in no small degree for the unsparing severity with which he had meted out justice to mutineers and rebels. He was equally well known in the army as "Mackinnon the brave," or as "the avenging Colonel." As the subalterns walked about, I could not help remarking that the old native seemed to take particular notices of this boy, and followed him wherever he went. Sometimes it seemed that he got between him and the crowd, and even made a sort of half-turn backwards, as if to protect him from another follower. With each movement, his expression appeared to change. When he looked at young Mackinnon, nothing could have been more benevolent and kindly; and when he turned to look behind him, he threw back his head and glared, stern, haughty, and defiant.

I knew that it was hopeless to appeal to Lady Winkle or my friend Button for any imformation about a casual native, so I looked for some one more familiar with the frequenters of the bazaar. The station magistrate had just cantered up after his usual hard day's office-work, and I asked him who was the old Pathan who was following young Mackinnon.

"Pathan! my dear fellow, I don't see any Pathan.

"There," I pointed. "Perhaps he is not a Pathan, but he does not belong to this part of India. That tall old man with the small red turban and long grey beard."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 30, 1886.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

HOME.

Mr. John Charlton. M. P. for North Norfolk, Ont., appeared like a poor little star in the Victoria theatre on Tuesday night. He was surrounded by a well-known group of cranks. Mr. Shakespeare, who was elected—the Lord knows why—to be an M. P., Bob Lipsett, Tom Humphreys, and McLagan of the Victoria *Times*, all strutted on the stage and looked very like fourpenny illustrations at a penny show. Charlton was there to prove that the Government we have deserves to go out; but he proved nothing. He believes Sir John's Government has been too long in office, and that senators are dictators. We could do without the senators, because they are very bad samples of sham lords, but we can not do without Sir John. A majority of his political opponents admits that he is the foremost man in the nation, and that he will occupy the foremost place as long as he lives.

The Winnipeg *Sun* says: "Mr. D. W. Higgins, of Victoria, B. C., is registered at the Queen's Hotel. He is a well-read gentleman, of excellent parts, being a capital conversationalist and a thoroughly good fellow all through. He and Mr. Fell, the Mayor of Victoria, will visit Van Horne at Montreal." That is copied in the *Colonist*, of course; but surely the most important part was omitted. Did not Mr. Higgins say to the penny-a-liner of the Winnipeg *Sun*—"The Mayor and myself are going East to guarantee the payment of a sum sufficient to build and equip steam ferries required to take trains from Port Moody to Victoria?"

The girls hired to discharge household duties in Eastern Canada get $3 a month for wages. Last week a clergyman in Kingston declared that the condition imposed on these servants reduced them to the position of slaves. This part of the world will soon feel the influence of the systems that make slaves in the East.

At 3 o'clock next Monday morning Mallott, the murderer, will, at Kamloops, step out of this world into the next; and a Chinaman at New Westminster will, at the same hour, step off this stage into eternity. Both deserve to go in a hurry; they are bad eggs.

The Victoria *Times* selected the head of a criminal, and circulated it as the head of John Charlton, M. P. It is the most insignificant sample of that peculiar head which distinguishes the burglar who is also a miser.

"Mollstone Vanquished by Wasps," that is the head-line placed by local scribblers over paragraphs prepared by telegraph despatch makers. It reminds us of the old fable in which the jackass kicks the dead lion.

A Halifax special states that the Newfoundland Government has decided to expend $100,000 amongst the people who have suffered losses by failure of the fisheries and the potato crop.

The attempt of the Mayor and Council of New Westminster to levy blackmail on a citizen must end in failure—thanks to the veteran editor and proprietor of the GUARDIAN. The citizen was charged with stealing a piece of gas pipe worth ten cents, and was arrested. While he was in jail the city solicitor, instructed by the Council, sent to him the following message: "If you sell the lot required by the city for the railroad for $1,500, the charge of stealing will be withdrawn." It was an audacious proceeding, and evidence of the ignorance of men who ought to know something of the liberty secured by British law for every British subject.

By telegraph to day from Ottawa we learn that there are many indications of an intention on the part of the Government to have an early dissolution. Members of the great Conservative party have been summoned from all parts of the Dominion, and they declare that Sir John stands higher now in public estimation than at any former period of his political career.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The *Times* in a leader published on Saturday last, says: "We hope Lord Iddesleigh will tell Mr. Waddington, the French ambassador, plainly and firmly, that England will judge for herself when her task in Egypt is finished." At this present moment France is fiddling with dangerous tools. Every monarchy in Europe wishes the devil would take the Republic, and if France quarrels with England she will be deserted by Russia and crippled by Germany. It is certain that John Bull will not listen patiently to a hint that he should leave Egypt. There he is, and there he will stay. The land of the Pharoahs is a part of the Empire.

Lord Randolph Churchill says: "The land laws of Ireland were reformed in a hasty and impulsive manner, and must be improved. The process of change in the ownership of land must be accelerated if you wish to produce peace. But in addition to that, you must, in the next session of Parliament, endeavor to lay the foundation of a popular Local Government in Ireland. It is a question which no Government can afford to shirk."

Nicholas Broderick O'Conor, representing Her Majesty's Government at Pekin, and Prince Ching Sun Yu-Wen, have affixed their signatures to a treaty which regulates the trade between Burmah, Tibet and other parts of the Chinese Empire.

A telegram received in London from Buenos Ayres on Thursday, contains an account of losses sustained by stock owners during the late drouth. Twenty million sheep have perished for want of water.

General Buller has declared in the most unmistakable manner, that "landlords must prove that tenants can pay rent before the police receive orders to aid the Sheriff in taking possession." And so the General is resolved to do justice, and will soon be as popular in Ireland as Parnell himself.

At a church conference of the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Oxford, the following resolution was passed unanimously on Friday last: "It is desirable in the best interests of the Church of England that tithe rent charge should be paid by the land owner, and the present remedy by distress upon the property of the occupier should be put an end to."

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Lord and Lady Dufferin at Simla on Monday next.

Last week in London two young English ladies named Taylor, committed suicide; they had lived for months on a pittance they received for making match boxes. Their poverty placed them in an awful position and they were forced to choose between death and a life of shame. The heroic spirit urged them to choose death; they were highly educated; one was aged nineteen, the other seventeen. Suicide is a mortal sin; but in this case the sin is a passport to immortality. This imperial pair deserved crowns of glory.

At the great October fair of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, only 30,000 sheep were offered for sale this year; 26,000 were sold. Forty years ago 70,000 was the average number of sheep on the fair green, and 63,000 the average number sold. The horse fair was well supplied this year with weight-carrying hunters, and the army agents of France and Germany made large purchases, outbidding the agents who came to buy horses for our own soldiers.

We learn by telegram from Dublin that the people of Ireland are sadly disappointed by an official announcement that Her Majesty will not visit the Green Isle this year. She was always popular there and would receive a right royal welcome, but she is resolved to spend the winter in the Highlands.

UNITED STATES

The earthquake shocks continue at Charleston; on Monday there was a great shock and several baby shocks, but the people only pause for a minute and then proceed with the work of rebuilding their city. In Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Savannah the quakes are alarming but the people are now accustomed to the alligator wounds and the gentle shakes and begin to think there is no danger.

At Los Angeles on Monday three Chinamen travelled in a train with three white laborers who played practical jokes on the celestials, pulled their queues and pitched their hats out of the windows. The train stopped and the Chinese went to search for their hats and the white men commenced to throw stones; but one of the Johns drew a revolver and declared himself to be "all the same Milican man" and blazed away at his assailants. He shot one dead and wounded another, and then escaped with his friends. The authorities at Los Angeles say—"it was his duty to defend himself."

A severe frost Monday night destroyed the grape crop in the state of New York. The frozen fruit will be used to make wine, and that will be not quite so good as water.

On Saturday Robert Alston, a clerk employed in the treasury office at Washington cooly announced to the chief of the division that—"it is time to put an end to this thing;" and the next moment he sent a bullet crashing through his own head. He was a lunatic of course.

At Cleveland Ohio last Tuesday night the grand school house given by Leonard Case to the State was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The physical and chemical apparatus, and the geological collections were among the finest in the country. All lost. Insurance only $70,000.

At New Frankford Ind., on Monday last two school boys stood in a store to see Miss Nina Hollis pass. Both loved the girl, one threw her a kiss and the other with a club smashed his head and howled like a wild beast while he was killing his victim. Love is sometimes very like lunacy.

Mrs. Stewart widow of the dry goods merchant who made so many millions died on Monday morning and was buried. The wealth did not make her happy; in fact a pile of ashes would be as useful to her as the pile of gold left to her by her miserly old man.

John Mullin clerk of elections who was drunk on election day was up before Judge Prendergast on Monday charged with contempt of court and was sentenced to fifty days imprisonment.

The formal resignation of Sunset Cox who was Minister to Turkey, was received at the state department in Washington. He is a great joker, and was not at home among the solemn faced turks

The Secretary of war has decided that "in future no intoxicating liquids shall be imported into Alaska for the use of Indians." But it may be imported for white men, and of course they will, for a consideration, let the natives have a share of the fire water.

