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Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 1. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884. NO. 38.

A LADY'S RIDE ACROSS SPANISH HONDURAS.

PART III.

(From Blackwood.)

CHAPTER VIII.

"ESTOY SOLTERA; VOY CON DIOS" (I am alone; I go with God).—*Spanish Axiom.*

(Continued.)

Our accommodation on this night was more comfortable, it being at a farm-house a little off the highroad. The next day presented no particular features, and the day after that I had occasion to take advantage of Don Graciano's caution with respect to Marcos's propensity for making money in all shapes and ways.

We arrived at a small village, and the public schoolroom had been most kindly placed at our disposal by the master. My hammock was to be slung in the room, and the men were to sleep in the verandah on benches.

I had just settled myself for the night, when, to my surprise, Marcos lifted the latch and walked in.

"Senora," said he, "I want half a dollar, please."

"What for? Why do you come at this time?"

"I have put the mules into the stable the place, and I want the money to pay for them." This with a very decided air.

"No, Marcos," I replied, "I will not give you the money. In the first place you had no business to put the mules in the public stables without consulting me; in the second place, you know you expressly promised never to do so unless there were a scarcity of grass and water."

"There is a scarcity of grass and water here."

"That is strange, Marcos; the schoolmaster told me that there was abundance of both: besides I saw Luisa feeding in a meadow not an hour ago."

"Then you will not pay for stabling, Senora."

"Most certainly not; you can do so if you choose," I replied.

"Senora," answered Marcos, "if you do not give me the money, I will leave you and go home when we get to Comayagua."

"No, Marcos; if you leave me, you will go to-morrow morning. We can settle at the office of the *alcalde* here; you will have broken your engagement, and so I must place the papers before the *alcalde*, and he will arrange what I am to pay you. Good night; shut the door behind you, and don't come in here till I call. Now go."

The man stared at me, but said nothing. After waiting a moment he turned on his heel and went out, shutting the door with a clang.

The situation was uncomfortable enough, but I was determined not to be victimised. The matter certainly was small, but to accede to this demand would only be to open the way to further extortion. I plumed myself, too, on the way I had dragged in the *alcalde* as I had not the faintest idea whether such a functionary existed in the place or not. My sheet-anchor was in reality the schoolmaster, who had promised to call upon me in the morning. But *alcalde* sounded legal and formal, and I felt sure that the word had vanquished Marcos utterly.

Eduardo knocked very early in the morning, and brought in a large red jar of soft water and some nice towels sent by the worthy schoolmaster. The lad looked at me as if something was to be said, but I resolutely held my peace. Had I not heard voices in confabulation under the verandah?

"Go and find out, Eduardo, where the office of the *alcalde* is," I said at length; "we cannot start till I have seen him."

"Senora the mules are saddled, and we are going to make our coffee,—and—Senora, Marcos would like to speak to you—now—Senora; it was the *aguardiente*."

"Let Marcos come in at once," I replied, throwing my large shawl over me and looking as if I had never heard of the man before in my life.

Marcos come to me. "Oh, Senora, do not mind the foolish words I said last night," the muleteer exclaimed, looking quite subdued: "it was all a mistake. I am ready to go. The mules are saddled. Senora, I will take care of you, and see that you cross the Juan."

"Very well, Marcos," I answered, "you can do as you please, and I want to start early. Go and get your breakfast now, like a good fellow (*buen hombre*). I am sure you will take me across the river safely."

This time the man went out with a laugh, and I laughed in my sleeve, thankful to have escaped the necessity of consulting the *alcalde*, and all the annoyances which the interview would have surely entailed.

We were soon on our way, led out for a short distance by the courteous schoolmaster. He had heard from Eduardo, it appeared, all the particulars of the little skirmish with Marcos, and he congratulated me on my victory.

"The men tell me you are a brave little lady," said he.

"I ought to be. I am the daughter and sister of two brave men who fought and died for their country."

"God rest them! Go you with God." This was the schoolmaster's farewell.

Fairly now on the trot, our object was to cross the river Juan before night as reports from various persons had agreed as to its being much swollen by recent rain, and that its condition was not favourable for passing over. We therefore travelled fast, hardly waiting to take food. After a few hours we found ourselves on the banks of a wide river, in company with some Indian women who were filling their water-jars at the stream.

CHAPTER IX.

THERE was the river Juan. As the Portuguese speaks of the Tagus as "El Senor Tajo" (the Lord Tagus), so do the Hondurcians, in another form of speech, accord the greatest dignity to the river Juan, although it is not, by any means, the most important stream of the country. "El hermoso el rey de los rios de las Honduras" (the beautiful the king of the rivers of Honduras). Mr. Stephens, in his 'Central America,' alludes to this river as the "tempestuous river Juan." Well, there it was,—broad, turbulent, almost defiant. I felt that this love of the Hondurcians was likely to be too much for me, as, on looking across, I discerned what might be a low burdle of rocks, standing almost in its centre, very irregular in form, and literally showing their teeth being jagged almost to a point.

The water leapt and swirled over and about these in all directions. The very sound was a laugh aimed against us, and the solemn dark trees which bordered the side were very far from being an enlivening feature in the prospect. The sun had became overcast, and the only colour in the scene was the sandy yellow path down which we had ridden, our noble selves, and the crimson handkerchiefs on the heads of two Indian women, who were squatting on the river's edge washing their naked children who were busy making "mud pies," much after the fashion of the small people whose dwellings are on the banks of the Lea, Tren or Thames.

Across macaw was evidently secreted somewhere, whose frequent and discordant screech fell on my ear like a "jeer in the voice." "Here you are; the river is very much swollen, you'll perceive,—there is no ford,—and you will have to pass over how you can. Ya—ah!" Thus croaked the bird, and the human voice of Marcos was of still more dreary portent, as he exclaimed to his comrade, "No hay remedio, no hay canoa" (no ford; and worse, no canoe.) Eduardo remained silent, and walked to and fro, looking at the water as if he had a personal quarrel with everything around, and with it in particular. At length I said, "There ought to be a canoe here; where, I wonder, is the man who owns it?"

A shrug of the shoulder and a flourish was the only reply, and then Marcos solved the difficulty with the usual Hondureian platonism, "No hay remedio" (there is no remedy). The action that accompanied these words further intimated, "There is nothing for us but sink or swim; the river must be crossed, ford or no ford, and the sooner we go the better." Obviously there was no remedy; and the men turned their drawers up to their knees, folded their jackets on their heads, and prepared to walk into the water. The elder of the two Indian women now came towards me. Placing one small brown hand on the mule's neck, and almost caressing my knee with the other, as I sat humped up to keep clear of being wet, she said, "Es muy peligroso, senora, muy peligroso, no anda" (it is very dangerous, lady; do not go.)

I knew instinctively, and as well as she did, that it was very dangerous, but what could be done? and I turned to Marcos with this inquiry.

The man replied in his usual incisive and somewhat peremptory tones, "We must cross at once, Eduardo, and I will go first; he will lead the baggage-mule, and I will follow on the *macho*. When Luisa sees the *macho* well into the water, the creature will follow at once. Now stick on hard" (this being expressed as "*apargate muy fuerte*). With this admonition he seized the hem of my dress, and began to roll it up in a rough fashion, to prevent it being immersed in the water.

The Indian interposed: Let me do that for the lady,—you must not touch her in that manner;" and pushing Marcos aside, she arranged my garments most comfortably. Then she said, with oh! such pathos in her voice, "The river is so strong—it is very dangerous. You *will* go; but 'ay di mi,' you have much courage."

Much courage! Had she felt my throbbing pulse; could she but know, kind soul, the struggle that was going on in my proud English heart not to appear to be afraid! True, my words were measured, and I smiled because I felt I must not give way one inch; but if this were courage, it was merely the desperation of "no hay remedio," nothing more nor less.

The men, meanwhile, had driven their beasts into the water. The mules here went straight enough, and having got them safely to their work, Marcos turned round and hailed to me to follow close on. I patted the woman on the shoulder, saying as I did so, "Adieu, good friend—all will be well," and gathered up the reins to ride away. Luisa, however, would not move; and as I urged her towards the water she trembled so violently as to shake me perceptibly as I sat. The touch of the switch and all my adjurations, sole and combined, here fell unregarded on mind and matter. Luisa would not stir, but gathered her four legs as close as she could beneath her, and stuck them in the muddy soil. The fact that this high-couraged and gentle creature continued to tremble, and appeared to be paralyzed with terror, scattered all my resolution and, I turned myself half round to avoid the sight of the water.

The Indian woman now darted towards me with a cry, followed by her companion, and raising her arms in the air. "La muleta no se va. Senora, por amor de Dios no anda!" (The mule won't go. Lady, for the love of God remain.

Whatever I might have done it is impossible even to conjecture, for the mule had taken all power of action out of my governance. She still stood like a rock, looking sideways now and then at the water, and shaking with fear.

Marcos had turned round, and evidently understood the position. Coming back to within speaking distance, he shouted — "Stay where you are; Eduardo and I will get to the other side, and then return for you." So they went; and as they swayed from right to left, and in their course across described a circle, it was plainly to be seen that the current was very strong. It was a regular buffet for a while. At last we saw that the men had landed safely, and soon I espied the *macho* tied to the tree exactly opposite to where we were standing for the special benefit of Luisa. A few shakings and a little further undressing, and then the guides came across for me.

As they neared the shore, I took up the tremble which Luisa had at this juncture discarded; but I managed to appear calm, and to thank the Indian women for their companionship, giving them at the same time a *peseta* (English shilling) to remember me by. The elder kissed my hand; and in that glorious language in which the Emperor Charles V. is accredited to have said we should pray to God, she took her farewell—leaving me to God. "Be not afraid, dear one" (her words may be interpreted); "the good Father will take you over the river—the Father whose love will grant you many years. Go with him. Adios."

The love of the Father! Ah! fellow-men and fellow-women, do we not somewhat and sometimes, in our worship of the Son and in our veneration [illegible] love of the Father? I repeated the Indian's words, and I am not ashamed to add that I learned a lesson from them.

