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PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN

THE THUNDER-STRUCK—THE BOXER.

(Continued.)

"Well," he continued, 'I cannot now stay here longer—your misery is catching, and, besides, I am most pressingly engaged, but you may rely on my services, if you should require them in any way."

My friend took his departure, leaving me more disconsolate than ever. Before retiring to bed, I rubbed in mustard upon the chief surfaces of the body, hoping, though faintly, that it might have some effect in rousing the system. I kneeled down, before stepping into bed, and, earnestly prayed that, as all human efforts seemed baffled, the Almighty would set her free from the mortal thraldom in which she lay, and restore her to life, and those who loved her more than life. Morning came—it found me by her side, as usual, and her in no wise altered, apparently neither better nor worse! If the unvarying monotony of my description should fatigue the reader, what must the actual monotony and hopelessness have been to me!

While I was sitting beside Miss P——, I heard my youngest boy come down-stairs, and ask to be let into the room. He was a little fair-haired youngster, about three years of age, and had always been an especial favorite of Miss P——'s—her "own sweet pet," as the poor girl herself called him. Determined to throw no chance away, I beckoned him in and took him on my knee. He called to Miss P——, as if he thought her asleep, patted her face with his little hands, and kissed her. 'Wake, wake! Cousin Aggy, get up!" he cried. "Papa say 'tis time to get up. Do you sleep with eyes open? Eh, Cousin Aggy?" He looked at her intently for some moments, and seemed frightened. He turned pale, and struggled to get off my knee, I allowed him to go, and he ran to his mother, who was standing at the foot of the bed, and hid his face behind her.

I passed breakfast-time in great apprehension, expecting the two arrivals I have mentioned. I knew not how to prepare either the mother or the betrothed husband for the scene that awaited them, and which I had not particularly described to them. It was with no little trepidation that I heard the startling knock of the general postman; and with infinite astonishment and doubt that I took out of the servant's hands a letter from Mr. N—— for poor Agnes! For a while I knew not what to make of it. Had he received the alarming express I had forwarded to him; and did he write to Miss P——? Or was he unexpectedly absent from Oxford when it arrived? The latter supposition was corroborated by the post mark which I observed was Lincoln. I felt it my duty to open the letter. Alas! it was a gay strain—unusually gay for N——; informing Agnes that he had been suddenly summoned into Lincolnshire, to his cousin's wedding, where he was very happy, both on account of his relative's happiness, and the anticipation of a similar scene being in store for himself! Every line was buoyant with hope and animation, but the post-script most affected me:

"P. S.—*The tenth of July*, by the way my Agnes! Is it all over with us, sweet Pythonissa? Are you and I at this moment on separate fragments of the globe? I shall seal my conquest over you with a kiss when I see you! Remember, you parted from me in a pet, naughty one!—and kissed me rather coldly! But that is the way that your sex always end arguments, when you are vanquished!"

I read these lines in silence—my wife burst into tears. I hastened to send a second summons to Mr. N——, and directed it to him in Lincoln, where he had requested Miss P—— to address him. Without explaining the precise nature of Miss P——'s seizure, I gave him warning that he must hurry up to town instantly; and that, even then, it was doubtful whether he would see her alive. After this little occurrence, I could hardly trust myself to go upstairs again, and look upon the unfortunate girl. My heart fluttered at the door, and when I entered I burst into tears. I could utter no more than the words, "poor—poor Agnes!" and withdrew.

I was shocked, and indeed enraged, to find, in one of the morning payers, a paragraph stating, though inaccurately the nature of Miss P——'s illness. Who could have been so unfeeling as to make the poor girl an object of public wonder and pity? I never ascertained, though I made every inquiry, from whom the intelligence was communicated.

One of my patients that day happened to be a niece of the venerable and honored Dean of ——, at whose house she resided. He was in the room when I called; and to explain what he called "the gloom of my manner," I gave him the full account of the melancholy event which had occurred. He listened to me till the tears ran down his face.

"But you have not yet tried the effect of *music*—of which you say she is so fond! Do not you intend to resort to it?" I told him it was our intention, and that our agitation was the only reason why we did not try the effect of it immediately after the galvanism.

"Now, doctor, excuse an old clergyman will you?" said the venerable and pious dean, laying his hand on my arm "and let me suggest that the experiment may not be the less successful, with the blessing of God, if it be introduced in the course of a religious service. Come doctor, what say you?" I paused.

"Have you any objection to my calling at your house this evening, and reading the service appointed by our church for the visitation of the sick? It will not be difficult to introduce the most solemn and affectionate strains of music or to let it precede or follow." Still I hesitated—and yet I scarce knew why. "Come, doctor, you know I am not generally considered a fanatic. Surely when man has done his best, and fails, he should not hesitate to turn to God!" The good old man's words sunk into my soul, and diffused in it a cheerful and humble hope that the blessing of Providence would attend the means suggested. I acquiesced in the dean's proposal with delight, and even eagerness; and it was arranged that he should be at my house between seven and eight o'clock that evening. I think I have already observed that I had an organ, a very fine and powerful one, in my back drawing room; and this instrument had been the eminent delight of poor Miss P——. She would sit down at it for hours together, and her performance would not have disgraced a professor. I hope that on the eventful occasion that was approaching, the tones of her favorite instrument, with the blessing of Heaven, might rouse a slumbering responsive chord in her bosom, and aid in dispelling the cruel "charm that deadened her." She certainly could not last long in the condition in which she now lay. Everything that medicine could do had been tried—in vain; and if the evening's experiment, our forlorn hope, failed, we must though with a bleeding heart, submit to the will of Providence, and resign her to the grave. I looked forward with intense anxiety—with alternate hope and fear—to the engagement of the evening.

On returning home, late in the afternoon, I found poor Mrs. P—— had arrived in town, in obedience to my summons; and heart breaking, I learnt, was her first interview, if such may be called, with her daughter. Her groans and cries alarmed the whole house, and even arrested the attention of the neighbors. I had left instructions that in case of her arrival during my absence she should be shown at once, without any precautions, into the presence of Miss P——, with the hope, faint though it was, that the abruptness of her appearance, and the violence of her grief might operate as a salutary shock upon the stagnant energies of her daughter. 'My child! my child! my child!" she exclaimed, rushing up to the bed with frantic haste, and clasping the insensible form of her daughter in her arms, where she held her till she fell fainting in those of my wife. What a dread contrast was there between the frantic gestures—the passionate lamentations of the mother and the stony silence and motionlessness of the daughter. One little but affecting incident occurred in my presence. Mrs. P—— (as yet unacquainted with the peculiar nature of her daughter's seizure) had snatched Miss P——'s hand to her lips, kissed it repeatedly, and suddenly let it go, to press her own hand upon her head as if to repress a rising hysterical feeling. Miss P——'s arm, as usual, remained for a moment or two suspended, and only gradually sunk down upon the bed. It looked as if she voluntarily continued it in that position, with a cautioning air. Methinks I see at this moment the affrighted stare with which Mrs. P—— regarded the outstretched arm, her body recoiling from the bed, as though she expected her daughter were about to do or appear something dreadful! I subsequently learned from Mrs. P—— that her mother, the grandmother of Agnes, was reported to have been twice affected in a similar manner, though apparently from a different cause; so that there seemed something like a hereditary tendency towards it, even though Mrs. P—— herself had never experienced anything of the kind.

As the memorable evening advanced, the agitation of all who were acquainted with, or interested in the approaching ceremony, increased. Mrs. P——, I need hardly say, embraced the proposal with thankful eagerness. About half-past seven, my friend Dr. D—— arrived pursuant to his promise; and he was soon afterwards followed by the organist of the neighboring church—an old acquaintance, and who was a constant visitor at my house, for the purpose of performing and giving instructions on the organ. I requested him to commence playing Martin Luther's hymn—the favorite one of Agnes—as soon as she should be brought into the room. About eight o'clock, the dean's carriage drew up. I met him at the door.

"Peace be to this house, and to all that dwell in it!" he exclaimed, as soon as he entered. I led him up stairs; and, without uttering a word, he took the seat prepared for him, before a table on which lay a Bible and Prayer book. After a moment's pause, he directed the sick person to be brought into the room. I stepped up-stairs, where I found my wife, with the nurse, had finished dressing Miss P——. I thought her paler than usual, and that her cheeks seemed hollower than when I had last seen her. There was an air of melancholy sweetness and languor about her that inspired the beholder with the keenest sympathy. With a sigh, I gathered her slight form into my arms, a shawl was thrown over her, and, followed by my wife and the nurse, who supported Mrs P——, I carried her down stairs, and placed her in an easy recumbent posture, in a large old family chair, which stood between the organ and the dean's tube. How strange and mournful was her appearance! Her luxuriant hair was gathered up beneath a cap, the whiteness of which was equalled by that of her countenance.

Her eyes were closed; and this, added to the paleness of her features, her perfect passiveness, and her being enveloped in a long white unruffled morning dress, which appeared not unlike a shroud at first sight—made her look rather a corpse than a live being! As soon as Dr. D —— and I had taken seats on each side of our patient, the solemn strains of the organ commenced. I never appreciated music, and especially the sublime hymn of Luther, so much as on that occasion. My eyes were fixed with agonizing scrutiny on Miss P——. Bar after bar of the music melted on the ear, and thrilled upon the heart; but, alas! produced no more effect upon the placid sufferer than the pealing of an organ on the statues around! My heart began to misgive me; if *this* one last experiment failed! When the music ceased we all kneeled down, and the dean, in a solemn tone of voice, commenced reading appropriate passages from the service for the visitation of the sick. When he had concluded the 71st Psalm, he approached the chair of Miss P——, dropped upon one knee, held her right hand in his, and in a somewhat tremulous voice, read the following affecting verses from the 8th chapter of St. Luke:

"While he yet spake, there cometh one from the ruler of the synagogue's house saying to him, Thy daughter is dead; trouble not the master.

"But when Jesus heard it, he answered him, saying, Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole.

"And when he came into the house, he suffered no man to go in, save Peter and James, and John, and the father and the mother of the maiden. And all wept and bewailed her; but he said, Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth. And they laughed him to scorn, knowing that she was dead.

"And he put them all out, and took her by the hand, and called, saying, *Maid arise. And her spirit came again, and she arose straightway.*"

While he was reading the passage which I have marked in italics, my heated fancy almost persuaded me that I saw the eyelids of Miss P—— moving trembled from head to foot; but, alas! it was a delusion.

The dean much affected, was proceeding with the fifty-fifth verse, when such a tremendous and long-continued knocking was heard at the street door as seemed likely to break it open. Every one started up from their knees, as if electrified—all moved but unhappy Agnes—and stood in silent agitation and astonishment. Still the knocking was continued, almost without intermission. My heart suddenly misgave me as to the cause.

"Go—go—see if"—stammered my wife, pale as ashes—endeavoring to prop up the drooping mother of our patient. Before any one had stirred from the spot on which he was standing, the door was burst open, and in rushed Mr. N——, wild in his aspect frantic in his gesture, and his dress covered with dust from head to foot. We stood gazing at him as though his appearance had petrified us.

"Agnes! my Agnes" he exclaimed as if choked for want of breath.

"Agnes!—Come!" he gasped, while a smile appeared on his face that had a gleam of madness in it.

"Mr N——! what are you about? For mercy's sake, be calm! Let me lead you, for a moment, into another room, and all shall be explained!" said I, approaching and grasping him firmly by the arm

"Agnes!" he continued, in a tone that made us tremble. He moved towards the chair in which Miss P—— lay. I endeavored to interpose, but he thrust me aside. The venerable dean attempted to dissuade him, but met with no better reception than myself.

"Agnes!" he reiterated in a hoarse whisper, "why won't you speak to me! what are they doing to you?" He stopped within a foot of the chair where she lay—calm and immovable as death! We stood by watching his movements, in terrified apprehension and uncertainty. He dropped his hat which he had been grasping with convulsive force, and before any one could prevent him, or even suspect what he was about, he snatched Miss P—— out of the chair, and compressed her in his arms with frantic force, with a delirious laugh burst from his lips. We rushed forward to extricate her from his grasp. His arms gradually relaxed—he muttered, "Music! music! a dance!" and almost at the moment that we removed Miss P—— from him, fell senseless into the arms of the organist. Mrs. P—— had fainted; my wife seemed on the verge of hysterics; and the nurse was crying violently. Such a scene of trouble and terror I have seldom witnessed. I hurried with the poor unconscious girl up-stairs, laid her upon the bed, shut and bolted the door after me, and hardly expected to find her alive; her pulse, however, was calm as it had been throughout the seizure. The calm of the Dead Sea seemed upon her!

