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eod, proprietors of the hotel
"Pacific House," is this day
tual consent, and by the re-
gna McLeod. All debtors
firm will please make imme-
to John R. Taylor, who is
e for all legal demands against
date.
JOHN R. TAYLOR,
ANGUS McLEOD.
Sept. 16, 1885.

Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 3. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886. NO. 45.

A COUNTRYMAN'S EXPERIENCE OF LAW.

Then in a great rage the naughty little judge began, against his will, to sum up. His indignant air, and the bullying tone that the Irish counsel had allowed himself to use towards people who were at least as honest as he was, almost made me doubt whether I had not, by mistake, got into the Old Bailey, where I was being tried for picking pockets It seemed to me that all that wrath against those who brought gist to the legal mill was slightly overdone. But I have no doubt there was a good deal of humbug in the air.

When the little judge came to the "boltings," he took the fence like a man, blind though it was. It was perfectly absurb to suppose that straw or anything else could be sold in such unbusiness-like way, and he coolly put our evidence on one side. How long he went on I don't know. But as the butcher did, who got red in the face and ran out of our house the other day when my wife told him the mutton was not fit to eat, explaining his action by saying that "he couldn't trust himself to speak," even so did I. I had a horse at Tattersall's I was trying to sell that afternoon; and thinking, by the way the little judge summed up, that I should have to find the money for Bunsby's hotel bill, and for the expenses of the little white-haired Jack-in-the-box, for Tattersall's I departed. When I got back to the hotel for dinner, I found the agent's son awaiting to tell me that the jury had given us a verdict at once. The naughty little judge had, however, given Bunsby leave to appeal—perhaps he could not help himself. Bunsby and I naturally "refreshed" our counsel for eighteen months. One day, when I had clean forgotten the whole thing, came a telegram to say we had won. I have heard that the manufactured article denominated "boltings" cost Bunby over £20 per ton, and that he has been heard to say that he would not have had it happen "for 300 golden guineas." But I had a narrow escape; and if ever I go to law again. I'll take care (unless I am in the wrong) that it is about a matter on which judge, counsel, and jury are likely to know something. Without this, law is really a little too much of a lottery. I will never say a word again against trial by jury. I had previously imagined that a jury was a superfluous encumbrance, and that what a wise, upright, and honest judge could not settle was likely to be too much for twelve men so far below him in attainments. But I have changed all that. I will certainly never forget that there are two sides to everything, or that clever people pride themselves on finding two, and call that being impartial.

The sad thing was, that six months after our trial, and before it was finally decided, the little judge died. I saw his death one morning in the paper, and told my bailiff of it. "Ah," said he, "I knowed as un couldn't live long after the way as a tried to sarve we."

MAD DOGS.

I have met people who do not believe in mad dogs—rather, who do not believe in the communication of canine madness to human beings. These sceptics have explained their unbelief by saying that nervous people, having been bitten, have frightened themselves into excited conditions of mind and body from which they have died, and that they needed not to have suffered at all if they could have prevented apprehension of the evil from overmastering them. It is not to be disputed that the dread of having imbibed so terrible a disease as hydrophobia must be sufficiently appalling. I doubt, however, whether mere terror (though it might do it now and then) could frequently produce the symptoms. We must, I am afraid, admit that the disease is communicable. So believing, I have been well pleased with the regulations that have been in force in London during the last few months. The *suprema lex* certainly demands that reasonable precautions should be constantly taken against this very terrible evil. And I think that most with whom I have spoken on the subject, quite agree with me in thinking that the restrictions are in a general way just and proper, only that they ought not to be enforced against *their* dogs. Theirs are notoriously healthy, well cared for, sweetly tempered animals, to incommode which is a shame and a sin. It is very different with the dogs of the public—foul, thirsty, ill-conditioned [illegible] by all means keep *them* under strict control.

It is in vain that I have represented to my acquaintances that in very many instances—in fact, in most instances of which I have credible information—the poisoned bite has been inflicted by an animal well known to the person bitten, and believed to have been in a perfectly sane condition, and to have had no communication with rabid dogs. They were not to be convinced that their purely bred and well-trained pets should be thought in the least prone to rabies; but they thought that for the sake of these dogs, it was right to impose a strict restraint upon the dogs of others.