The strong hand of Marcos was now on the rein, Eduardo was ordered to the off side, and the mule and her burden were dragged forwards into the stream with but scant ceremony. Soon the might of the waters fell on us, together with the swirl and the swim of the rushing current, as we neared the centre of the river. Luisa stumbles on a stone, the men prop her up lustily; but the mad racing of the current makes me blind and dizzy, for more than once we are half turned round, so I clutch the muleteer's head in answer to his injunction of *apargate bien*, and feel sure that this water is to be my last bed. However, Luisa bears up, and seems to have lost her fears—thanks to the supporters which gave the animal confidence; and this in its turn, in some magnetic force, rouses me to exertion, and I hook my knee against the pommel of the saddle and sit as firmly as I can in obedience to the reiterated command of *apargate bien!* Luisa staggers here and there, and at one time it seemed as if we must be swept away. We had not described a large enough circle, it appeared, when passing the middle rocks. A prolonged struggle on our part, stimulated on the mule's part by a terrific bray from the *macho*. In a few moments his bosom friend, with her legitimate rider on her back, was hauled safely on land.

A gasp, and a sob, and I stood between the men, as they dismounted me. My boots were like soaked sponge; and the smell of wet leather was the pungent odour which recalled me to my clear sense. We looked across the water, to see the Indian women with their children grouped around them, looking eargely towards us. One of them raised her arm, and pointed upwards. Then every one of them waved their hands, and turned swiftly up the path. Kind, simple people, I shall never see them again! May the love of the Father keep them ever from harm!

"We have passed a great peril, Senora." said Eduardo, after a few moments' silence, as he made the "holy sign." The men both bowed their heads reverently, and I think we all thanked the Lord in sincerity and truth, I, however, could not help shuddering as I looked at the river; and to get rid of the feeling, I took to walking up and down, telling the men that I was very cold. We had nothing with us, save a few *tortillas*, which the men ate as they rubbed the mules, and arranged their furniture. Fortunately the baggage mule had come off better than any of us. This was owing to the perfect manner in which she had been loaded, and also from her being a very tall animal.

"You must mount quickly, for the sun will soon be down," said Marcos; "we shall scarcely have time to get to Narango."

A little delay to arrange our own toilets, and we were on the route again, the beasts and their riders being none the worse for their bath.

Marcos had soon returned to his usual equanimity, and, as usual, he "improved the occasion" to his own benefit.

"Senora," said he, as we rode along, "we both got very wet, both Eduardo and I, in the river, and you have nothing here to give us. There is very good beer in Comayagua; when we arrive there, will you give us a bottle of beer for getting you over the Juan? It is a proud thing to have forded the Juan that is worth a large bottle of beer, Senora."

"Oh yes, yes," I replied hastily, vexed at his cupidity, and not being inclined to talk. "You shall have the beer when we get to Comayagua." It was a rash promise, for a bottle of beer in Comayagua costs four shillings!

It was some time before we could find accommodation, however humble; and it was only by taking a side path and riding into the interior that we could discover a single dwelling. At length a thatched farm-looking dwelling of the poorest description, but prettily situated on a rising knoll, came in view; and with some trepidation we inquired if we could be sheltered for the night. A pleasant-looking young woman came out, followed by some fine children and two lean dogs.

"My husband is over the mountain," she replied, in answer to our inquiries: "if the lady can put up with me and the children, we shall be proud to receive you. Here, Vicente!"

The individual so hailed was a wonderfully handsome boy, more Spanish than Indian. Without a word he began to unload the mules, and by this act he secured the goodwill of my attendants at once.

"Come into the kitchen, lady," said my hostess; "oh, how damp your clothes are! There is a good fire there, for I have been cleaning up since the man went away."

She led the way to a building a little apart from the principal part of the house. It was only an erection of baked mud and sticks, but there was a bright wood-fire burning on the side, and a kind of oven in the centre. The woman brought out the only chair, and then knelt down to help to draw off my boots, which were really little better

"If you will send the younger of my guides with the little *maleta* (portmanteau), I shall be very much obliged to you," I said; "and can you give me something to eat soon?"

"Yes; I will kill a fowl for you Senora: for the men there is dried venison (my husband hunted it last year) and *tortillas*. I can let you have some light wine, if you would think it good enough."

"Thank you, but I would rather have some coffee."

"You shall have it, Senora. Now you dress here, and I will go and catch the fowl."

In a few minutes Vicente poked my portmanteau into the room, and on looking about I found a jar of water; and so with a little management, I made a decent, and certainly a much more respectable appearance that before.

Whilst the fowl was cooking, I strolled into a kind of orchard, where there was a round table and a seat. This, I found, Eduardo had placed for me, he knowing by this time how much I hated the usual household smells of these parts. A small kerosene lamp was brought also, for it was beginning to get dark; and when the meal appeared (the fowl stewed in rice), I ate with such a relish, that I am afraid the two lean dogs must have looked upon me at the time as a very hopeless addition to the household. I should add however, that they *did* get the remains of this feast.

The night was fairly comfortable, and it was with a feeling of gratitude that I wished the hostess good-bye. "I would not accept any pay, Senora," the simple creature said; "but we are so poor, and we have so many children to feed."

We inquired about our way to Comayagua, and she told us that we ought to arrive there the day after at farthest. "Go to the Posada Victorine," said she: "it is a good place, and Madame Victorine will make you comfortable. Ah! she has got money, has Madame Victorine."

I was glad to hear of a comfortable, decent place, as I was anxious to remain a day or two at Comayagua, in order to refresh the whole party. Eduardo, too, was anxious to see his friends who lived there, and as he was to go on with me to San Pedro Sula, it was but natural that a day or two's halt would be especially pleasing to him. Marcos was totally indifferent on the matter.

Our march being now entirely in the lowlands, the heat had become most oppressive, and to travel in the the middle of the day was a risk to health and strength. The mules, too, were showing signs of fatigue, and grass and water were beginning to fail, and had become very inferior in quality. It was therefore imperative to get quickly into Comayagua.

It was a joyous sight, when, between rich ilex trees, we saw the walls and fluted tile roofs of the ancient capital of Spanish Honduras.

(To be Continued.)

A Parisian fashions journal predicts a return to the styles of the "Directory," and especially those which disclosed more than they concealed.

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NOTICE

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

Port Moody, March 15th, 1884.

The Port Moody Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Col. Bob Ingersoll, the infidel, brought a good many of his audience with him from the other side, to Victoria. In the United States he will be more at home. There he can have a crowd to applaud in every village. Half educated Americans believe he is an orator, and they run round with him to share his triumphs. In a country where George Francis Train was supposed to be the equal of Wendall Phillips, the man that seeks for fame as an orator, is only a goose. Ingersoll longs to a class described in England as the "Ranters."

The Victoria papers are full of nothings. Leaders in the "Colonist" are mists made of words, impenetrable, dense, and as dangerous to readers as fogs to mariners. The "Standard" is a mass of obscurity. In one of its reports last week we find the following:

"JOHNSTON vs. CLARKE.—The full Court delivered judgment yesterday, varying the judgment of the Chief Justice in the Court below, making the Southern boundary of the appellant's lot 202 run diagonally instead of a true line running East and West."

Is not that a rare sample of the art that enables a man to edit a newspaper? There is no meaning in the thing; we cannot even venture to guess what the learned writer intended to say. When a man takes a Victoria newspaper he should go at once to a soothsayer or a medium and ask—what did the learned writer intend to say?

Mr. Jas. Fell, of Victoria, has instructed his solicitors to take an action against the proprietor of the "Columbian" for $10,000. He cannot recover damages because the editor cannot write good English. He may be convicted of ignorance and dismissed with a caution.

The late rains have damaged the late crops on both sides of the Fraser, from Hope to the mouth of the river; but a few fine days would restore all that appeared to be lost. The early hay crop is splendid; what was late is lost beyond redemption.

The Victoria "Times" has lost another leader. McLagan's name was taken out of the leading page on Monday last. He is popular. Why did he retire?

If Col. Ingersoll had remained in Victoria for a day, he would have been arrested and charged with vulgar language and blasphemy. He got a hint and went on board the Sound boat at midnight. The illustrious orator would look well in the dock.

says: "The boys are doing well; the supply of dust satisfactory. The late rains have interfered with mining operations, but the miners are merry, living on flour made of this year's wheat, fish from the lake, and the supply of game is abundant. In a few days, the waters will recede and work begin in earnest. The crops along the road from Cache Creek to the Australian Ranche are first class. Mr. Denis Murphy, who resides at the 144 Mile House, has the best crop he had for many years. His hay is saved in prime condition and his dairy cattle are sleek and fat. Potatoes all along the liue are very good. Oats and barley on Pavillion Mountain are prime, and the butter better than usual. McGillan's cattle in summer give evidence of the care taken of them in winter; the cows giving milk are fat enough for the block.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Lord Lyons, who represents the United Kingdom at Paris, has informed the French Government that nothing but a pledge to keep French criminals out of the Pacific would satisfy the colonists.

At a jubilee in London held to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of negro emancipation, the Prince of Wales said, "Our chief object is to carry the civilizing torch of freedom over all the earth. In your desire to see the total abolition of slavery I am with you heart and soul."

Cardinal Manning, who was warmly received, supported the resolution in an earnest speech in which he said, "It is manifestly the duty of Englishmen as belonging to a Christian, a civilized and an imperial race, to abolish the existing condition of slavery in countries where the nation holds virtual rule."

The great commoner John Bright, has given the lords a lecture. At Birmingham the other day he said. "It was declared in ages past—whether it was a dream or not I will not say—that the path to the temple of honor lay through the temple of virtue; but the law making peer never dreams that he is going to the temple of legislative honour through the temple of virtue. If he does not know, we do know that he goes into the temple of honor through the sepulchre of a dead ancestor. And there he goes without a nomination, without a contest, without any conflict of opinion. The parliament in which he sits is never dissolved. For him there is no such thing as political death, but he enjoys political immortality. Let us see what these Lords have done for the nation? The whole audience answered with a voice of thunder—nothing? And the orator went on, "They were always hostile to any wise or just legislation for Ireland. Again the voice of thunder shouted Shame! Away with them. "Three hundred years ago," said Mr. Bright, "the Tudors were despotic monarchs. On one occasion 91 Bills were presented to Elizabeth, and she actually and without any ceremony threw forty-eight of them out of the window. But in 1693 William the III. rejected a Bill that excluded from the House of Commons the servants of the Crown. The House of Commons immediately resolved itself into a Grand Committee and declared that those who advised the King to veto the Bill were the enemies of the nation. The Lords do now what despotic monarchs did formerly, and I ask the people of the United Kingdom from this platform. Shall we submit?" With a roar the audience answered "No!" "No," said the orator, "our fathers curbed their kings and we shall curb our lords."