I feel, however, that I should not protract these painful scenes; and shall therefore hurry to their close. The first letter which I had despatched to Oxford after Mr. N——, happened to bear on the outside the words, "special haste!" which procured its being forwarded by express to Mr N——. The consternation with which he received and read it may be imagined. He set off for town that instant in a post-chaise and four; but finding their speed insufficient, he took to horse-back for the last fifty miles, and rode at a rate which nearly destroyed both horse and rider. Hence his sudden appearance at my house, and the frenzy of his behavior. After Miss P—— had been carried up-stairs, it was thought imprudent for Mr. N—— to continue at my house, as he exhibited every symptom of incipient brain fever, and might prove wild and unmanageable. He was therefore removed at once to a house within a few doors off, which was let out in furnished lodgings. Dr. D—— accompanied him, and bled him immediately, very copiously, I have no doubt that Mr. N—— owed his life to that timely measure. He was placed in bed, and put at once under the most vigorous antiphlogistic treatment.

The next evening beheld Dr. D——, the Dean of ——, and myself around the bedside of Agnes. All of us expressed the most gloomy apprehensions. The dean had been offering up a devout and most affecting prayer.

"Well, my friend," said he to me, "she is in the hands of God. All that man can do has been done; let us resign ourselves to the will of Providence!"

"Ay, nothing but a miracle can save her, I fear," replied Dr. D——.

"How much longer do you think it probable, humanly speaking, that the system can continue in this state, so as to give hopes of ultimate recovery?" inquired the dean.

"I cannot say," I replied with a sigh. "She *must* sink, and speedily. She has not received, since she was first seized, as much nourishment as would serve for an infant's meal!"

"I have an impression that she will die suddenly," said Dr. D——; "possibly within the next twelve hours; for I cannot understand how her energies can recover from, or bear longer, this fearful paralysis!"

"Alas, I fear so too!" * *

"I have heard some frightful instances of premature burial in cases like this," said the dean. I hope you will not think of committing her remains to the earth, before you are satisfied, beyond a doubt, that life is extinct," I made no reply—my emotions nearly choked me—I could not bear to contemplate such an event.

"Do you know," said Dr. D——, with an apprehensive air, "I have been thinking latterly of the awful possibility, that, notwithstanding the stagnation of her physicial powers, her mind may be sound, and perfectly conscious of all that has transpired about her!'

"Why—why," stammered the dean, turning pale—"what if she has—has heard all that has been said!"

"Ay!" replied Dr——, unconsciously sinking his voice to a whisper, "I know of a case in fact a friend of mine has just published it—in which a woman ——" There was a faint knocking at the door, and I stepped to it, for the purpose of inquiring what was wanted. While I was in the act of closing it again, I overheard Dr. D——'s voice exclaim in an affirighted tone, "Great God!" and on turning round I saw the dean moving from the bed, his face white as ashes, and he fell from his chair as if in a fit. How shall I describe what I saw on approaching the bed?

The moment before I had left Miss P—— lying in her usual position, and with her eyes closed. They were now wide open, and starting upwards with an expression I have no language to describe. It reminded me of what I had seen when I first discovered her in the fit. Blood, too, was streaming from her nostrils and mouth—in short, a more frightful spectacle I never witnessed. In a moment both Dr. D—— and I seemed to have lost all power of motion. Here, then was the spell broken! The trance over! I implored Dr. D—— to recollect himself, and conduct the dean from the room, while I would attend to Miss P——. The nurse was instantly at my side, but violently agitated She quickly procured warm water, sponges, cloths, &c., with which she at once wiped away and encouraged the bleeding. The first sound uttered by Miss P—— was a long, deep drawn sigh, which seemed to relieve her bosom of an intolerable sense of oppression. Her eyes gradually closed again, and she moved her head away, at the same raising her trembling right hand to her face. Again she sighed, again opened her eyes, and, to my delight, their expression was more natural than before. She looked languidly about her for a moment, as if examining the bed-curtains, and her eyes closed again. I sent for some weak brandy-and-water and gave her a little in a teaspoon. She swallowed it with great difficulty.

(To be continued.)

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The population of Europe has increased in a century from 145,000,000 to 350,000,000. Englishmen have multiplied fivefold, the Russians fourfold, and the Germans less than threefold. While Frenchmen and Spaniards have added only about 50 per cent.

Sir Henry Thompson says that from a long course of observation he is forced to the conclusion that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life accrues to civilized man from erroneous habits of eating than from the use of alcoholic drink.

Lord Randolph Churchill used the most strenuous efforts to obtain the Irish Chancellorship for Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, a very brilliant and hospitable luminary of of the Irish Bench, at whose house, since his stay in Dublin, while his father was Lord Lieutenant, he has been a yearly guest.

Impermeable floors are now regarded as indispensable features in houses constructed on hygienic principles. They must be so treated that the wood cannot absorb moisture; rough places must be made smooth, and even cracks or depressions as give rise to the smallest accumulations of dust are not permissible.

The *Microscope* describes a pretty experiment. Upon a slip of glass put a drop of liquid auric chloride or argentic nitrate, with half a grain of metallic zinc in the auric chloride, and copper in the silver. A growth of exquisite gold and silver ferns will form beneath the eye.

A Frenchman has patented a process of making butter by passing a current of electricity through milk, thus rendering the operation of churning unnecessary. A similar method is to be used for cheese making, and to restore ancient butter to its original sweetness of flavor.

A Miss Helen Taylor has consented to stand for North Camberwell, England, at the next electfon, there being no law against a woman sitting and voting in the House of Commons. As she has every prospect of being returned, the next house will possess a refining influence to soothe its anger of discussion.

Cholera is said to have been carried to every country on the globe except the islands of the South Pacific, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of the North Atlantic, and the western coast of South America, all separated from India by a wide expanse of ocean, and having no commercial intercourse with that country.

The Duke of Schelswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, it is said, will shortly proceed to England to become a suitor for the hand of the Princess Louise of Wales. He came of age last February, is the nephew of Prince Christian, posseses large family estates in Silesia, and enjoys an allowance of £15,000 a year from the German government; so for a German prince, he is a decided *parti*.

The Irish revolutionary party expelled from France have just held a meeting at Mons, at which all the chiefs except James Stevens were present. Considerable violence was displayed against Michael Flannery, the so-called Secretary of the Irish Dynamite Directory, who was accused of embezzlement, and several of the speakers declared that the Irish revolutionaries were making themselves the laughing stock of Continental sects, and that the funds were applied to provide comfortably for patriots unattached. It was resolved that something must be done, and that they must meet again at Antwerp.

The manner in which the grass is mown is a matter of prime importance, and in many instances there is plenty of room for improvement. In some cases the turf is cut too close, and the roots thereby too much exposed to the heat of the sun for the preservation of a fresh and bright appearance during the droughty weather. On the other hand, allowing the grass to attain a considerable height, and then cutting close is still more injurious. The best process for keeping the turf in good condition in to set the machine rather highert than is the custom, and to use it more frequently. Especially is this practice desirable in dry, hot weather.

Colley dogs have been trained at the Cape of Good Hope to the new work of herding ostriches and do their work with great sagacity. Two men on horseback and one dog will drive a troop of 100 to 150 full-grown birds with as much ease as six or eight men on horseback. These birds are savage when breeding, and will attack any man or animal that interferes with them, but they are wonderfully cowed in the presence of the dogs. They succumb at once, and with drooping wings, cluster in a flock like sheep, and while travelling do not attempt to fight and so get scattered, as when driven by men alone.

Queen Margherita is an early riser, and spends the first hours of the morning reading serious books and scientific works, of which she writes her impressions, and hands them sometimes to Prof. Boughi at others to Minghetti. She breakfasts at 11 with a good appetite, lunches with her ladies in waiting at 3, and dines at 7. Between breakfast and lunch she invaribly takes a long walk, almost always accompanied by King Humbert. The afternoon she devotes to her son, with whom she plays cricket and ball. The Queen is passionately attached to her husband and her son, into whose games she throws all her spirits, sometimes devoting hours to him.

The Muncipal Council of Paris has again entered upon the work of renaming the streets of that city, in order to bring them more closely into harmony with the present political opinions of the people. Under the empire a number of the Paris streets which bore names too closely associated with the republican past were altered, and now the republican municipality propose to eliminate these names from the directory, substituting for them titles more in accordance with their ideas of men and measures deserving of immortality. For example, Rue Royale is to be called Rue de la Concorde; Rue St. Dominique will hereafter be Rue Danton. Lenoir, who revived the cotton manufactories of France after the revolution is to be sent into obscurity, in order that the name Delescluze may live in the future. In the same way Darboy, the name of the Archbishop murdered by the Commune, is to be replaced by that of the materialist Helvitius. For the new streets there are the names of Louis Blanc, Desmoulins, Spinoza, and St. Just.

"It is very interesting to watch the expression upon the faces of owners of horses during important races," says *Vanity Fair*. "Lord Rosebery selects a choice cigar and proceeds to *eat* it. The Duke of Westminster tries to look as if he were interested in anything or anybody *except* the horses. Lord Cadogan retires to an insolated spot from whence he can watch the proceedings unmolested, and apparently studies the mechanism of his race glasses. Mr. Craven walks about as if he had arrived by accident, and wondered what it all meant. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild selects the critical moment in a race for appropriating and summarily devouring the choicest articles of food at hand. Lord Alington turns the color of a sheet and forcibly suggests a rough passage across the Channel. Sir John Astley is always pleased, and greets fortune with a broad grin, whatever happens, although occasionally he is forced to dissimulate. The Duchess of Montrose invariably seeks solitude, and if successful, emerges like a Jack-in-the-box from some totally unexpected quarter. Lord Hartington is never pleased, and views the proceedings with an expression of countenance worthy of Torquemada himself. The Prince of Wales although unsuccesful, is always imperturable and, no matter what happens, has always a kind smile and a genial remark for all his friends."

The Duke of Cumberland, who is erecting a castle in Gmunden, on the Traunsee, ordered the whole of the iron work for the hothouses from a Leipsic manufacturer, on condition that none of the men, employed thereon should be either native or naturalized Prussians, and that no engineer engaged in superintending the work should have passed his State examination in a Prussian institution or be in any way connected with the Prussian State. The chief engineer was even obliged to present his baptismal record.

At Funfkirchen, in Hungary, a terrible explosion has just occurred, in which the inventor of a new sort of dynamite has fallen a victim to his own invention. The man, a German named Lisch, resided with his aged mother in an isolated house, in which he was accustomed to carry on his dangerous trade. He had sold the patents for his new explosive in America and elsewhere. Just prior to the explosion he was engaged in nailing up a box containing a consignment of the material when suddenly the whole blew up, unroofing the house burying the inventor and his mother under the falling ruins.

At a recent meeting of the Vestry of St. James's, Piccadilly, a parish which includes a large portion of aristocratic London, a motion to present an address to the Prince of Wales, drawing his attention to the depression in trade in the west end of London consequent, in a large degree, on the absence of the court, was shelved by a majority of only one. It is remarked that from June 19, 1874, to June 20, 1885, the Queen passed but 9½ days in London, and she has scarcely passed any more since. Even at the recent crisis she came no nearer than Windsor, although no own palace in Europe has such an extensive gardens and offers such seclusion as that of Queen Victoria.

An interesting report has just been issued by an English Committee of Convocation on the subject of the decrease of clerical incomes from land. The fall has been worst in the eastern counties; those in the west have been least affected by the agricultural depression. Glebe lands appear to have depreciated in value from 25 to 50 per cent. Eight cases are mentioned by the committee, the figures of which are startling. Incomes of £500 and £350 have fallen to *nil*, £700 has fallen to £240, £660 to £130, £600 to £250, £500 to £130 £180 to £60, and £170 to £60. The annual charges on most of these incomes still further reduce them. The above-mentioned income of £240 has to bear a charge of £247, and another income of *nil* has a charge of £81.

