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ioneer Barber on the Mainland,
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r & McLeod, proprietors of the hotel
as the "Pacific House," is this day
ed by mutual consent, and by the re-
nt of Angus McLeod. All debtors
the late firm will please make imme-
payment to John R. Taylor, who is
ely liable for all legal demands against
firm to date.
JOHN R. TAYLOR,
ANGUS McLEOD.
Moody, Sept. 16, 1885.

Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 3. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886. NO. 41.

REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON AND QUEBEC IN 1854.

His hand does not shake, though he is very old, and shows the abuse that is in store for him from members of Congress and an enlightened press. That hand, it is said is not all unused to a revolver, and it does not now waver, though the word he traces may be an involver of a revolver again. He is *now* Secretary of State; *before* that, he was a judge of the Supreme Court; before that, a general in the army; before that, governor of a State; before that, Secretary of War; before that, minister in Mexico; before that, a member of the House of Representatives; before that, a cabinet-maker. He ends, as he began, with cabinet work; and he is at this time of life and with his varied experiences, afraid either of the wrath of his constituents or the wiles of the English lord. So he gives us his blessing and the treaty only signed; and I retire to dream of its contents, and to listen in my troubled sleep to the perpetually recurring refrain of the three impressive words with which the pregnant document concludes — 'Unmanufactured tobacco. Rags!"

This was concluded in exactly a fortnight a treaty, to negotiate which had taxed the inventive genius of the Foreign Office and all the conventional methods of diplomacy for the previous seven years, and which, as it has since proved, has been of enormous commercial advantage to the two countries to which it was to be applied. A reference to figures will furnish the most satisfactory evidence on this point.

In 1853, the year prior to our mission to Washington, the trade of Canada with the United States amounted to $20,000,000, as recently given from correct data, by the "Toronto Mail." In 1854 the treaty commenced to operate, and the volume of trade at once increased to $33,000,000. In 1855, it was $42,000,000; in 1859, $48,000,000 in 1863, $55,000,000; in 1864, $67,000,000; in 1865, $71,000,000; and in 1866, the year the treaty was abrogated by the American Government, it had reached the high figure of $84,000,000. It had thus nearly quadrupled in the course of twelve years under the action of the treaty, which the Americans erroneously believed to be so much more to the advantage of the Canadians than themselves, that they seized the earliest available opportunity, after the term fixed for its expiracy to abrogate it,—a measure dictated, I fear, rather by sentiments of jealousy than of political economy, and from which the States suffer as much if not more than Canada, whose trade with the mother country has latterly undergone considerable development in consequence.

The brilliant and dashing manner in which Lord Elgin achieved this remarkable diplomatic triumph, apparently certain of his game from the first, and playing it throughout with the easy confidence of assured success, made a profound impression upon me —an impression which I had no reason to modify throughout a subsequent intimate association with him of three years in two hemispheres—during which he was nearly all the time engaged in confronting difficulties and overcoming obstacles which I used to think to any other man would have seemed insurmountable. As one by one they melted before his subtle touch, my confidence in his profound sagacity and his undaunted moral courage became unbounded: and I could enter into the feelings of soldiers whose general never led them to anything but victory. It was both a pleasure and a profit to serve such a man; a pleasure, because he was the kindest and most considerate of chiefs—a profit, because one could learn so much by watching his methods, which indeed he was always ready to discuss and explain to those who occupied confidential relations towards him. By his premature death the country lost one of its most conscientious and ablest public servants—and one whose services, and whose great capacity for rendering them, have never received their just recognition at the hands of his country men.

Our progress from New York to Canada was triumphal. On our arrival by a special train at Portland, Maine, we were received with the thunder of salutes, and went in procession to the house of one of the leading citizens, with bands of music, and flags and escorts, mounted and on foot, the whole of the gallant militia having turned out to do Lord Elgin honor. A characteristic incident occurred prior to our starting for a banquet at the city hall. While we were assembled in the drawing room of our host, a tray with various kinds of wines and spirits was brought in, and our hospitable entertainer remarked—

"You'll have to take your liquor in here, gentlemen; for I guess you'll get none where we're going to. We've got a liquor law in Maine, you know," he added, with a sly look at the tray.

Drinking all you want before dinner is not a satisfactory way of "taking it in." However, we made the best of it, and soon found ourselves seated at a table plentifully supplied with tumblers of water, at which were two hundred guests. I am bound to say, considering the absence of stimulants, there was no lack of noise and merriment, and when dinner was over, speeches followed in rapid succession, in response to toasts and sentiments. Lord Elgin was *facile princeps* in this respect, and his speeches provoked enthusiastic applause. He brought down the house by a retort upon one of the speakers whose good taste was not equal to his patriotism, and who took the opportunity of comparing the position and functions of the governor of a State with those of the Governor-General of Canada, much to the disparagement of the latter. Alluding in one of his speeches to the uncomplimentary parallel thus drawn, Lord Elgin said he would narrate an anecdote. In the course of his travels in the United States he had one day found himself next a stage-driver, with whom he entered into conversation as to the political parties in the States. The driver informed him that the majority in the State was Whig, but that the governor of it was a Democrat.

"How comes that about, if the majority [illegible] Whigs?" inquired Lord Elgin.

"Oh," replied the driver "we traded the governor off against the land agent."

"Now, gentlemen," pursued his lordship, amid loud laughter, "you could not trade the Governor General of Canada off against any land agent."

All the way from the Canadian frontier to Montreal, arches were erected addresses presented, and all the paraphernalia of the triumphal progress exhibited. British troops lined the streets of Montreal, and a large procession attended the party to the hotel, but we did not linger here, and pushed on without delay to the seat of Government.

POLITICS AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

I do not remember ever having been more vividly impressed by the beauties of nature than on that lovely spring morning, when in order to avoid any more demonstrations, we landed unostentatiously from the steamer in which we had descended the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the beautiful grounds which encircle Spencerwood, then the residence of the Governor General. Although it was the 11th of June, the trees were still in their spring garb of tender green; there was a delicious stillness in the air, and a peculiar clearness and brilliancy in the light with which the landscape was flooded, which enhanced its own rare beauty; and as I now knew that I was to be a dweller here for some months, I was enchanted by the sort of fairyland that was to be my future residence. For within the last twenty-four hours a new prospect had dawned upon me. Although our Washington treaty was completed, I was not, as I had originally anticipated, to return at once to England, after accompanying Lord Elgin to Canada, but to enter upon new functions for which I was altogether unprepared. The exigencies of the services compelled Lord Elgin's brother, Colonel Bruce, who had hitherto filled the office of Civil Secretary of Canada and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, to join his regiment in the Crimea, and I was appointed to succeed him. The department of Indian Affairs was then under imperial control. It has, since confederation been handed over to the Dominion.

The novelty of the functions I was now called upon suddenly to assume, invested my new position with great interest. I soon began to realise this by the style of the correspondence which poured in upon me. First came a letter to the Queen from an Indian tribe, expressing to their "Great mother across the Big Lake" their sympathy with the war in the Crimea, and the desire of the warriors to participate in it; and another addressed to myself, in which the "red skins" write to their "great brother who lives towards the sunrising, to express their confidence in his administrative talents, which alone reconciles them to the loss of their good brother [Colonel Bruce], who is now on the war-path." The colonel's paternal administration had rendered him very popular. No doubt his being a "warrior" by profession was also a point in his favor; and I feared that they would consider me little better than a "squaw," while their confidence in my administrative talents had about as solid a basis of knowledge as their sympathy with the objects for which the Crimean war was undertaken. The important political events which transpired immediately on our arrival in Canada, obliged me, however, to suppress for the present the desire which began to consume me to make a closer acquaintance with my red brothers, to visit the industrial schools which my predecessor had established, and to smoke the "calumet of peace" with them in their wigwams.

Lord Elgin's first act upon arriving at Quebec was to open Parliament in state. The number of British troops in those days quartered in Quebec rendered this a very imposing ceremony, as the streets were lined with them. The striking figure in the procession was the state carriage, in which I accompanied the Governor-General to the House, and the panels of which were gaping with cracks and splits, inflicted upon them by the mob of Montreal on the occasion when they stoned his Excellency some years before, and burned down the Parliament Houses. The carriage had never been repaired since that event, in order that it might serve to remind the populace of the measure to which they had resorted in order to give vent to their feelings.

Until that time the party in power had been the Tories, or loyalists, who found themselves in a minority on the occasion of the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and who expressed their indignation on being turned out of office to make way for those who commanded the parliamentary majority, by these acts of violence. They had been out of office for about six years, during which time the leaders of the party had resented the constitutional conduct of the Governor-General so keenly that many of them had ever since refused to set foot in Government House, and even neglected to salute his Excellency in the street. It was only as the result of the somewhat exciting events upon which we were now entering that they finally came to understand that Lord Elgin did not allow himself to be influenced by personal sympathies, and was determined to give effect to a parliamentary majority, of whomsoever it might be composed. After several days debate the Government was beaten on an amendment to the address, and Ministers determined to go to the country. Lord Elgin came down a week after he had opened the House to prorogue it, when a somewhat exciting episode occurred. When the Commons were sent for, they refused to come. The pause was in the highest degree embarrassing. The Legislative Chamber, filled with an audience *en grande tenue* —Lord Elgin seated on the throne—a silence, broken only by a whispering and tittering, which did not add to the dignity of the situation,—all contributed to form a unique political situation. At last, after the lapse of nearly half an hour, the Speaker, of the Lower House, who had been engaged drawing up a protest against the course which was being adopted, appeared, supported by a large body of members, and read it—a proceeding which the Governor-General promptly met by declaring the House dissolved; and for the next few days a state of feverish excitement pervaded political circles the Opposition declaring the whole course of proceeding to be unconstitutional, and the local Opposition press teeming with abusive articles denouncing a tyranny which had deprived them of their liberties.

Altogether the month had been in the highest degree exciting and eventful; for in the short pace of four weeks, Lord Elgin had negotiated and signed a treaty with the American Government. made a triumphal progress from Boston to Quebec, opened the Canadian Parliament, prorogued and disolved it. But though the difficulty had been overcome, so far as any opposition to the treaty at Washington was concerned, it had still to receive the assent of all the Colonial Legislatures. In Nova Scotia especially it was unpopular, owing to the fishery clauses; and it required the exercise of all the authority and tact of the Governor-General to force the adoption of a measure to which, as it afterwards turned out, that colony owed a greater degree of prosperity than it has ever enjoyed before or since. In 1869, or four years after the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was abrogated, the 'Halifax' remarks:—

"From the making of the Reciprocity Treaty until its abrogation, Nova Scotia increased in wealth and population at a most extraordinary rate. From its abrogation until the present, we have retrograded with the most frightful rapidity. Want of a good market has depreciated the value of our coal mines— has nearly pauperised our fishermen, farmers, and miners; and should this want not be supplied in the only way it can be, by a new treaty with the United States, Nova Scotia will in five years be one of the least desirable countries to live in on this continent."

This quotation affords an interesting illustration of the incompetence of the popular judgment to arrive at accurate conclusions in matters affecting the public interests; for I can bear personal testimony to the furious opposition which the treaty encountered from all classes in the province, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, at the time it was proposed, and of the conviction generally entertained that it would prove the ruin of the colony. Under these circumstances the final result was satisfactory beyond our most sanguine expectations, as may be gathered from the fact that the treaty ultimately passed through the Congress of the United States, and through the Colonial Legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, with a total of only twenty-one dissentient votes. Had Canada then been confederated, as it was fourteen years later, the task would have been much easier. It is the fashion of some Canadians to decry the measure which united the North American Colonies into a "Dominion," because jealousies still exist and local interests still conflict; but the very fact that this is so, is an evidence that without confederation these jealousies would have been far more bitter, as indeed they were prior to the measure—and the interests come into sharper conflict, as they do in Australia, when the energies of the separate and rival colonies have been employed to a large extent in inflicting commercial injury upon each other. What is needed in Canada is an imperial officer, who might still be called Civil Secretary, and be attached to the Governor-General's staff, and whose functions should be partly political and partly diplomatic. At present, when delicate questions arise between the confederated provinces, involving a special mission and local treatment, the settlement has necessarily to be intrusted to an agent appointed by the Dominion Government —which means an agent of the political party then in power; and whatever arrangement he may make it certain to be objected to be the Opposition.

This consequence of party government is unfortunately not confined to Canda, and receives daily lamentable illustrations in our own political performances at home. So in questions arising between Canada and the United States, our Minister at Washington is necessarily guided by the Foreign Minister [illegible] political sent to assist him. And as whatever they do must be wrong, in the opinion of the other side, the result is sure to be severely and unfairly criticised. Whereas, if negotiations of this character, whether as between the provinces or with the United States Government, were intrusted to an imperial officer thoroughly conversant with the questions at issue, outside of all local politics, and who could not be suspected of being influenced by them, they would meet with far less opposition on the part of local politicians, and be arranged on a broader and more satisfactory basis. Had such an officer existed, it is probable that neither the British Columbia nor the North-West questions would have assumed the proportions they did; that Newfoundland would ere this have been included in the confederation; that the discontent now existing in Nova Scotia might have been appeased; and that the fishery and other questions which are still outstanding with the United States would have obtained a satisfactory solution. I received assurances from leading members of the Dominion Government only a few years ago, that so far from being opposed to the idea of availing themselves of the good offices of an imperial functionary of this kind, they would even be prepared to contribute to his salary, which could be added to from funds drawn from the Foreign and Colonial Offices at home. The amount required would be very small, and would simply constitute an increase on the present salary of the Governor's secretary, whose position would naturally qualify him for the exercise of these functions. In these days, when the idea of imperial federation has assumed such prominence, such appointments, calculated rather to soothe than to wound sensibilities, would form additional *traits d'union* between the mother country and her dependencies.

The excitement into which the whole country was thrown by a Ministerial defeat, and a general election so unexpected, created a social and political lull in Quebec itself, which I was thankful to avail myself of, in order to pay a round of visits to my "red children." This duty was eminently to my taste; it involved diving into the depths of the backwoods, bark canoeing on distant and silent lakes or down foaming rivers, where the fishing was splendid, the scenery most romantic, and camp-life at this season of the year—for it was now the height of summer—most enjoyable. It was a prolonged picnic, with just enough duty thrown in to deprive it of any character of selfishness. There were schools to inspect, councils to be held, tribal disputes to be adjusted, presents to be distributed, and, in one case, a treaty to be made. At nearly all the stations there was a school or mission-house of some kind, and here the meeting of the "warriors" and the "young braves" with their "father" took place; and as I had barely attained the age of five-and-twenty when these paternal responsibilities were thrust upon me, the incongruity of my relation towards them, I am afraid, presented itself somewhat forcibly to the minds of the veterans on these occasions. It was a novel and exhilarating experience to paddle up in a sort of rude state at the head of the train and canoes, and to be received by volleys from rifles and fowling pieces by way of a salute from all the members of the tribe collected on the margin of the lake or river, as the case might be, to receive me. Then they would form in line and file past me, every man, woman, and child shaking hands as they did so, and in solemn procession escort me up to the place of meeting,—when, if it was a chapel, I mounted into the pulpit, and solemnly lighting a pipe, waited till my audience were all seated on their heels and had lighted theirs, before entering upon the business of the hour. This generally terminated in a lecture upon temperance and industry; for their love of spirituous liquors and their inveterate indolence are the curse of these poor people, and render them an easy prey to the more unscrupulous class of white settlers, who systematically carry on a process of demoralisation, with the view to their extermination, a result which is being rapidly achieved. I do not know whether my efforts to convince them that they were themselves their own worst enemies, procured for me the name of Pah Dah Sung, or "The Coming Sun"—possibly from the light I was expected to throw upon the subject.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Merchant Tailor and Draper
CLARKE ST., PORT MOODY.
WM ELSON
BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY TO inform his old patrons and the public at large that he has just opened a first-class Tailor Shop at the Terminus of the C. P. R., where may be found one of the largest assortments of
BROADCLOTHS, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, FRENCH GOODS, &c., &c.,
On the Mainland, and where orders will receive prompt attention.
Complete satisfaction guaranteed.
Patronize home manufacture by giving me a trial.
WM. ELSON, Prop.