John Bright is one of the greatest men in England, and has rendered important service to the state, but his attack on the House of Lords presents him in a new character. He is certainly the most illustrious modern Don Quixote. It is impossible to break the bonds that bind the people of England to the lords, who are patriarchs and paternal local rulers.

All the powers of Europe are jealous of "The mistress of the seas." The meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria is iuterpreted as part of the plot between Bismarck and the President of the French Republic to break down the Colonial omnipotence of England. Some Austrian war ships are to accompany a German fleet to the African coast. And for what purpose? The officers may inspect the shores of the dark continent, but it is perfectly certain they will not meddle with anything that belongs to old John Bull. His fleets are invincible and Bismarck is not a Don Quixôte, but he may urge France to seek for glory in the wrong place, and laugh when he sees her in it. In a few days the Czar of all the Russias will join the other pair and the result of the conference may be a heavy canonade. Heavy guns loaded with Nihilists and fired at Socialists would be the artillery practice fit for Europe in its present state. The Emperors do not envy England, but they fear the isms and must go to war for sake of peace,

The statistical report, supplied every year by Government officials in the United Kingdom, was published last week, The harvest was magnificent; the yield of wheat is estimated at eleven million quarters, leaving the Islanders dependent on a foreign supply for only thirteen million quarters. This is less than has been required in any year during the last ten.

The western coast of Ireland is crowded with pleasure seekers from England; they have received a warm reception and are loudly praising the good-natured, warm-hearted, wild Irish of the West.

The Channel fleet commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Dublin Harbor on the 29th ult. Thirty thousand people flocked to Kingstown and gave His Royal Highness a *Cead Mile a Failthe*. The darkness of the night was illuminated with fireworks; the war ships sent up rockets; far inland; and the Duke was thoroughly well pleased by the reception he got from the wild Irish.

UNITED STATES.

The whole of the United States is like a vast bee hive in July when the swarming season is in. Ranting, raving, roaring freemen believe they are doing something, when in truth the election is over. The President has been already chosen by the politicians; but the multitude will go on swarming and buzzing, and in November next one of the swarms will settle down perfectly satisfied that it has chosen the boss drone, and the other swarms will subside. Hereditary presidents would be very useful citizens, and save a pile of money for the people. The wit among the bees is not all rubbish. A democrat says, "The rotenness of the Republican party makes old mother earth sick."

"Judging from the length of Logan's sentences it might be suspected that his impromptu speeches were written by Evaris"

People want to read Ben Butler's letter of acceptance to see what the old cuss has to say in favor of himself and against everybody else. His luxurious habits and his income of $100,000 a year fit him to represent the American working man who earns a dollar a day.

But this is the best of the squibs fired at Ben: "Be the hokey!" said Pat, "it's a d——n droll sight to see him as an Anti monopolist running against himself."

On Monday at Catulla, Texas, G. McCullough gratified a grudge against Charles Bragg by shooting him with a Winchester rifle at point blank range, as the victim was standing in conversation with his back to the murderer. In ten minutes after McCullough was dangling from a lamp post. Served him right too.

On Tuesday the convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary captured the armory, and citizens were called to rescue the guards. The excitement was intense. Citizens with arms in their hands rushed to the scene, and rifles and pistols were freely used on both sides. The convicts surrendered when seven were wounded and three dead. The citizens and convicts displayed great resolution. In fact the citizens guarding the majesty of the law appeared to be fearless, irresistible heroes: They saw the danger, despised it, and triumphed.

In Lewis Co., Kentucky, the people were so shocked by the conduct of the Mormons that they rose en masse and murdered the elders. That was a disgraceful proceeding. It is impossible to exterminate Mormonism with shot guns. The whole affair reads like an emeute in the twelfth century, and is a burning disgrace to the State.

At St. Louis, on the 28th ult., a white cook who lived with a negress named Sarah Hubert commenced to sharpen a butcher knife on his boot and told the lady that she was unfaithful, and that he would carve her up and cut her throat. She bounded on him like a tigress, disarmed him, and in two minutes was out on the street with his head in her hand.

A very strange affair surprised the fashionable people of Passaic last week. Mrs. Charles Totten, who keeps an aristocratic boarding house at that place, hired a cook in petticoats two months ago, a beautiful blonde. She was pretty and obliging; the ladies pitied her because she was an orphan, and the young men of the house suddenly displayed a disposition to loaf around the kitchen while having no particular business in that locality. On Friday Mrs. Totten, by the merest accident, discovered that Matilda is a man, and that he had lived as a female cook in some of the best houses in New York. The young ladies who live in the hotel were friendly to Matilda, and confided many secrets to her safe keeping; but they were astonished by the discovery, and in Passaic the petticoat is no longer regarded as proof that the person who wears it is—a lady.

The laundry men of New York had a pic-nic on the first inst. Going down on a barge to Lindon Grove, one of the excurtionists snatched a sandwich from the bar and was struck by the barkeeper with a club. The crowd then pounced on the bar-keeper, and beat him to death with glasses, jugs, and bottles. The barge was anchored and the police of Staten Island informed of the murder; they took no action and then the triumphant rowdies attacked each other and fought like dogs. When the barge returned to the city the lower deck was like a slaughter house. King Mob is a terrible monarch.

THE CITY SQUARES.

A resolution passed by our City Council at their last meeting fixes the first sale for the 27th October next; this involves certain portions of the people's property only, and is doubtless the thin end of the wedge. It is the careful advance of the skater on ice that he is doubtful will not bear his weight, and which he desires to test before he ventures far from the friendly shore. The Council having determined to persist in its course anent the sale of the people's property, are wise in this plan, because it will bring matters to a crisis. But it appears to us that the Council, by its resolution, has unwittingly gone too far. The eleventh section of the By-law "to provide for and regulate the sale of certain lands" reads as follows:—

11. The proceeds of the sale of any part of the said lands shall be applied to the following purposes only:—Firstly the sum of $75,000, or such less sum as may be found sufficient therefor, shall struction of a railway to connect the City of New Westminster with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to any such person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, as may be found willing and may be able to undertake the construction and maintenance of such railway upon such terms and conditions as the Council may, by resolution, approve; but no such person or Corporation shall be entitled to receive any part of such bonus without having first duly entered into a good and sufficient bond or agreement to the satisfaction of the said Council for the construction and maintenance of the said railway as aforesaid. Secondly, the surplus, if any, shall be applied in the construction and maintenance of an efficient system of waterworks and of drainage and sewerage works in the City of New Westminster, and in the construction of a suitable City Hall, including the acquisition of a site therefor if necessary, in such manner as may be determined by any By-law or By-laws to be lawfully made by the Corporation of the City of New Westminster.

Thus, it will be seen that the proceeds of the sales must be applied, before anything else can be considered or thought of, to the payment of a bonus to any person or company who will construct a branch line of railway from Port Moody to this city, and for no other purpose whatever, because, when the whole of the lands are sold, there may not remain any surplus for the other purposes named. It would be quite a nice thing for the Council to secure in this way a large sum of money to improve certain lots about the city, which would only be advantageous to the proprietors, and some of those, members of the City Council. The ratepayers and residents of this city were only induced to consent to the sale of the city squares, with the one object of inducing somebody to connect this city with Port Moody by a railway; no other object, however commendable, would have moved them to destroy their beautiful city and make it unhealthy, but the hope of bringing back some of the trade that has been driven from us, in a great measnre, by the action or supineness of certain members of the present City Council. How far the construction of the railway would have brought about that end, it is not necessary, at this moment, to discuss; the railway is a remote contingency, hence the sale of the squares is unnecessary and improper. But the Council proceeds to pass a resolution to the effect that the proceeds of the present sale as advertised in another column, are to be applied to any purpose the Council may see fit to apply them, be it to grade Cunningham Street, or to make improvements on the outhouses to the immigrant sheds. But this must not be. The conditions on which the squares are to be sold, according to the fiat of the Council, precludes all use of the money until the bonus for the railway is paid, and as it will require all the proceeds of all the sales to be put together, the bonus paid, and surplus, if any, duly accounted for, and a decision come to as to how it is to be spent, there can be very little hope of this or the next Council having anything to dispose of. But will any sale ever be made? This, in our opinion, is very doubtful; there are those watching the proceedings of the Council with curious intentness, and who are only waiting the first step, to prevent any action in the way of selling our squares. If any of the Councillors are so lost to all sense of propriety as to involve the Council in costly law proceedings, it will be the duty of the ratepayers to have them removed and sensible men elected to replace them. The impudent diversion of the city taxes to afford Councillors the pleasure of revenging themselves on opponents they may dislike, is altogether too much for taxpaying digestion. A great deal of talk has been afloat lately, touching a possible calling of some of our city fathers to account for illegal transactions. One thing is certain, they will have no public sympathy.—*Guardian.*

FRENCH POLITICS.