Beer is becoming fashionable in Paris. Saloons in which it is sold are called brasseries, and most of them are handsomer than the wine shops. One establishment is a beautiful reproduction of a French inn of two centuries ago, except that the fittings are elaborately fine. A new idea is to costume the waiters picturesquely grotesquely. In one place they wear the uniform of the French Academy, and the drinkers jocosely address them by the names of Academicians. Such cries as, "Hi, Sardou, two beers!" are common.

In many towns in Scotland where street railroads are in operation, instead of charging a stated fare from which there is no deviation on account of the distance the passenger travels, the car routes are laid off into districts. When a man gets on a car he pays one penny, which takes him to the end of that district; then the conductor collects another penny, and continues at each new district until the terminus of the line is reached. By this means a passenger only pays for the distance he rides, and is thus encouraged to enter the cars when he has but a short distance to go.

Compound surnames are quite common in England, being readily obtainable by royal license. As a rule, the later name is used as a prefix. For example, the descendants of Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York, who was a younger son of the first Baron Vernon assumed the compound surname of Vernon-Harcourt. Again, Sir Alexander Fuller-Acland-Hood was plain Mr. Hood, for he had not then succeeded to his baronetcy, when in 1849 he married the daughter of Sir Peregrine Fuller-Palmer-Acland. On his marriage he assumed the name of Fuller-Acland. The uncle of the present Lord Vernon the Hon. William John Barloss-Warren-Venables-Vernon, enjoys four surnames. So does Lord Thurlow.

Two indians in a village near Quebec were recently discussing the form of the earth. One affirmed that it was round because men had travelled in a straight line and come back to the same place. To this it was replied that men are apt to travel in circles, as they often do when lost; then it was urged that white men said so, and they know more than Indians; but it was answered, white men often lied, as the Indians very well knew. A practical philosopher solved the whole difficulty by driving a stake into the ground and placing an apple on it at night. In the morning the apple was still there, to his great satisfaction; whereas, he said, if the earth had revolved in the night the apple would have fallen off.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus assails the passion of its countrymen for decorations: "Lord Kimberley is to be gartered, and Lord Eversley and Lord Sherbrooke are to receive the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Do these old gentlemen really care for these gewgaws? We suppose they must or they would not receive them, but is it not an extraordinary illustration of the childishness of man that aged and experienced statesmen, who have shared in the Government of the Empire, should in their declining years be soothed and solaced by a bit of ribbon, a cross, or a star? But as men are infants to the last, pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw, it is one of the great advantages of our monarchial regime that we can reward them with trifles light as air, instead of resorting to the grosser and more direct means of corruption in vogue in countries where the reward for political service is cash down."

The natives of Benares are suffering the results of monkey worship. The licensed beasts plunder right and left, they invade cake stands, and make raids in fruit stores, and no man may say them nay. The Brahmins of Benares have at last decided that the monkey must go. A pious old Rajah offered an asylum across the river in the grounds of his palace. They were deported thither in boat loads. But they took it as a day's picnic. For a steady life they preferred the town. So when the shades of night began to fall they went down to the wharf where boats were always plying to Benares and without showing any tickets or any nonsense of that kind deadheaded themselves home again. Then the Brahmins sought to make a contract with the English railway to convey these descendants of Hanuman, the monkey god, to Saharunpoor. They wished to send 10,000 to begin with. And the company is considering the question, but incline to decline it.

The French prima donna Carvalho has bidden farewell to the public on the stage of the Opera Comique. She sang *Marguerite* in "Faust." She has been before the public thirty-five years, during seventeen of which from 1850 to 1867, she created fifteen distinct roles. The French theatrical critics are asking where her successor is to be found and all answer with regret that so far none has appeared.

CHARLES E. COON

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ALFRED WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons are forbidden to purchase from any person or persons any lot, part or interest in that certain scow now owned and occupied by the undersigned and family, and lying in the waters of Port Moody.
T. B. SPRING.
Port Moody, B. C., April 17th, 1885.

PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE TAKEN ANGUS McLEOD into partnership in the business carried on at the Pacific Hotel, Clarke Street, Port Moody. The firm name in future will be Taylor & McLeod.
JOHN R. TAYLOR.
June 25th, 1885.

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The Port Moody Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

Reil, the leader of the rebellion in the North-west, has been convicted, and is sentenced to be hanged on the 18th prox. His friends have appealed for mercy, but the killing of Scott will be remembered, and it is quite possible the sentence will be carried into execution. But in a country like this where politics direct justice, there is no knowing what sort of justice any man may get.

The majority of the men of this Province are full grown green-horns. It was amusing to hear a crowd of them applauding Baker and Shakespeare on Monday night, at Victoria, and thanking them for the law which is NOT to exclude the Chinese. According to the provisions of this delusion called law, any man who can pay $50 may import his slave and keep him. Any sort of nonsense is good enough for a crowd in this Province.

The Provincial Secretary was up the country lately with the little that was left of the $25,000 given to him by his pals for secret service. At Mount Lehman he referred to the reports circulated by the GUARDIAN, and wiped his eyes with a white handkerchief after saying, "the editor has vilified my character." In the handkerchief he had an onion, but the tears which he hoped to use as capital would not flow, and he merely displayed his want of skill.

The wreck of the enterprise created a sensation at Chinatown, Victoria. When the Celestials heard that two rich Chinamen were in the hulk, under water, they roared and raved, and rushed with axes to the water's edge, shouting, "Let us secure the money." By this display of friendship the long-tailed knave proved himself—a man.

The Colonist says: "If Victoria is protected, the province is safe." The Times says: "Nanaimo, Burrard Inlet and New Westminster must have protection, too." But what either says on the subject is not worth a row of pins.

The best English engineers have declared that a very moderate expenditure will make Port Moody the Gibraltar of the Northern Pacific. With heavy guns at English Bay to guard the magazines and shipping in the harbor, this port will be in a position to guard the Island and the whole seaboard of the mainland. The The military engineers of the United Kingdom will not be advised by the scribblers of Victoria.

On the 3rd inst. Toronto was in flames. The fire originated in a sugar refinery on the Esplanade, and burned with great fury for five hours. Several fine warehouses were consumed, and a few small ships at the wharves shared the same fate.

Messrs. McDonald, Graham and McNeil have explored Vancouver Island. The sublime scenery of San Juan bay attracted their notice, and they sailed their plunger into the inlet. These gentlemen are described as "prospectors," but they are "pirates," and covet their neighbors goods. You can imagine how their teeth watered when you read this extract from their description of the bay: "It is a perfect Paradise, or rather possesses all the natural advantages to make it one. It contains ten thousand acres, and is occupied by a harmless, hospitable tribe of about twelve families; but not one acre has been cultivated. It is the most charming spot in the province, within 70 miles of Victoria, and would support 150 families; but it is an Indian reservation, and of course the Saxon race are debarred from dwelling on these rich and fertile God's acres."

McDonald, Graham and McNeil are three audacious sinners; they are not ashamed to say, "we covet our neighbors goods." The seals, the dog-fish and the game are abundant, and the three white burglars will visit the place again; but—they ought to be escorted by the police.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The "Novoe Vremya," in a leading article said to be inspired by the Czar himself, says:—"Russia wished to secure a solid frontier in central Asia, within which progressive works of civilization may be carried on. This is now in her possession; she needs no more; and the risk of war with England is over." The change of ministers in England has produced a wonderful change in the tone of Russian newspapers. My Lord of Salisbury says—"No farther," and forthwith the Russian discovers he has all the land he wants in Asia. That is a sign of the times.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" has stirred up the mud and the result is an ocean of dirt floating all over the world. Man is making wonderful efforts to prove that he is only a monkey. The art of the tailor conceals the man; and the milliner decorates the woman. These artists deserve applause; without their aid there would be no great men: no beautiful women. The ideas conveyed to the mind by the words "great," "noble," "beautiful," are mere delusions. The modern man is only a maggot tearing off the beautiful cloak in which his insignificance was concealed by Christianity.

John Bright has given the Parnellites a severe lecture. He was steadily in favor of "justice to Ireland," and if we may judge by the opinions of the Irish press, the whole nation regrets the loss of Bright's friendship. The desertion of the Parnellites from the ranks of the Liberals provoked the hostility of the great commoner.

Statistics published two weeks ago by the Indian Government prove beyond a doubt that English rule is a blessing to India. It is the lightest taxed country in the world; the tax per capita is ninety cents. The extension of railways will save the people from death by starvation. Seven hundred and fifty miles of railroad are made every year, and a company has been subsidized by land grants to make four thousand miles of railroad next year. The firm represented by John, Pat and Sandy is the greatest under the sun, because it is the famous protector of beautiful Justice.

The "Standard," which is the old and trusted organ of the great Conservative party, attacks Lord Randolph Churchill in a leading article that cuts keenly. The writer says of his lordship:—"He has been puffed with admirable assiduity by a clique which is always ready to cry 'prodigious' when ever he opens his mouth. But his blunders and bluster have inspired fear in the bosom of his party. He has been overrated, and if his pranks be encouraged any longer he will smash the Government and the Conservative party. We are ready to follow Salisbury, but we will not permit this overgrown schoolboy to lead. He has not knowledge sufficient to fathom his own ignorance of statesmanship."

A telegram from Berlin containing the essence of a leading article published in the "North German Gazette" has created quite a sensation in London and Paris. The writer says:—"The vast increase of French cavalry along the frontier is a menace, but it is also a good and sufficient warning. France is only awaiting an honorable chance to attack Germany. The desire of Frenchmen for revenge offers every politician in France the means of swaying his countrymen. France is strong and quite prepared to measure swords with Germany. If she could secure Russia as an ally she would begin at once, but it is quite possible that she is prepared to look for glory single-handed and alone. Germany must not be caught napping."

UNITED STATES.

To-day, in Westminster Abbey, the death of Gen. Grant will be commemorated by Divine Service. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught will be represented by equerries; the Duke of Argyle and John Bright will be absent, but they have written letters expressing their regret at inability to attend." That is news by telegraph from Washington, and we are glad to hear the leader of the Northern armies will be honored by a solemn service in the grand old Abbey.

President Cleveland has appointed a son of O'Donovan Rossa to be an inspector of the Navy Yard

At San Francisco on Friday an inquest was held on the body of a lady named Flint, who practised as a physician, and the jury of fourteen delivered three verdicts. Six declared that death was caused by accident; one said the lady committed suicide; six returned a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown, and one declared that he could not form an opinion. The whole affair is a mystery, because the police are ignorant and careless.

While testimony was being taken on Tuesday, at San Francisco, in the case of Sharon vs. Hill, Judge David Terry, counsel for the defense, struck the attorney engaged on Sharon's side, and he drew a revolver; but Judge Terry immediately drew another, and as he is well known to be a cool hand at pistol practice his opponent fled screaming into the hall. In a few years more the pistol will be the Lord Chief Justice of the United States. In a civilized country the pistol would not be tolerated in public Court. The man who uses it there is worse than a burglar, and the Judge who permits such practise in his Court is the accomplice of assassins.

Sarah Althea Hill, plaintiff in the Sharon divorce case, has announced that she will, in a short time, begin to lecture all over the State on the subject of the recent decision in the Supreme Court She knows something of human nature, and that the multitude are always willing to go and see a strange animal; but if Sarah wished to "make a big thing of it," she would employ a keeper and travel in a cage.

Dr. O'Donnell is "stumping" the State of California, and offers himself as a candidate for the office of Governor. He proclaims death to the Chinese and to all who employ them, and openly proclaims that the torch, the bullet, and the gallows, should be used to convince the Chinese that they are in the wrong place. The last sentence of his address reads as follows: "I shall run on my own merit as your chosen candidate. I never bolt the track; I am a stayer, and there is not bullion enough in your Comstock lode to buy me. My platform is 'Liberty and Union one and inseparable.'"