HANDY TO HAVE.

The most useful medicine you can have in the household is Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, aches, sprains, bruises, burns and all external or internal painful conditions. Keep it at hand ready for use.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our special telegram of Saturday last shows clearly what we have many times asserted in these columns, that an understanding has existed with France for a long time; that preparations for war have been going on continuously for years, and the time is now thought to be propitious for its commencement. We believe also, that a perfect accord exists between England, Germany, Austria and Italy, as to the course of action to be adopted under certain circumstances and that this fact will become clearer to our readers as time advances. The policy of France and Russia has been to draw Germany out, but so far, the various little tricks of Russia have not availed. She pretends to regard the Kaiserbund as intact, yet she fears and hates Germany, which is really the only power which can contest with her, the domination of Europe. No one can doubt that Herr Tisza had his instructions when he made the speech to the Hungarian assembly and the balance touching Austrian sympathy and German indifference was only part of the play. Herr Tisza's speech was only a round about way of warning Russia and she very sensibly accepted the caution by declaring—a palpable falsehood—that she had no designs upon Bulgaria and did not intend to occupy that country. It appears that Russian war preparations on an immense scale have been proceeding rapidly in the Black Sea, but whether this is merely a feint to attract attention from the real point of attack, is something that only time can tell. It is evident that France is growing impatient and is determined to quarrel with somebody. The great mass of the people is intent on the Rhine, but De Freycinet seems anxious to quarrel with England about Egypt. Frenchmen firmly believe that their fleet is more than a match for that of Great Britain; in this they may or may not be mistaken, but they would certainly commit a gross blunder to make an enemy of England when they are probably on the point of engaging Germany. But this again may be *finesse* in the hope of confining the English fleet to British waters while the Russians make a descent on the Dardanelles. It will be found, however, that England can spare enough ships to meet the French fleet if necessary and guard the Golden Horn besides. The story about the Turks allying themselves with France and Russia we do not believe; they might pretend to do so in order to secure certain concessions from each of these pretended allies; but they must know from a long and terrible experience, that it would be a case of "Mary's little lamb" making friends with the butchers. We would rather be inclined to think that Turkey is at this moment acting under instructions from her natural allies and by such means secure, if not a substantial reduction of the war indemnity, at least, an extension of time and so give her the chance of wiping it out altogether if Russia is defeated by the allies. She could with perfect consistency join France and Russia in asking England to evacuate Egypt; it would only be demanding her rights as the Suzerain. The proximate death of the Emperor William is not an unlooked for contingency, and although everyone will regret the departure of the gallant old soldier king, he has really had very little to do with the government of the country for a long time. We are, therefore, at a loss to understand the reason for the alleged exultation on the part of the French. It is true he was with the German army in France; but why his death should afford them cause for glee, is beyond our comprehension, because the gallant old monarch did very little beyond acting as the figurehead in the conquest of France. Nevertheless, it may be supposed to gall the Germans and may help to bring about the *casus belli* for which the French are eagerly seeking. The industry of the Russian agents in Affghanistan has accomplished something in causing this foolish people to fuse English gold. The truth may be that one or perhaps two of the tribes have been induced to commit such a folly, being well paid by the Russians; but that will not last long; they will return to their cake and milk in due course. The Czar is evidently in a bloodthirsty humour and has again killed one of his attendants—Count Reuther—this time with a sabre. Of course, we only see the surface, but under any circumstances it is a terrible position for the Czar, and shows upon what a slender thread his existence hangs. We are glad to note that the Irish landlords and tenants have arrived at a *modus vivendi*; so that moonlighting will go out of fashion. There are a great number of reasons for this; the real object of the agitation on the part of the farmers has been achieved—a considerable reduction in their rents. Next, the prices for their produce has been advancing recently and their great market is in England. The Irish people generally are beginning to see that they are committing suicide by driving away the gentry from the country. The stoppage of hunts and the danger of being shot from behind a hedge, has caused the expenditure of large sums of money in England by absentee landlords that would otherwise have made many a poor Irish family comfortable. Then again it has come out that the League which exacted so much, has done very little in return; in fact, out of the large sums of money received from the United States but a very small fraction has been bestowed in the relief of evicted tenants. All this points to the early dissolution of the League, which is waning in popularity in America as well as at home.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT LOCAL MINISTERS?

The people of this Province are waiting with great impatience to have an answer to the question at the head of this article. A certain set of our local politicians have settled the matter to their own satisfaction, but, "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" may have an illustration in their case, and we have every reason to believe that this will be the sequel. It must never be forgotten that we have no parties in this province; that it is a mere scramble for place and that the main point will be to secure the services of the best men for the four port folios, the men who are not only capable of filling the places, but who carry with them the moral support of public opinion. If any attempt is made to foist some of the incapable humbugs who formed the last ministry, upon the public, a very strong opposition will be formed and an early dissolution the result. There is just sufficient new material in the House to block the progress of a government formed on the basis of bribery and corruption. The idea that certain small personal interests offered by the old party, will appease the new comers, is a mistake; concessions will be accepted to begin with, but, there being no great principle at stake, the sure tendency to opposition will ensue, and a patchwork Government will be ousted. The state of affairs in Europe clearly points to a great war, and the great strategic and commercial value of this Province, will be duly appreciated and turned to account; our local Government must be composed of men who are able to guide our destinies to the goal which our position demands, and certainly none of the late ministers, particularly those who dabbled in real estate at the expense of our taxpayers, can be permitted to hold office. The very extraordinary, not to say criminal, transactions in which the late ministers were engaged, must be thoroughly investigated, and this they are aware of. They, unfortunately, seem to overlook the fact, that other people are alive to the necessity for these enquiries. Great efforts have been made by those immediately interested, to cover up such transactions as, the Kootenay Bill, the Settlement Bill, the Coal Harbor and English Bay land gifts and sales, the Eagle Pass wagon road business and a host of other very murky measures, that were enacted by the hired majority of the late Government. That there are members of the present House who are ready to perform the same duties for appreciative ministers, we are quite aware; but their actions will be scanned by men who would object to such dirty work, and who will expose the corruption, in order to save themselves from being reckoned up in the same category. There will be, however, another reason for better and more honorable government. The exigencies of commerce and warfare combined will bring to our Province a vast number of people from all parts of the world; money will be plentiful, improvements will go on with amazing rapidity and the country will be soon far beyond the manipulation of such men as Smithe, Robson & Co. Again. a very superior class of people will reside here permanently, and they will certainly object to the very gross corruption that has prevailed in British Columbia for the last four years. Land of a good quality for agriculture, pasture or mineral purposes, will become scarce, and the manner in which certain lands were acquired, will become the subject of earnest enquiry. About that time Smithe, Robson & Co. may be difficult to find, and the blessings of those who put their trust in them, will follow them to their retreats. The laws added to our statute book during the last four years must be repealed and new laws framed that will be workable and calculated for public benefit; not such as to enable land grabbers to enrich themselves with plunder from the public domain. We look for the restitution, or at least payment in full by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the six thousand acres of land at English Bay and Coal Harbor, now illegally held by that Company. It is perfectly well-known that the local Government had no right to give away the land, and the decision of Judge Henry will probably make that fact clearly apparent. To permit any of the men who are mixed up in these ugly transactions to occupy positions in the new Government, is entirely out of the question and must be prevented.

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IMPORTERS OF

Dry-Goods, Fancy Goods, House Furnishings, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Men's Clothing, & Furnishing Goods.

WE ARE OPENING EVERY WEEK

New Fall & Winter Goods.

Samples sent by Mail on Application.

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Hot Sulphur Springs

SANATORIUM & PLEASURE RESORT,

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Temperatur of Springs, 164 degrees Fahrenheit

Analysis of water made by Prof. M. T. Wenzel, San Francisco, Cal.:—

Sulphureted Hydrogen Gas, Sulphate of Sodium, Sulphate of Calcium, Sulphate of Magnesia, Chloride of Sodium, Chloride of Potassium, Alumnia, Silici.

SOLID MINERAL CONTENTS per gallon of water, 89,25 grains.

CHARACTER OF WATER, a mild aperient, the sulphates largely predominati

A SURE CURE for Paralysis, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Diabetes, Neuralgia, Skin D cases, Mercurial Poisoning, Dipsomania, and all diseases of the womb, liver and kidne besides many other maladies to which human flesh is heir.

Ladies will find the baths always beneficial, while they are EXCELLEN FOR THE COMPLEXION.

These Springs are about 50 miles north east of Vancouver, 4½ miles from Agass C. P. R., and about 45 miles by land or water from New Westminster.

Excellent Hotel and Bath accommodations, ready on and after NOV. 1st, 1886.

Telephonic and coach connections with the hotel, and all patrons will receive ev attention and courtesy from

JOHN R. BROWN

MANAGER.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(*Special to the Mainland Guardian.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 22nd, 1886.

The Emperor William of Germany is dying, and the French are exulting and pointing to the opportunity of revenge.

Germany is greatly irritated with France and however reluctant Bismarck may be, it is more than likely he will be forced into war with France.