The recent attempts at tinkering on the French constitution, have resulted, as might have been expected, in complete failure. The Government desired to make such modifications as suited themselves, but they ventured on very dangerous ground, since it evoked all the passions of the extremists, who sought to revolutionize the entire constitution and remove every protection to social or moral law. They would have introduced Communism in its most absolute form and re-established the order of things existing at the first revolution. This the Ferry Government decidedly opposed, and sought by such resolutions as that of making the republic immutable, ostracizing the Bourbons and Buonapartes, to conciliate the extreme left, but of course that was impossible. Such resolutions as those above-mentioned, appear to be sufficiently severe, but it must be remembered that another Government strong enough to defy the extremists, may reverse them at any time. It is very probable, however, that the Monarchists and Imperialists would have [illegible] successful, because it would certainly have produced the reaction which the two first parties are so patiently waiting for. That it will come, no one knowing the French people, can have the slightest doubt. It must always be remembered that the French people as a whole, are conservative, and although they like change, and the republic was a novelty, they are about sick of liberty, equality and fraternity, which means simply mob rule. The determined attack upon religion, and the repealing of the law prohibiting divorce, except under certain extreme circumstances, has disgusted the better class of the people who are always Catholic, and the law of facile divorce is directly opposed to the Catholic religion. Then, these constant raids upon social and moral law, make reaction and revolution possible at any moment, and unsettles business. Thus the trading and wealthy classes are opposed to the present Government, and are ready, whenever the man and the time arrives, to aid in bringing about a stable Government, or the nearest to that useful institution that is possible in France. We don't look for any sweeping change until the country is engaged in war, for which the French are preparing themselves as rapidly as possible. The gun factories, arsenals, and navy yards are thronged with workmen; ships of war, great guns, and everything necessary for a great and prolonged struggle are being produced at a wonderful rate. Judging from the tenor of the press, it would be hard to say which power would be the first to feel the effects of these colossal preparations. A considerable section of the Paris journals are very bitter against England, but it would be too absurd to imagine that the French people would risk a war with *perfide Albion*, which would certainly end in humiliation and defeat. It is needless to say that such a consummation is devotedly hoped for by Germany, who would join England in giving France its *coup de grace*, and rendering that country incapable of disturbing the peace of Europe for a long time to come. There are, nevertheless, a number of French journals that see through the attempts of Bismarck and his organs to foment a quarrel between France and England, and strongly deprecate the tone of the Anglo-phohists. The object of the French, if they contemplate the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, should be to secure at least the neutrality of England, but with the prevailing elements in the existing government it will be a very difficult matter to restrain them, and much will depend upon the forbearance of England. It is still surmised in some quarters that there is a secret understanding with Russia, and when both countries are thoroughly prepared, it is supposed that Russia engages to invade India and so occupy England, while France deals a decisive blow at Germany. Then having disposed of the two great obstacles to plunder, they are to divide the "sick man's" heritage, Russia taking Constantinople and the French, Syria. This may be only a dream, but it has a semblance of likelihood from the effusive affection recently exhibited between Russia and Germany; such demonstrations are usually the prelude to a great war, and are generally understood in that light. It would be much better for France if she could turn her attention to home reforms; if she could provide herself with a strong government and replace herself in the good graces of the world at large. She may serve Russia's turn for a while, but when that is accomplished she will be cast aside to be trodden on by every powor in Europe.

THE GIRLS.

The notion that girls are too delicate to be useful is limited to a comparatively small part of the globe. Throughout Asia, Africa and in large portions even of Europe and America, there prevails an old belief that they are born to labor. In Turkestan and on the Tartar steppes the Kirghese Sultans and their daughter, and princesses in whose veins flow the blood of long lines of kings, still milk the sheep, cows and goats, and perform the menial offices of the household, as the Sanscrit maidens did 6,000 years ago in the same localities. They cook, take care of the younger children, make garments, cure the skins of the wild fowl, with the feathers on, for caps, spin cotton, weave cloth and tan leather by means of sour milk. In this delectable region the mother wear rich attire, while the daughter goes in humbler weeds, like Cinderella. If there is a piano the mother plays on it in the front room of the tent, while the daughter brews the koumiss stews the mutton and broils the camel chops in the back kitchen. This is the best ordered condition of patriarchal people who adhere to a nearly obsolete theory of filial duty. Similar ideas prevail throughout India, China, and among the native tribes of Siberia, who have been driven northward by aggressive neighbors. The Tungusian girl gathers the snow, melts it, makes the tea and the fish soup, sews, and, being skilful in archery, helps to keep the larder supplied with game. The Yakut and Samoude maidens and all who dwell along the Artic ocean, help in summer to lay up winter supplies, and in winter to perform all necessary domestic duties. The Abyssinian girl grinds corn in the simple mills in use in that country. The Kaffir girl weaves baskets and draws water. The girls in the other parts of the Dark Continent pulverize the grain, weave mats, make earthen vessels, and are the hatters of their tribe. The theories of the tribes and nations of Asia and Africa are shared by the Indians of North and South America, who compel the young girls to learn the duties and hardships of life at an early age. But the girl of this continent buys a pair of high-heeled boots, a hat and feather, and hopes to be admired because she is useless. Indeed, the modern girl seems to forget that the beauty of a woman is her mind and manner, and that a sensible man despises the decorations. A distinguished foreigner from Yakut would suppose that all our girls are hired by dressmakers to exhibit shapes produced by artistic skill and tight lacing. The modern American girl would look well in a glass case, but in any other place she is—a curiosity.

DR. ELLIS, the well-known Anglican divine, has raised a storm of indignation amongst the Scottish residents of Maitland district by asserting from the pulpit that the Scottish nation is the most immoral in the world. He attributes this to the fact that the sacrament is administered in Presbyterian churches only a few times in each year.

C. D. RAND, E. E. RAND

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Which can be bought at Reasonable Prices.

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NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully begs to intimate that all outstanding accounts due him must be paid before the 1st of September next. If not paid up to date, they will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

F. F. NEL
Port Moody, Aug. 26, 1884.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all accounts due to the undersigned must be settled up by the 15th of September next. Otherwise steps will be taken for their collection.

JOHN MURRAY
Port Moody, Aug. 26, 1884.

The Port Moody Gazette.

TURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

nadian Pacific Railway Time Table.

PORT MOODY.

ils arriv- s Mond ys & Wednes'ays, 6:35 p.m
" leaves Tu sdays & Thurs ays, 5:00 a.m
trains arrives every Friday..... 6:55 "
" l aves every Saturday..... 5.00 a.m

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

E. J. HANEY,
EBDONK, Gen.'l Supt,
Gen'l Manager. je14

M VICTORIA.—The steamer Dunsmuir d from Victoria on Tuesday evening, reight for Port Moody and Tiffin's mill. ft for Victoria the same evening.

PULAR FALACIES" is the heading of an in a recent *Columbian*. Spelling the with one "l" is a fallacy not discussed learned editor in the article in ques-

attle corall has been built by the rail- ompany, at the foot of Douglas street, railway reserve. It is large enough d about 250 head of cattle and will onvenience to the consignees of cattle point.

Greig has finished painting Mr. Mur- esidence at Rocky Point, and the im- ments in the appearance of the build- an evidence of taste on the part of furray and of skill on the part of Mr. It is a good job.

Connor's stage line now carries Her ty's mail between Port Moody and Westminster three times a week each connecting with the trains. Sam was he first man to drive a stage over oad to the Elgin House—a feat which lected to chronicle last week.

J. A. Webster, who is now occupying mmer residence the old Bonson hotel end of the North road, has had built convenient floating wharf, which is for bathing purposes and for the an- e of small boats. The North road is htful place to live—when it don't rain it rains all the time now.

VERY SAD.—Proceedings have been ted by Mr. James Fell, of Victoria, t the "Columbian," on account of an libel upon him which appeared in aturday's issue, dated as a telegram Victoria. The damages are laid at 0, and the prosecution will be con- by Messrs. Fell & Mills.

esponse to a telegram announcing the s illness of his wife, Mr. Edmund started for his home in Lindsay, Ont., ursday morning. Mr. Pogue came to rovince for his health, and he has at- his object, besides making the trip a profitable one financially, and we may or his return with his family at the end ew months.

RGE numbers of wild ducks have made appearance in the harbor, and they will furnish fine sport for the hunter. The l of these duck and the extent and ion of the recent rains, are indications the winter season is approaching. How two months of pleasant weather may looked for with some degree of cer-

RY SEVERE.—A recent *Columbian* con- a bit of quiet sarcasm which is well reprinting. After telling how some- ar Langley had produced 16,250 oats ne seed, and 100 branches in full bloom ne potatoe eye, it says: "These facts ouched for by Mr. Ross, immigration whom no one would suspect of ex- ation!"

first wheat cutting in the Canadian west is reported from the C.P.R. ex- ental farm, 650 miles west of Winni- 0 miles east of Medicine Hat, on the tchewan River, which began August The crop is reported as very heavy splendid condition. The wheat on her nine experimental farms is also just ripe. The other grains are all cut. Commissioner McTavish went west on hinst. to visit all the farms.—*Exchange.*

Victoria "Times" has sold its birth- for a mess of pottage, and is now con- d by the Coal Harbor speculators. This ty, as the "Times" had, by its fearless ndependent course, taken a leading among the papers of this Province. the so-called boom at Coal Harbor is the present editor will be like the man who made a bad bargain, and in bing his feelings to a friend, on finding e true state of the case, said: "I vas I go oud pehint de parn und I keek elf."

UP-COUNTRY MAILS.—There seems to been a misunderstanding among the here, regarding the new mail arrange- which came into effect this week. Our last week was based on the state- of P. O. Inspector Fletcher, but it now s that the new arrangement refers up country mails, the local mail ar- on Wednesday and Saturday as for- The only gain to Port Moody people er facilities for reaching points along lway and river, as letters can be on the cars here.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company eatly disappointed at the conduct of tario Government in refusing to re- their claim to certain valuable tim- d mineral lands in the Nipissing region. accustomed to dictate to the Ottawa ment and find all their commands tly obeyed, they can scarcely realize a Provincial Governme t can refus anything. The Company claimed ce timber limits, but the Governmen on investigation that some settlers mbermen had prior claims, which they d to set aside. The Company's ground iming the mineral lands was of a most rdinary character. They asserted that e the construction of the railway h that region had led to the discovery ain minerals the company constructing ailway should have first claim to the ds. although the railway was not a e but public enterprise, and the miner- re not even discovered by the rail- mployees. The Company's reasoning no doubt have been irresistible at , but the Provincial Government fail- ee its force.—*Globe.*

LWAY CONSTRUCTION.—In a few days ck will cross Cache creek, seven miles he summit of the Rockies. It is to be the track-layers will not experience ore checks, as they wish to cross the bia this year. The more sanguine ex- see the locomotives reach the summit Selkirks, twenty-five miles farther before work is shut down for the win- t this is doubtful. There are eleven uction parties of engineers on th on this year. Each construction party te of a division engineer, a rodman, a sman, and a cook. Five miles are d to each party. Nearly all have eted the work on the first section, and oved west to their second. W. A. C. E., has charge of the office here h all the bridges, trestles, etc., are d. R. H. Beckler, C. E., has charge erection of the bridges, trestles, and s. On location, four parties are g on the Selkirk range, under Mr. J. trong, C. E., and three on the other der Major Rogers. There are about en men on each of the locating parties.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.—The following private letters addressed to a gentleman in Victoria, appeared in a recent issue of the *Times*:—"In answer to your favor I can only say, I would have answered it immediately, only I wanted to know something more definite. I feel safe in stating that you need give yourself no uneasiness whatever, in regard to the property you are possessed of at Port Moody. I am fully convinced it will be the terminus and remain such for some years to come, if not all time, which I am inclined the rather to believe. The government will not spend a dollar outside of its original intention of taking the line only to Port Moody; and the syndicate will think a long time, before it will spend the large amount that would be necessary to carry the line to Coal Harbor. It would be a source of great outlay, without any possible chance for profit. Then why should they build the extra line? There is not the slightest cause to regret your investment, I am not at all uneasy about the nest egg I put there. Should the railroad ever reach Coal Harbor, even with all the noise now made, I will be greatly surprised. Port Moody is quietly growing and increasing and can afford to wait, till all this flurry, got up by speculators, has blown over."