PIONEER
STORE
QUEEN STREET, PORT MOODY.
D. B. GRANT, Proprietor,
SPRING STOCK
Just Received!
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the citizens of Port Moody and vicinity that he has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes
Ready-made Clothing
ETC., ETC.,
Having bought the above Stock for CASH, I am prepared to sell at the lowest CASH PRICES.
Vegetables and Fruits
IN SEASON.
A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
Fred. Eickhoff
GENERAL DEALER IN
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS,
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c
Of First-Class Quality
AND AT
Moderate Rates.
Corner of Front and Begbie Streets,
NEW WESTMINSTER

New Wash House.
SING SONG
WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he is prepared to do Washing and Ironing on short notice, and in first class order. CALLS SOLICITED.
Laundry opposite C. P. R., near Queen Street. ja31

FALES & CO.
IF YOU WANT THE VALUE OF YOUR money go to Fales & Co. for
FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
BED-ROOM SETS,
WALL PAPER,
PICTURES,
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UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.
Clarke Street, - - Port Moody

Selling Out.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having been put in possession of the Stock of Goods of the "London House," will sell the whole stock in trade at reduced rates.
F. B. LOGAN,
Mortgagee's Agent.

For Sale or Exchange.
A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH 4-HORSE Wagon, in good order. Also, a yoke of large, well-broken Oxen, with Yoke and Chains. Will be sold a bargain, for CASH, or will be exchanged for good Milch Cows.
Apply to T. J. POGUE, Port Moody;
Or to THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT T. B. Spring is only half owner of the Clarke scow at Port Moody, as I own the other half; and said T. B. Spring has no authority to sell said scow.
ALFRED WILLIAMS

The Port Moody Gazette.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

NEW YORK LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The Mexican situation remains pretty nearly the same, that is to say, that the Texans with their Governor Ireland are fuming and frothing on the Rio Grande, Secretary Bayard is doing the same thing in Washington, and the Mexicans indulge in braggadocio to their hearts' content. The further off the war fades in the distance the more tremendously warlike grow the Mexicans who parade in all their tawdry bravery in Paso del Norte and look big across the river. Secretary Bayard has made a fool of himself and no mistake. He was too premature. He imagined that Congress would take his view of things, and when that body adjourned without even considering the Mexican question, the contempt therein implied literally broke the secretary's heart. Being a southern man and deeply imbued with southern tendencies he thought every one saw over the Rio Grande through his particular telescope, but it was not so, and now he is about to resign. There are a great many scoundrels in Chihuahua, but then there are as many swashbucklers in Texas and it is a mortal pity that Chihuahua and Texas cannot go it alone. As with Mexico so with Canada the relations are unchanged. The Canucks captured two more schooners this week and we grin and bear it with all the philosophy we can muster, and shall continue to grin until some arrangement shall be made by which there will be some sort of reciprocity. One good long step towards a beginning is that we have given up the idea of bullying Canada, and this, I guess, for the excellent reason that Canada will not consent to be bullied.

The sensational news of the week is the Chicago convention of Irishmen, which concluded its labors yesterday. There were 1,900 delegates present, including Michael Davitt, and Messrs. O'Brien, Redmond and Deasy, members of the Imperial Parliament. Those delegates represented every shade of opinion hostile to England, including the dynamite, which last was, however, completely sat upon and utterly crushed. The Hon. John Finerty, member of Congress, made a firey speech. He said in effect: "All right, go ahead with your parliamentary agitation, but when you've got what home rule you are looking for, if you do get it, we Irish-Americans shall try physical force to obtain entire separation." Finerty is a fine orator and a very handsome man, but all the same the sense of the meeting was against him and he was worsted in argument by Michael Davitt, ex-Fenian convict, who now goes in for the alliance of the British and Irish democracies and the formation of a federal republic.

There were several priests at the convention and at least two Protestant clergymen—Rev. Mr. Betts (Episcopalian) and Rev. Geo. Peffer (Methodist). The latter gentleman said: "Yes, let them agitate under parliament; but if they do not succeed if they be refused and demand of us in America assistance in an armed struggle then by the Eternal throne of G—d I know one pulpit in America that will be vacant." The cheering after this sentence is reported to have been something terrific. The upshot of the election is that Judge Fitzgerald of Nebraska, a millionaire banker, was elected president, and the convention pledged itself to support the policy of Parnell.

Seven anarchists were yesterday sentenced in Chicago to be hanged. They are the miscreants who two months ago threw bombs into the police and killed and wounded forty of them. Brave as they were when murdering unarmed men, they seemed rather cowed when sentence and blanched before the judge, all but Parsons who has it seems some courage. Parsons is an American, Fielding is an Englishman, and the other five are Germans. The New York anarchists held a meeting of sympathy last night at which inflammatory speeches were made by the unkempt foreigners present and threats of dire vengeance against capitalists indulged in. These gentry fancy while it is laudable to murder an officer of justice it is highly improper to hang an anarchist. *Eh bien, Chacun a son goût.*

There are many intestine divisions among the Knights of Labor, and many districts of them are at war with trade-unionists. The fact is the order is too unwieldly and has grown to proportions too great within the past year. It is said the order contains two million members in North America at present. Cardinal Taschereau of Canada has strongly condemned the order while a prelate about equally exalted in the United States upholds it. Doctors in theology differ as well and as much as doctors of law and arts.

The situation in Belfast has resolved itself into a truce—which will surely end when the military are withdrawn. The hospitals are full of wounded and hundreds of prisoners had to be sent to Kilmanham, Dublin, the number being too great to find place in Belfast. It is said that fifty people have been killed and 1,000 wounded. The Orangemen were the aggressors; but when the war was begun the other party took a hand in with great cheerfulness. Most of the slain were Orangemen, for the reason that they being the agressors came more in contact with the police and military. There is intense bitterness manifested towards the police by the Orangemen whose leaders say that as Catholics they were only too glad to have an opportunity of murdering Protestants. Nine of the police have been arrested by the local Orange magistrates, but the government—Conservative and all as it is—will stand none of that nonsence and say so. Randolph Churchill who, it is alleged, first incited the Orangemen to action, to subserve party interests is now frightened at the ghost he has raised and wants to lay him. But that is not so easy. There is to be a royal commission over the riots. General Buller, of Egyptian fame is going to Kerry to prevent boycotting and make tenants pay their rents. He will be vested with almost plenary powers.

That was an angry correspondence between Lord Roseberry and Baron de Giers on account of Batoum. His Lordship asserted that it was a piece of Russian trickery, that England would not be guilty of such conduct and that Europe would see to it that Batoum should be a free port according to treaty, to which deGiers replied in language that was positively menacing, if not insulting. Trouble is also cropping up between Russia and England over the Afghan boundary and although Russia denies having seized Lazereff, opposite Port Hamilton, no one believes her. Indeed affairs look warlike.

All the flirting and deceiving,
Captivating, make-believing,
With its temporary sweetness, tones the pleasure of a day;
And a thrill memory lingers
Of the touch of slender fingers
Stolen sweetness, smiles and blushes that have vanished all away.

But perhaps you know the pleasure
O' possession in your measure,
And a year of adaptation has remodelled your desire;
When you modify the rapture
Of your hymeneal capture,
As you shiver in attempting to construct the kitchen fire.

Evening Telegraph.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Czar of Russia has donated $20,000 to the Pasteur Institute fund, which now amounts to $320,000.

The German Empire will not hereafter issue new loans at a higher annual rate of interest than 3 per cent.

The Duke of Leinster has arranged to sell to his Irish tenants a large portion of his Kildare estates on the 18 years' purchase plan.

It is said that unless the Afghan boundary commission leaves the scene of its labours in September it will be snow bound all winter.

Ten thousand pilgrims have arrived at Lourdes, France, from various cities and districts. Eight hundred cures of invalids are announced.

The *Temps* in discussing the New Hebrides question, accuses the Australian colonies of wishing to establish a kind of Monroe doctrine in Australasia.

The Sultan refuses to recognize the new Russian Consul-General at Salonica. It is rumored that the Sultan's action is due to Austria's influence.

The United States man-of-war *Mohican*, has sailed from Melbourne for the Samoan Islands. She will remain there during the sittings of the commission appointed to settle the Samoan affair.

A letter has been received from Lieut. Stoney's expedition to Alaska stating that Stoney has discovered a river to the north, which the natives say empties into the Arctic near Point Barrow.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that a passenger steamer plying on the river Volga [illegible] the Province of Saratoff, [illegible] was burned lately and two hundred lives lost.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach received a deputation from the governing body of the Irish Presbyterian Church. A prolonged discussion was held on various questions affecting that community.

It is said Marquis Tseng emphatically declares that Corea is an inseparable part of China, and that his government is determined to resist any attempt on the part of a foreign power to seize that kingdom.

A foreign lady, who lost £12,000 at Monte Carlo gaming tables, has committed suicide in a village near Grenoble. This makes the 79 case of suicide, owing to losses at Monte Carlo since the beginning of the season.

Premier De Freycinet has sent a fresh note to the Vatican protesting against the appointment of a Nuncio to China, and suggesting Vicars Apostolic instead. The Vatican declines to reconsider its action.

The Marquis of Salisbury's speech defending the foreign policy of the British Government has created a favorable impression in Berlin. Englands desire to maintain Turkish integrity meets with cordial response in Berlin.

Gen. Boulanger has been unable to legally suppress the sale of his biography. Thousands of copies of the pamphlet have been sent into the provinces, and the sales in Paris and throughout the country have been enormous.

The Crown Prince will attend the Augsburg manœuvers on September 4th. He will afterwards join his father at Alsace to witness with him the manœuvers at Reichsland. The Emperor will go to Strasburg on September 10th.

Col. Ridgeway has demarcated the Afghan frontier as far as Dukchi. If the English and Russian commissions are unable to agree as to the remainder of the boundary Col. Ridgeway will return to India by the middle of September.

It is stated that General Boulanger has postponed his tour of inspection on the Italian frontier on account of the opposition of Mr. Prime Minister DeFreycinet, who feared that the Minister of War would compromise the good relations existing between France and Italy.

A rumour is afloat that Queen Margharita is using her influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian Government and Papacy. Under the arrangement contemplated it is said the Pope will receive from Italy the arrears of endowment to a large amount, which will be devoted to extending Catholic missions.

The Italian policeman observed a man hiding in the balcony of St. Peter's, Rome, from which the Pope is accustomed to bless the people. He warned the Papal gendarmes who promptly arrested the man. The prisoner said his name was Storti. A examination showed that he was a maniac. The Pope expressed his gratitude and admiration for the zeal displayed by the police.

Emperor William, during the ceremonies held on the centennial anniversary of the death of King Federick the Great, attended special divine services in the church wherein reposes the King's remains in Potsdam. Dr. Kogel preached the contennial sermon, and the Kaiser was a close and devoted listener. The Emperor and Crown Prince Frederick William and his wife laid wreaths on the coffin.

On meeting, one day, two royal dukes, one of them said that they had just been discussing whether Sheridan was a greater fool than knave. The wit, placing himself between them quickly replied: "Why, faith, I believe I'm between the two." His son said that were he in Parliament, he would write on his forehead, "To let." "Add unfurnished," suggested the father. On another occasion, when asked by his tailor for at least the interest of his bill, Sheridan replied: "It is not my interest to pay the principal, nor my principle to pay the interest."

Ignorance, violation of all sanitary principles, miserable poverty, the extreme rigor of winter, and neglect by drunken parents are said to be some of the principal reasons why out of 1,000 children born in Russia scarcely 423 will reach their twentieth birthday. Statistics show that 345 out of each 1,000 die in the first five years. The Russian Government is seeking means to diminish this frightful infant mortality, but with [illegible] success, since the main causes can only be eradicated by the progressive education and information of successive generation of the people.

An eminent German physicist recommends for the extinguishment of fire in closed places where the use of water or other liquids would be likely to do great damage, a dry compound, which, by its burning, absorbs the oxygen and quickly renders combustion impossible. The compound is composed of powdered nitrate of potash (saltpetre), 59 parts; powdered sulphur, 36 parts; powdered charcoal, 4 parts; colcothar (brown-red oxide of iron), 1 part. This preparation is one that can be cheaply made. It is recommended that it shall be, when thoroughly dried and mixed, put up in tight pasteboard boxes, holding about five pounds each, with a quick fuse in the side of the box—protruding six inches, with four inches inside—to facilitate and insure lighting it.

A Russian medical journal makes public a system of treatment for acute articular rheumatism, which is represented as having been employed with the greatest success for twenty years past by Dr. L. Grinevitski of Rostoff-on-the-Don. He administers two drachms daily of nitrate of potash in raspberry syrup, distributed in doses given every two hours. At the same time, for external use morning and evening, he proscribes an ointment composed of olei hyosc., 1 oz.; unghydrarg, cinerei, 2 dr.; ext-acon., 1 dr. This treatment is said to cure, in almost all cases, in from one to two weeks, and is generally successful in the most severe cases, where salicylates are ineffective. Rheumatic persons should be glad of this information, if only as direction for a new line of personal experiment.

Porf. Brakenbusch has made a large annexation in South Patagonia on behalf of Germany.

The eight members of the Fraser family in Pictou, N.S., are 597 year old. Their mother died recently at the age of 100 years.

Church mice carried matches into the attic of the church of the Sacred Heart at Bathurst, N.B., they were ignited and the building destroyed.

The house of Krupp is stated to have completed a cannon 46 feet 8 inches in length, weighing 126½ tons, and having a calibre of 16 inches. The monster has been turned out to the order of the Italian Government.

General Solomon has been re-elected President of the Republic of Hayti for seven years from May, 1887, by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. His election was followed by a general and public rejoicing by the people.

Under her ascension to the throne, Queen Victoria appointed a Hebrew (Sir Moses Montefiore) as sheriff of London, and now, at the beginning of the fiftieth year of her reign, another Hebrew (Alderman Issaes) has been appointed to the same office.

A great sensation has been caused at Dunquerque by the announcement of the return from Greenland of three married fishermen, after an absence of seventeen years, during which time they were, it is asserted, held in captivity by the natives. Their wives in the meantime had taken other husbands.

A Japanese gentleman who heard the "Mikado" sung in Harrisburg recently says that the song which is sung in the second act on the arrival of the Mikado is a real Japanese song, which was very popular during the [illegible] of the Japanese would be punished for singing it now.

A basting machine that is said to be able to do the work of fifteen girls is being tried in a large clothing house in Boston, and the employees of the house, both girls and men, are considerably excited thereby. The opposition to this labor-saving machine is likely to develop into a strike. At present the matter is in the hands of the district board.

There are now 25,000 troops in Burmah, and the expenditure in connection with these is very heavy; the country is by no means pacified, and there is in the remoter districts a feeling among the Burman leaders that, if only sufficient pressure is kept up by means of a guerilla warfare and organised dacoities, we may in despair release our hold upon the country.

At the Mechernich Lead Works in Germany the tallest chimney in the world has recently been completed. It is 440 feet high, six feet more than the famous chimney of the St. Rollox Chemical Works, near Glasgow, Scotland, which, until the German one was built, was without a rival. The flue of the Mechernich chimney is 11½ feet in diameter at the bottom and 10 feet at the the top.