He can roar, and may be elected, because the capitalists have persecuted the people. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, but in those days the people had no power, no repeating rifles. Fiddling with a great national grievance now is evidence of insanity, and the sooner a law is made to rid the whole continent of the Chinese, the better. If such a law is delayed, the cranks and crazy men of the O'Donnell stamp will become masters, and brute force will take the place of justice.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The ominous calm that prevails throughout Europe, reminds one strongly of the signs that precede great storms. Strange to say, the secret societies, the Nihilists, Anarchists, Socialists—all all appear to be awaiting the approaching cataclysm that is to carry them on its surface to a temporary triumph or to swallow them up. No one can be deceived with the profound quietude now reigning everywhere, as a symptom of continued peace; in fact, all the world is affected with a sense of some impending danger that may burst upon them at any moment. Perhaps no more striking instance of this feeling can be adduced, than the fact that, during a time like the present, of universal peace, the merchants of London have determined to take measures for the protection of that great port from an invading foe; notwithstanding that the great system of fortification, in progress now for many years, was supposed to thoroughly cover all approaches to the British capital. The manufacture of implements of destruction is proceeding night and day in every European state; armies are being increased, and every newspaper has one or more items touching the preparations for war. The navies of Europe are more formidable than ever before, and the weapons are more dreadful in the havoc they are likely to make in action. Diplomacy has fallen from its former high position as the medium through which nations treated with nations in the language of honorable gentlemen; it is now only a course of deception, with which no one is deceived but the old class of diplomatists, who have now nearly passed away. They were gentlemen who accepted each word as being the bond of a nation, and never said anything that they were not prepared to answer for with their lives. All this is changed. Kings and Emperors meet and embrace, and the more striking the appearance of affection, the greater the probability of an immediate quarrel. Statesmen meet statesmen with the most profuse urbanity, and practise deception with the most studied politeness. It is ridiculous to suppose that such a state of things can go on forever. The burden of taxation upon the people, combined with the scanty means of livelihood to be obtained in the great centres of population, drive men to the ranks of Nihilists, Anarchists, and other secret associations, formed, not for the redress of their grievances, but for the destruction of some one, or some thing, which they conceive is in some way the cause of their misery. Nature seems to provide for an excess of population, either by wars, plagues or famines. Of the three, wars are decidedly the best; many are killed and wounded in battle, but the horrible scenes produced by plagues or famines are never parallelled, even in cases of great carnage. People who have nothing else to do, or professional dealers in sentiment, may inveigh against war; but it is not only the best way of fulfilling one of nature's laws, but always brings to the surface the ablest men and evokes the noblest feelings of humanity. That war will come soon we have not the slightest doubt, and doleful anticipations or misdirected zeal in denouncing it will not arrest it for a moment. The best way is to make every preparation to meet it, either as a combatant or a trader, always guided by a feeling of patriotism and a readiness to do an individual share in whatever position a man may be placed, towards the success of his country. We do not think that many months will pass before the first shot is fired that will embroil the whole of Europe, for every nation, big or little, will be compelled to join in the fray.

A PHANTOM.

Every man creates for himself an object of pursuit, be it fame, glory, or gold. The vast majority of men are poor; hence, gold is the idol that they worship. Men of small minds seek gold, for the power it would give them to lord it over their fellow men, and the means at their disposal to buy their way into positions in society for which nature never intended them. Honest John has always worshiped gold, and he seems to think that there is no sacrifice too great for its attainment. It is the *ignis fatuus* that has led him deep into the mud—but what matter? If he could only seize it he could buy new clothing. He is always discovering it perched on some awkward spot very difficult to get at. Great, ugly obstacles have to be surmounted, or nasty sloughs have to be traversed. But he fixes his eyes on his idol and makes straight towards it, regardless of all the difficulties in the way. He has seen this Will-o' the-wisp in the Cariboo mining company, in Bentinck Arm, in a marble quarry, at Emory, and in quite a number of other places which we will not at this time mention; but the mocking fiend has never displayed himself so brilliantly as at Coal Harbor, and commensurately the obstacles that separated honest John from the alluring sprite were the most appalling. Nothing daunted, he has traversed the most noisome gutters and swamps, overcoming difficulties that would have terrified any man not absolutely lost to every consideration but that of attaining his object. The pitfalls and rugged mountains were alarming enough to look at, but by perseverance, the result of one idea, he had climbed to a pinnacle whence he viewed the deceiving monster, shining so resplendently as to dazzle his vision and lead him to believe that he had at last arrived sufficiently near to clutch his only love and press it to his bosom. So firmly convinced was he in this belief that he had a fitting mansion erected to receive the shining god and himself, that he might worship it, and invite his friends to do the same. Alas! for all human hopes and desires; they are born in weakness and die in confusion. Honest John put out his hand to seize the beautiful prize, when quick! presto! it is gone far beyond his reach, separated from him by obstacles tenfold those which he has so far, overcome. The last flight of the deluding spectre was caused by that Brutus, Van Horne, who will certainly be the death of honest John before he has done with him. He has already caused him to do what may involve his impeachment, and the reward is as far off as ever. It may be asked—"Why do not some of his friends attempt to restrain him?" if there was any hope of such restraint being effective. But they well know that the fascination which his favorite amusement has for the gambler, or his favorite drug for the opium-eater, are but trifles compared with the infatuation of honest John for his god. His whole life is entwined around it and separation will be death.

IMPROVEMENT IN ENGLAND'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is but a few weeks since almost all the Continental powers refused to sanction, except on conditions humiliating to England, the new loan indispensable to avert the bankruptcy of the Egyptian Government. Now, on the contrary, not only Germany and Austria, but France and Russia, have ratified the British project for extricating Egypt from its financial straits, and the new loan of $45,000,000 is to be immediately offered in the chief centres of European capital. By the resources thus promptly obtained by Lord Salisbury, but for which his predecessor had vainly labored, the maintenance of British ascendancy at Cairo is, for the present at all events, assured, and it seems likely to be strengthened by a change of policy at Constantinople, where the disability of the pro Russian Grand Vizier and the known prepossessions of the Sultan promise the renewal of a cordial understanding between Great Britain and the Porte.

For the welcome prospect of relief from a most embarrassing entanglement the British Foreign Office is indebted partly to the normal effect of a bold and consistent attitude, by which friends are braced and enemies disconcerted, and partly to the pronounced sympathy of Prince Bismarck for the new English Premier and his willingness to aid by promoting Conservative prestige in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone at the coming Parliamentary election. These advantages were counted on beforehand, but the Tories have had a stroke of sheer good luck in the death of the Mahdi, which now seems to be confirmed. No one familiar with the purport and history of the Messianic idea in Islam can believe that the outburst of Soudanese fanaticism will long outlive its author. By dying when the work allotted by tradition to his role was but begun, Mohammed Ahmed of Dongola is a self-betrayed impostor in the eyes of all true Moslems. According to the prophecy attributed to Mohammed, the terrestrial mission of the veritable Mahdi would last for even seven or nine years, and his conquest of the earth would be symbolized by the proclamation of his Messiahship at Mecca. Owing to his failure to satisfy these and many other traditional requirements, the Soudanese pretender will at best be looked upon by his co-religionists as merely one of the false Mahdis, who, according to the Prophet, were to precede the true redeemer. There is, therefore, but little doubt that the caliphal authority of Ottoman Sultan might now be reasserted without much difficulty in the region of the upper Nile, should England carry out the plan which Lord Salisbury is believed to countenance, of furthering by a subsidy the despatch of a Turkish expedition.

Hardly less striking is the confidence with which England for the present seems justified in viewing the state of things in Asia. It is now generally recognized that Russia's former encroachments upon Afghan territory were encouraged by the helpless political isolation of the Gladstone Government, which, with the doubtful exception of Italy, had not a friend upon the Continent. The Czar's advisers are fully alive to the significance of the changed relations between London and Berlin. They know that Bismarck's arm, which has just smoothed the path of England in Egypt, would be quite strong enough to block the march of Russia on Herat. It may safely be asserted that during the months intervening before the general election in Great Britain the necessity of shunning all occasions of collision on the Afghan border will be sternly impressed on the Russian commanders, and should the Tories happen to gain control of the next Parliament the outbreak of war would doubtless be a longer time deferred. M. de Giers is much too shrewd to risk offending the strongest power in Europe by prematurely snatching at a prize which, if he will wait a little, may drop into his hand. As to the intimate alliance which Persia, it is rumored, desires to contract with Germany, this, should it be concluded, would simply confirm the impression that Bismarck means to take a hand in the game for predominance in Asia. It is plain that German influence at Teheran would be exerted on behalf of England so long as that country's foreign policy should be moulded by the Tories, but in the interest of Russia should Mr. Gladstone resume office.—*N. Y. Sun.*

PIONEER

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

COLUMBIA STREET,

New Westminster.

Goods at Wholesale Prices

R. THOMAS.

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.

The Fight against that feeling of indolence and debility, common to every one in the spring and summer months, is of no avail without the aid of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. By its use, impurities are expelled from the blood, and new life is infused into the veins. It stimulates and strengthens all the digestive and assimilative organs. C. A. Wheeler, Hotel Clifford, Boston, Mass., says: "A few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, taken in the spring, make me feel well and strong the whole year." C. J. Bodemer, 145 Columbia st., Cambridgeport, Mass., says: "I have gone through terrible suffering from dyspepsia; but I have cured myself, and saved a great deal of money in doctors' bills, by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will help you.

Renewed strength and vigor follow the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After suffering for weeks with prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned." Thos. M. McCarthy, 36 Winter st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled, for years, with nervousness, and pains about my heart, especially in the morning. I also suffered greatly from debility. I have been cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am now able to do very hard work." Henry H. Davis, Nashua, N. H., writes: "I have found relief from that feeling of languidness, prevalent during the spring, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken it for years."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

PORT MOODY MARKET

Pioneer Market of Port Moody.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FRESH AND SALT WA

FISH,

Vegetables, Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

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

C. S. WINDSOR & C

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

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.

Try the "Mainland" Cigar,

MADE OF

The Best Havana Tobacco.

WM. TIETJEN,

PROPRIETOR OF

The Mainland Factory,

Columbia Street, New Westminster,

Employs only white labor, and having received every encouragement since opening his factory, begs a continuance of the public patronage.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

BROWN, THE BARBER, IS THE Pioneer Barber on the Mainland, and begs to inform the public that he has established his shop NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE. Satisfaction guaranteed. je6

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between John R. Taylor and James Tearney, as hotel-keepers at Port Moody, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The dissolution will take effect this day.

J. R. Taylor will collect debts for the late firm and pay all indebtedness up to date.

JOHN R. TAYLOR,
JAMES TEARNEY.

Port Moody, June 19th, 1885.

CAREY'S

Stage Line!

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

Charges Moderate.

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

P. CAREY, PROPRIETOR.

B. L. Woods,

MERCHANT TAILOR

—AND—

OUTFITTER!

(Late Cutter for Trapp Bros.)

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

Diagonals, Broadcloths,

SCOTCH, CANADIAN, AND

English Tweeds

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

Suits Trimmed in First-Class Style.

NO FIT, NO PAY!

Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

Save Money
By using Nor but the best Clear Cedar Shingles.
They are brand ed (on every bunch) as follo and cost no more than the in ferior makes.

(BRAND.)

PIONEER LUMBER CO., (Limite

XXX

PORT MOODY, B.

We also manu facture

—AND DEAL IN—

Everything used in Buildi

from the roof to the sills, in

Cedar, White Pine, Fir and Sp

LUMBER,

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

—AND—

Rough & Dressed Lumb

Of every kind.

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

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

PIONEER LUMBER CO. (Limi

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

—FOR—

Port Moody Property

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

Five (5) Lots in Port Albert; Fourteen (14) Lots in Bayfield; Lots No. 143 and 144 Stratford; Twelve (12) suburban Lots Stratford; Twenty-four (24) Lots in Southampton; Lots No. 9 & 10, Tecumseh Street Toronto; Four (4) Lots in Shakespeare; Four (8) Lots in Hambress; Twenty-three (23) Lots in Collingwood; Fourteen (14) Lots in Rossa most elegant Residence on Hill Terrace Bayfield; a Four-acre Lot in Sydenham, Four Hundred (400) acres in Floss.

ALSO,

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

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

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

GEO. BUTCHART, J. P.
Proprietor.

CITY BAKERY

CLARKE STREET, - - - PORT MOODY

THANKING THE PUBLIC for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me since opening my Bakery, I beg to inform my friends that I am still prepared to supply the custom with all articles in my line at short notice, and on the most liberal terms, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their support

JAMES BRETT

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

C.P. Railway Time Table.

PORT MOODY.

train arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and ays, 6:30 p. m., and leaves on Tuesdays, ursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 a. m.

assengers entering trains without tickets, at ns where tickets are sold, will be subject to ditional charge of 75 cents.