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Watson preached to a fair congregation in the Temperance Hall on Sunday last, his subject being the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. At the close of the service the Rev. gentleman announced that on next Sunday (to-morrow) the Rev. Mr. McKay, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, New Westminster, would occupy the pulpit, and the Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Reformed Episcopal Church would officiate on the following Sunday; Mr. Watson also announced that this arrangement would probably obtain in future, and suggested that a committee of three, one from each of the three denominations, should be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for holding a union service every Sunday. We think this suggestion a good one, and would advise that a meeting be called at the close of to-morrow's, service and a committee appointed. There are a great many church going people here, and if the services were conducted on a non-sectarian basis the attendance would be visibly augmented. In a short time we have no doubt the collections would be sufficient to pay the balance on the organ now in the hands of Mrs. Kelly, and after that a "meetin' house" would be in order.

MR. SCHRIEBER'S VISIT. — Collingwood Schrieber, Esq., Chief Inspector of Canadian Government Railways, accompanied by P.S. Archibald, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Marcus Smith, C. E., Hon. Jos. Trutch, and a large party of engineers from various American roads, arrived in Port Moody on Monday evening last, from Victoria. Immediately after his arrival Mr. Scrieber proceeded to the wharf and inspected that structure, and thence came back to the neighborhood of the China camp where it was decided to erect the roundhouses and other terminal buildings. Mr. Schrieber was particularly reticent regarding the objects of his visit to Port Moody, but enough was learned to warrant the assertion that a few months will see a very different state of affairs prevailing in Port Moody. Where all is now stagnation, will soon be the rush and hurry of business; large numbers of workmen will be employed here in the erection of permanent works, and the good times so long and anxiously waited will be here in earnest. Mr. Schrieber and party left here on Tuesday morning's train, himself and one or two others following the footsteps of Gen. Van Horne across the mountains. The fact that the "Columbian" of Wednesday was entirely mute on the visit of this party to the terminus, is a significant straw that shows the direction of the wind as very unfavorable to any place but Port Moody.

A YACHTING PARTY.—There arrived in Port Moody on Sunday last, a handsome little yacht called the "Lotus," having on board J. C. Haines and wife, of Seattle; Miss Alice F. Smith, of San Francisco, and M. McMicken, of Seattle. The party left Seattle on August 9th, and had been cruising in Puget Sound and the Straits of Fuca for some time before visiting Victoria and Port Moody. Arriving here they took Tuesday's train and proceeded up-country to Lytton, traveling in an observation car with the Schrieber party. They returned to Port Moody on Wednesday night, and in an interview with a GAZETTE reporter, expressed themselves as perfectly charmed with the scenery of the upper country. The ladies accompanying the party enjoy the distinction of being the first lady tourists to penetrate the interior as far as Lytton, since the completion of the railway to that point, and to say that they were proud of the distinction is but a faint expression of their feelings. One of the gentlemen in the party, though a lawyer by profession, is an expert photographer, and carried a complete outfit of photographic apparatus, by the aid of which he has secured a handsome and complete series of the many beautiful views on the route. The anchor was weighed on Thursday morning, and they expect to reach Seattle again on the 9th inst.

NOT A "BOOMER."—In an article only remarkable for its verbosity, in last Saturday's "Columbian" denies that it has ever boomed Coal Harbor. The denial was quite unnecessary; we all know it. It made a desperate attempt in that direction, however, and the failure to create a boom is not the fault of Mr. Robson. He has done his best, by manufacturing untruths and misrepresenting facts, to induce people of this province to invest their money in lands in the neighborhood of Coal Harbor; but common sense has prevailed over rascality, and honest John's "valuable" estate at False Creek is still without a purchaser. The "Columbian" has not gone unrewarded for its labors, however, as its advertising columns show. Advertising the sale of a few town lots at Hastings requires three different advertisements in that reliable (?) journal, and if the sum realized from the sale is sufficient to pay for the advertising it will be a matter of surprise In the course of its humble and apologetic remarks, the "Columbian takes occasion to say: "Since it has come to be known that "the railway will be carried down to Coal "Harbor. we have stated very plainly what "seemed to be the probabilities respecting "future developments, as nearly as could be "ascertained from the available sources of "information." Now the fact is—and we don't like to humiliate Mr. D. Robson. by telling it—that the "Columbian's editorial columns are not controlled by that gentleman, and when he writes without instructions (which he sometimes does) the result is invariably a "bad break" which requires to be clumsily patched for several issues afterwards. This had the effect of keeping "poor Dave" in a continual splutter, and causes him to say and do things that injure his business and bring the paper into disrepute. All the "available sources of information" possesed by the "Columbian are quite accessible to all the rest of us, and yet there is not a single sensible, shrewd business man in the province—outside of those who own property near the Burrard Inlet—who really believes that the terminus of the C.P.R. will ever be elsewhere than at Port Moody. A bald statement to that effect, from a paper known to be under the thumb of a very unscrupulous politician, cannot but fall flat upon the ears of all thinking people, and the article on "Booming the termini," in last Saturday's "Columbian," is really an acknowledgement of inability to influence, even in a slight degree, the future greatness of Port Moody. The ability of the "Columbian" to "take water" stamps it as a first-class temperance journal, and as such it should receive a liberal support—from the fishes!

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

GOING TO THE OTHER WORLD.

If you pay your fare to Lytton at Port Moody, and take a seat in one of the railway cars, it is quite possible you will find yourself in the other world long before you see Lytton. In the bay at Harrison river, if you live to get there, you will see in the water the shattered cars that went overboard on a former occasion; and all along the line you will see signs of the stupidity and want of engineering skill that are always visible on railroads where death comes without a warning.

On Sunday last the up-train to Lytton darted through the tunnel which is close to the cantilever bridge. The driver of the iron horse saw right before him, on the bridge, a hand-car, and instantly reversed his steam power and went off. The car went on and smashed the hand-car; the locomotive "bucked," went off the rails and crossed the bridge, jumping from tie to tie. Was not that an awful affair? A wonderful escape! A foot or two more to the right or left and that train with all the passengers would, in a moment, be at the bottom of the Fraser: and that particular point of the river is known as "the bottomless pit."

Our paternal Government. The Lord save us! We do not mean the local sham—but the other delusion at Ottawa—is responsible for all the misfortune produced by reckless contractors on this road. No other government in the world would permit a company or a contractor to run cars with passengers over an unprotected road. There is no telegraph on the line to warn the engineers! there is no precaution taken to protect the lives of travelers. In fact the whole system of railway management from Port Moody to Lytton may be described as A HORRIBLE SYSTEM OF ADVENTURE. To all those who intend to travel over that road before a perfect system of telegraphic communication is established we say solemnly—go and insure your lives. The man who pays his fare at Port Moody may end his journey in the other world.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE ARTIC CANNIBALS.—POLITICAL BOOMS.—BUTLER GROWING LARGER.—CAUSES OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY.—MISCELLANY.—

(From our own correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 25th, 1884.

After gloating over the terrible cannibalism of Conger Island, after presenting it to the public in all its hideous aspects, after making the blood curdle with horror, the daily press of New York now turn round, and ask impudently, "well, why prolong this agony? what are you going to do about it, and what would you have done in their place?" A number of bodies have been exhumed, and on examination it is beyond question that the flesh had been cut with a knife from those of Private Henry, Lieut. Kislingbury and others. Let us drop the matter. For my part I prefer beefsteak.

The campaign goes bravely on, and the confusion increases. The two machine candidates have now to confess they have a competitor not to be ignored in the person of Ben. Butler, whose boom is gathering strength each day. Butler is an unscrupulous demagogue, but he is also possessed of genius, which Cleveland at all events lacks. He, acting as a democrat, wrested Massachusetts from the Republicans in 1882, an achievement that rather amazed all parties. He has lots of money; his income from law alone brings him in $150,000 a year. He knows, too, how beats the public heart, and that now, while the parties are in a state of disintegration, is the time to strike a successful blow. He may carry Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and other States, by fusion, especially in the South, where the negroes swear by Massa Butler. As for Cleveland, his chances are desperate; if he win, it will be a great miracle. The working classes, the back bone of the democratic party in the North, are leaving the camp *en masse*, so are the Irish, and it is now thought Butler will break the solid South in pieces. Blaine is ahead, and unless he or his followers do something stupid between this and the 4th of November, he will be the next President.

I see the Conservatives are still ahead in Canada. In an election that took place in Prince Edwards Island on the 20th of Aug. for the Commons, Jenkins, Conservative, beat Welch, Liberal, by 84 majority. It is true the Conservatives won the seat of the general election, but it has been alleged a thousand times since that the tariff had so disgusted the people they would at the first opportunity, throw the party that framed it deep into the political sea. Canada has been very fortunate of late, without any peculiar virtue of her own. Our swindlers have gone to her fertile shores, and seeking out her pleasantest places, spent money as if it were of no value. Eno is still luxuriating there, so are fifty or sixty other cashiers, brokers, and bankers, and they have been lately joined by one Warren, who skedaddled, leaving behind him three mistresses and a deficit of $700,000. He will never be captured; he will enjoy life in Canada; he won't even be refused admission into society; but if he had stolen a few dollars from a till, or even a leg of mutton—but I forbear; comparisons are too odious.

The remains of James Januarius McGahan, the most famous of all correspondents, arrived here to-day, *en route* to Ohio for interment. Extraordinary honors are being paid the remains. Senators and Congressmen of Ohio formed the Committee to take them from New York to Cincinnatti. A committee of the New York Press Association, composed of men who were war correspondents themselves, will accompany them to Cincinnati, and the press club will turn out in a body to do him honor. It is well that these honors are paid McGahan, for than he a more modest, heroic, clever, and self-sacrificing newspaper man never had existence.