France is also creating a question with England about Egypt, and the friction between the two countries is increasing. Sharp notes are being passed between the two Governments.

The military party in Russia, is now completely in the ascendant, and everything points to an immediate collision somewhere. Immense war preparations are going on in the Black sea.

Turkey, France and Russia have again sent a joint note to England demanding the immediate evacuation of Egypt, and the universal opinion is in favor of immediate war.

The Affghans have suddenly shown hostility to England and now refuse to supply the British troops in the vicinity with provisions. The Russian railroad is rapidly approaching Herat.

The Czar killed Count Reuther with a sabre; he thought the Count was approaching him with the object of assassinating him (the Czar.)

To judge from appearances England is isolated in respect to a probable great war.

The Irish landlords and tenants are coming to an understanding.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1881.

Great activity prevails at Portsmouth and Plymouth, reminding one strongly of the appearance of these places during the Crimean war.

The Jingo feeling is in full blow in England and nothing in heard at the music halls but martial and patriotic songs.

The Queen has decided to visit Ireland shortly, and she will be accompanied by a brilliant suite.

Justin McCarthy has been duly awarded the seat for Londonderry the proceedings having terminated adversely for Mr. Lewis.

Some mysterious movements of Russian cruisers have been recently observed and it is reported that some of them will rendezvous at Varna.

The tension between France and Germany increases and the feeling on both sides points to war.

The French are now siding with Russia on every question and there is no longer any attempt to conceal their close alliance.

French agents are trying to incite the Egyptians against the English, and serious trouble is likely to ensue.

There now is perceptible a great coolness between Germany and Russia, particularly since Germany declared that England must not be disturbed in Egypt.

War preparations in France are constantly going forward and the French people are highly excited.

The Affghans are now divided into two hostile camps; those who are devoted England and those who side with Russia.

The Caffres have made a raid into Transvaal owing no doubt to the murde Dubalamanzu.

VICTORIA, Oct. 29, 188

Robert E. Sproule the convicted murd of Thomas Hammill in Kootenay, in J 1885 was hanged in the jail yard here at a.m., to-day. Prisoner who had every h of a commutation of his sentence u Wednesday last, was completely prostr on being informed that the sentence w be carried out, but resumed his normal ditional the following day which was s in writing and interviews with friends. met his end bravely walking unaided to scaffold, here he spoke for several min protesting his innocence to the last. D was instantaneous, his neck being broke the fall.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Fred. Eickhoff

GENERAL DEALER IN

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PROVISIONS,

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Of First-Class Quality

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Moderate Rates.

Corner of Front and Begbie St

NEW WESTMINSTER.

F. CRAKE,

WATCHMAKE

—AND—

JEWELER,

Has moved to the store lately occupi Coulter & Co.,

Opposite to Cunningham's St on Columbia Street.

Formerly Manager of the Watch De ment of Savage & Lyman, Mont

HAVING SEVERED HIS CON tion with Mr. McNaughten, he prepared to do all kinds of

FINE AND COMPLICATED

Watche

—AND—

JEWELRY

CHARGES REASONABLE

Watches sent by mail or attended to at once.

The Port Moody Gazette.

URDAY.....OCTOBER 30, 1886.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

olving views—The syndicates' views of places.

large quantity of merchandise was ed on board the Princess Louise on the inst.

. Boscowitz arrived by the Princess on the 26th inst., and left by train East.

aft of wooden piles was brought to the R. wharf on Monday last, to be used reconstruction of it.

nt improvements are being made at hops, over fifty houses having been during the past summer.

you want to purchase or lease an excel- uilding site for business purposes ap- A. R. Howse, real estate broker, Moody.

you want to lease or purchase five acres richest soil peculiarly adapted for t gardens, apply to A. R. House, real broker, Port Moody.

nel Baker, M. P. P., the member for Kootenay district, arrived per C. P. the 27th inst., and proceeded by the s Louis to Victoria.

the 25th inst., nine car loads of coal rived by the C. P. R., which will be d on board of the steamer Mexico for rancisco, together with two car loads had arrived previously.

week we observed a lady, apparently ate health, walking up and down P. R. wharf in the rain, in prefer- the shelter of the Black Hole at the , designated as the "Ladies' Waiting "

are informed that Mr. I. Cushing, an sidenter of Port Moody, will leave eek on a visit to his friends in Massa- ts. He will, in all probability remain them until next autumn. We wish pleasant time.

Tuesday last Messrs. Moresby and rong left Port Moody per C. P. R. for hops, in charge of the prisoner Mallot, execution will take place in that town onday next. The man is apparently d to his fate. He is very taciturn, replying to questions of an ordinary . Mr. Armstrong returned to his at Port Moody on Thursday.

steamer Mexico, from Nanaimo, ar- at the C. P. R. wharf on Thursday, th instant. She brought forty tons of l goods, and leather (in bond) for Chi- nd Boston, which will be conveyed by P. R. Of the coal oil which came this line, she shipped eight car loads n Francisco. She left for that destina- via her usual route, at 6:30 p. m.

shaft levelled by the *Columbian* of the stant, against Mr. Donald Chisholm, llen short of the mark intended, in as as it has awakened the sympathy of a majority of voters throughout the dis- n his favor. The villanous attempt to the character of a just and honorable n as cowardly as it is contemptible, and it is to be hoped, recoil on the slander- thor of the article in question. Port y will gladly welcome Mr. Chisholm, ive him its warmest support.

the western terminus of the Canadian c Railway is still on wheels and will, probability remain so until the syndi- n see the errors of their ways, we he suggestion (it will be in keeping ther things) that to afford some pro- n to ladies who are forced to travel the winter months, that a spare Pul- r be wheeled up to the station and d as a ladies' waiting room during clement season, or if a Pulman can- spared a box car might be fitted answer the purpose. Either will be a to ladies travelling.

OWNED.—On the 22nd inst. a man Lowe met with a watery grave. He t day came over from New Westmin- d had obtained employment on the . The men had just finished work and n in going for his coat fell through a where two planks had been removed. w moments he came to the surface his back only showing above water, tly stunned by the fall. Every effort ade to resuscitate him without avail, quest.

IMMENSE SCOW.—"Spratts Ark" has onverted into a steam scow and will re be used to transport heavy freight o employed in the coal trade. The as a carrying capacity of 600 tons and pelled by two engines of 20 horse (nominal) which give an average speed vessel of 6 miles per hour. The ery cabins &c, are placed in the the vessel by which arrangement ourths deck room and hold is left or cargo. She is fitted with a power- rick and steam winch, and is in every dmirably adapted for freighting heavy al. Her dimensions are as follows ength 145 feet, beam 34 feet, depth 8 feet. The scow is now lying at P.R. wharf and is receiving on board alance of the materials used on the ook contract which Mr. Thos. Spratt rchased. Captain Pamphlett is in

AN ACROSTIC.

their constant tittle-tattle
Upon what concerns them not,
wing discord as they prattle—
Yes, a despicable lot.
aring fruits of mischief-making,
On from house to house they run,
uble-faced, there's no mistaking,
In their speech and actions—one;
ery sense of truth forsaking,
Social slanderers, begone!

PUBLIC MEETING.

ublic meeting was held in Clark's Port Moody, on Tuesday, the 26th o take into consideration the expedi- incorporating the town. John Tay- , J. P., was called to the chair, and owderoy acted as secretary. The n briefly explained the object of the , and then called upon the secretary a petition to H. E. the Gov- which had been prepared, which out a little sparring between Mr. on and the chairman in reference to er of convening the meeting. The n satisfactorily explained, and the dopted met the entire approval of ent. Colonel Hamilton in a neat warmly advocated incorporation. ndbom was opposed to it, believing h a step was quite uncalled for, and therefore use what influence he had t the scheme. Mr. John Murray, strongly in favor of, and lucidly ex- the advantages we should derive Colonel Hamilton then moved that urray" and "Clarke" properties be uated. Mr. Norman Fraser moved ndment that the Cooper property be d. Captain Clarke opposed both the proposition and amendment, and requested that his property be with- from the petition. Mr. Fraser's ent was put to the vote and carriedously, Messrs. Lundbom and Clarke retired from the hall. Messrs. J. T rnett and Cowderoy were appointed mittee to carry out the object of the

edekind, of Wolfenbuttel, an active of the late King of Hanover, has ested. It is supposed the charge him is high treason.

ARRIVAL OF THE CARRIE DELAP, FIFTH TEA SHIP.

The bark Carrie Delap, commanded by W. T. Lewis, arrived at the C. P. R. wharf, Port Moody, at daybreak on the 25th inst. This beautiful clipper was built at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1875, and is A 1 at Lloyds. She left Yokohama on the 17th ultimo—made Cape Flattery on the 23rd inst., (36 days) and the voyage from port to port in 40 days, notwithstanding the boisterous weather she experienced during the entire passage. Her cargo consisted of about 22,500 packages of tea consigned to the eastern States, which will be carried (in bond) over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This vessel is another specimen of smartness, good order and cleanliness highly creditable to the captain and officers. Her cabins are spacious and handsomely furnished, displaying everywhere excellent taste, with a view to comfort. Captain Lewis is accompanied by his wife, whom we trust will have a pleasant sojourn in Port Moody whilst the ship is discharging her cargo. After the ship had put to sea a Japanese stowaway was discovered on board. This poor fellow suffered terribly from seasickness, which brought on debility and caused his death on the 23rd inst., in sight of Cape Flattery. On a future occasion we shall give further details of this unique vessel.