A new and plausible explanation of the destructive fires occurring in pine forests is offered. The pine resin exuding from the trees is often of lens shape, and before it thoroughly hardens frequently of crystalline clearness. It is surmised that while in that condition a resin lens may focus the sun's rays upon some light twig or resinous point and so start a blaze that quickly eats up a forest.

Recent experiments have been made with a view of recovering the tin from waste and scrap tin plates by means of an electric process, which is also said to be applicable to the treatment of tailings, slag and many kinds of refuse. Dynamos are used to generate the electric current, which is passed through the solution in which the tin cuttings or mining stuffs are deposited. These are connected with the positive pole and the tin withdrawn from the tin cuttings, or the gold withdrawn from other substances which may be under treatment.

It has been suggested that, in order to insure greater strength and consequently more safety in ropes used for scaffolding purposes—particularly in localities where the atmosphere is destructive of hemp fibre—such ropes should be dipped, when dry, into a bath containing twenty grains of sulphate of copper per litre of water, and kept in soak in this solution some four days; the ropes will thus have absorbed a certain quantity of sulphate of copper, which will preserve them for some time both from the attacks of animal parasites and from rot.

An unusual claim for damages against a newspaper was recently sustained in Berlin. The *Borsen Zeitung* some time ago made the statement that a Cassel wagon manufactory had, in tendering for a contract, quoted prices which would not cover the manufacturing costs estimated by other competitors. The result was that the concern suffered injury, the Minister of Public Works shortly afterwards refusing to allow it to tender again for Government contracts. A claim for damages was made against the newspaper, and, in view of the fact that a contradiction had not been published when desired, the Court sentenced the editor to six weeks' imprisonment, and ordered the *Borsen Zeitung* to pay 6,000 marks compensation.

We commented last week on the fact that the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *Horse Guards Gazette*, and that chameleon of the press the *Times* had not, after an interval of a fortnight, referred to the unjustifiable scare they set up about the guns of the *Ajax*. We were able in these columns to say enough to assure the Services that the alarming statements made by our contemporaries were groundless, and the information we gave has now been fully confirmed by the official report which we have had an opportunity of reading. None of the three journals we refer to have up to the present withdrawn or justified their statements, excepting the *Times*, which on Thursday published a statement "from a correspondent" which fully confirms all that we have said for weeks past.—*Broad Arrow.*

W. B. Slaughter, the well-known rancher, recently concluded to sink for water on the site of an old ruined pueblo near the American valley. At eight feet he struck solid rock, which he caused to be blasted. It proved to be a large jar filled [illegible]. Beneath this he found masonry, and when this was pierced a cavity was discovered. Upon examination it was found that the workmen had penetrated through an arch of stone, supported by heavy masonry and large pine timbers. When the debris was cleared away a large volume of pure water was disclosed, sufficient to supply a great number of cattle. Among the discoveries made were stone axes and hammers, flint knives, arrow heads and quantities of pottery in fragments. Human remains also were brought to the surface, including two skulls in an excellent state of preservation.

A hailstorm of extraordinary violence was experienced recently at various places in North-Eastern France. It appears to have been very severe at Nogent-sur-Marne, where the wind burst forth with all the fury of a tropical hurricane. The storm lasted only a quarter of an hour, but in that short time the vines and fruit trees were completely stripped of fruit and leaves, and panes of glass in many windows were broken. There was a great destruction of poultry, but no serious injury to any of the inhabitants. The hailstones had an average weight of about an ounce, and one was picked up which is stated to have weighed more than six ounces. Those which fell in some places formed a lawyer half a foot deep, and six hours after the storm they had not entirely melted. At Rheims the damage done by the storm is estimated at £80,000. The great rose window of the cathredral, one of the masterpieces of Gothic architecture, was injured; roofs, and in some cases houses, were blown down, and large trees were uprooted. A soldier was killed and several persons were dangerously wounded.

FRUIT AS FOOD.

The following appeared in the *Echo*:—"Fruit is highly charged with an imponderable element, electricity, the active life principle we all possess in a relative degree. Now cook this fruit, and what becomes of this evanescent element? It has dissipated—vanished from the scene, together with much of its delicious odour, and has left us nothing but dead matter. Now it ought to be evident to the merest tyro that, in eating ripe fruit, he is adding to the sum of his own vitality—increasing the fund of his energy without deteriorating his physical powers. On the contrary, by subsisting on dead matter, he subtracts—uses up—his own supply of the vital element to get rid of the inert mass he ignorantly puts into his stomach."

LARGE PLANING MACHINE.

Messrs. Killock & Galbraith, engineers, Glasgow, are at present constructing a planing machine, to the order of Messes. William Arrol & Co., the eminent contractors of the same city, which is said to be the largest of the kind ever made. When finished this machine will weigh 35 tons, and it is to be capable of planing the edge of a plate of 38 feet in length by 5 feet wide. It is specially intended to be employed in connection with the preparation of steel plates for the girders of a railway bridge which is about to be erected across a river in New South Wales. The steel for this bridge, it may be mentioned, is being made in Scotland, an order for something like 4,000 tons of it being in the hands of Messrs. D. Colville and Sons, Datzell Steel Works, Motherwell.—*Engineering.*

THE MANCHOORIAN LARK.

Among the trophies brought home by the French army from their Eastern expeditions is a specimen of a bird, rarely if at all seen in Europe. This is the celebrated Chinese, or rather Manchoorian, lark. He is a larger bird than his European congener; his notes are more brilliant, and his natural *repertoire*, if the expression may be used, is more extensive. But the most noticeable feature is his wonderful promptness and skill of mimicry, deserving indeed in this respect the title of a genuine mockingbird, imitating most natural sounds which he hears, the notes and songs of other birds, the cawing of crows, the crowing of cocks, braying of the donkey, even the barking of dogs. The Chinese turn this faculty to account, and train the lark to sing many airs.—*Public Opinion.*

BLACKBERRIES.

A correspondent of the *Lancet* writes:—"Perhaps one of the most interesting problems is the inquiry into the reasons why certain plants and animals have been chosen for cultivation by man, and others, apparently quite as suitable, rejected. The blackberry has not found favour. Attempts are at present being made to introduce varieties of this fruit, which, both by appearance and flavor, seem suitable for cultivation. Unfortunately, the blackberry, though dear as a remembrance of our youth, when all things were more or less digestible, does not commend itself to our riper years, from its tendency, either raw or cooked, to produce intestinal irritation. An examination of the numerous seeds in a ripe blackberry shows them to be not as in currants, gooseberries, &c., smooth and polished, but covered all over with curved Arabesque patterns with sharp edges, forming a very pretty 'common object for the microscope' with a low power, but in masses in the intestines undoubtedly out of place. Until, therefore, our gardeners can give us a smooth-seeded blackberry, it is wise to use the blackberry only for the preparation of jelly, after the manner of red currant jelly, or as blackberry vinegar. In these, the seeds being rejected, the delicious flavour of the fruit can be enjoyed without fear of colic or dysentry."

THE RECORD OF A TRIUMPH!

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

There is no little consolation in the thought that, however the imposter may flourish for the season, he cannot long continue to delude mankind. How many men contrive to acquire a brief and flashy reputation, and then sink into disrepute and oblivion! We confess that years ago, when we first heard of the universal celebrity of HOLLOWAY, we distrusted his lofty claims, and arrogated to ourselves a superiority of discernment which would not allow him to entrap our judgment. Most heartily do we beg his pardon for the unjust imputation. A carefull study of his system convinced us that we were indeed mistaken, and that the world, to do him justice, should immediately as it undoubtedly will hereafter, rank him foremost amongst its benefactors.

The human blood is not a mere fluid, coursing through, the veins and arteries, and partaking of the mere qualities of other fluids. It is—startling as the statement may appear—ALIVE. It is, in plain words, "*the life of man.*" All physiological diseases such as indigestion, deranged kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, stomach, all impure secretions in the body, and a large majority of epidemic and endemic diseases have their origin, or at least their exciting cause, in the impure state of the blood. Cleanse that and keep it cleansed, and no sickness can prostrate, or even assail the system. This splendid discovery has given a lustre to HOLLOWAY'S name. We do not wonder at the great fame he has acquired in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.—*Western Times.*

AN ENGAGEMENT.

The maiden took her chewing gum
And placed it on a chair,
For she had heard her lover come
With swift feet up the stair.

Upon the chewing gum he sat—
The joyous hours flew past—
But when he rose to take his hat
He found himself stuck fast.

"Oh! worse disaster never was,"
She cried as out she ran;
"I never can marry you because
You are a fast young man."

A FRUITFUL SEASON.

The fruitful season of this year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c.; as a safeguard and positive cure for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

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

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

DEMOLITION OF THE OLD JEWISH QUARTER OF ROME.

The Jews' quarter at Rome will in a week or two's time be a thing of the past. From the sanitary point of view the demolition of the Ghetto is no doubt highly desirable; but the traveller seldom troubles himself about the health of the people whose streets he visits, and he will regret that he will see no more those picturesque ruins creeping up beside the ancient monuments, leaning against the gate of Octavius, swarming with an active and industrious folk who lived, so to speak, on their doorsteps.

The Jews had made themselves there a sort of second fatherland; and their habits, their traditions, had followed them there, and they were a little town to themselves. The present Government dispossesses them, and gives them wide streets, and Israel is again dispersed.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.

A correspondont sends the following to a medical contemporary:—"An old man, nearly octogenarian, who had been in bed for twenty seven years, being a hopeless monomaniac, having the delusion that His Satanic Majesty always stood at his door to prevent him from going out, suddenly one morning, early in June, took it into his head that the Devil was gone, whereup n he got out of bed, and with nothing on but his shirt, walked down to the quay (nearly a quarter of a mile) and jumped over. Having been a good swimmer in his early days, he struck out, and though a boat put off [illegible] a vessel [illegible] on shore. Nobody knowing him, he was taken to a public-house, and a medical man was sent for. He was taken home, where he remained two or three days in bed, all the better for his dip He has been to church, and is now about to resume his former calling, that of a preacher."

THE DEAF TELEPHONE EAR.

Mr. George B. Shepard, manager of the St. Lawrence Telephone Company, writes from Ogdensburg, New York, to the *Electrical Review*, of New York:—"I notice the Troy papers are claiming as a fact that the use of the telephone has caused deafness in the left year of a number of their citizens. I am unaware how much the Troy subscriber is accustomed to use the phone for dunning customers, but my five years' experience at the business goes to show that that manner of use is the only one in which deafness is caused. In placing instruments for new subscribers I have, in several instances, found them afflicted with impaired hearing in one ear, and unaware of such fact until so discovered. My own hearing in the left ear has become more acute since using the telephone, and several of my operators, whom I have consulted, have had the same experience. I advise new hands, when off duty, to protect their phone ear, as I think the constant use make is more sensitive."—*Electrical Review.*

A PLANT WHICH DESTROYS MALARIA

Dr. Brandes, a physician at Hitzackes, Hanover, has written an article in a German medical paper in which he demonstrates the valuable properties of the anacharis alsinastrum, a water plant which has hitherto been considered as an unmitigated plague, choking up rivers, and altogether useless.

Dr. Brandes has remarked that in the district where he lives, and where malaria and diarrhœa yearly appeared in a sporadic or epidemic form, these diseases have gradually decreased since the anacharis alsinastrum began to infest the neighboring rivers and marshes, and since four years have totally disappeared.

The above-named water-plant nourishes itself on decayed vegetable matter, and grows with incredible rapidity. It thus destroys the germs which produce malaria and diarrhœa; and besides, its presence obliges the frequent cleansing of standing waters, a measure beneficial to health.

Dr. Brandes therefore proposes that the experiment should be tried of planting the anacharis alsinastrum in marshy districts. It is also useful in protecting the young of fish, and affords an excellent dung. The plant came originally from Canada, whence it was brought to England, and thence to Germany about 1740. In North Germany it rapidly spread far and wide, and this year appears in all parts in unusual luxuriance.—*London Telegraph.*

BELEAGUERED EXPLORERS IN AFRICA.

A considerable part of Central Africa is now closed to white travellers, for the first time since Burton and Speke discovered the great lakes. Dr. Fischer's large expedition sent to the relief of the three white explorers on the Upper Nile, after vainly striving to get north from the south end of Victoria Nyanza, has returned, defeated, to Zanzibar. Dr. Lenz also, who is endeavoring to reach the same party, has been prevented by hostile natives from following his proposed route from the Congo to the Nile, and he is now attempting to reach the Nile through a country never yet visited by white men.

It is a rather remarkable fact that there are now in the far interior of Africa three parties of white men who cannot effect their escape, while every effort to rescue them has thus far failed. One of these parties is at El Obeid, near Khartoum, and includes Lupton and Slautin Beys, lately Governors of two of Egypt's Soudanese provinces, and their comrades. They were taken prisoners by the Mahdi, and are still held in captivity. Another party is not far from Albert Nyanza on the Upper Nile. It consists of Emin Bey, the Governor of the equatorial province; Dr. Junker, the Russian ethnologist, and Signor Cassati, the Italian explorer. The third party consists of Mr. Mackay and five or six other English and French missionaries, who are practically prisoners at the chief town of the King of Uganda, north of Victoria Nyanza.

Reassuring news has recently been received from all of these beleaguered white men. They are all in a trap and cannot get out, but they seem to be faring well, and are waiting patiently for [illegible]. Bey and his friends are kept in confinement, but are well treated. Dr. Junker and his comrades recently tried to escape south, but were turned back on the borders of Uganda. The missionaries of Rubaga do about as they please in the town, but are not permitted to leave it, and no white man is allowed to enter the kingdom of Uganda.

This state of affairs is the result of the Mahdi's successes in the north, and of Germany's rather ambitious projects south of the equator, which have greatly alarmed the Central African potentates. All the pent-up whites can do is to be as patient as possible, and confidently expect that time and the efforts of their friends will open avenues of escape from their unpleasant predicament.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it is the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

M. Manassein, an eminent physician of St. Petersburg, avers that cocaine is an unequalled preventive for seasickness, and claims to have proved it most successfully in a number of cases. He also finds it very effective in the treatment of cholera morbus, and thinks it will prove a great remedy for Asiatic cholera.

Brick Clay for Sale.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF FIRST-class brick clay land, adjacent to C. P. Railway, about two miles from Port Moody. Sample and information can be obtained from

A. R. HOWSE,
Real Estate Broker,
Port Moody.

Wanted to purchase a

lot on Clarke St., Port Moody,

between Douglas and Queen. Terms cash. Proposals in writing—stating price—on or before the 12th instant. Address

A. R. HOWSE.
Real Estate Broker,
New Westminster.

CITY BAKERY,

Next door to Coon's,
CLARKE STREET, - - PORT MOODY.

FRESH BREAD

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

JAMES KIMBLE, Prop.

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER.

To the Minister of the Interior, Ottowa.

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

THOMAS CAHILL.

July 12, 1886.

SHINGLES, SHINGLES!

Five hundred thousand shingles for sale, at prices never before heard of in British Columbia.

Send for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Address all orders to

WM. F. PETERS,
Port Moody, B. C

PIONEER
Boot and Shoe Store

QUEEN STREET,
PORT MOODY, B. C.

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

LOUIS TROMMER

FOR SALE!

TOWN LOTS, at the C. P. R. Terminal town of Port Moody, centrally and beautifully situated, on more favorable terms than lands has ever been offered for sale, in this Province heretofore.

Apply to

P. S. HAMILTON,
Murray Street,
PORT MOODY.

RARE CHANCE.

A FULL SET OF

BAR FIXTURES
FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Formerly used in our Saloon at Yale.

ELLIOTT & McCOSKERY,
Elgin House, Port Moody.