I am looking, as I write, at a scar upon one of my wrists, which even now, decades after its infliction, most observers would, from its form, decide to have been caused by the teeth of some pretty large animal. It was caused in no such way, but by a rough heavy stone which rolled over the place. Yet nothing could ever satisfy a near relative of mine that I had been bitten. Unfortunately, my own conduct was calculated to arouse suspicion. I was an urchin of some six years or so old when I got marked, and I had not been particularly forbidden by my relation ever to go into or near a certain enclosure where some formidable dogs were known to be kept, for she had a dread of dogs in general, and a horror to those dogs in particular. I allowed myself to be enticed by other children into this forbidden area, which was a nice place to play in, and there it was that I got my wound. The doctor had to be sent for to plaster it up, and, of course, I was strictly questioned as to the casualty. I knew that I had been disobedient, and gave at first a wrong account of the affair so far as the scene of it was concerned. But whatever may have been my love of fiction, I was not clever at it in those days. My narrative broke down. I speedily had to confess that I had been in the forbidden precincts; but of course I stuck to it that the dogs had nothing to do with my wound. I stuck to it in vain. As I had been untruthful as to the place, it was not unfairly judged that I might have been so concerning the cause of my hurt. My relative made herself very miserable, through her misgiving that I had been bitten. Yet she was politic, and would not press me too hard while I was in the heat of insisting. She rather bore her horrible suspicion for a while, till general discussion of the case had subsided. Then she plied me craftily with sudden remarks, with offered bribes, through teachers, through other boys, using every art to prove the truth of that which she so much dreaded. Poor soul! I could never reassure her; and after I was too old to be thought capable of inventing a falsehood about such a matter, she still fancied that I might be continuing the deception in order to spare her alarms. During my early youth she often told me that her mind could never be at ease concerning that unlucky tell-tale scar. But she saw me grow to manhood without exhibiting any tendency to bite; and so, I hope, attained in time to the assurance that, dog or no dog, I had escaped contagion.

I cannot remember that I was ever much in the way of getting bitten myself; but I once had considerable trouble in consequence of a favourite retriever taking suddenly to biting. The cause of this I afterwards discovered to be that a stupid old servant had over fed the animal with flesh, and made him ferocious. Much occupation prevented me from noticing how ill conditioned the dog had become until complaint after complaint from sufferers obliged me to look into the matter. Of course there was a return to a proper diet, and the beast began to recover good manners It cost me something to get condonation of his doings, and to buy off intending poisoners, for a murderous idea was darkening some vindictive minds. But my hardest dispute was with a man in a position of some importance, who surprised me by the simplicity, not above that of a villager, with which he conducted his case. He knew both me and the dog pretty well. He had not had a severe bite. I was able to satisfy him that the beast continued perfectly well, and was fast becoming gentle as of old.

"But," said the bitten, "he may go mad some day"

"I don't know that he wont," I answered. "I don't see why he should."

"And if he should, I should go mad, too."

"How can you think so? The idea is unreasonable."

"Not at all, sir. I know it must be so."

"Upon reflection, you will I think, see that, as the dog is quite well now, you have nothing to dread in the future from the past bite."

But this was just what the complainant thought that he had to dread the effects of; and, further, he represented that the only way in which he could be relieved from his fears was by putting the poor dog to death while he was yet sound, so that he might never get the chance of going mad.

I, of course, resisted the demand of my dog's life; but the man, who had felt the dog's teeth, seemed so terrified at the fate which might possibly be in store for him, that I took some pains to reassure him, and induced one or two medical men, who were friends to us both, to reason with him on the subject of his fears. But it was in vain; he did not care for what the doctors said, but complained aloud that I, for the sake of keeping a dog—an animal, and not a prepossessing one—alive, would leave him indefinitely with a frightful death hanging over him by a hair.

I know not how the dispute would have ended but for a piece of luck. The poor bitten man was not commandant in his own house, though he had a sufficiently important public office. Nobody, probably after what I have said about his fears, will be surprised to hear that he had a better three-quarters. They had a son, a very delicate boy of some ten years old, concerning whom they were most anxious to make a certain arrangement which they had hitherto found impracticable. I, as I often talked and lamented over this folly about the dog, became acquainted with what was desired about the boy; and most fortunately it was a matter in which I had the means of procuring the gratification through some friends at a distance. I was about to do the kindness offhand, hoping that in return I should find mercy for my dog, when a friend who learned my intention advised me not to trust to the gratitude of a timorous man, but to go about the business with discretion.