COUNTY COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice McCreight.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

Hooper vs. McKeever—The plaintiff, sworn, said—I am a saddler; I sold defendant these goods last June for $50; they were a set of harness; but the snaps and breast straps were $1.75 extra.

Cross examined by Mr. Bole—McKeever did not take the collars but he was to pay for them anyhow; I never agreed to sell them at $41; I was only one month in McKeever's shanty at $5 a month; I told him I would only stay as long as it suited me; I went there on the 1st June and left on the 2nd July; I did not give a formal notice or any notice more than that I would leave when I got another house; if McKeever hauled my furniture I know nothing of it; when I presented the bill McKeever said he only agreed to pay me $41; I swear by the book, not according to memory; McNeil knew nothing of the bargain.

Mr. McKeever, sworn, said—I bought the harness for $41 without collars; I have paid into court the amount I owe; McNeil was present at the bargain; he is now away from here; I was employed by Hooper to haul his furniture; he had my house for over a month.

After hearing Mr. Brown and Mr. Henderson as to value of harness, his Lordship allowed Hooper $1 without costs.

Hughes vs. Bowman—action for $100 trespass to land and for the conversion of three logs.

The evidence showed that the parties were rival claimants to Dominion land, and this action was brought to establish Hughes' title. After some discussion on the jurisdiction of the court, the case was confined to the log question. It appeared that these logs, valued by plaintiff at $15 and by the defendant at $3, were hauled close to defendant's house, as defendant alleged, to block his road and annoy him. After laying there some months, Bowman was building a barn and considering them derelict went to use them for sills, when Hughes claimed them, and Bowman offered to pay for them but Hughes would not take the money or the logs, but went to Mr. McGillivray, J. P., for a warrant against Bowman for feloniously appropriating the logs, which that gentleman very properly refused to grant; thereupon the plaintiff went to Mr. Ferris, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Bowman, who was sent for trial at the assizes, where the Grand Jury without hesitation threw out the indictment. It also appeared on cross examination of plaintiff that he is entirely without any means, and was a farm hand with Mr. W. Campbell, whose land adjoins that in dispute, and that Campbell advanced the money to go to law and carry on litigation, the plaintiff giving his labor to pay off the money.

Mr. Bowman swore that the whole business was, in his opinion, instigated by Mr. Campbell, and that the logs were put on his land purely for annoyance.—Judgment reserved.

Mr. Richards for plaintiff; Mr. Bole for defendant.

In Bell vs. Turner, the defendant under the moral pressure of a judgment summons gave satisfactory security for payment of the judgment debt.

Mr. Bole for plaintiff.

TOBACCO STARTED IN ENGLAND.

The attempt to grow tobacco in this country which has been made by Messrs. Carter, the great seed merchants, on a farm at Plaistow, in Kent, has so far proved a marked success. The crop, which covers an acre of ground, is now being harvested, and is a splendid growth. The leaves are well grown, succulent, and large in size, some measuring as much as 27 inches in length by 13 inches in breadth, while the mid-rib is delicate, and not coarse in condition. In this, one of the difficulties of tobacco growing has been overcome, for if this portion of the leaf grows large the leaf is unfitted, by want of flexibility, for its most important use, that of rolling up for cigars.

The plants were set out on the 16th of June, the seeds having been obtained from America. The varities of plants which have been cultivated are seventeen of the best sorts, including Havana and Virginia, but those which appear to have flourished most luxuriantly are the Connecticut seed leaf, the yellow Pryor, the big Frederick, and the Glasner. The tobacco thrives, it is said, in valleys, and the site of the present tobacco garden is in a shallow depression, sufficiently sheltered from winds for the height of the plants. The whole of the produce has been bought by Mr. Cope of Liverpool, and in his hands the true commercial value of the English-grown tobacco will be speedily ascertained.—*London Standard.*

A MODERN MIRACLE.

In a recent letter from R. W. Dowson, of Deloraine, Ont., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of dyspepsia, after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health.

Holloway's Pills.—Wrongs made Right.—Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few doses of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal and completely restore its natural power and action.

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

"For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Cambodia is still overrun with insurgent bands.

M. Chestacoff, Russian Minister of Marine, has arrived in Paris.

Five moonlighters were arrested at Listowel, County Kerry.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Collings have arrived at Constantinople.

St. Petersburg papers are beginning to prepare public opinion for a Turkish occupation of Bulgaria.

Cardinal Jacobini has sent proposals to Berlin as a basis for the resumption of clerical negotiations.

The Government of Morocco has approved of the arrest of the American, Ion Perdicarie, by the United States Consul.

The Austrian Government has appointed a committee of staff officers to decide the merits of different repeating rifles.

An order has been issued by the Austrian Minister of Justice to seize all papers and reviews containing articles tending to excite disorder among the nationalities of the Empire.

A large force of insurgents attacked Nyngyan, in Burmah, but were repulsed by the garrison. During the conflict a small force of the British column was driven back into town.

Archbishop Walsh was examined with reference to granting a license in a court at Dublin. He declined to be sworn on the English Testament, as he said he did not believe in it. He was allowed to give his evidence unsworn.

At the funeral of Gen. Ulrich a provincial journalist shouted "Down with Boulanger." The crowd resented the expression and tried to maltreat the journalist, who was arrested. He accuses Gen. Boulanger of wanting in respect to Gen. Ulrich.

Severe and prolonged shocks of earthquake occurred in Serinagur Cashmere. There were brilliant showers during the night, lasting till sunrise. The shocks created a panic among the people. The extent of the damage to property is not known.

Reliable private advices from Baden affirm that the bulletins reporting the Emperor's condition as being in good health, are positively untrue. He is subject to daily attacks of syncope and prolonged drowsiness. It is feared he will not live longer than a few months.

Mr. John Bright, who was invited to attend the presentation to Mr. Schnadhorst, at Birmingham, writes that he greatly approves of the services of Mr. Schnadhorst and the manner of making them, but asked to be excused from attending the ceremony, because as he would be expected to speak he does not wish to put the blame upon his former friends, and therefore thinks it best to remain silent until the former harmony of the Liberal party has been restored.

Gen. Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General, has issued a circular to the officers of the English army intimating that the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in Chief, is dissatisfied over the small progress made in their military training during the recent inspections. The circular states the Duke observed that many officers of all ranks evinced much want of knowledge of the duties vitally important to military efficiency and he strongly insists that the officers shall devote more time and attention to the instruction of their troops.

The London *Standard* says: Mr. Gladstone's last contribution on the Irish question is not calculated to strengthen his position. Nobody denies that the Irish Parliament of 1800 was bribed. That is no reason for abandoning Ireland now to the tyranny of the League and American conspirators." Referring to the coming struggle on the rent question between the League and Lord Clanricarde the *Standard* says: "There would be little occasion for regret if the League resolved to precipitate the conflict that would be certain to end in its own defeat."

KING THEEBAW'S JEWELS.

"REDAD, HIS THROAT, HIS HAT, HIS COAT, ALL BLAZED WITH PRECIOUS MINERALS."

A late and involuntary exhibitor at South Kensington is the deposed King of Burmah, a portion of whose treasures, looted from the palace of Mandalay, has been arranged in nine cases, close to the Ceylon Court. Three large wall cases contain objects of clothing, and the memories of Prince Esterhazy's resplendent uniforms, with pearl embroidery in lieu of silver lace and diamond tassels on the gleaming Hessian boots, are completely eclipsed by a coat in which emeralds, diamonds, and other precious stones are woven with beaten gold, so that the weight would alone forbid, were ceremonial considerations of superstitious state wanting, that the glittering garment should be worn oftener than once a year. Lady Dufferin is said to have assumed it once, and with difficulty to have stood upright in it, as her ladyship might have done for a few seconds in a suit of armor. Golden hats of varying shape, some like helmets or Phrygian bonnets, others of pagoda form, are in this and the adjoining cases. The King's state umbrella, furled, is in the centre wall case. There is talk of mounting it aloft in the centre of the gallery, spread open to show its jewelled magnificence. One of the State hats, covered with precious stones, all set in elaborate devices of gold, is surmounted by a tapering finial, the base of which is formed of convergent diamonds, large, long, but of little value. A lapidary or dealer in gems would discriminate widely between the different value of the jewels "late the property," as an auctioneer might say, "of a monarch retired from business." Some of the stones are of great value, and others, comparatively speaking, are rubbish, Palm-leaf fans, carried in procession, are formed of thin gold.