NOTICE

Subdivision of Lot 233
PORT MOODY.

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

"New Westminster, Sept 11, 1885

THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

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Independent in Politics, THE WEEK appeals by a comprehensive article to Contributors of the different tastes which exist within the circle of a cultured home.

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THE WEEK

has now entered upon its third year with most encouraging prospects, and many new features.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
5 Jordan St., Toronto, Ont.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

THE WEEK is one of the most influential journals in Canada.—*Truth, London, Eng.*

"I take only one English weekly paper, *The Spectator*, and one Canadian, *The Week*, and as a rule I should be puzzled to say which I should miss most."—*From a letter by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days."*

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

HOME.

Mr. Justice Gray has delivered judgment in the appeal case, and says: —"THE JUDGMENT OF THE DIVISION COURT IS FINAL." Therefore the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., cannot, on any terms, extend the main line to Vancouver. The vested rights created by the law which declared Port Moody the terminus must be respected; and if our legislators at Ottawa should deem it necessary for the public good, or for the advantage of the Syndicate, to make a law which will authorise the extension to Vancouver, then the property owners at Port Moody will be entitled to compensation, and several million dollars must be paid to them by the state or by the Syndicate. The fore shore between Port Moody and Vancouver is owned by several persons, and if the line is extended they will be entitled to vast sums for the land increased in value by the law which fixed the terminus here. However, nothing can be done with the proposed line to Vancouver until the Parliament meets at Ottawa; and then the expense must appear so serious as to intimidate legislators. It is not possible in this free country to make a law that would bind the people of the Dominion to pay the millions required to compensate the property owners, because it is apparent that the extension of the line from this magnificent port would not be for the public good, but merely a convenience for speculators. We believe the terminus must remain for ever where it is.

Leopold Isaacs, a merchant of Montreal absconded on Tuesday last. His debts amount to $160,000 and there are no assets. He was a very respectable man; but the majority of the respectable men of this age ought to be in the chain gang. "Millionaire" is a new title of honor conferred on every thief who waters stock, or thrives by cheating his neighbors. A great many of the old nobility had no merit of their own, but the meanest of them had some idea of honor and would scorn to rob a poor man. The true meaning of the word "millionaire" is—pickpocket.

Mr. Henry Abbott in an interview with a correspondent of the *News* on Thursday night said:—"My Company has given up all idea of completing the railroad from Port Moody to Vancouver."

The Macdonalds are coming. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers, James Æneas Macdonald, Gregory Macdonald, Allen Macdonald, and D. Gillis, have started from the east for Port Moody, and will be here next week.

The "*honorable*" W. H. Smithe has gone to Kootenay. We believe his mission there is to discover what is the value of land not given away; so that he may be in a position to make terms with the first alien who comes along with a well filled purse. We recomend this brigand to the notice of Col. Baker M.P.P., who is honest, and honorable, and well able to compel a fourpenny Minister of state to keep his paw off the public domain.

The Canadian Pacific Railway office on Washington street, Portland is handsome enough for a bank, and the agent, C. P. Dixon, is the greatest swell in town.

General Sherman dined with Admiral Sir Culme Seymour on board the Triumph on Tuesday.

The Syndicate have resolved to build a branch line from the Shuswap lake to Okanagan.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The war clouds are lowering all over Europe and the family feud in the United Kingdom will be hushed until the storm is passed. Parnell, and the eighty-six Irish members of Parliament who follow his lead have resolved to meet in Dublin the day after a war is declared in which the United Kingdom is forced to draw the sword, and to declare with one voice that Ireland is ready to stand or fall with the Empire. When the war is over, the land question must be settled; and in the mean time landlords must be satisfied to accept such rents as the prices of produce entitle them to receive. This is news on which our readers may rely. Every man in Ireland is willing to let the Home Rule question remain undecided until the war is over. Pat would be very willing to give John a real good licking; but—that is a pleasure he reserves exclusively for himself; the Russian or the Frenchman who meddles with John will very soon discover that John and Pat are brothers and that Pat is proud of the Empire. Indeed a great many wise men believe that in the firm represented by John Pat and Sandy, Pat should be the chief manager for the next five years. Place him where John is now, and in six weeks the bloody noses in Russia could be counted by thousands. The war in Europe is inevitable, and we learn from the very best authority that the Irish are all eager for the fray.

A telegram from Berlin to London on the 6th inst. says:—"The Czar's reply to Alexander was an insult to Emperor William, and the result is all Germans are in a rage, especially the army.

The *Pesther Lloyd* a semi-official organ says:—"If Austria is obliged to fight Russia, she must fight alone, as Germany would rather renounce the Austrian alliance than go to war with Russia." We cannot see through the mists that conceal the great game arranged by the eagles but it is certain they intend to carve the Turkey and that the lion of England will take Constantinople as his share. We can perceive the outlines of a new map in which Turkey will not appear at all; but it is clearly the interest of Austria and Germany to be allies in this war. The design is evidently to carve the French Republican cock and the Sultans fat Turkey at the approaching festival.

There is no doubt that Russian agents have succeeded in creating a feeling of discontent in Northern India, and the French journal *de Debats* says:—"Great events are now imminent in Central Asia.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Mandalay denounces the conduct of army officials and gives very good evidence to show that they are dangerous tools, incompetent and ignorant of the law, which is justice and which has made England famous as a colonizer.

UNITED STATES.

The city of Charleston is a wreck. The earthquake shook it out of shape. In many places the fronts of the houses fell into the streets, and in walking over the ruins which block up the thoroughfare you can see bed rooms and parlors, and the pictures hanging on the walls; but there is no sign of life in the deserted houses. More than half of all the houses that remain would fall if they were touched. The whole city must be rebuilt.

Of the multitude of tramps in Oregan the *Oregonian* says:—"They form an army; the railroad is lined with them, and they are marching to Portland. They have been spending the summer on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are coming here for the winter. The police must make it warm for them during the cool season." The poor unfortunate tramp! No one has a word to say in his favor, and he is the victim of modern civilization; half the life blood is squeezed out of him by the millionaires, and the other half is poisoned by the liquid called "chain lightning." The poor unfortunate tramp! God help him.

At Los Angeles on Tuesday Mathias Remler, a German, was tied to the railway track, and run over by a train. He was a tramp, and had served ten days in the county jail. Whether he tied himself or was tied by some border ruffian is a question that can not be answered. A great many malicious monkies are roaming over this world in boots, and decorated with diamonds.

The Rev. James Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, committed suicide at Cascade Conn. on Tuesday last.

From New York we learn by telegram that Victoria Schelling has deserted her coachman Whether she went back to her father, the banker, or not, is not stated. But is it not surprising to see the telegraph employed to circulate such *news*? It is quite possible that Victoria's education was sadly neglected, and that she was ignorant; a mere animal in boots and bonneted.

"At Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Cincinatti, earthquake shocks continue to alarm the citizens." Geologists say there is evidence unquestionable to prove that the whole continent of North America was at the bottom of the ocean. It may be there again; and if it goes down a very great multitude of knaves will go down with it.

The Chinese laborers forced by the whites to quit Douglas Island Alaska have received at Port Townsend; but Treadwell, the superintendent of the mine where they worked, has employed Indians. He says "the whites are only fit to loaf and drink whiskey."

George Lawrence was taken before the magistrates at Chicago on Tuesday charged with selling a receipe for adulterating milk. The receipe is as follows:—"Three ounces protoxide of soda, twenty four ounces saltpetre, twenty four ounces bicarbonate of soda, sixteen ounces of glycerine, eight ounces of salt, and fourteen lbs. of sugar. Mix with twenty four gallons of water and let it stand for five hours. To each gallon of this mixture add five gallons of water half fill the can with milk, put in a cup of the mixture and fill up with water. Then—all is milk! Lawrence says he sold three hundred of the receipes to milk dealers in San Francisco." It is evident from this testimony that those who pay for milk in cities get drugs, and may be poisoned. The whole world looks more and more like a huge lunatic asylum.

The Governor of Alaska has issued a proclamation and says:—"Whereas certain ill-disposed and jealous minded persons at Sitka have been making disparaging remarks and injurious insinuations against an Indian woman, neice of the head chief of this region; I warn all such persons to cease their slanders under penalty of summary arrest and imprisonment." The wicked people of Sitka say "that the chief's neice is the governor's paramour." And we are asked to believe that Alaska is part of "Gods country:" and the United States "the freeest country under the sun." Fudge!

Orpha M. Hodge' Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in thee days.

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these diseases lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pill are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain steady, and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The movements of Russia occupy the attention of the entire world, they are very significant, and everyone being aware of the one object of Russian policy; the conquest of Turkey, it cannot be surprising that her movements are watched with intense curiosity, and in some quarters, alarm. Seeing that her treatment of Prince Alexander and the unanimous expression of Russian newspapers, all point to an early occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops, people are surprised at the action of Germany in view of the proximate occupation of Bulgaria with apparent indifference, but if they could only look behind the scenes, they would discover that the attitude of Germany is only assumed, and no one knows that better than the Czar. We have on a previous occasion pointed out to our readers, the fixed determination of the European powers to arrest the further advance of Russian influence in Europe. This latter power, even at present, is a source of much anxiety, and it was hoped, no doubt, that without embroiling Europe in a war, that Austria would have entrenched herself securely in the Balkans and that by confederating the small Baikan States; Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania, the barrier between the Muscovite dominions and Turkey would be complete All this has been patent to the Czar, and it is his policy to prevent this barrier being completed; he knows that if he moves he will bring Europe combined to oppose him and what he desires to do just now is to force the hand of Germany so that the signal may be given to France. This game is perfectly understood by Bismarck, who is not to be lured into such a trap. The result is that the German official papers—under instructions—insist that Germany has no interest in the fate of Bulgaria and that not a single German soldier will be sent to the rescue. We need not tell our readers that there is a perfect understanding between Germany, Austria, England and Italy, who will all take a hand as the game goes on, but who keep perfect silence for the present. England is credited with being behind Prince Alexander and moving him as she would an automaton, England no doubt is a party to his movements, but that is all; she can better afford to be blamed for the action of the Prince than any of the others, because that is the game. Doubtless, in reading recent dispatches, people have been surprised to observe the sudden and unexpected sympathy on the part of Servia and Roumania in the welfare of Prince Alexander; but, if they could have known the diplomatic intrigues that have been going on between them and the central European powers, they would not be astonished. Without such assurances as would make them feel perfectly safe, these Balkan States would never risk offence to Russia. The armies of the Czar could march into Roumania and crush that little state in a few days. But the mere movement of Russian troops to effect this would cement the combination against the Muscovites, a consummation decidedly opposed to all Russian diplomacy. The Czar must have been terribly enraged when he received Alexander's humble letter. He knew, although he dare not show it, that it was a leaf taken out of his own book; that it was a piece of keen sarcasm, not the voluntary production of Alexander. The Czar could at once detect the finger of Bismarck in the production, and had the iron Chancellor been present the Czar would have thrown it in his face. Russia would fain monopolise all the advantages of duplicity, and she cannot bear to see any other statesmen make use of it. The letter of Prince Alexander said, in the plainest terms, "you think you are very cunning, but you are perfectly understood." The diplomacy which has secured not only Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania, but Greece, must have been conducted with great secresy and ability. All the world was amused with the pretended antagonism of Greece and England It is very probable that the popular demonstration against the English ambassador at Athens was got up for a purpose. It must have occurred to the readers of late European papers as very curious that Greece should be talking of an alliance with Turkey when the troops of these two powers were so recently firing at one another; although, by the way, they didn't do much mischief. It is in this way that statesmen amuse and deceive the people and they are ably assisted in their deception by the manufacturers of telegrams who eagerly seize the stuff which is cunningly furnished to them and inflate it to please the taste of the public they cater to. The game, so far, has been mere manuevering, threatening points that were never intended to be attacked. Where and by what means the first blow will be struck is yet a matter of uncertainty, but everyone is ready and it is very likely that the movement will be general. The most curious piece on the board is China and she is making ready at all points; the drollest, although it may be, the most effective part of her preparations, is the blocking of the harbor of Foochow—the place bombarded by the French—by dumping immense quantities of stones at the entrance.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Changes are always attended by a diversity of results; they bring pain and misfortune to some, while they are productive of pleasure and profit to others. Whatever may be attributed in the shape of evil to the Canadian Pacific Railway, it has made a great revolution in the trade centres of this Province. So far as our business men are concerned, the opening of the railway and the consequent influx of keen commercial business men, from the bringing with them "slaughter" lot of goods, has affected them like the opening of a door and the admission of a cold draught to a previously comfortable room. Many of our people remember the effect produced on San Francisco, when railway communication was opened. The traders of the Bay City had previously enjoyed a complete monopoly of the business with every part of California; they obtained their own prices for goods or work and many were the great fortunes made in this way. But, the advent of railway communication created a change in the spirit of their dreams: Chicago bagmen poured over by the hundreds, and, in the course of a few weeks, San Francisco had lost two thirds of its trade. Property which had been forced up to ridiculously high prices in anticipation of the railway, fell, after its opening, far below the prices obtainable before railway was spoken of. It is like the sudden influx of water; it is sure to create great disturbance till the natural level is reached, and then everything will go on as if the incoming stream had always formed part of the original body. With many here the railway has disturbed all their calculations; importers of dry goods sent to their agents abroad for certain quantities of particular kinds of goods, year after year, and they could tell within a reasonable sum, the probable result of the coming year's business. Now their occupation will be gone; importation will cease; everything will come over the railway and for a number of years the market will be flooded with a very cheap class of goods. Our farmers could count on the money they would receive for the produce of their dairies; for instance the prices of butter and cheese had become established, and could be generally obtained. Now, Winnipeg dealers offer similar articles for less than half the price hitherto paid for them. Of course, with the price of necessaries, the price of labor must fall. Wages in this Province have been very high. A laborer would think himself insulted if he was offered less than two dollars and fifty cents per day, and tradesmen could always command from three to five dollars per day. Henceforth, laborers will be had for one dollar and a half per day, and tradesmen for two and a half. There will be no use in offering any resistance to this new order of things; the flow of goods and labor from the east will continue and no combination in this Province will be able to resist it. Our people will feel the change very severely; their bits and quarters that have been thrown about broadcast like handfuls of grain, will be doled out in future one by one, and many longing looks will be cast after sums that have hitherto, been looked on with contempt. Their only salvation will be in bringing everything down to its proper level, in consonance with the change. Small coinage must be introduced, rents must come down. Contractors must be satisfied with lower prices and smaller profits. If tradesmen are not prepared to march with the times, they will be set aside and the new comers will take their places. We know that adversity is a good thing some times; men are apt without it to become vain and purse proud. But, for our part, we think we should have liked the new comers better, had they arrived from a warm climate. They are coming, like people from a long journey on a cold day, with keen appetites and ready to gobble up everything. Their habits have been ground into them till it has become a second nature; they are frugal even to penuriousness; labor is their normal condition and they cling to the pennies until by careful cultivation they become pounds. These peculiarities, according to their notions, which are doubtless correct, are most commendable; but we are fain to confess, there is very little poetry in them. However this may be, we must adapt ourselves to the inevitable change and the sooner we do it the better. Our fine climate and undeveloped wealth will bring our eastern brethren here by the thousands, until the names and the habits of our pioneers have been forgotten.

Hot Sulphur Springs

SANITARIUM & PLEASURE RESORT

HARRISON LAKE, B. C.

Temperature of Springs, 164 degrees Fahrenheit

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

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

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

CHARACTER OF WATER, a mild aperient, the sulphates largely predominating.

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

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

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

Excellent Hotel and Bath accommodations, ready on and after SEPT. 15th, 1886.

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

JOHN R. BROWN
MANAGER.