The war between France and China has created considerable excitement here, as American commercial interests are involved in the campaign. Previous to the declaration of war, China sold thirty-eight vessels, now in American waters, to Russell & Co., of New York, for a nominal sum. These vessels now float the American flag; if they didn't, John Chinaman would be minus 38 vessels in twenty-four hours, as several French ironclads are hereaway, gazing at them with hungry eyes. The French bombarded Foo Chow on Saturday, and destroyed the Chinese fleet in seven minutes, with the loss to themselves of six men. They destroyed the Arsenal also, and in fact did as they pleased. These poor devils of mongolians can't fight. They are dexterous in the use of chop-sticks while eating rice, and can do many other things, but they cannot face the music ground out of shot and shell. It is thought the English are encouraging them, but if so, they are doing a very cruel thing, unless they intend to render them material assistance, which is not likely. It is amusing to listen to the Chinese colony here, gabbling about what their countrymen will do to France in the sweet by and bye. They will eat them up in one meal. They are now luring them on till they get them in the interior, when — Quasheemaboo! These Mott Street Celestials are brave to rashness at this distance, but would run like rats if a French Regiment were in front of them. "The Chinese must go."

The feeling between England and Germany is growing more bitter, though English papers are very conciliatory. Some say the bitterness, so far as Germany is concerned, is all assumed to lull France into false security.

The cholera has now obtained hold in Italy, but its ravages are comparatively mild.

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WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

Although for weeks the telegrams about the Franco-Chinese imbroglio have been contradictory, we have received at last what looks like trustworthy information, and we may assume that the attempt to arrange a peaceful compromise has definitely failed. The Chinese Ambassador has left Paris, and the representative of France has been ordered at once to withdraw from Pekin. This means that China has resolved to face the ternative of war sooner than pay an indemnity for the Lang-son engagement, in which, as it is maintained by the Council of Mandarins, the French themselves were the aggressors.

All the commercial nations of the West are interested in the war that now seems inevitable, and for the first time in the history of collisions between Chinese and Europeans, our sympathies are not enlisted against the Asiatic power. From the beginning of the recent campaign in Tonquin the French, Government has shown a disregard of China's indisputable rights that cannot be reconciled with the decent respect and fair treatment due a country to which France is bound by advantageous treaties. The Tonquin Delta, settled and civilized by Chinese colonists, was for centuries a province of the Middle Kingdom, and the relation of vassalage has been continuously recognized by the rulers of the present Annamese dynasty, who have always looked to Pekin for the confirmation of their title. When, therefore, the French agent exported the so-called treaty of Hue, by which the traditional dependence of Annam upon China was abjured, and a French protectorate substituted, an unprovoked and grievous injury was inflicted on a friendly Government.

It is true that Li Hung Chang, who favors peace at any price, subsequently felt constrained to assent by a provisional convention to the harsh provisions of that treaty; but it must have been patent to the French representatives that the Council of Mandarins would be slow to ratify that act. It is, to be sure, contended by M. Ferry that the agreement made with Li was final, not provisional, but this position is refuted by the fact that the French Chambers were called upon to sanction the compact, but not until weeks after the Lang-son incident. If the acquiescence of the French home Government was indispensable to give the treaty validity, the same concession must be made to the Council of Mandarins. It follows that the attempt to seize Lang-son before the course taken by Li had been officially approved was totally unwarranted, and prompted perhaps by the misgiving that the treaty would never be ratified at Pekin.

But if the facts, as far as these are known corrobate the Chinese view of the Lang-son affair, the Pekin Government deserves respect and sympathy for its determination to resist an exaction which bears a strong resemblance to blackmail. It was not to be expected that the patriotic party in the Council of Mandarins would make amends for an offence of which they are not guilty, when at a similar juncture they did not hesitate to defy the power of Russia, which to the Middle Kingdom must appear far more formidable than that of France. The remote western provinces of Kashgar and Illi had borne a relation to China almost precisely analogous to that of Annam, but after the revolt which took place rather more than twenty years ago Yakub Khan founded an independent State in Kashgar, while Illi was occupied by Russians soldiers. Nevertheless, after a Chinese army under Gen. Tso had recovered the former province, a firm demand was made for the restoration of the latter, with which Russia, when convinced that China would sooner fight than submit to robbery, reluctantly complied.

Since that time Tso has deservedly been the leader of that party at the court of Pekin which believes that China should respect herself and protect herself, and he has now succeeded in persuading a majority of the higher Mandarins to withstand the arrogant demands of France. Inasmuch, too, as the advocates of war will naturally be intrusted with the conduct of it, France may find that she has entered on a more prolonged and costly contest than was anticipated. Engineers assert that a French army could not now repeat the former successfull movement on Pekin, and it remains to be seen whether China can be coerced by the bombardment of treaty ports, from which the neutral European powers would be the chief sufferers —*New York Sun.*

SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

While the French Vice-Consul was returning from Rabouk to Nedjd he was killed by Bedouins.

Late advices from Yokohama say that the Japanese Government has issued a decree establishing several orders of nobility, including dukes, marquises, and viscounts.

The Anarchist journalist Murphy of Paris, who was recently condemned to six months' imprisonment for inciting the people to pillage, has escaped from the prison infirmary.

A party of eight, including Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Slocum, and Gen. Cutcheon, members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who have been investigating the military asylums, arrived in Toronto on Thursday evening. The party is making a tour through Canada.

Berlin oculists report that the iron dust floating from elevated railroads in streets has added 5 per cent. to the profits of the profession.

The bread eaten at table in Turin is a yard long and an eighth of an inch in diameter, of a pipestem form, very crisp, and exceedingly palatable. It is called "grissini," after the doctor who invented it on hygienic principles

Certain portions of the Alps have been covered with snow this summer to an unprecedented extent; not only did the winter snow not melt, but a fresh supply fell in July.

Archbishop McCabe is suffering from bronchitis, and has been obliged to return from Harrogate to Dublin. He is said to be recovering.

At a fire in Pimlico, a suburb of London, in Abraham's hat shop, the proprietor and three members of his family perished.

The London *World* says that Duchess of Albany's infant is very delicate, and it is considered doubtful whether it will be possible to rear it.

The Government is withdrawing individual police protection in the south and west of Ireland, but it is still obtainable at the cost of those protected.

Kadyk Bey, formerly Turkish Minister to France has been arrested at Smyrna for illegal speculations on the Bourse, in which improper use was made of funds belonging to the State Treasury.

About 1,000,000 bushels more of grain have arrived at Montreal since June 6 than for the corresponding period of last year. This result is attributed to the reduction of tolls and harbor dues by the Government.

It was a surprise to the Vatican to learn that King Alfonso of Spain is a Free Mason. Cardinal Jacobini, Pontifical Secretary of State, has written in behalf of the Pope to the Nuncia at Madrid for the details of the matter.

The troops for Wady-Halfa will be sent by railway to Sarraso and thence by camels to Semneh. The Nile is rising rapidly. The Tenth Battalion of Egyptians has gone to Assouan. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood has started up the Nile to inspect the forts.

At Berg-la-ville, France, two children of 14 attached by a hook a slow match to the skirt of a child of 7, and then set the match on fire. The victim rushed home, uttering frantic cries, and died in great agony, being seized with an attack on the brain.

The Vienna *New Free Press* considers the expulsion of Russian subjects from Berlin to be useless. The really dangerous will manage to remain in the country, and the measure is cruel to the innocent.

The Siberian plague having broken out in the environs of Gatschina, a committee has been appointed to take the most rigorous precautions to prevent the malady reaching the horses concentrated there for the autumn manœuvres.

Although the English Radicals insist that the House of Lords must go, it is reported that Mr. Gladstone contemplates several additions to the peerage. Among the new peers will be Sir Thomas Colebrooke, one of the members for Lanarkshire; Sir Thomas Brassey, Sir Arthur Hayter, Sir A. Matheson Sir Thomas McClure, and Mr. Samuel Morley.

Extract from a Paris club journal: "M. Bischoffsheim found an empty pocketbook in the card room. He at once placed it in the hands of the President of the club. These acts of probity require no comment."

During sudden changes of temperature siphons containing mineral water become dangerous. A rapid rise of the thermometer will sometimes increase the pressure 100 per cent. and produce violent explosion.

The revision of the Old Testament does not include the Apocrypha. But it is not improbable that some members of the committee will continue to meet and undertake a revision of the Apocrypha on the same principles.

A cabinet, formerly Marie Antoinette's which, within a few months, fetched $25,000 at auction in London, was bought fifty years ago at a fair in Frankfort-on-Main by an English lady for $70. It is believed to have now gone back to Frankfort to a Rothschild.

During the prevalence of cholera in Italy in 1867, many of the carabineers and soldiers who went to succor the afflicted villages were killed by the peasants under the delusion that they came to poison them. If the cholera again appears this autumn, the peasants threaten to renew hostilities with the military.

The Italian authorities are said to have lately insisted on disinfecting the railroad cars which arrived at Chiasso one laden with chloride of lime the other with carbolic acid. The result of the disinfection on those materials is matter only of conjecture.

In the shop of a boulevard pastry cook in Paris, a young masher questioned the freshness of a tart. The shopkeeper was touched to the quick, and remarked severely: "I made tarts, young man, a good while before you were born." "I don't doubt it," was the reply, "and this must be one of them."

Bricks made of cork now constitute one of the new German industries. The usual size is ten by four and three-fourths and two and half inches. They are prepared from small corks, refuse, and cement, and have not only been used for certain building purposes, on account of their lightness and isolating properties, but are also employed as a covering for boilers in preventing the radiation of heat.

The War Department at Rome has invited all Italian emigrants settled in foreign countries to return home and fulfil their military duties, every male 21 years old being subject to conscription, regardless of naturalization abroad. Italy has repeatedly refused to exempt her sons naturalized in the United States.

Two department clerks at Rome went up last month into the ball surmounting the dome of St. Peter's, uncorked a bottle of champagne, and drank the health of King Humbert. The ball has room for thirteen persons, and bears aloft a monster cross; both have lately been refurbished to match the new covering of the dome.

Some successful explorations have been made in the central and western part of Asia minor by Ramsay, the Scotch traveller, and Dr. Sterrett of the American school in Athens. They made an expedition with special reference to the ruins of the cities of ancient Phrygia, Pisidia, and Lycaonia, including the points to which interest is given by the travels of the Apostle Paul. They have brought back observations on the remains and position of more than ten Greek towns of which no other modern explorer has given any account.