'Bowls, cups, vases, flasks, vessels of all shapes but those to which the Western world is accustomed, occupy six cases. They are all more or less jewelled, some of the stones being uncut. Great significance, probably of a religious kind, seems to be attached to a circular group of nine stones, the largest being in the centre. On the circular lid of a splendidly jewelled betel box, specially devoted to the King's own use, is a remarkably costly specimen of the mystic group of nine stones. The middle gem is a ruby of 39½ carats, with only one fault. Its value consequently is very great. Round it are evenly set a moonstone, a pearl, a diamond, a cat's eye, a coral, a crystal, an emerald, and a sapphire. All these stones are valuable, the diamonds being of Amsterdam cutting and the first water. It is turned upside down, after the invariable practice of the Burmese jewellers. Ingenuity of goldsmith's work is pre-eminently shown in the adaptation of a lobster or similar crustacean to the purpose of a flagon. The labor of beating out this form must have been enormous. King Theebaw's horoscope, written on palm leaves, and enveloped in silk, hangs in a golden network in one of the cases. The reliquaries are said to hold the teeth of Brahma, who must indeed have had a miraculously fine set, considering the vast number of such relics to be found in the temples of India and all Brahmin countries.—*London Daily News.*

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

The four Cardinal points of health are the stomach, the liver, the bowels and and the blood. Any irregularity of their action brings disease and derangement to the whole system. Regulate their condition with Burdock Blood Bitters to secure perfect health.

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

WILL THE CZAR FUNK OR FIGHT?

We shall know before this month is over whether the Bulgarian entanglement can be peacefully unravelled, or whether it can only be cut by the sword. If the constitutional assembly or greater Sobranje, shall meet at the time fixed and proceed to choose a ruler of anti-Russian prepossessions, the Czar will have to decide quickly whether to confront the wrath and contempt of his own subjects, or to face the risks of war.

It is, to be sure, conceivable that the Bulgarian Regents may so far yield to pressure from St. Petersburg as to postpone the convening of the Sobranje, but they cannot without violating the constitution, put off the meeting more than thirty days after the election. It is also true that the assembly after coming together might defer decisive action, but only for a short time, since here, too, intrigue would be trammeled by constitutional restrictions. Delay, however, could but weaken the position of the patriotic party, whose adherents in the greater Sobranje outnumber the partisans of Russia by more than ten to one. A timid and dilatory course, which would give the Czar's envoy, Gen. Kaulbars, time for bribery and intimidation, could only be imposed upon the Regency by the urgent admonitions of Austria and England. As there is reason to believe that advice of a quite contrary tenor has been given by those powers, we may take for granted that the Russian attempt to browbeat Stambouloff and his fellow Regents will prove a failure. The Sobranje will meet at the proper time, and with due expedition will elect a sovereign uncontrollable by Russia, but acceptable to Turkey, Austria, Italy and England. The trial also of the persons implicated in the adoption of the late ruler will be pushed forward with suitable despatch.

Now, if we may trust such telegrams as have been uncontradicted, Kaulbars has repeatedly warned the Sofia Government that Russia denies the legality of the greater Sobranje recently elected, and will not suffer it to exercise the function of choosing an executive. He has also protested against what he terms the persecution of Bulgarians friendly to Russia, by which he means the trial and punishment of men guilty of high treason against the kidnapped Prince. If either of these protests is unheeded he has threatened the Regents with an immediate occupation of Bulgaria. How can the threat be carried out? To reach Bulgaria, a Russian regiment must traverse Roumanian territory, but permission to do this is certain to be refused as long as the Government of Bucharest and Vienna maintain their present friendly relations. The first obstruction, therefore to the Czar's project of invasion would be offered by Roumania, which rescued his father from disgraceful repulse before Plevna. But the soldiers of King Charles would not be left even for a day to bear unaided the shock of Muscovite assault. Austria already has 150,000 men echelonned along the frontier of Galicia, and she has a large force ready in Southern Hungary and the Slavonic military confines which—such are her present facilities for railway communication with the Balkan region—could garrison all the Danubian fortresses and occupy the strongest strategic positions before the Russian vanguard could force a passage across the Dobrudja. Nor is it likely that meanwhile the Porte would remain inactive and it should be remembered that the large Turkish force collected in Macedonia, when a war with Greece seemed imminent, is still there.

The rashness of the present Czar has left him in a position whence he can neither advance nor recede with credit and with safety. There are those, nevertheless, who pronounce war improbable, in the face of the arrogant ultimata presented by Kaulbars to the Bulgarian Regency, and of the firm declaration made by Herr Tisza in the Hungarian Diet that Austria will not permit a Russian occupation of Bulgaria. There will be no war, say the optimistic observers, because the Berlin bankers are loaded with Russian bonds, which would rapidly depreciate on the outbreak of hostilities. But it is no new thing for German financiers to dabble extensively in Russian securities. They held a good many of the Czar's promises to pay in 1854, but that did not prevent the Crimean war. They were still more deeply interested in that species of investments in 1877, but the circumstance did not avert the last desperate contest between Russia and Turkey, in which Roumania is admitted to have turned the scale. The money kings are not yet so all-powerful in Europe as they imagine, and the Russian autocrat will hardly, for the sake of calming the misgivings of the Berlin or the Frankfort Stock Exchange, submit to a personal and national humiliation which, by exciting the resentment and derision of his people, would leave him at the mercy of assassins.—*New York Sun.*

Re-Opening !

J. S. MANSON,

Merchant Tailor !

HAS OPENED A SHOP ON

McKENZIE STREET,

New Westminster,

First Door to the Right from Columbia Street, and will have always on hand a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods,

AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

A PERFECT FIT

Guaranteed in Every Case.

B. C.

MERCANTILE AGENCY

REPRESENT:

Messrs. Rosenthal, Feder & Co.'s

"WHITE LABOR"

Fine Boots & Shoes,

BOSTON AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE WOONSOCKET & GOODYEAR CO.'S RUBBER GOODS.

THE CAPE ANN OIL CLOTHING CO.

THE CALIFORNIA CRACKER CO.

"MOUNT HELENA" VINEYARD.

LOS ANGELOS AND RIVERSIDE.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

JOHN A. BRADLEY,

SAMPLE ROOMS:

CITY AUCTION MART, Government St.,

Victoria;

AND

New Westminster

ELGIN HO

Port Moody, B. C.

This Hotel is the best and most conveniently located for travellers to and from the C. P. R. terminus, by either stage, steamboat, or railway, being the General Passenger Depot, and Headquarters for Business men visiting the new City.

The Telephone Office is located in the House, giving guests the advantage of speaking with friends at either New Westminster, Hastings, or Vancouver.

The Table is equal to the best on the Mainland.

The Parlors and Bed-rooms are neatly furnished and well ventilated.

The Bar-room is large, and supplied with Card, Pool and Billiard Tables, and the leading Local, Canadian and American Newspapers for the entertainment and instruction of Guests.

The Bar is constantly supplied with Brands of the Best Wines Liquors and Cigars.

The Public may rely on receiving every Courtesy and Attention from the undersigned at most REASONABLE RATES.

G. McCOSKERY,

Proprietors.

The Delmonico Hotel

(FORMERLY CALLED THE THE WINNIPEG HOUSE)

COR. CLARK AND KYLE STREETS, PORT MOODY.

THIS HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, IS THREE STORIES IN height, is hard finished throughout; has a Bar well stocked at all times with a good selection of the choicest

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

The Gentlemen's Sitting Room is a model of neatness and comfort, where will be found, for the use of guests, the Canadian, American and local newspapers. The Ladies Parlor is elegantly furnished. The Dining Room is large and handsome, and the tables will always be supplied with the

The Best in the Market

The House has the capacity for the acommodation of 50 guests, having over 20 rooms furnished with

First-class Spring Beds and Bedding and Fire Escape from each room,

and has a commanding view of the beautiful harbor. The House will be conducted on first-class principles at MODERATE RATES.

Patrons may rely on receiving every possible attention from the proprietor and his attendants.

T. LEVI, PROPRIETOR

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

PORT MOODY.

R. B. KELLY, - - - Proprietor.

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

LIQUORS & CIGARS.

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

It may be well to remind visitors that this Hotel is within a few minutes walk of the Railway Wharf and Station, and just at the terminus of the new road.

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

J. T. SCOTT, MANAGER.

FARM FOR SALE

ON

CRESENT ISLAND !

Containing 120 acres; 30 acres in a high state of cultivation. Good house and barn thereon. For further information apply on the premises to

J. J. BOYD.

NEW

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Clarke St., Port Moody.

J. TAYS

Begs to announce that he has opsned the above store with a well selected stock of goods at reduced prices, which are warranted to give satisfaction. He respectfully invites an inspection of the same.

AGNTS WANTED.

CLEMENT & CO., OF 48 WELLINGTON Street East, Toronto, or 81 St. Francois-Xavier, Street, Montreal, want a General Agent. They are the exclusive owners of the Schofield Patent Cake Griddle, the Celebrated Emery Knife Sharpener (known as the "Carver's Friend"), the Emery Scythe Sharpener, the Jay-Eye-See Wire Curry Comb, and other Specialties. If you want to make money. write to them at once for an outfit, and to secure what territory you can handle.