M. J. HANEY,
Gen'l Supt.

ERDONK,
Gen'l Manager. je14

ains have been quite regular during the taking large loads of iron to the front.

M. Cleary has taken charge of rail- ection work at Whonnock.

s A. S. Howay reopened the Port school in the new building this week.

ior and Mrs. Dupont and daughter, of ria, visited the terminus this week.

Hanna has gone to Okanagon to en- school teaching. *Pro tempore.*

Cudlip of Victoria, cousin of the Clarke, is a guest of the latter.

A. G. Annand was slightly crippled ck while discharging freight from the el.

Cote informs us that he has lately es- ed a temporary hospital, and has one already.

J. A. R. Homer, M. P., for the dis- turned from Ottawa recently to rest eason from the onerous cares of state.

Lindsay, Supt., of Traffic was down nday looking after the business con- with his department.

P. L. Co., are enlarging their mill g and otherwise improving the ty.

F. B. McDonald and his betrothed, of the Royal city) visited Port Moody nday.

RTANT DECISION.—The magistrates at Moody decided yesterday that it is 14.25 to sit in a constable's place.

ship Benj. F. Packard has discharged port the unusual amount of 195 tons , on the average, since her arrival.

Rose Dockerill has been employed to he Whonnock school, and went up to ge last Monday.

Moody boasts of a family which in- ve school-marms within its charming

ECTION.—In mentioning the guests of s Dockerill last week we inadvert- ed the name of Smith instead of

RAILS.—The barque Wylo, Capt. arrived in our harbor yesterday , with 1000 tons of steel rails for C. R.

friend D. G. Creighton, formerly t at Harrison River, and latterly r of the Oriental Hotel in Yale, has in business in Cisco.

and Miss VanVolkenburg of Victoria, and sister of our popular townsman an Volkenburg, Esq., visited Port on Monday.

"Portia," Capt. Jones, cleared day, and will probably depart for , Oregon, within a few days, to wheat for Liverpool.

s. Cairn and Stroud, mates of the ," accompanied the pleasure o New Westminster to "take in the Tuesday evening.

aledonia and St. Andrew Society, stminster, will hold an adjourned on the eve of the 14th inst. at the Rink.

Coulter and lady, of Portland, Or- ited our city a few days ago. Mr. s one of the company that purchased able property known as the Cooper djacent to the C.P.R. wharf.

debtedness of the Dominion Gov- is now nearly $300,000,000, whith, ate at once, would require the levy r capita for every man, woman and hin the broad domain.

ve received the letter of Mr. Chas. er in reply to the letter of A Re- d if Mr. Conover cannot write like an his letters cannot appear in the the GAZETTE.

derstood that Mr. Elson of New ster will shortly open a tailoring ing store in the building recently ed occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. Clarke street.

d Mrs. A. Williams have removed Westminster, where they will re- a short time preparatory to a trip riginal home in England; thence ipate a removal to Australia as e home. *Au revoir.*

"Western Slope" arrived from uesday evening with passengers s, C. E., and lady Mr. Clotz, and And a considerable amount of our merchants as well as over 100 r for contractor Underdonk.

ckard," Capt. Waterhouse, clear- and will remain in this port for e period of time. Meanwhile, intends to take his family east, Mrs. Waterhouse improves suffi- ealth to withstand traveling.

y Smith (of New castle-on-Tyne of whom we made mention as perienced such a hair breadth his life last week at the P. L. ill has thoroughly recovered from shock he experienced and may nd at his post.

r sensitive chap who dwells acred limits of the terminal city, agines that his lofty feelings have ly injured by a rash stroke of at issue may find us at proper office, where we shall be most en to any reasonable apology he

t, who we believe has the con- building of the engine house at has a yard graded at Port e purpose of making brick for and sent east for the necessary manufacture the same.

URE.—Mr. C. L. Hanson, of , Lake City, Minn., is sojourn- st. He is delighted with our limate, and has negotiated for pposite side of the bay with pose of engaging at once in n a large scale. May the en- ul.

—Mr. Jas. Brett returned general tour over the upper s far east as Yale, and re- d a royal time of it rusticat- shady groves, trouting in the testing the luscious product n garden and orchard, and means least, banishing dull magical charm of the bloom- Chilliwhack.

PIC-NIC.—Early on Thursday last, pursuant to prior appointment that a pic-nic would be held in a rustic park near the confluence of Port Moody Bay and North Arm, groups of people, ranging from prattling infancy to decrepid age, including a major portion of gay young men and beautiful maidens, could have been seen with well filled baskets, wending their way toward the boat landing, and notwithstanding the rainy aspect of the weather, nearly all seemed determined to *weather* it through and have a good time. About 10 o'clock a. m. the rain actually began to descend upon our fair party, but, nothing daunted by such trifles, the signal of departure being given, off we sped down the lovely, peaceful bay. Capt. Waterhouse, Jr., having (we presume) the most dextrous seamen, reached the grounds first, and by the time the most of our party arrived a jolly camp-fire was blazing up, which was appropriated to good use in drying our garments (which, by the way, were slightly damp). By this time Capt. Benj. F. Butler had arrived with a precious sloop load, and the gallant boys, after safely landing, lost no time in erecting a swing for the ladies, and soon a second one was in operation. Games and sports of various kinds were indulged in, until eventually a repast (such as we shall not attempt to describe, because not sufficiently gifted for the task) was spread, and all ate and drank almost to satiety. By this time old Sol began to peep out from behind the clouds, shedding a halo of glory down through the apertures of the foliage under which our merry-hearted party had encamped. Whereupon various sports and amusements were entered into again, with greater zest than ever, and the woods literally rang with cheery voices and merry laughter. Apparently so enchanted the spot became that the party was loth to depart from it, but approaching night gave the warning to embark for home again, which was reached without casualty or even a noteworthy incident. In the evening a large number of the party, including others, were invited to a dance at Capt. Clarke's which affair was said to have been equally successful in point of enjoyment. Thus ended a gala day for Port Moodians.

We clip the following from the *Manitoba Free Press:*—

In the Senate, a few days before prorogation, Mr. McInnes expressed his conviction that Mr. Plumb was a "pedantic plebeian." It is to be inferred from this that Mr. McInnes considers himself to be an "arrogant aristocrat." Here, then, we have a direct official declaration that there are at least two classes in Canada. There can be no longer any doubt on the subject. The line has been drawn with alliterative and unmistakable distinctness between them. The fact that Mr. McInnes belongs to the latter affords further evidence of the illimitable possibilities of this Canada of ours.

A brother "Mac" of this "arrogant aristocrat" declared in the House of Commons, when the Franchise Bill was under discussion, that one hundred and fifty years ago the Highlanders of Scotland were as much savages as the Northwest Indians of to-day. The grandfather, therefore, or, at the very farthest, the great-grandfather of Senator McInnes—if the honorable gentleman can establish any direct claim to the ownership of such distant relatives—was a savage. And yet Senator McInnes is at present an "arrogant aristocrat," who is able to point the finger of lofty contempt at "pedantic plebeians!"

What air less bracing than our own could thus, in two or three generations, change the blood that coursed with cattle-stealing impetuosity through the veins of the McInneses, say of Ben Noodle, into the cerulean fluid which now meanders so placidly through the vascular system of our own and only Senator McInnes? Canada is a great country, a wonderful country! Its "first families" beat the world. Even its "pedantic plebeians" are unsurpassed in their way. The McInneses will hereafter, it is understood, be accorded precedence by all "our first families."

The most deadly foe, to all malarial diseases is Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vegetable ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted.

THE IMMIGRANT SHEDS.—It appears that the mainland of B. C., must ever continue subservient to Vancouver Island as evidenced by the fact that tenders have been called for the erection of the immigrant sheds at Victoria instead of at the terminus of the C. P. R. on the mainland. What object immigrants, as a class, can have in going to Victoria is more than we can clearly comprehend. It is admitted that the really good agricultural lands on the Island, are, for the most part, claimed by settlers or were bought by speculators, so that if there are any great inducements for immigrants in British Columbia they must be sought for on the mainland. Then why, in the name of common sense, go to Victoria? It is further conceded that the great bulk of B. C. immigration must henceforth come overland from the east by the C. P. R., and that at least four-fifths of the fertile arable lands lie on the Mainland; therefore, to arrange for bringing the immigrants to the Island looks very much as though the great Mainland must, at the bidding of Victoria, continue to wag as the tail of little Vancouver Island.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Mr. Otto J. Klotz, C.E., D. T. S., of Ottawa, arrived per str. Western Slope, on Tuesday, and will probably remain here for ten days yet. He is commissioned by the Dominion Government to astronomically locate certain points along the C. P. R., eastward. These points are left to his discretion to select. Beginning at Victoria, taking points successively at Port Moody, Lytton, and Kamloops. The gentleman expects to be engaged for about two weeks in each place. No points in B. C. have ever been established before, hence the Government will, in future, base calculations from his charts.

BRICKMAKING.—On Wednesday Mr. F. F. Scotney, of this place, met Mr. McLaren, who has lately started the brickmaking business at Port Haney, and learned from him that he has ready for sale 100,000 first-class bricks, and has another kiln ready to burn. The enterprise is proving a great success. The clay being of excellent quality, but no better, however, than what is be had in close proximity to this place.

Mr. A. J. Armstrong, one of the gentlemen so seriously hurt in the railway catastrophe near Pennies several weeks ago, visited Port Moody since last issue. He has not yet fully recovered from the injuries he sustained on that occasion, and it is understood he has entered suit in a law court against Mr. A. Onderdonk for the recovery of $25,000 as indemnification.

The Curative power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is too well known to require the spacious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of its marvellous cures are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence.

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

THE SENATE.

THE RAILWAY BILL IN COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—Before this Bill is reported, I desire to move that the following clause be added to the Bill:—

Clause A.

"In case the company, by any extension of its main line, or by the construction of any branch line or lines, or by any agreement for acquiring or leasing the line or lines of any other railway company or companies, or by any agreement for running powers over the line or lines of any other railway company or companies, or by traffic arrangement with any other railway company or companies, or by any other means or device, establish (or purpose to establish) a Terminus on the Pacific coast at any point other than Port Moody, then the Government of Canada shall not construct or establish any such terminus, nor along the line or lines of railway (whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway is connected or proposed to be connected with such terminus,) the engine house, station buildings, and water service, which, by contract and agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company approved and ratified by the Act passed in the Forty-Fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter One, the Government is bound to construct, establish and convey to the company, upon the completion of the Eastern and Central Section of the Canadian Pacific Railway; but the said engine house, station buildings and water service shall be constructed and established at Port Moody, notwithstanding the establishment, or proposed establishment, of any other terminus."

This is the amendment that I gave notice of some days ago when I was discussing the terminus question, but before entering upon the merits of it to-day I desire to make a personal explanation which slipped my memory upon that occasion. My hon. friend from Lunenburg and myself, have been accused of speculating in Port Moody property, and in consequence of that speculation that our minds were more or less biased. It is quite true that my hon. friend from Luenburg and myself have speculated there. I regret to say that we have, but I have only to acquaint this House with the fact that we did not do so until we had the most positive assurances—private as well as public—public announcements and declarations from the Government, that Port Moody with the terminus and would remain the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But if my hon. friend and myself have speculated there we have done so with our own moneys. We did not come to the Government and ask them for a loan of over three quarters of a million as the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. are doing at the present time, asking for $760,000 for private speculation. I claim that the Canadian Pacific Railway have no further right to ask this Government for $760,000 to further their own private interests that are wholly and solely apart from the Canadian Pacific Railway than we have. It has not been denied by the Minister of Justice, or by the Premier, or by the acting Minister of Railways, or by the late Minister of Railways, that Port Moody is all that can be desired as a terminus for a great transcontinental railway. It is not on any ground of inefficiency or want of space, or want of good anchorage or any facilities necessary for the terminus of a great transcontinental railway that another terminus has been selected. At Port Moody there are no less than ten miles of the finest anchorage and dockage that could be found in any harbor, I do not hesitate to say, in the word. Vessels can lie along the shore there without even casting out an anchor, so secure is that place and so well protected from any winds—it is perfectly land-locked.