Mr. J. P. Quirk, of Melbourne, writes an amusing letter to a contemporary from the Imperial Hotel, Belfast. He says: "I arrived at Belfast on Friday evening (August 8) with my wife and sister, travelling from 'Glasgow *via* Ardrossan.' Having seen the two ladies into the hotel 'bus, I went back to the wharf to point out the luggage to the porter, when I was accosted by a policeman thus—'Is that your luggage?' I said it was. 'Where do you come from,' said the policeman. 'From Australia,' I answered. 'And what's your business here?' was the next question. I said I had no business; I was travelling for pleasure. 'Then you must open these portmanteaus,' he said. While this conversation was taking place, a crowd of about fifty idlers congregated about us, who evidently looked upon me as a bloodthirsty Fenian or a returned informer. After turning the contents of my portmanteaus out, and finding nothing that looked suspicious but a bottle of hair wash in a wooden case, which the policeman opened very gingerly, he wished me 'good day,' and left me to pack and strap my things again. What I wish to point out is—Would it not be better for intending tourists to Ireland to obtain passports, which would, I have no doubt, prevent them going through the same experience as your obedient servant."

A very remarkable scene occurred lately at St. John's Church, Notting Hill—the best placed church in London, as it has been called. The service had concluded, the curate had finished his exhortation from the pulpit, when a sort of military-looking man marched up the aisle with his hat on, met the curate at the foot of the pulpit stairs, passed him, and was presenting himself on the rostrum. To the astonishment of the congregation, the interloper announced that he had a message from God to dellver, and continued with much excitement of manner to exclaim that he must deliver it, for delivered it must be. Dr. Thornton, the vicar, and others went to try and bring him down. "This is your church, I understand, sir," said the would-be preacher, "Yes, and I request you to leave!" replied the vicar. Happily, the man was got down the stairs and out into the open. When the congregation came forth he was arguing as to whether or not he should enter a hansom which had been called for him. The poor man is of course insane. That is proved by the fact that he was so deluded as to believe that any congregation would stand two sermons at one service.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

DEATH IN SPORT.—A sad occurrence is reported from Coraki, New South Wales, where a man named Armstrong and his daughter lost their lives. Armstrong was a new arrival from Ireland, and was employed by a farmer named Johnson as an agricultural laborer. One day he was playing in front of his residence near the river with his children, when his eldest girl playfully snatched his watch, and ran with it to the river bank. Armstrong pursued her, and she slipped and fell into the river where the water is about twenty feet deep. Her father, who could not swim, jumped in to rescue her, and both were drowned. The body of the girl was recovered two hours afterwards, but the man's body was not found till the next day.

The air in Europe smells strongly of brimstone. Frenchmen say "England has challenged Europe by the public declaration that she has exclusive power in Egypt." The "Republique Francaise" asks "Has England measured her strength before she assumed this responsibility?" In reply old John Bull smokes his pipe and preparations for the pacification of Egypt go on with military despatch.

THE PROXIMATE BOOM AT PORT MOODY,—Everyone is aware of the early commencement of extensive works at the terminus; the construction of a new wharf and round houses, offices, additional sidings which will be necessary in view of the rapid completion of the railway from ocean to ocean. About 15,000 tons of rails are now ordered and will arrive in the course of a few months. The large bodies of workmen soon to be relieved on the upper portion of the line will be sent down to Port Moody to complete the work there as rapidly as possible. A large contract for the supply of about 8,000 tons of cement, we are told, has been effected, for delivery at Port Moody on Imperial Government account. This is possibly for the new graving dock. A strong force of the Engineer corps will arrive shortly to superintend the construction of the forts at Port Moody and possibly at the first narrows. We need hardly remind our readers that the assemblage of so many workmen will involve their families and the tradesmen with their families, to supply them. But we are about to have extensive brickyards, shipyards, machine shops and other industries of a permanent character which will make Port Moody the great centre of wealth and population in British Columbia.—*Guardian.*

Dr. Albert L. Fernandez, Surgeon-Major of the Third Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who was tried for unnatural offences in Dublin, had even a more complete viudication than that awarded to Cornwall. As soon as the Crown had closed its case, the foreman of the jury arose and said that the jurors were unanimously of the opinion that it was unnecessary to introduce any evidence for the defence, as they were prepared to give a verdict of acquittal upon the testimony which had been given for the prosecution. The jury was polled, and the verdict "Not guilty" having been formally rendered, the Judge discharged the prisoner and declared that he left the court without a stain upon his character. As soon as Dr. Fernandez appeared upon the street he was greeted with cheers by a large party of medical students who had assembled in anticipation of his acquittal and who escorted him to the Imperial Hotel, where an impromptu banquet was given in his honor.

Mr. Menier, former editor in chief of *France Populaire*, and Nr. Allemend, banker, founded the Societe Civile du Sahara, whose object, according to its statutes, was "to cultivate the dry but fertile territory of the Sahara." The capital was $80,000, in $40 shares. Investigation convinced the authorities that the scheme was a fraudulent bubble. Allemend prudently decamped, but Menier has been tried, found guilty, fined $40, and sent to prison for five years. What a healthy influence some similar action might have on promoters of companies nearer home.

SLANG IN COURT.—The "Timaru Herald" states that one of the common jurors drew upon himself a severe reprimand from Judge Johnston for using slang in the Supreme Court. He was asking to be excused from serving on the jury, and in so doing said he "told the bobby" he was not the man named in the summons. "Told the bobby! What do you mean, sir?" "I told the bobby who gave me the summons," repeated the juror. "I know what you mean," said His Honor. "You have no right to use such a word. It is nothing less than contempt of court to use slang here. You told the policeman."

ARTHUR ORTON AND THE LUNATIC CRESSWELL.—In our last we stated that the case for the "extradition" of the lunatic Cresswell from New South Wales to England, on the ground that is no other than Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher, had been postponed for three months in order that an important witness might be brought from England. It now appears that the witness referred to is Thomas Cresswell, brother of the lunatic, so that in all probability the lunatic will be claimed by the Cresswells as well as by the Ortons.

The revived taste for tapestry as a means of decoration has not altered the condition of its reproduction in the loom. Tapestry, which is strictly a woven fabric, as distinguished from lace or embroidery of any kind, is nevertheless very slow in the making, and proportionately costly. Hence various methods have been devised for imitating its effect more rapidly, and at a lower price. When the fabric, as it should be in fine tapestry, is entirely woollen, it has the advantage over oil paintings, as a mural decoration, that it is not necessary to manœuvre into the proper light in order to see it to advantage. It has therefore been attempted to paint in fast dyes upon woollen as well as other tissues bearing a resemblance to the fabrics of Arras and Beauvais. Some very fine work of this kind has been done recently in London and Brussels.

The former rigidity of seclusion for women is greatly relaxed in Constantinople. Since they have commenced leaving their faces uncovered the most picturesque view is from behind. They still wear the veil, put so loosely that the face can be seen. From the back, however, there is nothing but the white head dress and the graceful folds of the envelope to the knees, below which is usually bareness. On the street the women are models of propriety. They never speak to a man on such occasions, though they will stare at a foreigner with simple curiosity. A smile is not hard for a stranger to obtain, but it is given not so much in coquetry as to worry the guardian eunuch.

In view of the impending sale of a portion of the French crown jewels, the following particularrs about them will be read with interest: When they were valued just after the rebellion of 1789, they were estimated at $4,200,000, and they consisted of 7,482 diamonds, 506 pearls, 230 rubies, 150 emeralds, 134 sapphires, 71 topazes, 8 garnets and 3 amethysts. They were stolen from the Treasury, in which they had been deposited, and only a very small portion recovered, but the purchases made by Napoleon and the Bourbon Kings brought the total of the crown jewels up to $4,500,000 when they were valued in 1832. When a fresh inventory was taken in 1875 it was found that the crown jewels consisted of 77,486 stones weighing over 19,000 carats, and a part of these will shortly be sold. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that all the objects of historical interest will be reserved, for many of the jewels which belonged to the Duchess Anne of Brittany, and became an appanage of the French crown when she married Charles VIII., are to be disposed of as also several articles bequeathed by Cardinal Richelieu.

The London *Truth*, referring to the announcement that the Queen is about to make a new will, says: "Her Majesty possesses an immense fortune. The estate of Osborne is at least five times as valuable as it was when it was purchased by the Queen and Prince Albert about forty years ago. The Balmoral property of her Majesty now extends over 30.000 acres. Claremont was granted to the Queen for life in 1866, with reversion to the country; and her Majesty purchased the property outright three years ago for £78.000. Probably its market value is not much under £150,000. The Queen also possesses some property at Coburg, and the Princess Hohenlobe left her the Villa Hohenlohe at Baden, one of the best residences in the place. With regard to personal property, Mr. Nield left the Queen over £500.000, and the property left by the Prince Consort is believed to have amounted to nearly £600.000; but the provisions of his will have been kept a strict secret, and the document has never been 'proved.' The Queen must also have saved a vast sum out of her income, which has always been very well managed. Since the death of Prince Consort the general administration of the Queen's private affairs has been confided to Lord Sydney, who is a consummate man of business."

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LOTS offered in every portion of the townsite; also a few desirable ESTATES in the immediate vicinity of Port Moody.

The little town of Detmold, capital of Lippe Detmold, is coming much into fashion s a summer retreat.

The best portrait of Disraeli extant is that by Weigall, which hangs in the pink drawing room of the palace of the Governor-General of India, at Delhi.

A stone inscribed, "13 July, 1870. 9:10 A. M.," marks the spot where the King of Prussia and Benedetti, the French Ambassador, had the memorable conversation at Ems which was the prelude to the war.

In railway building across sandy deserts the French engineers are beginning to employ iron ties. A late pattern consists of a wrought-iron bar, supported in the middle and at both ends by globular plates of cast-iron.

Dr. Schwenninger has been made a Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia for his successful treatment of Prince Bismarck, and Capt. Franzen of the Suevia (Hamburg line)on the completion of his 100th round trip to New York

Berlin is the champion beer producing city of Germany, but Munich makes much more in proportion and its export trade is enormously in excess of that of Berlin. Thus in 1882 Berlin exported 149,000 hectolitres; Munich, 431 245.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, England, lately addressed a letter to the Manchester press to direct attention to Borneo as a new outlet for the cotton trade. His letter is based on information from Roman Catholic missionaries.

For thirty-two years Capt. Burton has been working more or less at his translation of the "Arabian Nights." The book now nears completion. Capt. Burton, it is reported, will reproduce in English, as closely as possible, the original text.

The Maori King, who has been slightly given to exhilaration, was recently initiated into the Temperance order of Good Templars, in London. The ceremony was performed by Grand Worthy Chief Templar Malins, assisted by a sister of John Bright.