PIONEER

Boot and Shoe Store

QUEEN STREET,

PORT MOODY, B. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, successor to the late W. C. White, is now thoroughly established at the Terminus, and, having devoted his life to his trade, is prepared to supply the public with the best work in his line to be had in the province.

LOUIS TROMMER

RARE CHANCE.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm containing 160 acres of splendid land with farm house, barns sheds, &c., thereon—conveniently situated near school and post office—will be sold a bargain if immediately purchased.

For further particulars apply to

S. W. LEHMAN,

Port Moody.

Or GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that NORMAN FRASER, Contractor, Port Moody, has assigned all his goods, chattels and effects to me, for the benefit of his creditors. All demands against him are to be made to, and all debts due to him to be paid to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Port Moody, Oct. 29th, 1886.

NOTICE.

A wild steer was shot at Port Moody on Saturday, October 2nd. Any person claiming the same is requestod to communicate with

WILLIAM ELSON, Clothier.

Port Moody, Oct. 4th, 1886.

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER.

To the Minister of the Interior, Ottowa.

I beg leave to apply for a license to cut Timber on the west half of section 35, Town ship 40, and the west halves of sections 2 and 11, Township 41, New Westminster District.

THOMAS CAHILL.

July 12, 1886.

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER,

TO HON. THOS. WHITE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA.

I hereby apply for a license to cut timber on a certain tract of land situated on the shores of Lake Harrison, and containing about (800) eight hundred acres, according to a map or plan deposited with the Dominion Timber Inspecter of this Province.

JOHN R. BROWN.

Harrison Hot Springs, Oct. 1, 1886.

Gazette.

...OCTOBER 30, 1886.

MISCELLANEOUS

Lord Salisbury has gone to Balmoral.

Orders have been given to arrest Col. Tiloff, commandant at Rustchuk.

The Swedish Government proposes to introduce a bill against Socialists.

Within the last few days eleven Italian Regiments have been armed with repeating rifles.

The fortune of Don Tomas Terry, a Cuban, who recently died in Paris, is estimated at $36,000,000.

Sadi Carnot, Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation. He will probably be succeeded by M. Rouvier.

The tenants of Keating's Clonakilty estates have bought their holding for 16 years' purchase under the Ashburne Act.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the heir to the Russian throne, is afflicted with a pulmonary disease. He is eighteen years old.

Pig iron is quoted at Cleveland at 31s. 9d. per ton, an advance of 2s. 2d. since the rise began. Finished iron has risen 2s. 6d. per ton.

The Vatican has again asked France for aid and counsel in the work of putting a stop to the massacres of Catholics in Tonquin.

The *Nowe Vremya* says the time is now auspicious for France to raise the Egyptian question, and declares that Russia will not prevent her.

The students of Trinity College presented the Viceroy with an address of welcome, and expressing joy over the defeat of the Home Rule Bill.

The Commission to enquire into the working of the Irish Land Act will begin its work on October 22nd and continue it during November.

Louis Michel writes to a Socialist paper that she will refuse to accept a pardon and will insist upon going to prison unless she is granted full amnesty.

The *North German Gazette* has an article indicating that Russia should not place too much reliance on Germany's willingness to oppose England in Bulgaria.

The Macedonian rioters who murdered the Government representatives, Zagra and Grancicroff, and Prefect Damitroff at Dadnitza, have been arrested. The crime is attributed to Russian bribery.

Abbe Scubret, of Vionville, is being prosecuted in the Metz court for having had patriotic French hymns sung in his church. The German prosecutor asks that the Abbe be imprisoned for six months.

At a meeting of the South of Ireland landlords at Cork a resolution was adopted declaring that while they would deal with every rent case *on its merits, they would not* submit to mob law or the dictates of secret committees.

Eighty Polish land owners held a meeting at Posen and resolved to establish a loan and trust bank, with a capital of three million marks, to assist the Poles in resisting the efforts of the Government to Germanize the Polish Provinces.

The Londonderry corporation has adopted an address of loyalty to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Kilmaine has arranged a scheme of peasant proprietorship for his Mayo estate of 11,000 acres in accordance with the Ashbourne Act.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, introduced a bill imposing penalties of from three months to three years' imprisonment, and fines of from 1,000 to 5,000 francs for selling foreign products as products of France.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's new cantata "The Golden Legend" was given at the Leeds musical festival and fairly captured the audience. At the close the chorus and auditors called the composer out and pelted him with flowers and obliged him to return and receive ovations many times.

Russia has presented another note to the Bulgarian Government declaring the recent elections illegal, and demands the postponement of the meeting of the Sobranje. The Government has refused to yield. It is rumored that the Russian Consul, Neklingoff, is about to quit Sofia.

A Belfast despatch says the low lying districts of Ulster are submerged. The gale on the Irish coast continues unabated, compelling all vessels to seek shelter. Limerick advices say the Shannon River drainage works burst, flooding the subjacent distict and destroying valuable crops.

A zealous preacher who loved smoking, in a heated discourse, exclaimed, aiming his rifle at some of his hearers: "Brethren, there is no sleeping car on the train to glory." One of the party whom he aimed to hit responded: "No, brother, nor smoking car either."—*Nashville Advocate.*

An attempt is about to be made to raise a Russian warship, the John Baptist, which was sunk by the orders of Peter the Great, in 1710, at Revel, to escape capture by the Swedes. Preliminary soundings tend to strengthen the belief that it will be found in a state of perfect preservation in the sand.

The Belgian Government has asked the aid of detective agents of Berlin, Leipsic and other Socialist centres in tracing the ramifications of the members of that organization. Plots have been discovered in Brussels and Antwerp. The Belgian authorities accuse the German Anarchists of inciting workmen in Belgium to participate in outbreaks.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting on the Bulgarian Regency's reply to the note of the Russian agency, says: "These arbitrary holders of power have launched Bulgaria into a revolution, and shelter an illegal *regime* behind the constitution. There must be no arguing with the Bulgarian Government, but in the interest of quietness in the East and general peace. Bulgarian destinies must not be left to the mercy of these Radical doctrines.

The employees of the *Revanche* office who were arrested for carrying in public lampoons of Bismarck have been released. Peyramont, director of the paper, will bring an action against the authorities for violation of the press law. Owing to the hostile attitude of some Metz tradesmen during the visit of Crown Prince Frederick William, German officers resident there have boycotted their shops, acting, it is supposed, on a hint from the German Government.

The mountain meteorological stations of Europe are said to somewhat excel in their equipments and appliances anything to be found in the Western world. Among these appliances is a superior kind of arrangement or apparatus, for the automatic registration of sunshine, the results of which are tabulated with reference to the period of possible sunshine for each day, the record being so much per cent. of this total. On the mountain top on which the highest Austrian weather observatory is located, is another interesting arrangement, namely, a telephone wire extending from the very summit down to the village below, this wire in the summer being suspended on poles, while in winter, on account of the fierce winds, it is laid upon the snow, the latter proving a good insulator, as the apparatus works satisfactorily under these conditions. The French, it appears, have the highest meteorological station in Europe, and their two largest observatories are, it is claimed, the best appointed in the world. Much is expected of the recently established station on Ben Nevis, Scotland. This mountain is the highest in Great Britain, and is close upon the seacoast, as well as in the track of the great south-westerly storms which have such an important influence on the weather in the British Isles—a situation, therefore, peculiarly favorable.

The Russian papers credit the English Minister to Corea with vainly conniving at Chinese intrigues against Russia.

The Sobranje has been summoned to meet on the 27th instant at Tirnova. Nine suspected officers have resigned their positions in the army. Several others have been transferred to Roumelian regiments. Gen. Kaulbars is expected to arrive at Sofia. The Russian consulate has summoned the Montenegrins and Macedonians to assemble and put themselves at the disposal of Gen. Kaulbars.

An uneasy feeling prevails in financial circles over the extent of German capital risked in Russia. Leading bankers have placed a full statement of the position of German investors in the hands of Prince Bismarck, and have received from him private assurances that the *entente cordiale* between Germany and Russia remains undisturbed, and that a perfect understanding exists between both courts.

To such a degree of perfection and effectiveness has astronomical photography now reached that among its achievements is a photograph of the cluster in Perseus, showing down to the thirteenth magnitude. In this particular case the negative was obtained in fifty minutes with a 6·3 inch object glass of 83 inch focal length, the view being subsequently enlarged four times and reproduced by helio engraving.

A young woman picking her way across the railway tracks in Indianapolis saw a brakeman wave his hand to her from the top of a departing freight train. She smiled sweetly, and waved back. Then the brakeman waved more violently, and the girl smiled more sweetly and stopped and tried to get out her handkerchief, to fittingly carry on the flirtation. The next thing she knew she was yanked off the track by a flagman, just in time to escape a backing train, which the brakeman had seen and had tried *in vain to warn her of.*

A clergyman writes to the *Boston Advertiser* that he recently preached in one of the oldest churches in the "old" city of London. As he entered the porch he was met by a rotund and dignified beadle, who led him to the vestry room, and, pointing to two decanters, said: "Will you take sherry or port, sir?" The parson smiled at, not with, the beadle, who then explained that about three hundred years ago a good woman of the parish, dying, left a certain sum for the purchase "of wine and sweetcakes for the clergy," and since that time wine and cakes have been regularly supplied at each service.