In confirmation of that, I will read a short article that came under my notice to-day. It is as follows:—

While the estimates were passing through the House the following discussion took place, at the instance of Mr. Blake, on the item of—

"For connection with Coal Harbor and English Bay, shops, buildings, docks, tracks and other facilities at Pacific terminus, $760,000

The hon. gentleman said:—The Government told the House very strongly, and no longer ago than last session—yes, and even this session, when I called the attention of the acting Minister to the fact that there were rumors that the company were prosecuting the extension from Port Moody to Coal Harbor or English Bay, and pointed out that I had indicated before that, for the China and Japan trade, something of that kind would be done—he said: If it is done, the Government considers Port Moody the proper point, and if anything more is done it will be by the company itself, and we have no concern with it whatever; and at that moment he was making a contract for the additional expenditure of no less than $70,000 to put down iron piles instead of the wooden piles in front of Port Moody wharf, which, if this arrangement is to be made, will be a structure little required. I do not mean to say there will be no traffic at Port Moody; but, if the terminus is to be some thirteen miles off, at Coal Harbor or English Bay, we have made a permanent structure at Port Moody to repair the ravages of the teredo, costing more than the wharf cost altogether, and in addition to giving that to the Pacific Railway we are to find means of borrowing, and perhaps are ourselves to give them, $760,000 for the extension. The Minister of Railways, early in the session, said: This is a matter with which we had no concern; it is not our business; we believe the terminus at Port Moody is adequate. I want to know whether the Government have any further information on this subject, whether they had approved of this as necessary and important to the company, and whether they have verified at all the estimates and plans upon which the Canadian Pacific Railway terminus is to be transferred, in fact, from Port Moody to Coal Harbor or English Bay.

Now, I will read the reply of the Premier:

Sir John A. Macdonald—As I understand, these estimates are generally rough estimates, but before the money can be expended full details will be given. As to the connection with Coal Harbor, my hon friend the Minister of Railways was quite right in stating that it was the affair of the company itself. Under the contract and the Act of Parliament the terminus was stated to be at Port Moody, as far as the Government was concerned; the contract ends there, and it is a fine harbor, no doubt, and will always have a considerable amount of trade, I fancy which will still remain and start from Port Moody, although it is the intention of the company to extend the line to Coal Harbor and English Bay. It appears, on fuller investigation, that the interests of foreign trade will be promoted by going to Coal Harbor and English Bay, but it forms no portion of the contract, and they get no portion of the subsidy on this part of the line. I believe the extention of the road has been made for the advantage of the general Asiatic trade. You may depend upon it that the company, with the evidence they have before them, are acting in the best interest of trade and of their railway in going to the expense of extending it 13 miles further.

I would say, in reply to that statement of the right hon. gentleman, that it is highly misleading, to say the least of it. In the first place, I would not attempt to say anything against the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any private company, extending that road beyond Port Moody if they were doing so at their own cost, as we are led to believe they are, and I am sorry to say that the Minister of Justice about a week ago gave this House to understand that it was out of their own money.

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—It is so.

Hon. Mr. McInnes—The leader of the House says that it is their own money. You have already had the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company signed by Mr. Stephens the president. After giving a general explanation of the condition of the road, he winds up as follows:—

"All the various needs of a new railway in a new and rapidly growing country, and everything necessary to secure economical and efficient operation, and the full development and permanent control of its traffic, must be supplied.

For these perposes, the estimated amount required will be as follows:—

For sleeping cars, passenger cars, dining cars, baggage, mail and express cars, emigrant cars, box and cattle cars, conductors' cars, derrick, tool and other auxiliary cars, locomotives, hand cars, push cars, track tools, semaphores and other equipment requisite for operation of line, also for restoring construction locomotives to good working condition.....	$1,000,000
For elevators at Port Arthur, Fort William, Montreal, etc.; coal-bunkers, Montreal; additional real estate Montreal and elsewhere; revetment walls at Montreal; additional depots and tracks and other facilities, Montreal and other points; additional yard room and tracks, coal and other docks, and other terminal facilities at Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,500,000
For divisional shops and machinery at nine points, coal docks and machinery at two points on Lake Superior section; station buildings, section houses and miscellaneous buildings at various points; additional station sidings and crossing tracks at various point; extension of divisional yards; additional engine houses; improvement in water supply; additional tanks; permanent bridge work at the various crossings of Bow River and on other sections; additional ballasting, filling trestles and raising roadway.....	600,000
For completion of telegraph system, main line and branches.	275,000
For connection with Coal Harbor and English Bay; shops, buildings, kocks, tracks and other facilities at Pacific terminus..	760,000
Contingent expenditures.....	910,000
	$5,045,000

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The rumor of an insurrection in Afghan Turkestan on which we recently commented appears to be still current in India. It is referred to by our Calcutta correspondent in his telegram which we publish to-day as remarkable for its persistency, but there seems to be no positive evidence that can either substantiate or disprove it. The inherent improbabilities of the story remain, as, for example, the finding of treasure worth a million sterling at Kinanabad on the fringe of the Ameer's dominions. Our correspondent obviously identifies the Isa Khan of the story with Ishak Khan, the Governor of Afghan Turkestan, the cousin of the Ameer, and until now the defender of his authority. It is just conceivable that Abdulla Khan, although placed between the Russians and the revolted Governor of Afghan Turkestan, remained faithful to the Ameer, and that the alleged insurrection of Ishak Khan against him is a mere verbal confusion. In that case the rumor of his death becomes more intelligible, though we cannot say that the story gains much in probability. If Isa or Ishak Khan has really rebelled against the Ameer, we shall doubtless witness a good deal of confusion and disturbance in these parts, which may have serious ulterior consequences. These we need not anticipate at present, but it ought not to be forgotten that the story, whether true or false at the moment, is one that may become true at any moment and in any province of Afghanistan. Nay more, it is one which will infallibly become true of some province in the ordinary course of Afghan affairs. People accustomed to the close adhesion of European States cannot too constantly remind themselves that Afghanistan is not such a State, but a mere bundle of clans loosely held together by the ruler of the moment. Afghan provinces and Afghan governors are always ready to rebel on the slightest encouragement. Distances are great communications difficult, personal and tribal jealousies strong, and external incitements to disorder rarely wanting. From St. Petersburg we learn that no surprise is felt at Isa Khan's rebellion, because the whole district is known to have strong Russian leanings, and only need the appearance of a few Russian soldiers to determine its final severance from Cabul. It is said that Russia has instigated Isa Khan to revolt. This is sure to be said of every revolt in the Ameer's outlying provinces, it is very likely to be true, and it is profitable to Russia, whether true or false. She may protest in Europe, but she is never displeased to have it believed in Asia, nor is she ever likely to take any particular pains to curb the zeal of lieutenants who undertake to make history on her frontiers.

It is of really paramount importance for this country to understand that it is Russia's interest to break up Affghanistan and that she will pursue her interest by every means in her power. The Russian press is already pretending that the Ameer is concentrating his forces in a menacing manner upon the Russian frontier and that another lesson like that of Pul i-Khisti will be required. A few days ago he was supposed to be dead, and a little later his troops were concentrated in Afghan Turkestan, but we must not complain of these little inconsistencies. We trust that Lord Salisbury will encounter no official pretensions of this kind; but it is at least clear that M. de Giers would have no difficulty in putting them forth. If we continue to pin our faith to a buffer State, let us understand that Russia's aim in the long run is to break it down piecemeal, and that when Afghanistan is concerned the odds are tremendously in favor of disintegration. Can it be seriously held that we have the power by any policy or by any expenditure to stop the steady sap which Russia can and will carry on all round the foundations of the Ameer's authority? Can we extinguish the local and tribal jealousies of centuries, curb the ambitions of rival chiefs every one of whom reckons himself as good as the Ameer, or eradicate the inveterate treachery of the Afghan character? If we can do these things and guarantee throughout our buffer State an abiding loyalty to a ruler loyal to us, together with a determination to fight to all lengths for the integrity of Afghanistan, then we may rely upon the country as a barrier against Russian advance. But otherwise it is sheer fatuity to allow the existence of the so-called buffer to beguile us into neglecting a single precaution which it would be wise to take were Russia actually in contact with India. Great changes have occurred since the theory of a neutral zone found favor with some able men. Their neutral zone was a reality, at least in a physical sense, because some hundreds of miles of territory separated Russia from Afghanistan. To maintain the unity of his State was a comparatively easy thing for Dost Mohammed or Shere Ali, and to lean upon England was almost a necessary thing. Internal difficulties they had to contend with, and these were great enough, but they were not called upon to face the dismembering influence now strongly exerted by Russia, and while they kept on good terms with the Indian Government no rival could obtain active assistance from without. The Ameer's task is now much harder than at any previous time, and as Russian power is consolidated and developed all round the north and west of the country it will become harder still. If this country fails to comprehend the changes now in operation and to draw the proper practical conclusions, it will have only itself to blame. To complain of other people's perfidy is often only a way of disguising our own obtuseness, but on this point at any rate the Russians are perfectly frank. No one can quote them as pretending to uphold the buffer theory. On the contrary the whole tenor of every Russian utterance on the subject is that contact between England and Russia must take place. That the national unity of Afghanistan is a fiction, that its rulers have never been more than fortunate usurpers, and that to maintain such a unity under such rulers is to add enormously to the difficulties of Anglo-Indian policy—these are the things which the Russians are constantly telling us. We may at least learn from them that they have no intention of paying respect to the fictions they denounce, and that we must not be surprised at any attack they may make or instigate. While any semblance of Afghan unity remains, and while a strong ruler can be maintained on the throne, the urgency of other measures for the safety of India is postponed. But this leisure thus secured will prove a snare rather than a boon if we suffer ourselves to be lulled into false security and mistake ephemeral arrangements for the enduring bulwarks of the Empire.

It is gratifying to learn from our correspondent that the sickness which has so greatly interfered with the construction of the Quetta Railway is now considerably abated. How far the improvement is genuine and how far due to simple withdrawal of the working parties from the more unhealty sections are questions of some interest. It would appear from our correspondent's statement that both on the Harnai route and on the Bolan line the higher sections are being pushed forward, while the lower are temporarily abandoned. On one line the operations below the Chappar rift have been stopped, and on the other the intense heat forbids resumption of work until September, as far as the Pirchoki Mutch section is concerned. One cannot help asking what would happen were it necessary to use this railway for the transport of troops on some emergency. It might be impossible to wait until September, and heat so intense as to stop construction would act prejudicially on an army. Texas is a hot place, so hot as to have suggested unusual proximity to the nether fires, but men have been heard to declare that some of the country traversed by the Quetta railwary is hotter than Texas. When that line was planned not very much was known of the country at the back of the Suliman Mountains. It was a traditional idea that India had to be approached either through the Khyber Pass on the north or the Bolan on the south. It is now known that there is no necessity for an invader to take either. That knowledge renders questionable the policy of persisting in a railway route which in summer is only practicable at night, when a little to the north are salubriour plateaus on which English troops could live in comfort and health. The frontier railways of India are affairs of enormous importance, and no reluctance to depart from plans once settled ought to be allowed to deprive us of the best strategic routes. Quetta is a place of great consequence, though unfortunately far from healthy. It can, however, be readily outflanked by an invader coming from Candahar unless measures are taken, as they easily could be, to supplement the Sibi line with one giving command of the Zhob valley.—*London Times.*

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Twelve shocks of earthquake, one of which was very severe, were felt in Cashmere on July 16.

In the House of Lords the Land Purchase Bill passed the committee stage without amendment.

Prince Hohenlohe, now German Ambassador to France, has been formally appointed Governor of Alsace Lorraine.

The Anglo-American Cable Company report a decrease in traffic receipts of £92,730, owing to the competition or the Commercial Cable.

Evan Vaughn, auctioneer, has failed in London and absconded, with liabilities of £250,000. Extensive forgeries are attributed to him.

In the shooting for the Elcho shield, at Wimbledon, England scored 1,575; Scotland, 1,568, and Ireland, 1,554.

The French artist Schoenverke has committed suicide. He was a member of the Legion of Honor. He had works in the Luxembourg Palace and had taken several Salon prizes. He had been in the Charenton Asylum.

The shooting at Wimbledon in the contest for the Kolapore Cup has been finished. The English team won with a score of 650. The next best scores were: Guernsey team, 639; Jersey team, 612; and Canadian team, 597. A very troublesome mirage seriously crippled the Canadians, who were not accustomed to such atmospheric phonomena.