NEW STORE.

D. DRYSDALE & CO

HAVING BOUGHT THE STOCK OF THE

ESTATE OF TRAPP BROTHERS

At a VERY LOW FIGURE, we are offering these goods at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES, as they must be sold this season. We have also added a large stock of

NEW GOODS

Bought in the best markets, and we solicit an inspection of our stock.

D. DRYSDALE & CO

Columbia Street, New Westminster.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported from Uruguay that President Santos intends to declare himself Dictator.

It is believed here that the Ameer of Afghanistan is meditating an attack upon Kafiristan.

Count Kalnoky, Prime Minster of Austria, is confined to his house with an injured foot.

It is expected that Prince Albert Victor will go to Australia to open the Jubilee Exhibition next year.

Dr. Windthorst, the German clerical leader, thinks Prince Bismarck is doing all in his power to destroy his reputation as a great statesman,

Forty-nine arrests have been made of persons who resisted the police at Portumna in their endeavor to evict tenants from the estate of Lord Clanricarde.

A number of men who were engaged in the recent riots in Belfast have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to nineteen months.

Cardinal Simeoni has submitted to the Pope an elaborate statement relative to the situation in Ireland for the Pope's guidance in instructing the Irish bishops.

A bailiff has been nearly beaten to death near Listowel, County Kerry. An information has been sworn against a stationmaster, who is suspected to be one of the assailants.

Four arrests have been made in connection with the moonlight outrages in Kerry. Gen. Buller is at Killarney and has made his headquarters at the Railway Hotel. It is proposed to boycott the house because its proprietor received Gen Buller as a guest.

Mrs. Hayes, a widow living in Limerick, was evicted by her landlady, Mrs. Ryan. Recently an iron tube filled with explosives was connected with a lighted fuse, and was thrown into the residence of one of Mrs. Ryan's sons. The fuse was quenched before an explosion could occur.

The captain of the steamer just arrived reports that on August 30 th, when his ship was fourteen miles north of the Island of Galita, off Tunis, on the Mediterranean, he noticed that the highest peak on the eastern end of the island was in a state of eruption ejecting smoke from the crater, like Mount Ætna.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says:—"The week's splendid harvest weather has materially altered the position. Much grain has been secured. The crop in early sown districts is in fine condition, while late sown crops are rapidly maturing. Another week's sunshine will probably cause a big drop in prices.

The newly elected President of Chili, Senor Balmaceda, has appointed this Cabient: Minister of the Interior and Prime Minster, Senor Eusebio Lillo: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Joaquin Godoi, late Chilian Minister to the United States: Minister of Justice and Instruction, Senor Pedro Montt; Minister of France, Senor Augustin Edwards, and Minister of War and Marine, Senor Farncisco Frure.

Gen Buller left Dublin for Tralee. In an interview he said:—"I wish to distinctly state that I have not accepted a dragooning mission, nor shall I assist in evictions. My task will be simply to repress moonlighters and ensure the safety of life and property. I propose to effect this by means of flying patrols who shall be able to communicate speedily with a regularly organized system of supports. I don't know whether my plan will prove a success, but I mean to do my duty."

A despatch from Castle Island, County Kerry, says a farmer named Broshen was shot by moonlighters, reasently. The wound is not considered dangerous. The moonlighters after leaving Broshen visited the house of a family named Rooney. Entering the dwelling they pulled Rooney out of bed, fired several shots over his head and forced him to swear he would not pay his rent. The police heard the shots but failed to make arrests. Gen, Buller will investigate the outrages. A gunboat has been placed in the River Shanuon to enable General Buller to visit the coast quickly.

The King of Portugal has been given a grand reception in Berlin.

The firm of Cleminson & Co. of London have made a proposal to the Peruvian Government to construct a railroad between Lima and Ayacucho to reach the Huancavelica mines. The line will consist of three sections, and the company will invest $5,000,000, acquiring the exclusive privilege for twenty-five years, and the right of property for ninety-nine years, after which it will become the property of the nation. The Government has received the proposal with enthusiasm, and it will be presented to Congress within a few days. The length of the line will be about 250 English miles. Huancavelica is only about one-half that distance from Lima, but beyond that point the whole country abounds in great mineral wealth.

Much distress and sickness in children caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

F. CRAKE,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

Has moved to the store lately occupied by Coulter & Co.,

Opposite to Cunningham's Store on Columbia Street.

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

HAVING SEVERED HIS CONNECTION with Mr. McNaughten, he is prepared to do all kinds of

FINE AND COMPLICATED

Watches

—AND—

JEWELRY

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Watches sent by mail or express attended to at once.

Wanted to purchase a

lot on Clarke St., Port Moody, between Douglas and Queen. Terms cash. Proposals in writing—stating price—received before the 12th instant. Address

A. R. HOWSE,
Real Estate Broker,
New Westminster.

New China Wash House

JIMMY.

Opposition Washing and Ironing done in First-class style.

References if required.

ON C. P. R. RIGHT OF WAY.

NOTICE

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

H. J. A. BURNS.

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

The Port Moody Gazette.

...RDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

PARAGRAPHS.

...last of the tea trains went east last ...day.

...packages of tea were landed in splen... condition.

...tea ship has discharged about 5,500 ...es daily.

...Toredo Club will shortly give another ...inment. Their last concert has set ...e on the qui vive.

...Hendry of the Royal City Planing ...New Westminster, returned from a ...Canada on Thursday.

...expected that the Flora P. Stafford ...l for Portland to-day, when she will ...a cargo for England.

...regret to learn Mr. A.J. Hill has been ...ly indisposed. We trust he is now ...ing and will soon be amongst us

...officers of H.M.S. Triumph last ...ent up the North Arm on a shooting ...on and managed to bag 4 mountain

...Rickman who has been seriously in... for some days past is now on a visit ...Moody with a view of recruiting his

...Andrew Smith of Victoria came up ...Yosemite on Tuesday and left by ...Banff where he goes to recruit his

...lots on the Clarke property changed ...Monday last on which private resi... will be erected without delay. Houses ...eat demand.

...total receipts of the concert given by ...ndy's club amounted to $48,75. The ...iture was $18,25 which covers en ...the hall, printing &c.

...Jos. Spratt was at Port Moody on ...day and purchased a large quantity ...inery from Mr. Onderdonk, which ...ship by his own boat to Victoria.

...week Mr. Decker presented us with ...ches grown on his farm North Arm ...Inlet, which for size and flavor are ...ed either by imported fruit or home

...Yosemite leaves Victoria every day ...Sunday) at 2 a.m. and arrives at ...ody about 11 a.m. Leaves shortly ...arrival of the mid-day train and ar... Victoria about 9 p.m.

...C.P.R. Company are fully alive to ...portance of expeditious transit—all ...conveying the tea east are marked ...ight with a notice from Mr. VanHorne, ...officials, agents, and employees to use ...fort to push it forward to its destin...

...Columbian assures its readers that ...no room or wharf accommodation at ...ody, and therefore it is a necessity ...the line to Vancouver, if not down ...let by way of New Westminster, ...ar garment dame and show us the ...foot.

BLACK HOLE.—The miserable apart... the terminus designated the "ladie's ...room" is still as cheerless as ever. ...e dirty bare floor, rough forms, and ...of accomodation. The disgrace ...to the C.P.R. Co. for permitting ...wretched black hole to exist.

...that Mr. Abbott has publicly an... the death of Vancouver, would it ...as well to remove that name from the ...time tables. The trickery in mak... appear that Vancouver was connected ...is bad enough but under existing cir...ces to perpetuate the fraud any ...is an absurdity.

...ships freighted with tea are en route ...Moody—one is hourly expected. ...er ships are loading in Yokahama for ...e destination. Port Moody will ...come known all over the globe as ...atutory terminus of the Canadian ...Railway notwithstanding the booming ...defunct city of Vancouver.

...necessity for a branch of the Custom ...being permanently fixed at Port ...is becoming more apparent every ...Goods are constantly arriving and the ...ience and expense consignees ex...ed in having to go to New West...nster for clearance, is sufficient to ...the attention of the Dominion au...s to so important a matter.

...mercial gentleman in Port Moody ...asion this week to send a sample ...(10 lbs) of rice to Winnipeg valued ...ents. The freight charged amounted ...6, nearly 300 per cent over the value ...article. How is it that all parcels by ...must be sent through the Dominion ...Company: who are the proprietors ...Company?

...are sorry to announce that Mr G. C. ...man leaves Port Moody to-day having ...his connection with the C. P. R. ...man has been five years with the ...y as accountant and during that ...de numerous friends who now deeply ...his departure but at the same time ...every success in his future under... The grinding machinery of the C. ...not popular.

...Johnson late of Vancouver who lost ...very in the great fire at that city has ...that the future prospects of Port ...are sufficient to warrant opening and ...on business here. He has located ...beautiful stream of water flowing ...the Clarke property on which he in... erect a spacious brewery with all ...despatch—a part of the material ...of the plant is already on the ...and the balance will be here in a few

...steamship Queen of the Pacific arrived ...wharf at 10 30 on Wednesday and ...ed about 90 tons of freight, consist... 40 barrels of salmon from Columbia ...1008 cases of goods consigned to firms at Chicago and Minneapolis, ...tons of iron and machinery for Finlay ...B.C. The vessel was brought here ...Hanson, the chief officer, Captain ...ter being detained in Seattle as a ...in some legal proceedings.

...DESPATCH.—The freight which ar... Queen of the Pacific was forwarded ...C.R. by early train on Thursday ...

...Sunday afternoon the train of empty ...was returning from the Y near ...itlam (where it had to be taken to ...position of its engine) ran over a cow ...strayed upon the track. In a ...the animal was crushed to atoms, ...one in its body broken. Fortunately ...only a cow. The practice of ...a train of carriages before the engine ...y censurable and some day will ...a frightful catastrophe. Why run ...this? Simply because a few of the ...officials of the C.P.R. desire to ...the landowners at Port Moody, and ...Inlet, for not giving to them the ...way to Vancouver. The round... ...of course, turntable is authorized ...charter to be built at Port Moody; ...the connivance of the Dominion ...nt the Syndicate manage to evade ...es because their personal interests ...e mouth of the Inlet, and there they ...improve their personal properties, ...r whether they break through an ...t which they are bound in honor ...or recklessly destroy the property ...reholders of the Company. Every ...train on arriving at Port Moody ...run an extra 7 miles to gratify ...es of these gentlemen who are ...ted with the enormous profits ...s from a patient public ...ready ...their friends, the shareholders.

TORPEDO DEFENCE.

On Monday, August 30th., the sailors of the flagship were exercised in defence of the ship from attack by torpedoes. The method adopted is to run out booms 25 feet from the shipsides, and from the ends of which a wire rope is stretched entirely round the ship. To this rope wire netting is laced in large sheets 25 feet in width by 30 feet in depth, thus surrounding the ship and enclosing it in a wire netted dock so that if an enemy directed a torpedo against the vessel it must necessarily strike against this screen and explode without doing injury.

THE TEREDO'S

A meeting of the Teredo's club was held on Monday night at the Winnipeg hotel, when the regular election of officers was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen are the executive for the first year. President W. Downey, Esq., Vice-President, L. R. Johnson Esq., Chairman of Committee, Mr. R. H. Benedict. Committee Mr. Gustory, E. T. Smith, W. M. Heward, E. H. Henderson. Mr. Fairman having resigned the position of Secretary Treasurer, Mr. S. Moore was appointed to this position. The meeting then drew up a set of rules for the future guidance of the club, and all business having been disposed of then adjourned.

TO THE ENEMIES OF PORT MOODY.

On several occasions we have mentioned Port Moody as one of the safest harbors on the Pacific Coast, and of sufficient capacity for all requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway for years to come if not for ever, which Mr. Van Horne acknowledged to gentlemen who interviewed him at Victoria on his first visit to the Province. This should have satisfied all people and so it did excepting the land speculators who *thought to make fortunes by bolstering up* the bogus defunct townsite at the mouth of the Inlet. To gain this end a hue and cry was *set up that Port Moody was quite inadequate* to meet the demands of commerce in connection with the terminus of the great trans-*continental railway. We therefore propose* to lay before our readers an extract from the Vancouver Pilot, a guide containing sailing directions for the coast of British Columbia, published by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and therefore *perfectly reliable. On page 100 in this book* it speaks of Port Moody in the following terms:—"The entrance of this snug harbor is four miles eastward of the *second narrows* at the head of the eastern arm of the Inlet. It is 3 miles in length and varies in breadth from a third to half a mile, except at its entrance, when it is only two cables across. There are NO DANGERS and uniform depth of water, with good holding ground. The direction of the port is N.E. by E. ½ E. for nearly two miles, and then E. by S. for a mile terminating in a muddy flat at its head, which reaches within 3 miles of the Pitt river, and about four miles from the military camp at New Westminster (these are estimated distances through a heavy forest and consequently incorrect) on the Fraser. The best anchorage is in the widest part of the harbor, just before reaching the Arm, which terms E. by S in from 5 to 6 fathoms, about half a mile from the trail which leads to New Westminster. Abreast of the turning point and on the north shore a bank dries off for nearly two cables at low water, on which good oysters are found." Here we have, upon the most reliable authority, unmistakable evidence of the safety and capacity of the port, throwing into the shade all the charges which the traducers of Port Moody have brought forward. Moreover it is a well known fact that all vessels of the Royal Navy visiting the Inlet invariably seek the friendly shelter of our land-locked harbor. To this may be added the testimony of commanders of merchant vessels, who are loud in their praises of the port, declaring that it is *unequalled* on the Pacific Coast. So much for the vile slanders of a gang of land-grabbers.

CHASED BY PIRATES.

In the days of Paul Jones, it was not an uncommon thing to hear of ships being plundered—the crew forced to "walk the plank," and the vessel either burnt or scuttled, with any amount of other sensational rumors; but in these peaceful days, to hear of pirates chasing our merchant ships, and threatening our commerce, it is perfectly astounding, consequently when the news reached us, we lost no time in going on board the Flora P. Stafford to learn the facts, and be in a position to give a full, true and particular account of the affair to our readers, and also to put the naval authorities on the alert.

We were courteously received by the Captain, who upon learning our business freely gave the desired information, which we duly jotted down in our note book. His account of the piratical adventure was as follows:—

That the captain of a German barque had arrived at Hong Kong and published in a newspaper a thrilling account of his adventures and narrow escape of being captured by pirates, describing that a fleet of junks had chased him, doubtless with hostile intentions. The captain, who is a firm believer in discretion being the better part of valour, cracked on all sail and was fortunately able to place a respectable distance between his ship and the supposed enemy. Now it so happened that the day previous to the one mentioned by the German captain, the Flora P. Stafford on a voyage to Yokohama, passed over the course of the barque, and Captain Smith who is *well acquainted* with the habits of the hordes of freebooters who frequent these parts, directed the crew *to keep a sharp look-out for them.* They had not long to wait, for on rounding the point there lay these terrors of the sea ready *to pounce upon (as they supposed)* the unsuspecting merchantman. Capt. Smith, being of sterner stuff than the dutchman determined to give battle and ordered the crew to clear for action. Ammunition was brought on deck, and everything being in readiness they patiently awaited the attack. On dashed their foes, brandishing their weapons, and in a short space of time surrounded the vessel. Now came the time for action, which was gallantly led by Capt. Smith, who instead of throwing down the gauntlet threw down an old shirt. In a moment one of the coolies picked it up, and coolly adorned his person with it. It was then necessary for their adversaries to reply, which they did by handing up bananas, oranges and other kinds of fruit, and this sort of warfare was carried on until all the ammunition on both sides was expended. The Captain then by a *masterly* maneuver got his ship clear of his visitors, and sailed away with sufficient fruit to last the whole voyage, and he now declares that he will be glad to do battle again with the same desperadoes should he visit the China seas. Thus is the whole story of the Flora P. Stafford being chased by pirates.