Mr. James Atherton, who tames wild animals by kindness and patience, was recently asked: "*How is it that every now* and then you hear of a lion tamer being killed?" The answer was: "Drink, sir, drink. The performer gets a glass too much some day · enters the cage; fails to see that the floor is wet and slippery; he makes a false step and is down on his back before he knows where he is. The lion or tiger, as the case may be, is on his chest; and then, good-bye. As long as you are erect, have your senses about you, and keep your nerve, you may do anything with the beast; but if once your nerve is shaken, your eye unsteady and you slip, the game is up."

The Rev. A. L. Hillman of Atlanta owns a farm in Taliferro county, Georgia, on which is a big alum rock. He decided to dig a well beside the rock in hopes of getting an alum spring. A shaft twelve feet deep was sunk, and then a niche was cut in the rock that water might collect there. The hole, or well, or shaft has now developed remarkable curative powers. It has cured several persons who suffered from rheumatism, and all they did was to go down in the hole. Mr. Hillman thinks it is full of electricity, others thinks the alum does the business. Alum is so strong in the shaft that it is tasted with every breath inhaled.

If all the incidents of the Charleston earthquake should be collected and printed they would make interesting reading. One of the latest published relates to a young couple who were courting when the shock came. It extinguished the lights, filled the air with dust, and jammed the doors so that they would not open. The young man rushed to a window leading to the piazza, but in the dark plunged both hands into a large plant urn full of water. Starting back to the young lady, he threw his arms around her, and said: "Darling, a tidal wave is coming! It is already up to the windows! *Let us die together!*" in which position they were found soon afterward by the family.

When a Canadian band gave a concert in Chicago a few days ago it wound up the programme by playing "God Save the Queen." A second after the first notes had been heard by the immense audience one could see a general popping up all over the Music Hall. It was amusing to see the glances exchanged in various quarters of the house; but a second's hesitation sufficed for the ladies. Up they jumped and men followed until perhaps eight hundred or a thousand were on their feet, where they remained until the last strains of the National Anthem of Great Britain had died away. The women led; for this and other things we are proud of the fair ones from Canada. —*Canadian-American.*

A pair of knaves worked an old, old swindle on a simple citizen of Reading, Pa. One of them went into a cigar store carrying a violin, and, after buying a cigar, asked to be allowed to leave the instrument there for an hour or so. His request was granted. Pretty soon knave No. 2 came in and bought a cigar, saw the violin, examined it, admired it, praised it, wanted to buy it. The cigar man explained how it happened to be in his store. Then the stranger offered to give him $5 if he'd buy it when the owner came back, and authorized him to go as high as $50. Then he left and the first man came back, refused $20 for the violin, declined $35, and finally, with great hesitation, accepted $50 for it, because he needed the money. Up to date the second man has not called for the fiddle, which is worth just $3.

Much interest has been excited among engineers by the construction, under the direction of the Russian Government, of some locomotive cars of a special type for the Transcaspian Railway, and built so as to meet two difficulties, viz.: the waterless character of a large section of the line, and the insignificant ordinary traffic. To meet the former the locomotive car is provided with tanks containing sufficient water to last seventy miles; and, as the waterless stretch from Michaelovsk to Kazantchik is about fifty miles in length, the supply is amply sufficient for any contingencies that may occur. With regard to the second difficulty, the locomotive is constructed with a car connected to it, and capable of conveying eighty passengers. The locomotive car is warmed by the exhaust steam from the locomotive, by which arrangement an important economy in the consumption of fuel results.

The subject of the introduction of metallic railway ties as an imperishable and economical substitute for the present article, has led an authority in this line to write that, after much track walking and observation of the condition of wooden cross ties in various stages of decay, he concludes that the principal cause of their short life is not natural decay, but a decay hastened by frequent laceration and breaking of the wood fibre by the rail spike, the breakage in every instance being from the surface, which is unsheltered from weather and subjected to constant strain from passing trains. Experiments in stone and iron ties, he says, have proved very unsatisfactory, the wood tie being declared by railroad men unequalled. Anything that will render the service of the latter more lasting must prove a great boon. His own observation leads him to believe that a rail chair which will prevent the mutilation of the tie in question, and at the same time avoid the strain and wave motion imparted to rails by passing trains, will add to the average life of the wood tie nearly one hundred per cent. and would at the same time decrease the cost of track maintenance.

Queen Victoria has received from Glasgow a present that is said to be, in charming fancy of design and exquisite workmanship, worthy of the great Bienvenuto Cellini himself. It is an elegant parasol, the handle of which is a globe of gold, representing the earth, upon which her Majesty's possessions are marked by incrustations of precious stones.

A vehement controversy has arisen between Germans and Zechs. The Minister of Justice has directed the Supreme Court of Bohemia to use the Zech language in the trial of the Zechs. The German Liberals *oppose the decree on the* ground that it is illegal and hostile to Germans in Austria. Premier Taafe, on behalf of the Government, declares that while he fully recognizes the legitimate position of the German language, he will never adopt the one-sided Nationalist point of view.

A yoke of oxen in Canada, being very thirsty, ran to a trough by a pump and one was crowded upon the well platform, which gave way and let him into the well. He hung by the yoke struggling for a time, and then his mate was drawn into the water twenty-four feet below. A crowd collected, a line was fastened around the body of a boy, and he was lowered into the well. He unyoked the cattle, fastened a logging chain around the neck of each animal, four horses were hitched to the chains, and one by one the oxen were drawn from their prison without injury.

The authorities at Fussen, Bavaria, have issued a unique statement, giving official documents to prove that King Louis is dead. The object of the publication of the statement is to dispel the belief of the peasants in the mountain districts that the King is still alive, and that he has never been mad, and that he is imprisoned by a traitrous regency. Other mountaineers hold that the physician Gudden drugged the King and threw him into Sternberg Lake while he was in a dying condition, and that Gudden escaped and is now alive in America. The agitation has threatened to end in an outbreak. The authorities warn the peasants that judicial proceedings will be taken against those who spread false reports.

Socialists have attempted to hold reunions in the suburbs of Leipsic, but the meetings were suppressed by the authorities. A mass meeting which was to have been held at Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, was also forbidden. Krewinkie, chief of the Socialists at Aix, has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. He was charged with sending Socialist pamphlets printed in the German, Polish and Russian languages to a confederate at Thorn for secret circulation. The crusade of the police against Socialism is being carried on more vigorously than ever. The authorities have succeeded in completely suppressing every labor organization in Hamburg, Leipsic and Zurich. The *Sozial Demokrat* boasts that police prosecution cannot stop the Socialist propaganda, and it asserts that Socialism is especially spreading in the ranks of the army.

MILD FORMS OF IDIOCY.

SPECIMENS OF SEVERAL VARIETIES.

In the more offensive forms of mild idiocy there is always this disregard of the well-being of others. There is the peripatetic idiot, who is always stopping to talk to somebody else in the middle of the sidewalk or on a frequented corner, taking pains to do this when the streets are the fullest of pedestrians. There is the dramatic idiot, who sits behind or in front of you at the theatre, and keeps telling his companion what the actors are going to do next. There is a female species of this *genus* who may be the supposed intellectual wife of a well authenticated stupidity, to whose enlightenment she devotes during the progress of the play all her attention. Her volubility exceeds that of a thousand-dollar-a-year commercial traveller, and her voice is of that carrying, F-in-alt kind that aggravates the listener more than the filing of a saw, or a pine splinter vibrating in the winter wind. Let it be said to the discredit of his sex that the musical idiot is usually a male. If you have an ear for music and it is a favorite opera, he takes pains to sit beside you, and when the marvellous voice of the tenor or the astounding organ of the wonderful soprano is going up and up, like Shelly's skylark, he beats time with his feet and emits harsh, guttural sounds, that he thinks resemble the air of the singer. The exquisite joys of music are evanescent at the best, and the musical soul is sensitive to the slightest discord. Nothing can be done with a pachyderm of this species. There are fools and idiots so strangely constituted that they will not believe that they are fools and idiots, even if you tell them. He is one of that kind, and the law, alas! does not allow you to kill him, nor can he be put in a dark cell, like the prisoner of Chillon, and fed on moldy bread and tainted meat till his discordant life fitly ends in a lingering death. There are other forms of musical idiocy which are displayed in acrobatic feats at untimely hours on the piano, in tampering with that exquisite instrument, the violin, and in eliciting ear-piercing sounds from the flute. But the types are too commonplace for scientific classification. So also are those types of idiocy that open all the windows in midwinter and insist on having them all closed in midsummer.