M. Levat, a learned member of the French Academy of Sciences, has just discovered that melons contain a somewhat considerable proportion of alcohol. This gentleman decorticated three kilogrammes of melon, put it through a course of scientific treatment, and obtained therefrom five litres of alcohol, perfectly normal and usable.

A famous veterinary surgeon was summoned by telegram to Scotland a few days ago by a well-known lady, to meet the local adviser in consultation on the case of her favorite pug. He had to travel nearly five hundred miles to reach his destination.

Mr. Gladstone looks worn and weary of face and very aged, but he walks with a quick, active step, dresses with more care than in his youth, in a light gray suit at this season, carries a jaunty cane, and wears, after the Palmerstonian fashion, always a flower in his buttonhole.

Before leaving for England the Crown Princess completed a large oil painting representing a charming landscape on the estate of the Crown Prince at Bornstadt. Prince Henry, who, like his mother, is passionately devoted to art, is engaged on a large sea-piece representing a man-of-war in a storm.

The increased severity of the Administration in Spain in collecting taxes is producing marked results. Much taxable wealth which has hitherto evaded the tax gatherers is continually coming to light. The causes of defalcation in Madrid alone now exceed 2,000 and the evasions of direct taxation all over the Peninsula reach a high amount.

The Russian naval manceuvres which takes place on the 15th instant are of great importance, and will determine the future type of ironclad to be used in the navy. High-Admiral Grand Duke Alexis, Minister of the Navy, has been supervising the preliminary movements at Cronstadt. During the exercises a torpedo boat collided with a sailing vessel, and was disabled. Two other torpedo boats also collided, and one sank and the other was damaged No lives were lost by the accidents.

Some amusement was caused in the law courts in London the other afternoon by Mr Justice Kay and Mr. Justice North being locked in one of the Chancery Courts. Both Judges had left the bench for the day and tried to leave the court by the front entrance, but they were barred and locked. Attention was at length attracted by the rattling of door, and four attendants hurried away for the keys, and after a brief interval their lorships were released.

An animated controversy has been carried on for some time in the columns of a London paper as to whether vultures discover their prey by means of sight or smell. No two writers seem to be able to agree upon the point. Many curious instances of the marvellous power of the vulture for discovering carrion are quoted. These birds have been known to travel twenty miles after the carcass of a dead cow buried under a heap of leaves while after a battle in the open desert the air is full of them.

It is said that very quiet eyes, which impress and embarrass one with their repose, signify not only self-command, but also much complacency and some conceit. Restless eyes that cannot look one steadily in the face denote a deceitful, designing mind. Eyes in which the white has a yellowish tinge and is streaked with reddish veins, prove much of strong passion and hasty temper. Very blue eyes bespeak a mind inclined to coquetry. Gray eyes signify dignity, intelligence, and excellent reasoning faculties. Greenish eyes falsehood and a fondness for scandal. A malicious mind is often indicated by greenish eyes. Black eyes shows a passionate, lively temperament, and oftentimes a most deceitful disposition. Brown eyes are generally tender and true, indicating a kind and happy disposition.

In East Africa nearly every woman wears the *pelele*. When she is a little girl a small hole is pierced through the middle of her upper lip, and into this is pressed a small wooden pin to prevent the puncture from closing up. After a time this is changed for a larger pin, and so on till the hole is big enough to admit a ring. In proportion as the *pelele* is made gradually larger, so the lip enlarges also and comes to look like a snout. An average specimen measures 1¼ inches in diameter and almost an inch in length. When she becomes a widow fashion compels her to take out her *pelele*, the lip falls, and the great round hole called *luperele*, shows the teeth and jaw quiet plainly, making her hideous.

At a lecture in London the other day there sat in the forefront of the audience an ancient dame who plied an umbrella with vigor and pertinacity. It was in vain that "Hush!" was called the umbrella still volleyed and thundered. At last the lecture concluded to a perfect fusillade from the old lady. Toole, the comedian, in returning thanks to the lecturer, expressed his admiration. "The lecture has been warmly received," he said, "especially by one lady, whose name I do not know, but whose efforts I have witnessed with delight and whose acquaintance I should feel pride in making. In fact, if possible, I would like to come to terms with her for my next provincial tour. With such an ally success would be secure."

A man, a little over 30, made himself the ambulating *bureau de change* with the waiters at Berlin restaurants, supplying them three or four times a day with small change at the moderate rate of five pfennigs for every ten marks—in other words, at the rate of about ½ per cent. Having exchanged his copper and nickles for larger silver pieces he went to the bakers, butchers, and distillers, who are but too glad to get rid of their stock of small coin, and again made a slight percentage. The frequency of the transactions enabled the enterprising and easily satisfied individual to retire from business with $10,000, plus an additional bonus paid him by his sucessor in office.

Six brigands have been captured by troops in the environs of Rome.

The Maritime Board has notified Russian shipowners that the harbor of Canton is blockaded with torpedoes.

A congress will be held at Rome in December to discuss means for the international execution of legal judgments.

M. Victor Capoul, the well-known tenor, is to marry the daughter of a wealthy land owner.

Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and fifty others of the Lyceum Theatre company will sail for Montreal on Sept. 18.

The subscribers to the stock of the Manchester Ship Canal Company have unanimously resolved to persevere in the scheme.

Two men who are believed to be French officers, have been arrested at Coblentz while engaged in sketching the fortifications.

Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has assured the Porte that the Northbrook mission does not indicate a change in England's Egyptian policy.

Puscher, the Nuremberg chemist, says a paste composed of starch, glycerine, and gypsum will maintain its plasticity longer than any other cement.

M. Meline, Minister of Agriculture of France, has placed on the table in the Chamber of Deputies a bill to increase the duties upon foreign cattle and dressed beef.

At Cerea, near Turin, a young woman poisoned herself last month on the marriage of her younger sister from fear of becoming an old maid.

Capua, whose luxury proved too much for Hannibal's army, is frequently ravaged by a band of brigands who have settled down to business near it.

Three Abyssinian envoys have arrived in England. Among the gifts which they bring from King John to the Queen are an elephant and a large monkey.

The Irish executive authorities are busily engaged in investigating anew the Maamtrasna case, in order to determine, if possible, the truth or falsity of Informer Casey's confession.

In Trent the corn this year is streaked with red and the polenta made from it is believed by the peasants to contain the germs of pellagra, the skin disease afflicting Lombardy.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* has good reason to believe that in the week in which the Divorce act comes into force two or three million petitions will be presented to make separations divorces.

The black ex-Queen of Assab, Turin's royal guest, refused the aid of doctors during a recent indisposition on the ground that it was against African court etiquette for white hands to touch her.

Russia has despatched a gunboat to the Commandus Islands to prevent an Englishman named Snow, who is fitting out two vessels, from resuming the catching of sea otter, an industry monopolized by Russians. Russia confiscated a schooner belonging to Snow in 1883.

What makes the present heated term oppressive beyond any in the memory of Londoners is a certain relaxing, prostrating element in the atmosphere which reminds East India veterans of Calcutta. It is feared, too, that this exceptional heat may be an omen, and that blazing skies and sun portend an epidemic.

A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder* says he has boiled leaves and stems of tomato plants until the juice is all extracted, and finds the liquor deadly to caterpillars, lice, and many other enemies of vegetation. It does not injure the growth of plants, and the odor remains a long time to disgust insect marauders.

The cholera, which has prevented summer tourists from going to Italy and France, has largely increased the number of visitors to the Rhine country. Thousands of people who were unable to visit the famous statue of Germania in the Niederwald last year on account of the lateness of the season when it was dedicated, are making pilgrimages there this year. Last month the visitors numbered 52,000, and the influx still continues.

One hundred and fifty persons, including women and children, but not comprising a single Legitimist celebrity, met in Paris on July 27, affirmed their unalerable attachment to the cause of hereditary and traditional monarchy, of which the head of the house of Anjou is, by virtue of the salic law since the death of Henry V., the legitimate representative." The Comte de Chambord's former secretary, the Comte d'Audigne. was the prime mover in the affair, and professed to reveal his old master's real sentiments toward the Orleans princes.

Mr. William Turner, who for more than half a century has been an institution at Naples, died there on July 18. In 1818 he entered his uncle's banking house in that city, and was thenceforword brought into communication with celebrities of all nations. He was banker for Walter Scott, Bulwer, who wrote in Naples 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' Longfellow, Lady Blessington, &c., and his beautiful home, commanding a magnificent view of the bay, was a scene of constant hospitality. Mr. Turner had lived under six different Kings. He was intimate with Rossini, Bellini. Thalberg, Costa (a Neapolitan), and many other lights of the musical world.

Nearly forty years ago, when Queen Victoria was staying at Ardverikie, Sir John Ramsden's beautiful place in Inverness shire (then occupied by Lord Henry Bentinck), her Majesty planted a spruce on one of the islands in Loch Laggan. The tree grew and flourished until qutie recently, when it began to decay mysteriously, and in course of time it died. A careful investigation by the forester has revealed the fact that it was killed by the tourists who now infest the district, and a large contingent of whom had cut their initials deep into the bark. The tree had been whittled to death.

The usual spell of hot weather from which London is suffering has brought with it some most unwelcome visitors to the metropolis. Hotels such as Buckingham Palace and the Grosvenor, where families returning from India often put up, have long been infested with mosquitoes supposed to be brought in the luggage. Within the last few days these insects have appeared in such swarms as to become a common pest. They are of a peculiarly venomous species, and many persons are suffering from inflamed bites. Some of the papers suggest that their appearance is the portent of a long-continued drought, from which London has already suffered to such an extent that, in spite of the vast system of water works, the supply is already falling short, and ratepayers are asked to economize in the use of water as much as possible.

In consequence of the emigration to the States from Germany, especially on the part of young men, there is always an overplus of female population in the larger German cities, but there has recently been an alarming number of mysterious disappearances of women and girls of marriageable age from Berlin. It has been suggested that these disappearances may be the result of a traffic known to exist both in London and Berlin by which certain infamous houses in Belgium are regularly recruited with fresh victims. The Berlin police, however, have another theory. The mysterious manner in which the missing girls have disappeared leads the police to believe that the infernal system of crime for which Hugo Schenck and Karl Schlossarek were hanged at Vienna last April has been put in practice by unknown miscreants in Berlin. The police believe that servant girls and others who are known to have saved a little money are first entrapped into a correspondence by means of a matrimonial advertisment, are persuaded into marriage, and are then deliberately robbed and murdered.

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