Superintendent Roycroft was in Port Moody on Tuesday and left for Kamloops.

BUSINESS IN VANCOUVER.—Literally nothing doing, such is the expression on the countenance of every business man in this now dejected city, they appear to be Macaberized "waiting for something to turn up." No one places faith in honest John, and very few have confidence in the Railway Syndicate—indeed the occupations are gone. Blessed are they who rely on nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured me after a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine.

NEW YORK LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

Quebec province is in the throes of an election contest and for want of a living issue it turns upon the dead Riel. Louis was not worth much when living but wouldn't it be singular if when in the cold ground those bones of his would have the effect of upsetting not only a provincial but a Dominion Government as well. I paid a flying visit to Ottawa last week and found that although the Conservative politicians there are sanguine of success in the next election for the Federal Parliament—they are quite willing to admit it will be not as large as in 1882. Indeed, I think they are right, for while Ontario is pretty sure to be with them, and perhaps British Columbia and Manitoba solid enough, Quebec and the Maritime provinces are apt to face the other way. Mr. Bergeron of Chateauguay, Mr. Coursol of Montreal east, and several other Conservative members—or, at least, who were Conservatives before Riel was hanged—are now doing all they can against Sir Hector Langevin and Sir John Macdonald, and, as I presume, they act not on conviction but on the voices of their constituents, it looks pretty bad for the Government in Quebec. Then there are the Maritime provinces, which are sure to give a majority against the Government. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the next general election should result in the opposing parties being pretty close as regards numbers. If there is any city in the Dominion for which the National Policy and the Canadian Pacific Railroad have done much it is Montreal, and Montreal will no doubt go Conservative, but Quebec city is doubtful. Much, however, will depend on the result of the approaching local elections. When the contest is over intelligent politicians will be able to tell pretty accurately how the land lies.

I take pains to inform you from time to time of the state of feeling in the United States anent the fishery troubles. The first seizures enraged them, next they began to talk about war and sending armed schooners to the Bay of Fundy and who dare touch them? Then they cooled down somewhat, they grew cooler and cooler until now the Government organ of this city comes out plumply and informs its readers that Canada is right! This is the *Star*. The *Sun* referring to the seizure of British or Canadian seal fishing vessels, in Behring's Seas draws it mild also by stating that perhaps when the Russians sold the Government Alaska and its dependencies they were not empowered to dispose of a whole ocean as well, and suggests that an international commission might not uphold the position of the United States in the seizure, all of which goes to show that examination of a question is wholesome and prevents trouble.

Mr. Blaine of Maine, sometimes known as the plumed knight, has commenced the campaign of 1888 for the presidency. Nominally he is on the stump for his candidate as governor of Maine, but in reality he is opening the presidential campaign with a lively skirmish in his own behalf. If, considering the difficulties he has to surmount in his own state, he achieves success it will go far towards establishing his claims to the next Republican nomination, if not, his prospects will look blue, because Maine is a Republican state. But a new and formidable third party has presented itself in that state which may spoil his chances. This is the prohibition party, which has of late received large accessions of strength and has invited the veteran temperance orator, Gen. Neil Dow, and Mr. St. John, the late prohibition candidate for the presidency. What they ask is that the Republican party shall adopt complete prohibition as a plank in its platform, which would, of course, kill the Republican party dead as a door nail. It is on the ruins of the Republican party the temperance party wishes to rise as opposed to the saloon or Democratic party. At first blush one is disposed to accuse Dow and St. John with ingratitude in trying to burst up a party that has given temperance all it possesses in the form of legislation, but on consideration it will be found they are perfectly logical from their standpoint, which is that if intemperance is the evil of the times, temperance should be made a living issue if the nation is to be saved. They have nothing to hope from the Democratic party which is honest in its stand against prohibition fanaticism, but they say if the Republicans can be convinced that having the temperance men against them they are doomed it would be good policy to have them with them at the risk of alienating the German or lager beer vote, for if they do lose on a temperance ticket they will succeed in the distant future. It must be confessed that this is poor consolation for James G. Blaine, who cannot expect to live a hundred years longer and who deserves to be president before he dies, and perhaps have the chance of annexing Canada and otherwise twisting the British lion's tail. Hence he is against the prohibitionists.

The doings of Sir Charles Dilke and others of that ilk in London created a sensation throughout the world and afforded various people in various large American cities the comfort of being able to congratulate themselves that they were not like the wicked Londonder. There is, however, a city called Newark in New Jersey which in proportion to its population (140,000) takes the shine out of London completely. It is said by detectives their is not a pure girl in that city over fourteen years of age, and although I take this to be an exaggeration, it is a fact that recent investigations has revealed a revolting state of things. A saintly man named Darby is now in prison there for having seduced twenty-five young girls whose names are known; these girls belonging to all grades of society from the froth to the dregs. Darby is a wealthy man, a church member and agent for one of the world's greatest insurance companies. There is also a man called Raymond who has out darbied Darby in Darbyism, as the sin has come to be styled, who is also in jail, and in fact the detectives only stopped their investigations when they found it was useless going any further, as Newark was one vast field where iniquities like Dilke's are practised. There are many parks in Newark and beer gardens in summer, and in winter there are skating rinks. *To these places young girls flock* by the thousand and so crazy are they for the pleasures they give that they are willing to barter away their souls for the admission fee. Hence the opportunity given youth of their own age and such solacious saints as Darby and Raymond. It is indeed high time that such a society as the white cross were called into existence for it is more sadly required than a prohibition law which deprives a workingman of his mug of ale.

You must read the Arabian Knight's entertainment to find anything like a parallel for Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. He went to bed a reigning prince one night and next morning found himself an exile. A regiment with Russian sympathisers surrounded his palace, bound him and carried him beyond the border, while a lot of civil conspirators next morning proclaimed his deposition and offered their allegiance to the Czar in the person of his consul at Bucharest. I do not care to write the names of the conspirators but the subjoined squib taken from the Toronto *Globe* will give you some idea of them:

THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

ACCORDING TO CABLEGRAM.

Alexander felt quite well off
In the palace at Sofia,
When the Premier Karaveloff
Entered with his face afire,
Saying, "Prince, be pleased to doff
That 'ere crown—nay do not scoff;
'Tis the will of Romanoff."

"Romanoff be blowed!" cried Alex,
"Keep your distance, Karaveloff!"
Drew his "pop," and, in italics,
Said, "*Now mosey while you're well off.*"
Then the Premier gave a cough,
Straightway entered Stambuloff,
Also Manoff and Stoiloff.

Then poor Alex let a yell of
"Ah," said he, "it can't be hidden,
That my friends from me have fell off."
"So," said they, "you'll come to Widdin."
Here came in bold Iconomoff,
Matyaroff, Grecoff, Gronoff;
"Yes," the Prince groaned, "I'll
be gone off."

Thus came off the deposition;
Oh, it is a sad Tirnova!
Rustchuk fiercely talks sedition,
So do Shumla and Sistova,
Bazardjik, too, and Rassova,
Selvi, Turtukai, Rahova,
Tovitz, Varna and Hirsova.

You may imagine the sensation this abduction of a king caused in Europe, and Russia's hand was immediarely seen in the plot. It now turns out the affair was a feeler on a large scale. When the Bulgarians missed their ruler they were enraged and rose en masse against the provisional government formed by the conspirators. When the captors saw this they let the prince loose. He has returned to his subjects who received him with open arms and cried "down with the Czar and the Russians." But the end is not yet. A Russian army will soon enter Bulgaria and then we shall smell gunpowder—all over Europe perhaps.

PORT MOODY PROPERTY OWNERS REPLY TO STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. ABBOTT AND PUBLISHED IN THE VANCOUVER NEWS.

To the Editor of the Vancouver News.

SIR,—Our attention has been called to a report in your paper of the 4th instant of an interview held by your representative with Mr. Abbott, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which some rather extraordinary statements are made, if, as we suppose, they are intended to refer to us.

We are accused of being "alone responsible for the delay and entirely to blame for the non-completion of the road." We take for granted that *no blame* of any kind could attach to us if we used every legal effort in our power to prevent the removal of the terminus and terminal works from Port Moody to Vancouver, as in doing so we would be merely defending our interests and the value of our property from injury and depreciation. This however is not the point in question, *because from the first we informed Mr.* Abbott that upon condition that our water frontage rights were preserved to us, we did *not intend to fractiously oppose the extension.* Mr. Abbott then stated that the Company had no intention of interfering with *those rights. We asked that the Company* should inform us what lands they would require from us, and what sums they would pay for them, and that no entry should be made on our lands until we were settled with; all of which was promised us. How have these promises been kept? No opportunity of ascertaining the lands required was afforded us except by going to the Land Registry office and paying fifty cents every time we wanted to look at the maps. In the case of the New Westminster branch a duplicate map was made and exhibited free of charge for months at the Council Chambers. This would not have cost over $30.

No proposition for a settlement based upon securing our water frontage rights to us was ever made, and the only offer of compensation made us was of such a farcical character that the only excuse the Company's agents have been able to make for it was that it was only a matter of form. And lastly, taking advantage of our mistaken confidence in their assurances, our lands have been illegally entered upon and work done thereon against our known wishes and their express promises.

According to your report Mr. Abbott states "that his Company had done all in their power to get the line through to Vancouver," and that "every effort has been made to settle with us."

We say the Company have made no efforts to settle with us except by trying to forcibly expropriate our lands under the Railway Acts at the ridiculous valuation set on them by the "experienced land surveyor," who contrary to the spirit and letter of those very Railway Acts was employed by the Company, not to value the lands, but to certify that the value put on them by Messrs. Abbott and Todd was a fair one.

The Act requires the certificate to be made by "a sworn *surveyor for the Province* in which the lands are situated, disinterested in the matter." This gentleman was not a *sworn surveyor for the Province, had only* been here some six months, and had during nearly, if not all that time, been employed by *the Company in Mr. Abbott's office, consequently* was not disinterested and had no experience of the value of property on *Burrard Inlet.*

No other offer or effort has been made by the Company or Mr. Abbott to settle this matter with us. *Even at a meeting with* Mr. Abbott in July last, he declined to make us any offer or proposition stating he *only came there to have our views.* Those were explained to him and he promised to lay them before Mr. VanHorne, and give us *an answer which he has not had the courtesy* yet to do. We agreed if our views were met to endeavor to arrive at an amicable *arrangement for arranging the amount of* compensation.

Our suggestions are stated by Mr. Abbott *to be impracticable,* but one of them he has twice stated he saw no difficulty about i. e. our water frontage rights, one a road along the right of way to get access to our frontages is only a question of expense and the other as king that either the round houses be built at Port Moody or some other business be established there in lieu of it to give employment to those who had invested their means on the faith of the terminus and terminal buildings being there, we consider is the only way in which we can be compensated for theat part of our land not taken for right of way.

Some time ago you circulated a report in your paper that we had been offered double the value of our property and declined it, you have now a statement which might and has led people to think that Mr. Abbott confirmed that report; but carefully reading it one sees it only means that in trying to expropriate our lands the Company offered to do what the Railway acts if they could have enforced them would have compelled them to do. Mr. Abbott has not ventured to state that he offered us *even double* his land surveyors valuation. To the report itself we give our unqualified denial; no such offer was ever made. The only offer made us was at the rate of from $6,00 to $12,00 per chain frontage and $10,00 to 15,00 per lot. In one case it was intimated that an advance of ten per cent i. e. $1,00 1,50 per lot upon those figure was the extreme limit that could be made. We desire in this connection to point out that while before the arrangements to extend the line were entered *into by the Company, our lots were saleable* at from $500 to $1500 per lot, and property at Vancouver had only a nominal value, yet *the Company are,* we are informed now offering property owners at Hastings and Vancouver at the rate of $200 @ 500 per lot, while all that is offered us is $10,00 to $15,00 per lot.

The statements freely circulated of the *liberal offers* made us by the Company are pure fabrications, and to show how little anxious the Company's agents were to settle with us amicably in the interval between our interview with Mr. Abbott when he promised to lay our views before Mr. Van Horne and the latters arrival here we were served with notices that warrants of possession would be applied for before Judge Gray, although the same application had been discussed by Judge McCreight. This resumption of legal hostilities during negotiations forced us to apply for and obtain the injunctions in order to defend ourselves against this attack on the Company's part.

Mr. Abbot has, we understand, no power himself to settle matters with us, having to refer them to the directors. If he has the power he has certainly shown no desire to use it in an amicable way.

The leading directors of the Company who had power to settle with us have come and gone and have not made any attempt to do so. We have not desired this legal contest but were willing to have negotiated all along and any legal proceedings we have taken have been forced upon us by the actions of the Company's agents; but as a man defends his hearth and home when attacked, so surely will we defend ourselves against any unjust attempts to deprive us of our lands without proper compensation.

(Signed)
J. A. WEBSTER.
WM. JOHNSTON.
J. JOHNSTON.
H. V. EDMONDS.
W. A. DUNCAN.
D. CHISHOLM.
J. C. ARMSTRONG.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N.S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave." It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, 7th. Sept. 1886.

The abdication of Prince Alexander having been decided upon, European complications appear to thicken, it is generally believed all the powers will be involved.

Austria is massing troops on her eastern frontier, for which there can be only one object, to oppose the advance of Russia to the Principalities, where Russia is busily occupied through her agents in fomenting rebellion and inciting treason to the ruling powers. It is generally believed that England, Italy and Turkey are agreed upon their course of action.

It is said Germany is subservient to Russia from fear of France. This is not generally believed; she is only assuming such an appearance, all arrangements being made with her allies.

The Russians are sending large reinforcements to Vladivostock and great quantities of guns and ammunition.

Russian agents have been discovered in the Punjaub inciting rebellion.

The *Journal des debats* says there is a formidable uprising in Northern India.

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

$20,000 to loan on City or District property. Low rates.—W. NORMAN BOLE.

New Time Table!

ON THE C. P. R.

On and after Monday, April 5th, trains east will leave Moody on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 4 a. m., arriving at Savona on same days at 8:25 p. m.

Trains west will leave Savona on Mondays and Fridays at 4 a. m., arriving at Moody on same days at 8:05 p. m.

GEO. F. KYLE,
General Superintendent.

ELGIN HOUSE!

Port Moody, B. C.

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

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

The Table is equal to the best on the Mainland.

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

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

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

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

ELLIOTT & McCOSKERY,
Proprietors.

The Delmonico Hotel

(FORMERLY CALLED THE THE WINNIPEG HOUSE)

COR. CLARK AND KYLE STREETS, PORT MOODY.

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

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

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

The Best in the Market

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

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

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

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

T. LEVI, PROPRIETOR

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

PORT MOODY.

R. B. KELLY, - - - Proprietor.

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

LIQUORS & CIGARS.

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

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

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

J. T. SCOTT, MANAGER.

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

EXIT "VANCOUVER."