A despatch to the *Tagblatt* from St. Petersburg says:—"Events of importance are pending in central Asia. Troops are leaving various parts of Russia daily for Merv."

The English Commission is on the Zarmast Hills, fifty miles northeast of Herat. The climate is charming and healthy. By September Herat will be fortified and defended by 20,000 men, armed with breech-loaders and heavy artillery.

It is rumored that Russians have been allowed to drill Coreans, and that Russian troops have been authorized to occupy Qualpaert temporarily.

At the funeral of a Socialist named Hiller, at Frankfort, the spectators became disorderly, and, refusing to disperse, the cemetery was cleared by the police. A number of the rioters were wounded, and several were arrested.

The Rev Dr. Walsh, the Archbishop designate of Dublin, was received in private audience by the Pope. They discussed the political situation in Ireland. The Pope admitted the difficulty of Dr. Walsh's position, and advised him to observe prudence.

The fete of the German gymnastic societies, held at Dresden, brought together 25,000 members from all parts of the empire. Two thousand Austrians took part in the fete, and received a special ovation from the Germans. Speeches were made in favor of the absorption of German Austria.

A despatch from Yarmouth says:—"A lifeboat containing fifteen men started from here for the rescue of a brigantine which was in distress. Before reaching its destination, however, the lifeboat struck a sunken wreck and sank. Eight of its occupants were drowned. All of the men were married."

The Lauderdale peerage case has been decided by the House of Lords in favor of Major Maitland. There were two claimants to the peerage—Major Maitland and Sir James Maitland. Major Maitland contended that he was the heir of the fourth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, who married Mary MacAdam in New York in 1772, two days before his death. Mary MacAdam had borne three sons to this fourth son of the sixth Earl, and the petitioner held that this marriage legitimatized the offspring. Sir James Maitland, a descendant of the fifth son of the sixth earl of Lauderdale, contested the claim of Major Maitland.

The report of Federal Procureur Muller on the Anarchists in Switzerland states that the leaders are either Germans or Austrians. An inquiry proved that the crimes committed at Strasburg, Vienna, Frankfort, and Niederwald were arranged in Switzerland; also, that Herr Most and other German American Anarchists were in communication. Herr Most, the report states, menaced the Bundersrath with reprisals for the expulsion of Anarchists from the country. Letters were sent from New York to President Schenck threatening to blow up the federal palace. Two letters received from St. Gall were photographed and their authorship was traced to a Bavarian workman named Huft, a correspondent of the *Freiheit*. Huft was arrested and afterward hanged himself in his cell. The report concludes with the statement that the clubs are disorganized and scattered, and that the members are disinclined to continue them.

A six-round glove contest has been arranged between Paddy Ryan and John L. Sullivan, to take place on the Chester race course, Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, under the Marquis of Queensbury rules, with ordinary-sized gloves. The articles of agreement have all been drawn up, and are now signed by Ryan, having been signed by Sullivan previously. Ryan wanted to fight a month later, claiming that Sullivan has been in training for his match with Burke and a prospective one with McCaffrey. He was finally induced however to sign the article, and will at once go into training. Ryan was anxious to fight to a finish, and Sullivan wanted four rounds. A compromise on six rounds was made. This match is to decide the championship of America, and the winner will receive the net gate receipts. It was arranged by Thomas Campbell, W. Conners, and J. McCormick, all of Cincinnati. Ryan weighs 240 pounds, and will have to train down. The track will hold at least 80,000 persons.

The *Bosphore Egyptien* publishes a letter from an engineer named Bertie, who has just escaped from Berber, declaring that Olivier Pain, the alleged French adviser of El Mahdi, and who, it was recently stated, had been killed by Arabs for a reward offered for his head by British officers, is not dead, but alive and well at Berber.

The great national shooting tournament and festival of Switzerland began on the 19th ult., under the most favorable auspices. Ten thousand workmen partook of a dinner in the open air, with gigantic shade trees for the walls and ceiling of their banqueting hall, and responded with rousing cheers to a variety of patriotic toasts and speeches. After the banquet a few preliminary rounds were shot off, but the more serious business of the tournament began on the 20th ult. This is the second of the series of similar events arranged for this summer, being sandwiched in between the recent great meeting at Bingen-on-the-Rhine and the coming international tournament which opens at Innsbruck, Austria, on Aug. 7.

Advices from Berti say that Olivier Pain was alive and well at Korosko on July 8.

The French Senatorial Delegates have nominated M. Songeon, a Socialist, to succeed Victor Hugo.

H. Steinson & Co.'s biscuit and candy manufactory at Montreal has been burned. Loss, $40,000.

An anti-vaccination congress will meet at Charleroi, France. Herbert Spencer, Haeckel and Buchner have sent approving letters.

The Cholera epidemic is gradually making its way toward Portugal, and there is apparently nothing to impede its course. The sanitary cordons have proved ineffectual, and the scourge has appeared at Cordova, Gerona and Lerida.

Final arrangements have been made between the Foreign Office and Rothschild and Bleichsoder of Berlin to issue the Egyptian loan. The coupons are payable where the loan is issued, at London, Paris and Berlin.

M. Lessar called at the Foreign Office and examined, with Messrs. Bourke and Currie, topographical details of the territory between Zulficar and Akrobat, which it is proposed to neutralize during the boundary inquiry.

The Rev. John Simpson, a Baptist minister of Fredericton, N. B., has been arrested for horse stealing. He had two horses with him. He drew a revolver and tried to shoot the officer, but was overpowered. Simpson's reputation has been very poor for some years.

Mr. Gladstone expresses his belief that the newly enfranchised electors will show their preference for Liberal men and Liberal measures. He says he looks forward with assured confidence to the result of the general election.

July 27th was the nineteenth anniversary of the completion of the Atlantic cable. From the first day to the present there has not been one moment's interruption of telegraphic communication, some of the cables being always in working order.

It is said that the British Foreign Office has received incontestable proofs of the Mahdi's death. Khalifa Abdoola has assumed the leadership of the Mahdi's followers. Osman Digma and his whole camp have gone into three day's mourning for the Mahdi.

The Oxford crew's row across the Channel was very exciting. They shipped several seas and had to have frequent recourse to bailing with sponges. When within seven miles of the French shore, two of the crew becoming completely fagged out, owing to heat and exertion, were compelled to desist and were laid on the bottom of the boat. The others were game to the finish.

It is no longer doubted that the Mahdi is dead. A special agent of the late insurgent, who has often been sent on confidential missions to the Egyptian Government, has arrived at Cairo, and has fully confirmed the report that El Mahdi died of disease on June 22. The agent says, however, that the warfare will be carried on as vigorously as ever, and will reach Upper Egypt by the end of this year.

Lord Salisbury has renewed the proposal that Russia should withdraw her troops from the advanced positions in the Zulficar Pass, in order to avoid a possible conflict with the Afghans. Russia will agree to the proposal on the condition that the Afghans be restrained from occupying the positions evacuated by the Russian troops. Such occupation will be the immediate signal for a Russian advance.

A fearful wave of heat now extends over the whole of the United Kingdom. In London the effects of the long spell of torrid weather are appalling. Every one is more or less affected. Children are dying by the hundreds, scores of men are prostrated by sunstroke each day, and the roads are often blocked by horses suddenly falling dead. A new terror is added by the prevalence of hydrophobia. The streets are absolutely unsafe, owing to the number of mad dogs running at large, and many persons who never carried weapons before are now buying revolvers.

A Papal Consistory has been held. The Pope delivered an allocution. Archbishop Moran of Australia, Archbishop Melches of Cologne, Archbishop Capecelatro of Capua, Archbishop Battaglini of Bologna, Bishop Schiaffino, and Monsignor Christofori were created Cardinals. Two other Cardinals were named *in petto*. Eighteen Archbishops and Bishops were nominated, including the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, Ireland, as successor to the late Cardinal McCabe in the Archbishopric of Dublin, and the Right Rev. Dr. Gross as Archbishop of Oregon.

The largest number of Cholera cases occur in Saragossa. In some places distressing scenes are witnessed. Many bodies are unburied. A majority of the inhabitants have fled and the remainder are incapable of attending to the sick. Returns from all but five of the cholera infected districts in Spain place the number of new cases of the disease on the 26th ult. at 2,542, and of deaths at 919. The troops stationed in the city of Saragossa, where the disease is now raging, have been supplied with guitars to keep up their spirits. The music of these instruments can be heard day and night.

While an excursion steamer was loading with passengers at a pier in Chatham, England, the pier collapsed, throwing into the water eighty persons, the majority of whom were women and children. Many were injured by falling debris. The debris greatly hindered the work of rescue. Many persons were rescued half drowned and unconscious, and were taken to a neighboring hospital. No dead bodies had been recovered at last accounts, but it was believed that several were drowned after being stunned by falling on piles.

Dromedaries were expected to make rare sport in races with horses in Vienna, but they proved so slow that the meanest cart drawers brought in from the street beat them easily.

Every article of furniture sold by auction in the house of Jean Murchaudson in Paris brought more than the original cost. The reason was that the owner was a notorious murderer.

Mr. Roe, the distiller, who spent $1,250,000 in restoring Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and built the National Synod Hall for the Irish Protestant Church, has fallen on evil times financially.

Nicholas Leblanc is to have a monument. He was the French chemist, who, in 1742, discovered how to produce soda artificially, thereby contributing immensely to the modern progress of industries.

A pension from the Grand Duchess of Weimar is all that keeps Liszt above want. The composer has enriched music publishers, theatre managers, and singers, but has retained no fortune for himself.

Work in Russian fabric factories is by a new law forbidden between 8 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning. It is not out of regard for the employees, but with a view to lessening over production that this was has been done.

The royal Comission on the Housing of the poor discloses a state of things most discreditable at Alnwick, which belongs to the Duke of Northumberland, who derives from rural real estate a greater income than any man in England. The Duke is, by the way, exceedingly pious, and used to preach in public.

The perfume manufacturers of Nice and Cannes crush 154,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 13,200 pounds of acacia flowers, 154,000 pounds of rose leaves, 35.200, pounds of jasmine blossoms, 22,000 pounds of violets 8,000 pounds of tuberoses, and a relatively large amount of Spanish lilacs, rosemary, mint, lime, and lemon blossoms every year.

The unusually low water in the Swiss lakes this year made it a favorable time for archæological explorations and many valuable relics of the prehistoric "lake dwellers" were recovered. Among them were a splendidly preserved bronze sword, several dozens of bronze hatchets, &c., together with many articles of stone and charred fabric.

The story is circumstantially told by the London *Times* that a certain baronet, watching to catch the thief who nightly stole eggs from his pantry, saw rats removing them by an ingenious process. One rat clasped an egg with all his legs, turned on his back, and was drawn off with his load by his companions, who held his tail between their teeth as a tug-rope.

The wealthy merchants of London are discussing the advisability of private subscriptions toward the defence of that city against assault by war ships. They fear that, in event of war with a foreign country equipped with a powerful navy, a fleet might make its way up the Thames and enforce an enormous ransom for sparing the town.

The District Attorney of Dusseldolf, Germany, has just done a very sensible thing. In view of the numerous maimings caused by fools who will insist on carrying their canes &c., horizontally beneath their arms, he has issued a circular directing the police to report to him all cases of accidents from this cause, that he may decide whether the offenders can be legally prosecuted for injury done through carelessness.

A diamond bangle is the gift subscribed for by the people of Windsor and Eaton for the Princess Beatrice. There are thirteen stones, and the cost is $1,500. Some titled Windsor women have chosen a toilet set of silver, with each article engraved with "B. B." and the royal coronet. The presents will altogether be more numerous than, owing to the unpopularity of Beatrice with some circles of aristocractic society, was at first anticipated.

The instrumental music question, which has been debated annually for fifteen years by the Presbyterians of Ireland, but never satisfactorily settled, well nigh caused a schism this year. Indeed, a number of ministers and elders did secede from the Assembly for a short time and held an opposition meeting. In a few hours, however, a truce was arranged, but such was the tension of feeling that it was deemed expedient to continue debate on the subject, which was accordingly postponed till next year.

It seldom happens that a fire is put out with champagne; that this literally happened at a ball given by Mrs. Lawson, wife of the proprietor of the London *Telegraph*. Down the centre of the long tent where the supper was laid hung electric lights imbedded in bunches of flowers. One of the tiny globes cracked, and flames rose on all sides along the line of wire. The servants were paralized by the conflagration, and it was due to a very lavish use of wine by some of the guests present that serious damage was averted.