Once in a crowded theatre the orchestra ceased its efforts with a great crash and an abrupt silence, and a shrill voice was borne to the uttermost parts of the vast auditorium, which said: "I like mine fried in butter." The incident is mentioned in all the histories of the period. It was one of those idiotic persons, a female in this instance, who when they get to talking, can be stopped by neither a steam brake nor the side of a mountain. It is a numerous class, and its representatives travel much on the street cars and often visit theatres and concerts, where they insist on relating their private affairs in loud, nerve-harrowing tones. They have the kind of voice which, heard behind you in the street, ever pursues you, maintaining its penetrating quality in the universal din long after its owner has been distanced and engulfed in the heedless crowd. This class of idiots is most vicious and offensive. They have an acute form of the malady transcending anodynes and anesthetics, and demanding heroic treatment. Nothing will suffice but to extirpate the present generation and slaughter their children.

The idiocy of the average boy is of an exaggerated kind. It can hardly be classed as mild. He might properly be called an howling idiot, except that, not having arrived at years of discretion, he is partially excusable for the mental aberration which causes him to violate all the properties. A little later he becomes an adolescent, when his idiocy takes a sentimental form, less disagreeable, though equally selfish. The male biped just entering manhood imagines that he is the center of the solar system, and that about him revolve all the planets and their moons. He is not quite certain about the universe. If he walks he thinks everybody is looking at him. When he speaks he imagines every one is listening. He regards all mankind as only an enlargement or broadening out of the family circle, of which he has been the idol. Nothing but hard knocks cures this form of idiocy, and it is a sovereign remedy except in respect of certain cases specified.

But the forms and phases of idiocy that characterizes advancing years—the simper of old maidenhood, the girlish affection of matrons who should have learned something in a past full of stern experiences, the weakness for the front row that characterizes baldness, and all the little artifices by which one attempts to wage a losing battle with time—lack interest and repel sympathy. With varieties not mentioned there is enough material to make a work like Agassiz's "Fishes," or Audubon's "Birds," and he who devotes his time to it will be sure to make money and enhance his fame. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

FRANCE MAKING A FALSE MOVE.

The rumor is revived that France, Russia, and Turkey have formed a combination to compel England to evacuate Egypt. No doubt the Sultan would like Cairo, if he could get it without fighting his best friend. But if the report means that Turkey would engage in actual warfare with Great Britain for such an object at this time, it is not true. It never will be true until the Sultan, driven from Constantinople, is forced to look around him for another capital. The only probable outcome of the effort to entrap the Porte into playing the game of France and Russia at the cost of England will be to array the moral, if not also the material, weight of the latter power upon the side of Germany in the threatened war for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine.

It must be said for Gen. Boulanger that, so far as his opinions are deducible from his own speeches or the newspapers that represent him, he looks with very little favor on Premier De Freycinet's attempt to divert the national antipathy from rapacious Germania to perfidious Albion. He thinks it better tactics to fight one country at a time. Like other ardent friends of the republic, he is wrought upon by memories more galling than those of Waterloo and of St. Helena, and might not even scruple to admit that England rendered France a service by the suppression of the Corsican. As for the more recent grievance, the disappearance of the influence once possessed by France in the Nile country, Boulanger, as a soldier, cannot feel much sympathy with a civilian who bewails the loss of something which he had not pluck enough to keep. He knows that De Freycinet was Premier when France refused to bear her share of the expense involved in enforcing the joint ultimatum, and when England was saddled with the whole burden of the war, beginning with bombardment of Alexandria and ending at Tel-el-Keber. That is not, we may be sure, the course that would have been pursued had Boulanger been at the head of the French Government.

It should be clear to any Frenchman, as it seems to be to Boulanger, that this is no time for crying over spilled milk, or for stirring up new quarrels on the flank while the old duel with the deadly foe of the republic may call its whole resources to the front. The sense of perspective and proportion would be strangely lacking in French patriots if they could be deluded into thinking Cairo more desirable than Strasbourg, and the Nile more precious than the Rhine. Yet nothing seems more certain than that the waspish behavior of De Freycinet toward England in relation to Egypt must have a tendency to so inflame and alienate British public opinion as to insure to Bismarck the support of England's vast financial strength, and perhaps of her naval power. Thus buttressed, the Chancellor would know that the French hunger for revenge would have to pine unsatisfied for another generation, or until Alsace-Lorraine had been irreparably Germanized.

Besides, it is an *ignis fatuus* that De Freycinet is chasing. Until the cross supplants the cresent on the mosque of St. Sophia the Turks will never sanction military pressure upon England to further French designs in Egypt. So long as the outbreak of a war in southeastern Europe and an advance of Russia on the Bosporus are problematic, the venal Pashas who constitute the council which we call the Porte will take bribes from Frenchman and from Muscovite, and promise a good many things that they would never venture to perform. They value their lives more than money, and they remembered the uprising that swept Abdul-Azis from his throne. Even in Constantinople there is such a thing as public opinion, and it is an underlying terror of the Moslem population of the capital that holds back the Pashas from betraying the Sultan in any vital point, and the Sultan himself from betraying the interests of Islam. While the present generation lasts, the hundreds of thousands of true Moslems in Stamboul will discriminate their friends from their moral enemies. They have not forgotten to what power belonged the ironclads that rescued them in February, 1878, when the roar of Russian canon could be heard at San Stefano, and if the Porte should once declare war on England at the bidding of the Czar and his French adjutant, both Pasha and Sultan would go down before the blast of revolution.—*N. Y. Sun.*

COLONIAL PROGRESS AND OLD COUNTRY IMPULSES.

We have always traced with pleasure the sympathetic feeling that has existed between our own mother country and the more juvenile portion of its family, the Colonies, more especially those of the Western Hemisphere; as the progeny invariably imitates the example of its parent, so do we find it with our foster-children north of the American frontier only with this difference, that they appear of late years to have almost "stepped into their parent's shoes" prematurely, and letting go the leading-strings, fearlessly walked alone. This is evincible in various ways, to wit, the almost simultaneous advance in every branch of science and art, and the judicious adaptation to their own purposes of the best and most sterling inventions and discoveries that owe their origin to Old England itself. In nothing has this been more prominently exemplified than in the adoption almost as "with one voice" of the remedies of THOMAS HOLLOWAY, the Pills for the internal, and the Ointment for the external diseases of the body: no sooner were they ushered before the world from their focal point of origin, 244, Strand, than they became with unanimity the household medicines of Canada and the British Provinces, and being especially adapted to the settler's wants, being *the physician of the backwoodsman*, in regions where the medical practitioner and the medicine chest were unknown, they naturally become the only *"beacon fires" of health* for the sick and suffering in their new home in the far off west!

We learn from statistics in the possession of Thomas Holloway, that the first settlers sent out to the Grand River by the New England Company were required to provide themselves with a household medicine of their own choice. This, we need scarcely add, was soon made and HOLLOWAY'S two peerless but simple remedies became the never neglected items in the early emigrant's store. As communication across the Atlantic became more open and frequent, no sails were set for America without some portion of the cargo containing a good supply of these healing medicaments.

Success say we to this noble enterprise, which, simple in itself, is benign in its influences, and has become *giant in its operations.* The name of HOLLOWAY will be known in after ages as the *watchword of health.—Liverpool Crusade.*

The newspapers at Athens, commenting on the various phases of the eastern difficulty, conclude that England has been left out in the cold.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums reduces Inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for Sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price wenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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'Tis Hope that lights the way through trouble's night,
'Tis Hope that's cheered the world since time began,
'Tis soap that makes our clothing clean and white,
'Tis soap that civilizes savage man.

AN INDEPENDENT GIRL.

There's nothing about her suggesting the "nob,"
There's no affectation about pretty May;
She eats, when at dinner, the corn from the cob,
And cares not a cent what the boarders may say.

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The undersigned has on hand a large quantity of the VERY BEST Cedar Shingles, which he will sell in lots to suit, at prices never before heard of in British Columbia.

Send for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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FRESH BREAD

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

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase about 200 acres of land, more or less, situated in New Westminster District, "Group One," and described as follows:—Commencing at a stake about 40 chains north of north-west corner of lot 471 (alongside of J. J. Cowderoy's claim), thence north about 45 chains, thence west about 45 chains, thence south about 45 chains, thence east about 45 chains to the place of commencement.

H. J. A. BURNETT.

Port Moody, B. C., Aug. 31, 1886.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase about 160 acres of land more or less, situated in New Westminster district "Group One" and described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the Shore Line of Deep Cove on the northern boundary of lot 543 about 15 chains east of the north-west corner of lot 543, thence west about 15 chains, thence south about 40 chains, thence west about 20 chains, thence north about 60 chains, thence east about 40 chains, thence following meanderings of shore line to point of commencement.

H. J. A. BURNETT.

Port Moody, B. C., Sept. 7th, 1886.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all installments on Lots on the above-named property, must be paid in strict conformity with the stipulations, or the agreements will be cancelled, and the payments already made, forfeited.

New Westminster, Sept 11, 1885

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, 1886.

PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE TAKEN ANGUS McLEOD into partnership in the business carried on at the Pacific Hotel, Clarke Street, Port Moody. The firm name in future will be Taylor & McLeod.

JOHN R. TAYLOR.

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