This ill-starred speculation, we suspect, has received its death blow. The statement of Mr. Abbott must be conclusive, because, although he does not say so in so many words, he tells the unfortunate lotholders that he can do no more. Whether the whole proceedings of the C. P. R. Company have been more than a mere "trying it on" with the landholders at Port Moody, it is hard to say. If the Port Moodyites could have been bullied or frightened into giving away their valuable frontages, the chances are that the C. P. R. Company would have constructed a line in order to facilitate the sale of their English Bay lots, but as this could not be effected, they let the matter drop. Of course, Mr. Abbott retires as gracefully as he can by stating that the Company intend to obtain a charter; but this is all nonsence, because the present Government at Ottawa dare not open the question in Parliament and a local charter could not be granted. It is, of course, very unfortunate for the people who have invested their money in good faith at "Vancouver," but surely the experience of the poor people at various points on Puget Sound should have taught them a lesson and they ought to have been more wary. Then the fact that Mr. John Robson had something to do with the scheme would have certainly prevented us from venturing any money in the "spec"; he is probably the most unlucky man in the Province and his evil star seems to affect everything that he is connected with. All this, however, is no consolation to the sufferers who have our hearty sympathy, and we hope that their next venture will be more successful. Our citizens may now rest in peace; we don't think that any attempt will be made to continue our branch line further than the point fixed for the station. We regret that the line was carried so far down, because the destruction of the river frontages was effected without any absolute necessity; we must, however, make the best of it now. In respect to Port Moody, we presume, all necessity for further delay in the construction of roundhouses, wharf and stations, is past. The incoming spring will see a great change at the terminus and population will rapidly increase. The large amount of work which will be in progress immediately, will require many hands and it will become the centre of attraction. The people of Port Moody have suffered a great deal from the ill-advised attempt to boom "Vancouver," but we trust their trials are over and that their reward is at hand. We wish this all the more sincerely, that the progress and success of Port Moody will mean the same things for this city. Quite a number of our citizens are holders of land at the terminus as well as in this city and any improvement in their circumstances must be felt here. The change which will shortly take place in the *personnel* of the local Government will also help this city, and that combined with an equal change of our municipal council will do much to lift us out of the slough of despond into which the present council has managed to thrust us. Everything considered, we think our citizens have reason to look forward to better times in the early future and we shall once more be cheered with happy faces and full stores. How the people of the Royal City have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by Robson and his agents here, we are at a loss to understand. If there could have been any doubt about their nefarious designs, we could excuse their apathy; but when it was so clearly evident that their great object was to sacrifice New Westminster to build up "Vancouver," the conduct of many of our citizens is perfectly inexplicable.—*Guardian.*

SHAMELESS IMPUDENCE.

Our readers will remember that the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated by the Local Government for roads in this district. John Robson came up on a canvassing tour and shook this money at the electors. They were led to believe that the settlement which accorded the most votes to John Robson and his nominees would receive the largest share of the twenty thousand. The Langleyites knew their man and insisted on "something to be going on with," which they obtained to the extent of a thousand dollars. The election took place, Robson's nominees were beaten and he himself would have been elected to stay at home, if the elections had not been forced on the public so unexpectedly. Robson has now the coolness to tell our people that he will not give them a cent for their roads until next spring, because road work is best done in the spring. Now we know that the system usually followed by the Local Government, particularly the Robson-Smithe one, was to defer the repair of roads till late in the year when the money was as good as thrown away. But in this case Mr. Robson, for election purposes, retains the people's money until he can turn it to account for election purchases and then has the assurance to tell the people, through his own paper, because they did not vote to please him, that he will keep the money till next spring. To whom does this money belong? To John Robson or the people for whom it was appropriated? But there is a much more serious question, how has this money been spent? for we are assured that there is not a dollar in the treasury at this moment. We know that repairs to roads connected with "Vancouver," where his own lots are situated, were made to a considerable extent, and it would be well that our district members should be provided with a petition to the House setting forth the facts connected with the promises of Mr. Robson, the present state of the roads and asking for the immediate application of the money appropriated pro rata. The presentation of such a petition might elicit the truth in respect to the expenditure of the money, and exhibit Mr. Robson in his true light.—*Guardian.*

IMPROVED FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS.—A novel system of fire extinguishing has recently been introduced in London by Mr. William Glenister, chief of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, Hastings, and Mr. J. C. Merryweather, of London. The apparatus forms the subject of a patent. The new fire and life-saving machine consists of a tricycle with which are embodied the following:—1. A hose reel carrying a large quantity of specially constructed hose for winding in a small compass, with all the attachments for working on to a fire from the street hydrants. 2. A light double-pump fire-engine in collapsible cistern, capable of throwing 25 gallons per minute, to be worked by two pumpers. 3. A simple fire-escape, with descending ropes and bag. 4. Jumping seats formed from the riders' seats. The machine is run at full bicycle speed by two men, and if desired the treadles can be so disposed as to work the fire-pump, but for this a special gearing is required. For country districts and suburban towns this improved machine will doubtless be appreciated.—*Public Opinion.*

A HINT WORTH HEEDING.—Life loses half its zest when digestion is permanently impaired. Surely then a speedy means of restoring this essential of bodily comfort is worth trying. Every rank, every profession, bears its quota of evidence to the beneficent influence upon the stomach, and also upon the liver, bowels and kidneys, of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, or celebrated Blood Purifier. What is the wise course suggested to the sick by this testimony? We leave them to decide.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The news from the whaling fleet in the Arctic Ocean is discouraging, the catch at latest reports being very small. This has had the effect to advance the price of whalebone 25 cents a pound, to $3.

Five Chinese stowaways were found on a Pacific mail steamer at San Francisco the other day. They were all young men, and had paid members of the crew from $150 to $200 to smuggle them ashore.

James Armstrong of Loure, Canada, a well-to-do farmer, aged 83 years, fell in love with a maiden of 76 summers, who rejected his suit. Thereupon he made his will, bequeathing her all his property, and then hanged himself.

While a circus was parading in Kingston, Canada, recently, a wagon containing a den of lions was overturned and the top of the den knocked off. A fire was built around the cage to keep the lions in until repairs were made, and then the wagon was righted by the aid of two elephants.

Fifty thousand Socialist workmen and idlers met in Trafalgar Square and adopted resolutions denouncing the tyranny of the police and the action of the authorities in imprisoning the Socialist Williams. The proceedings were orderly. Every precaution against a disturbance had been taken by the police.

An experienced traveller says that in a sleeping car the upper berth is cooler in summer, because there is more air stirring in the top of the car, and warmer in winter than the lower berth, because the warm air rises, and there are not so many draughts. He might have added another recommendation. If the berth breaks down you fall on top of the lower-berth fellow every time.

The new material of unsinkable apparel has been further tested, with success, in London. This material is composed of threads of cork interwoven with cotton, silk, or woollen—machinery which slice the cork to the required thinness forming part of the invention. The garments which are made in this manner have the same appearance as ordinary clothing, and possess remarkable buoyancy in water.

Sailboats must carry lights at night. That is the decision of Acting Secretary Fairchild in a ruling called for by the Collector of Customs at Chicago. The decision is that every species of craft capable of being used for transportation on water comes under the law. A year ago a department ruling compelled even rowboats on the St. Lawrence to carry lights. A special act passed this year exempts rowboats from the operation of the rule, but the sailboats there are not yet exempted.

A recent case of poisoning by Paris green demonstrates that one cannot be too careful in the use of that powder. Mr. Benjamin Bower, a resident of Pleasantville, N. J., sprinkled Paris green on his grape vines. The wind blew some of it into the face of Miss Allie Bower, his twenty-year-old daughter. She inhaled it unconsciously, and soon after became violently ill. A physician, who was summoned immediately, could do nothing for her, and she died in a few days.

At a meeting of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association in St. Paul last week, it was decided to advance prices $1 per thousand on all grades of lumber below first fencing. This was done on account of the increased cost in production, due to advance in the price of stumpage, increased taxes, and extra expense in handling, owing to the extreme low water. Another reason for the advance is the shortage of over 1,000,000,000 feet, as against the product of 1885, on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Two of the largest castings in the world are to be seen at *Nara and Kamakura*, Japan, the one at the latter place being 47 feet high, and the other, at Nara, being 53½ feet from the base to the crown of its head. The statue at Nara is supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, but it was destroyed and recast about 700 years since. In endeavoring to recast it several mishaps occurred, and when at last success came, some few thousand tons of charcoal had been used. The casting, which is an alloy of iron, gold, tin, and copper, is estimated to weigh 450 tons.

During the progress of the comedy of "Zip" at Harlm's Theatre, Cincinnati, on Saturday night, Joseph Morse, the stage carpenter, dropped dead on the stage, out of sight of the audience but within the presence of the players, for he stood in the wings looking on at the performance. The moment when death overtook him was one when the actors were in the midst of a very lively and humorous scene, and the roars and shouts of laughter of the spectators rang in the man's ears as he fell upon the stage. The play was not interrupted. Heart disease caused the death.

A French physician, having tested his theory, advocates sleeping with the head lower than the feet. He slept that way for four years, and finds that his neck is nearly two inches larger owing to the swelling of the thyroid gland. He says in this way the brain receives a more plentiful blood supply, and is consequently better nourished, while there is no danger of so much blood passing to the cerebral structure as to cause congestion. This danger is obviated by the enlargement of the thyroid gland, which holds back a certain portion of the blood in its dilated vessels, and which also acts as a regulator of the cerebral circulation by exerting pressure upon the carotids, and thus diminishing their calibre.

The banishment of malaria from the Roman Campagna by means of the eucalyptus tree has been so often announced as a fact, that it may be a surprise to many people to learn that, according to the recent demonstration of a scientific commission, whatever improvement has been effected in the sanitary conditions of Italy in this particular is the result simply of drainage and exposure of humid soil to the direct rays of the sun, through the cutting away of forests. There is absolutely no proof that the eucalyptus trees deserve any credit at all. It is indeed affirmed, on the authority of Prof. Leversidge of the University of Sydney that there are in Australia large forests of eucalyptus in which malaria is very prevalent.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green, pastor of the St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Chicago, sees great evil in the public schools there as now conducted. He said from his pulpit on Sunday that, just as sure as the secular tendency of the schools prevailed, atheism and infidelity would flourish in the land, leaving the inevitable fruits of anarchy and communism. He thought the secularization of the schools largely responsible for the growing evils of the social and business world. Without Bible, without Christ, without religion, almost without morality, they could not but breed atheism and wickedness. Mr. Green proposes to establish parochial schools in his parish, to in some measure counteract the baneful influence of the public schools.

In an English magazine an attempt is made to give a series of Americanisms; that is to say, words coined or invented in America. Under the word Bonanza the definition is given—"Spanish, a big scheme by which, honestly or otherwise, much money is made." Upon this a critic pounces and says that bonanza means "good fortune or good luck." Bonanza is indeed a Spanish word, and very naturally came into use in California or Nevada. But it does not mean "a big scheme" or "good luck." It is a nautical—a seagoing—word, and means fair weather at sea. If the reader will refer to St. Matthew, viii., 26, he will read that, after the Lord rebuked the wind and the sea, "there was a great calm." And if reference is next had to the Spanish version of the New Testament he will find the phrase there given, "una grande bonanza." It is easy to understand how the word came into its figurative use—as meaning a happy, calm, and good hope after a weary search.

The Duc d'Aumale has decided upon fixing his town residence in Ennismore Gardens, and has taken Moncorvo House, which was built at a large cost by Mr. Sandeman.

The people in the Counties of Callahan, Coleman, Eastland, Stephens, Young and parts of Brown and Jack, Texas, will starve soon if not aided. The farmers want seed.

The Under Secretary announced that 163 miles of the projected railway between Rangoon, India, and Mandalay had already been constructed. The whole length of the road will be 416 miles.

Of the 9,000 miles disputed boundary, the Afghan Commission has conceded 7,000 to Russia and 2,000 to the Ameer of Afghanistan. It is proposed to submit the Khojashlas question to arbitration.

The Duke of Newcastle intends to make a two years' tour round the world. He will leave England late in September for the United States, and after visiting them thoroughly, will proceed to San Francisco and thence to Japan.

Charles Thomson Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, replying to an interrogatory by Sir John Ludbock, Unionist, stated that the committee appointed by the Government to examine into the Pasteur method of inoculation for the prevention of rabies, were fully satisfied that the French savant's treatment for hydrophobia was effective.

The *Economist* treats the Bulgarian incident as a blunder and says an attempt to create a revolution without revolutionists is as hopeful as an attempt to drive an engine without steam would be. It taunts the German press with vindicating the honor and prestige of the Fatherland by summoning England to redress wrong done by Russia to a distinguished citizen.

The *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) lectures the German newspapers for favouring Prince Alexander. The *Gazette* says the events in Bulgaria do not affect German interests in any way, and that no German statesman would be justified in sacrificing the friendship of Russia for the sake of the Bulgarian Prince, even if he were an angel in human form.

The Marquis of Tseng, in a recent interview expressed admiration for Prince Bismarck and said he hoped the conferences at Kissingen and Berlin would strengthen the relations between China and Germany. China, he said, was trying to get a navy of the European pattern which would be worthy of China's greatness and which would prevent an infringement of her interest.

Robinson is short-sighted and wears spectacles. Going along the Strand he trod on the foot of a very pretty young lady. "Awkward fellow," said she, "don't you see? And you wear spectacles, too." Robinson smiled sweetly as he contemplated the injured member. "I beg your pardon, madam," said he, "but I should need a microscope to see your foot."

The now completed Severn tunnel is not only pronounced one of the greatest engineering works of the age, but remarkable also in one feature of its construction, namely, that of passing under an arm of the sea. The tunnel extends from New Passage to Portskewet, a distance of about two and one-half miles under the water, its entire length, exclusive of approaches, being about four and one-half miles, requiring thirteen years to build.

Public interest in Berlin is centered in Prince Alexander. He has become a favourite, and the news that he had been liberated caused a storm of popular delight. The Prince's portrait is displayed in many of the shop windows. Some of the newspapers denounce his deposition as the audacious act of scoundrels who had been bought with Russian money. One journal warns the Czar that Alexander is a German, and that the indignity put upon him is an insult which will never be forgotten.

Paul de Roulede, the French advocate whose presence at St. Petersburg agitating a union of Russia and France in a war against "their common enemy Germany," has created such a sensation that he has been given another banquet, this time by Russian authority, by artists and journalists. The banquet was private. It is learned, however, that the tendency of all the toasts and speeches was to emphasize what the French lawyer described as "unborn sympathy between France and Russia," and "the beneficent influence which French and Russian literature exercises upon each other."

A Bulgarian deputation, a guard of honor and a great concourse of people met Prince Alexander upon his arrival at Giurgevo. M. Stambuloff, head of the loyal Government, greeted the Prince, who warmly embraced him. The river was crowded with vessels. Amid deafening hurrahs and salvos of artillery Alexander embarked on the same yacht that conveyed him to Reni and crossed to Rustchuk, where the metropolitan and other dignitaries awaited him. All the consuls, including the Russian representatives, were present and tendered their congratulations to the Prince. M. Stambuloff formally welcomed Alexander in the name of Bulgaria and restored him to power. The Prince replied that he had confidence in his people and was prepared to sacrifice his life for their happiness. A body of officers then approached, crowned the Prince and carried him on their shoulders to the palace followed by cheering crowds. At the palace a council was held.

A correspondent of a Glasgow paper describes his experiences in the isolated island of St. Kilda. When he awoke on Sunday morning he desired a little water to wash with, and was supplied with a cupful, and informed by the servant that Mr. Mackay, the Free Church minister, had declared that the drawing of water on the Sabbath was a violation of the Fourth Commandment. According to his account, the day's exercises at the Free Church are severe, to say the least. There is a sermon of two hours' length in the morning. This is followed by a short interval for refreshments. A bell then rings up the congregation for a two hours' sermon in the afternoon. From the church the St. Kildians proceed to the Sunday school, and are then allowed another short interval for tea. In the evening there is another religious service, at which the spinsters and bachelors each repeat a psalm. If, through the severity of these religious exercises, any St. Kildian goes to sleep, the minister takes him to task by name, thus:—"Lachlan, waken your wife, she won't nod much in hell, I think." The church is rough in the extreme, there being no flooring. A stove was recently sent, but the conscientious scruples of the islanders would not admit of its being placed in the church, so it was returned to the donor.—*Public Opinion.*

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to England, referring to Canadian securities, says Canada's credit in the London money market is at the highest point it ever reached. Three years ago, when he went to England, Canadian 3½ per cents were selling at about 90. The day he left London they had reached 98¾, or three points higher than the 3½ per cents of New South Wales, which leads all the other Australian securities, while formerly Canadian were four or five points below the securities of that "go ahead" colony. This remarkable change in so short a time has been brought about, Sir Charles says, in addition to the greater cheapness of money, by British appreciation of the great resolution and rapid development of Canada, and one of the most prominent is that the attention of the whole world has been drawn to Canada by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He has seen the Canadian Pacific stocks selling in London as low as 37. It is now up to 70, while their 5 per cent. bonds are at from 6 to 7 per cent. premium. All Canadian securities stand well, and Sir Charles says there is every reason to believe should Canada require to float another loan, her 3½ per cent. loans will be taken at or above par.