A Hungarian statistician has been studying the effect of comfort on longevity. His tables show that the richest people have an average life of 52 years, the middling 46, and the poor only 41½. A well-to-do man is as liable to infectious diseases as a pauper, while diphtheria, croup, whooping cough and scarlet fever are more prevalent among the rich. Consumption and pneumonia claim the poor, who are comparatively free from brain fever. Cellar dwellers are far more subject to disease than those who live above ground except in diphtheria and scarlet fever nor do these diseases seem greatly advanced by overcrowding in tenements.

Bordeaux has just started a society called the Walker Tourists of France which publishes a curious prospectus. The exercise which brings them together, say these pedestrians, "changes fat into muscle, and develops the chest and legs; but more nobly elevates the sentiments of man, and restores his energy and virility by putting him face to face with nature and solitude." Every Sunday the Bordeaux Club will start for "study walks and graduated promenades" in the environs. "Marches-etudes" turns out to mean nothing but an early start, and breakfast in the woods, and the exploration of sites and ruins. In the afternoon there will be games; then a supper, and back to bed at night fall, having "transformed into strength that activity which every man possesses but which in towns he expends in unhealthy pleasure."

Cures, charms, and all kinds of good luck are believed by peasants in France and Belgium to lie concealed in the strands of a rope that has hanged a man. Some little time ago a woodchopper in a forest near Gand In Belgium, found the body of a suicide who had shot himself. He immediately went home, procured a long rope tied it round the dead man's neck, and made it fast to a limb of a tree, suspending the body. He then called all his neighbours to the spot, cut down the body, and proceeded to auction the rope. The affair was a great success, and the woodchopper pocketed the price of several sprees. The official investigation into the affair, however, put him into a fix. He was obliged to confess, and now, on the ground that the rope is worthless because it did not suspend the man before he was dead, some of his neighbours are suing him to recover their money. His defence is that it is simply from the suspension of the dead body that the supernatural powers of the rope are derived; that the hemp is perfectly good and full of all the desired charms, and that consequently he gave full value for the money.

In a report for 1884 of deaths in England and Scotland from anæsthesia nine deaths are recorded as due to chloroform, three to a mixture of chloroform and ether, and six to ether alone. The deaths from chloroform took place during slight operations, the patients being comparatively healthy.

Dr Chibret,, a French oculist, reports to the Academie de Medicine that, having been obliged to remove a diseased eye from a young girl, he replaced it with one taken from a rabbit. At the time of his statement fourteen days had elapsed, and the eye had retained its vitality, and was doing well.

The *Sanitarian* says: "Inasmuch as persons who have had cholera are not exempt from its reccurence, we are at a loss to perceive how inoculation, even though it be with the true microbe, can have any prophylactic effect, however successfully inoculated persons may pass through the process.

Dr Sinclair-Thompson writes from the Egyptian sulphur springs of Helwan that recent excavations show that the Egyptians were in the habit of taking medicinal baths. He finds that the excellence of their public health ceased as soon as bathing fell into disuse. Helwan is said to be the only spa which is available throughout the year.

The *Physicians Investigator* has watched for a number of years the effect of oatmeal on children, and thinks it makes them weak, mentally and physically As an exclusive diet it impoverishes the blood. The Scotch though a strong are a dyspeptic race, and, at all events what may be good for them is not necessarily so for us in this climate.

All students in Russian universities are now compelled to wear on ceremonius occasions, a uniform consisting of a blue cap, gray coat, and green trousers, all plentifully embellished with gold lace. The suit will be so costly that poor boys can hardly buy it, and the belief is that the requirement is intended to hinder the impoverished masses in educating their sons.

Experiments by the means of photographic plates in the Mediterranean show that in the middle of a sunny day in March, the rays of the sun are unable to penetrate the water of that sea to a depth much beyond 150 fathoms. In September the distance is reduced. The depression made upon the photographic plate at this depth is not equal to that made by starlight.

Mr. George Errington, M. P. for Longford, who has represented for some years the anti Parnell party at the Vatican, has been created a baronet. He has had many relatives in high position in the Roman Catholic Church, two having been bishops. He possesses some property in this country, and is a cousin of Mr. Riggs the American banker. He was left recently a large fortune. He is a batchelor.

The change of seats by the Conservatives and Liberals in the House of Commons is creating no end of confusion. There was much difficulty on nights of great debate and division for the Opposition and Parnellites to obtain seats; but now, while the latter hold to their Opposition places, the Liberals have to find seats where the Conservatives, whom they greatly outnumber, used to sit, and it is found impossible to provide them.

Among the native industries of the Ningpo hills, China, is placer mining for iron. The iron occurs in the form of black sand deposited by the action of water at the foot of a rugged and precipitous hill. It is washed in the neighbouring stream, a frothy pink scum escaping during the operation. It is then thrown into small mud furnaces, erected here and there among the trees, whence it issues in rough dirty slabs, which are sent elsewhere to be refined.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech the other day, said that the Spanish wines which the London *Times* recommended in place of the Englishman's honest beer, were the vilest and foulest of compounds, and if the English people took the advice of the *Times* and Gladstone they would "sink very soon to the level of Spain." He added that the fact of one of Mr. Gladstone's sons being a partner in the eminent wine house of W. & A. Gilbey might have suggested the advice.

The other day a cricket match took place between eleven of a well-known girls' school in Surrey, England, and eleven of the ladies of the neighborhood. The ladies wore their usual costume, and the school girls were attired in white tunics, Eton blue caps and sashes to match, black stockings, and white knickerbockers They also wore red roses as a badge, while their opponents wore white. The school were the victors—making as many as 99 runs in their second innings—and retired amid great applause, wearing the white roses of their opponents.

The age at which running can be practiced, an eminent physician says, by a healthy man in training is from 20 to 30. Boys and girls also of 10 or 12 can run with no apparent fatigue. In boys' races, for those under 14 no previous training should be inflicted. No one should train for running until he is 18, but 20 would be safer. Between 20 and 27 is the best age for attaining speed in running. Between 30 and 40 a wise man would think twice before undergoing training for race running. Older men should run on no pretence whatever.

Visitors to Constantinople know the little railroad which furnishes transit to and From Galata, the business centure of the city. The hill of Para is a steep ascent, especially for the Turks, who are apt to be large and round, and often short of breath, and who prefer to sit all day cross legged, smoking a pipe than to use their legs for half an hour in vigrous climing. A French engineer has devised a little tunnel, through which a miniature train, worked by a stationary engine, is made to glide up and down.

A correspondent writes to the London *Papermaker's Circular*: "I recently saw some paper which had been printed on as long ago as 1453, and was surprised with its excellent quality. I imagined that papers were made at the present day in every way superior to those made so long ago; but after a particular inspection of the leaves of these books I have been a good deal staggered in my opinion. I found the paper made about four hundred years ago in the most perfect condition, strong, flexible, of a pearly white color, and in it is seen a water mark, beautiful for its clearness and delicacy. The paper is as white as can be desired, and has, as already stated, a pearly surface such as is not seen now. The question is will a modern hand-made paper stand the test of an age of four hundred years with equal results? I think not. There always is used more or less chloride of lime for bleaching the fibre to a white color. It has been proved that the influence exercised by this agent exists after the pulp has been made into paper, however thoroughly it may be supposed to have been washed out. The action of this chemical agent is to make the paper get hard and brittle with age."

CHARLES E. COON

COON'S **COUGH SYRUP** WARRANTED

DRUGGIST PORT MOODY.

PERFUMERY —AND— TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED DAY OR NIGHT

PIONEER **BOOT & SHOE STORE!**

QUEEN STREET,

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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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All kinds of Rough and Dressed

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

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THIS VOLUME IS FOUNDED ON facts concerning an inland village of this Province and its unique inhabitants. The work has all the fascination of fiction. Don't rest till you read it.

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New Wash House

SING SONG

WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he is prepared to do Washing and Ironing at short notice, and in first class order. CALLS SOLICITED.

Laundry opposite C. P. R., near Queen Street. ja31

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.

NOTICE.

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

T. B. SPRING.

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

PARTNERSHIP.

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

JOHN R. TAYLOR.

June 25th, 1885.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Fred. Eickhoff

GENERAL DEALER IN

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CLOTHING,

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Of First-Class Quality,

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Moderate Rates.

Corner of Front and Begbie Streets, NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Winnipeg House

(FORMERLY CALLED THE THE DELMONICO HOTEL)

Cor. Clarke and Kyle Sts., - Port Moody, B. C.

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

BEST IN THE MARKET.

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

First-Class Spring Beds and Bedding,

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

Open for Guests on and after 15th May.

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

P. CAREY, PROPRIETOR

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Clarke Street Port Moody, B. C.

TAYLOR & McLEOD, - PROPRIETORS

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL WISHES TO INFORM his old friends and the general public that he is prepared to furnish guests with

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION,

and desires a liberal share of the patronage of the traveling public.

THE SCOTIA

Grocery and Crockery Store,

D. MURCHIE, - - PROPRIETOR

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS AN ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES in his line, which he offers

CHEAP FOR CASH!

And he respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends, and general public, assuring them FAIR DEALING AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Two Doors West of Coon's Drug Store, Clarke Street, PORT MOODY.

ELGIN HOUSE,

PORT MOODY

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

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

THE RESTAURANT is now open to the public; it is conducted on the most modern improved principles by a first-class Cook.

WILLIAM INSLEY, - - - - PROPRIETOR.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

PORT MOODY B. C.

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-selected 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.

DOMINION SAWMILL CO., Limited

RICHARD STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD, the Company are now prepared to offer special inducements in Lumber and Material of all kinds, including,

Doors, Sash, Mouldings and Finish

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This Department is conducted on the most improved principles. All the latest designs are produced in the choicest material.

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PARLOR CHIFFONIERS & SIDEBOARDS (Queen Anne Style), FOLDING CHAIRS, EXTENSION TABLES, &c., &c.

Persons about to Furnish Hotels are strongly recommended to visit the Mill, as special prices are accepted for large purchases.

This Great Household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

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

Its searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

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it is an infallible remedy. It effectually robbed on the neck and chest, as snuff into head Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular swellings, Abscesses, Piles Fistulas,

GOUT RHEUMATISM.

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

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

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa, Hence, and throughout the British Possessions and in the American Countries, forgers will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

P. S. HAMILTON,

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BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN every section of Port Moody. Also Suburban Lots, by the Acre, immediately adjacent to the Port Moody surveyed Townsite.

Lands for sale on the North side of, and having water frontage on, Port Moody Harbor, finely situated and exceedingly valuable.

Also, Farm Lands of superior quality and on favorable terms, in New Westminster District.

Carefully prepared Maps and Plans exhibited, and the fullest information furnished, at Mr. Hamilton's office.

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To Brickmakers, Woolen Manufacturers and others.

ON BOWEN ISLAND, ONE OF THE most beautiful spots in the Province, there are inexhaustible beds of clay, well adapted for the manufacture of bricks. There is plenty of water power to drive a mill, and any quantity of fuel to burn the bricks. For a Woolen Mill the Island is well adapted: the streams are copious throughout the year, and there is plenty of power to drive machinery. The harbor is excellent and land-locked, so that no wind has any effect on shipping lying in the harbor.

For particulars apply at

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ANNAND, GEO. - - Propr. Pacific Hotel
ARMSTRONG & BURR, - Lumber Merchants
BRETT, JAMES, - - - - Baker
COON, C. E., - Druggist and Telephone
CLARKE, J. A., - - - Real Estate
FALES & CO., - - - Gen'l. Mdse.
GRANT, D. B., - - - - -
HAMILTON, P. S., - Barrister & Real Estate
HESLOP, M., - - - - - -
INSLEY, WM., - - Propr. Elgin House
KILBY, E., - - - - Contractor
KELLY, R. B., - Propr. Caledonian House
LANGIS, H. E., - - - - M. D.
MENNIE, A., - - - Lumber Agent
MURCHIE, - - Groceries & Crockery
NELSON, F. J., - - - London House
TIFFIN, J. B., - - Shingle Manufactory
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TROMMER, LOUIS - - - Shoe Store
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