About a hundred years ago the potato was introduced into Montenegro, and all good Montenegrins celebrated the potato centennial by keeping holiday and eating potatoes prepared in every conceivable style.

The Danville *Breeze* tells of a young woman riding with a young man, and exclaiming at the sight of two calves: "Oh, see those two little cowlets." "You are mistaken," said the young man; "those are not cowlets, but bullets."

The authorities of Tacoma, W. T., were greatly excited the other day at hearing that a Chinaman was cooking in a hotel of the town. They sought for him and found him, with hair cropped short and dressed in citizen's garb, minding his own business thoroughly. But he had to leave at sundown.

It was at a dinner-table. His father was saying something to his mother about dynamite. "Oh," exclaimed Jack, looking across to Eloise with an evident desire to impress her with his acquirements, "I know what dynamite is." "What is it?" inquired Eloise. "It's something that you blaspheme rocks with, Jack explained.

A celebrated lawyer, who was also known for the monumental repulsiveness of his features, once attacked the prisoner at the bar with great bitterness. The judge advised him several times to use moderation, but the lawyer continued his tirade: "The wretch bears his character in his face—anyone may read it. Why, he's the ugliest man I ever knew." "Counsellor," again interrupted the judge, "you are forgetting yourself."—*Paris Figaro.*

The story of the rattlesnake that swallowed eggs in a Georgia pantry, and was thus caught in a jug handle, is followed by a like tale from Chattanooga. A citizen heard a noise in his henhouse, and investigated. He found that a black snake had swallowed a China nest egg outside of the house, thrust its neck through a knot hole, and swallowed a real egg, and was thus unable to go backward or forward, as the eggs were larger than the hole.

A new planchette is made in Chicago by nailing four short wooden legs under the rim of a man's hat by means of pins run through the cloth. On pieces of paper the letters of the alphabet are marked and so are the words "yes" and "no" on separate bits of paper. Persons with mediumistic or electrical qualities derive much fun from making the hat spell out words by leaping from letter to letter. The toy is called "the dancing Derby."

Among the spirits who were introduced at the Niantic spiritualistic camp meeting recently was that of a man who died six years ago, and whose widow was again married without delay, to the scandal of her neighbors. Evidently this spirit had heard of what had been said, for in his communication at the camp he is reported to have come to his wife's rescue as follows: "I know there was considerable talk among the neighbors about my wife's marrying so shortly after my taking off, but I paid no attention to such nonsense. I approved of it at the time. I ratify and confirm it now. It has my hearty endorsement. In change of circumstances I would have done the same thing myself, neighbors or no neighbors."

The Hartford *Times*, in an editorial, says that the late Prof. Calvin E. Stowe had more than a faith in life hereafter; he had knowledge, derived from actual experience. He was aware of the reality of the spirit world and of its nearness to the earth life through his own experience. To him the veil was often withdrawn, and he was permitted to see and hold communion with those who had gone before. He was entirely satisfied that he often saw and conversed with, in the privacy and quiet of his own home, those who were no longer the occupants of earthly bodies. This gift of spiritual clairvoyance and clairaudience was potent to take away much of the sense of bereavement, and to fix his thought habitually on the higher realities.

The Rev. C. A. Johnson of Canada has discovered that Pittsburgh is to be destroyed by a meteoric shower toward the end of September. As to his character and ability, he speaks modestly, as follows: "I am the only man who found the secret place of thunder, and established the fact that it was thunder and not lightning that killed. I am the only man who discovered the hiding place of the wind when not in motion—its origin and starting place—as well as the materials which compose wind and electricity. I claim to have no superior or equal as a natural scientist in this country. I am a natural born scientist, and it is no more difficult for me to handle those subjects than it is for you to walk up street. I also denied that the earth was round. The theory of the earth's rapid revolutions is erroneous. If an eagle were to fly away from its nest, and that theory were correct, he would never be able to overtake his nest again."

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF A "STEEPLE JACK."

In honor of his Majesty's birthday a journeyman gilder named Joseph Pircher on Wednesday morning, at Vienna, performed a feat of unparalleled foolhardiness. He had made a bet that he could climb unassisted to the gilded pinnacle of St. Stephen's steeple and plant an Imperial flag there with a garland of flowers. The climbing was not to be effected from the platform of the tower, but from its base in the Stefans-Platz, the height thence to the gilt ball and cross being 432 German feet 6 inches. At eleven in the evening Pircher arrived on the Stefans-Platz with a small party of friends, tied his shoes round his neck, and began his perilous ascent by means of the lightning conductor. Swarming up the metal rod with the agility of an ape, and resting his feet on every projecting piece of stonework, he took thirty-five minutes to reach the platform of the tower. From this point until within 12 feet of the pinnacle the fretted sides of the steeple form a perpendicular staircase. The last 12 feet offered a sheer smooth surface which had to be swarmed up. The guardian of the tower despatched messengers right and left for policemen and firemen, and soon after midnight a company of firemen encircled the tower with mattresses and canvas stretched out to catch the hardy climber in case he should fall. The night was clear, and Pircher's movements could be distinctly seen from below. Reaching the gilt ball, Pircher took a small yellow flag with a crown of flowers from his pocket, tied both to the cross, gave three "Hochs" for the Emperor, and then began cooly to descend. Finding his shoes inconvenient, he left them on the stone under the ball, and on reaching the ground good-humoredly suggested that one of the policemen should go up and fetch them. Pircher descended, as he had climbed, by the lightning conductor, and his feat occupied altogether two hours and thirty-three minutes. He was a little tired at the finish and his hands were somewhat grazed, but he jumped gaily on the pavement amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. After this, however, he was led off to the police-station. It is said that he has already climbed 130 steeples. His latest exploit, however, surpasses any feat of steeple-climbing on record.—*Public Opinion.*

MRS. BOREHAM AT HOME—Amateur Theatricals.—Sir Pompey Bedell: "Allow me to congratulate you, Mrs. Borehem, on a most successful entertainment! I have never set foot inside a theatre myself, I am proud to say, nor attended even *private* theatricals before—such things are not in my line! But I can honestly assure you that I have rarely seen histrionic ability more consummate, or a dramatic performance more exceptionally complete in every respect, than it has been our truly enviable privilege to witness this evening!"

WHAT WILL BE THE CZAR'S NEXT MOVE?

From the mass of conflicting or officially colored telegrams it is possible to gain only a vague notion of what actually took place at Sofia on Saturday, and of the consequences which have thus far followed. But it seems already clear that the original plan of representing the deposition of Prince Alexander, as demanded and applauded by the Bulgarian people, has failed, and that Russia, if she means to reap any solid advantage from the conspiracy, can do so only by armed interposition.

The situation in Bulgaria, though complicated and obscure, discloses, at all events, great weakness on the part of the conspirators. Only a small fraction of the army can be depended on by the pro-Russian party; indeed, the *coup d'etat* seems to have been the work of a single regiment. The forces which rendered most service in the late war with Servia, and which are now on the Servian frontier, are said to have pronounced in favor of the deposed ruler, and the same thing is reported of the garrisons of four of the five Bulgarian fortresses, to wit, Varna, Widdin, Silistria, and Shumla, only Rustchuk being apparently controlled by the insurgents. A second provisional Government, loyal to Prince Alexander, has been set up in Tirnova, the former capital of Bulgaria, and seems to dispose of all the national militia, except a part of that belonging to the Sofia district. The whole of Eastern Roumelia is also arrayed on the same side, and at Philippopolis we hear of a third provisional Government ready to cooperate with the loyal body at Tirnova, and vehemently opposed to the Sofia mutineers. Even among the nominal engineers of the conspiracy there seems to be dissension, for it is said that Zankoff, the real ringleader, has arrested Karaveloff, the figurehead of the Sofia junta in whose name the announcement of the abdication and the call for a national assembly were issued.

In view of these facts, which seems tolerably well authenticated, it should be no hard task for the people of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia to nip the revolution in the bud, and this is what would doubtless happen if the Czar would leave the Bulgarians alone.

But he cannot afford to let an insurrection, notoriously managed in the Russian interest, collapse. His influence south of the Danube would be greviously impaired if he allowed such zealous emissaries as Zankoff to be sacrificed without a blow on their behalf. But the movement of a Russian force from Bessarabia to Sofia would not prove so easy a thing as it looks upon the map, unless the Czar can count on the good will of Austria and Germany, and the consequent exertion of their influence in his favor at Bucharest. Russian soldiers could hardly reach Bulgaria by sea, if Varna, as it is alleged, is in the hands of Prince Alexander's friends, and their only land route would traverse Roumanian territory. The Roumanian army is quite able to obstruct their passage long enough to permit of Austrian intervention, should the Vienna Government refuse to brook the Czar's high-handed course.

Here again, as at every other critical conjuncture in European politics during the last fifteen years, we see that Bismarck's council chamber represents the final court of appeal. A word of decided protest from him transmitted to Bucharest, in which protest Count Kalnoky would unquestionably concur, would transform the Dobrudscha into a barrier which would effectually block the Muscovite advance until the forces of Austria and Turkey could be mustered behind it. The delay thus secured would be turned to account by the Bulgarians to snuff out the Sofia rebellion, and replace their national Government upon the footing which it occupied before Prince Alexander was deposed.

That Roumania will be invited by Bismarck to stop the way, and thus compel the Czar to witness the humiliating mis-carriage of his Bulgarian intrigue, seems very doubtful, in view of the tenor of the comments of the Berlin semi-official newspapers on the outbreak at Sofia. These journals have evinced no sympathy for Prince Alexander, and point out with a certain malicious complacency that his deposition, followed by a Russification of Bulgaria, would be a death blow to England's influence at Constantinople. If these indications of the German Chancellor's purposes are confirmed by events, and Russia is permitted to pour her troops through the Dobrudscha, there remains the interesting question, "What is Bismarck's *quid pro quo?*"—*N. Y. Sun.*

BLOWING UP A SHARK.

The following sailor's yarn is now in course of circulation. "We were lying off Natal the other day when a most exciting occurrence happened. We saw two or three monster sharks playing round the ship for some time—the largest of them measuring about 14 feet long—so we baited a line with a small piece of pork and dropped it out to him. He calmly swallowed the bait, hook and all, and cut the line with his teeth, taking no further notice of it. We then had recourse to strategy. The breast of a buck, which had been hanging up some time and was rather high, was weighted, in order to sink it, and a hand-charge of gun-cotton inserted therein, the whole being connected by wire with a boat's battery. No sooner had the venison reached the water than the shark made straight for it; but just as he opened his mouth to swallow the bait the charge was exploded, his jaws being completely shattered. The monster turned on its back and sank in the bay."—*Public Opinion.*

HYDROPHOBIA IN THE ASS.—Recently, at Roundwood, co. Wicklow, an ass alarmed that neighbourhood by his terrific braying and violence. In was surmised that he had been bitten by a mad dog which passed through that district some time before. After a couple of days the unfortunate animal died. A few days later a heifer showed apparent signs of rabies, and succumbed within four days. In a day or two another ass went mad. He became most vicious, and, rushing into an outhouse, attacked a woman, and bit her in the leg. With much difficulty he was fastened up, and, after a short time, killed himself. The woman had a miraculous escape. Though the limb is severely bruised, the teeth did not penetrate the clothing.—*Public Opinion.*

An anecdote which throws some light upon an enigmatic side of the negro character was told in the course of the discussion which followed Dr. Ogle's monograph on suicide at the lost meeting of the Statistical Society. Many years ago a West India regiment stationed at Kingston was afflicted by a martinet colonel, whose severities led to an epidemic of suicide among the rank and file. In the full conviction that negroes when they die go to Africa, poor Quacko was wont to hang himself *en grand tenue*, his knapsack stuffed with all his little belongings, as a sort of provision for a new life in fatherland. Strong measures became necessary. The colonel therefore paraded the men one Sunday morning, and addressed them as follows:—"Men! You are hanging yourselves because you think that you are going back to the Gold Coast. Nothing of the sort. When you die, you go to a much warmer place; and, by Jove, the next man who hangs himself, I'll do the same; and I'll make it ten times hotter for him there than here!" The result was an immediate cessation of suicides.—*Broad Arrow.*

A FRUITFUL SEASON.

The fruitful season of this year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c.; as a safeguard and positive cure for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

THE RECORD OF A TRIUMPH

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING

There is no little consolation in the thought that, however the imposter may flourish for the season, he cannot long continue to delude mankind. How many contrive to acquire a brief and flashy notoriety, and then sink into disregard and oblivion! We confess that years ago, when we first heard of the universal celebrity of HOLLOWAY, we distrusted his lofty claims and arrogated to ourselves a superior discernment which would not allow us to entrap our judgment. Most heartily we beg his pardon for the unjust imputation. A carefull study of his system convinces us that we were indeed mistaken, and the world, to do him justice, should immediately, as it undoubtedly will hereafter, rank him foremost amongst its benefactors.

The human blood is not a mere fluid coursing through the veins and arteries, and partaking of the mere qualities of other fluids. It is—startling as the statement may appear—ALIVE. It is, in plain words, "the life of man." All physiological disorders such as indigestion, deranged kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, stomach, all impure secretions in the body, and a large majority of epidemics and endemic diseases have their origin, or at least their exciting cause, in the impure state of the blood. Cleanse that and keep it cleansed, and no sickness can prostrate or even assail the system. This splendid discovery has given a lustre to Holloway's name. We do not wonder at the great fame he has acquired in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.—*Western Times.*

TO THE RESCUE.

"When all other remedies fail," for Cholera, Complaint Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus W. H. Crocker, Druggist, Waterdown, adds that "its sales are large and increasing."

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "North's Lyman's Vegetable Dyspeptic Cure works well, and gives the best of satisfaction in all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

CITY BAKERY

Next door to Coon's,

CLARKE STREET, - - PORT MOODY

FRESH BREAD

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

JAMES KIMBLE.

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER

To the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

I beg leave to apply for a license to cut Timber on the west half of section 3, the west halves of sections 2 and 11, township 41, New Westminster District.

THOMAS CAHILL

July 12, 1886.

SHINGLES, SHINGLES

Five hundred thousand shingles for sale, at price never before heard of in British Columbia.

Send for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Address all orders to

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

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FOR SALE!

TOWN LOTS, at the C. P. R. Terminus, town of Port Moody, centrally and beautifully situated, on more favorable terms than lands has ever been offered for in this Province heretofore.

Apply to

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A FULL SET OF

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CHEAP FOR CASH

Formerly used in our Saloon at

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NOTICE

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PORT MOODY

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

New Westminster, Sept 11, 1886.

Brick Clay for Sale

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES of first class brick clay land, adjacent to the Railway, about two miles from Port Moody. Sample and information can be obtained from

A. R. HOWAY,

Real Estate Agent,

Port Moody.