"Why, what am I to do? I inquired. I can't make the man rational. I *can* lay him under an obligation."

"Tell madam what you have the power of doing," answered my friend, "and insist that if you do it, nothing more may be heard against the dog. She probably knows better than any one else how to bring him to reason." This advice I followed The better three-quarters quite appreciated the benefit which I could do for her son, and undertook that if I would effect it, the grievance against the dog should cease and determine. I immediately set about my friendly office; and how the lady managed it I know not, but I soon had cause to acknowledge that

"What her word avouched her charms had done."

And the dog and his bite sank from that time out of notice, and were soon things of the past.

It will be a great thing for mankind if M. Pasteur shall prove to have acquired the power over hydrophobia to which he lays claim. I do not as yet dare to hope that he is successful—diseases have such a tiresome way of reasserting themselves after, according to scientific rules, they have been rendered subject to treatment; but I should cordially rejoice in histriumph.

These remarks shall now conclude with an account of an adventure connected with rabies which did not happen to myself, but to a military friend, who told me the story himself, and in whose statement I have entire confidence. This officer was, some quarter of a century ago, in one of our colonies where there was some sport to be had, though it was enjoyed in a somewhat unsophisticated manner. He was going off for a few days' shooting into the country at some distance from his station, and had collected a cry of dogs, partly by borrowing, partly by impounding, which he assembled and secured in an attic room of the barrack in which he was quartered.

On the eve of his departure he heard, after mess, a most awful conflict going on in the garret among the imprisoned pack. His only dread was that some of them (and he couldn't spare one) might be disabled in the *melee*, and unable to start with him in the early morning He summoned his servant, and they together burst into the chamber where the free fight was going on. A sufficiently savage encounter it was; but the entrance of the officer and his man had the effect of silencing the least enraged of the combatants, and the war was maintained after a little by only three furious animals which no persuasion could subdue, and which had at last to be separated by main force. The three dogs were all so injured that they could not be taken to the sport on the morrow; and my friend and the servant both were severely bitten while struggling with the dogs. When the row was over the officer tied up his own and his servant's hands, and went to bed. In the morning he started with a diminished pack, but otherwise according to programme, attended, not by his body-servant who had been bitten, but by men somewhat acquainted with the field-sports of the colony. Whether the expedition was successful in respect of game I cannot remember, neither is that point very essential to the little tale. Two or three days were pleasantly spent in country air, and my friend the officer returned duly into garrison at the expiration of his leave.

As he approached the barracks he became aware of a most unearthly howling or screaming, uttered not in bursts or short cries, but sustained and piteous. It was distressing to such an extent that he stopped the first soldier whom he met to ask what it meant. The soldier did not belong to his own regiment, and therefore did not recognise him; but he told him the unearthly sounds were emitted by the servant of Captain P—— of the —th, who was in the hospital raging with hydrophobia!

My friend was Captain P——, and one may fancy the feelings with which he received the information. He went off at once to the regimental doctor, and ascertained that the report which he had heard was only too true.

"The poor fellow will die," said the doctor, "after probably a great deal more suffering."

"I am truly sorry for the poor man,' answered the captain; "but his fate touches me more closely than you may think. I was bitten at the same time as my servant. Look here."

"The devil!"

"Yes, by Jove! We were both hauling at two fighting brutes on the evening of the 10th, and I plastered up both wounds before bedtime. What shall I do?"

"Do? There's precious little to be done. Your bite has almost closed, and mischief, supposing any to have been done, is well-nigh past prevention. I'll do what I can. But do you dismiss the matter as much as you can from your mind. Brooding on such a danger is the worst thing possible. You're all right now. Let us hope that you may keep so."

Captain P——, who was pretty strong-minded, went off determined not to torment himself before the time. If he was destined to go mad the affliction must be endured, but he certainly would not go half-way to meet it. His servant died, as the doctor had predicted. He got another from the ranks, and went on exactly in his old routine, amusing himself as well as he could, and never (as he afterwards assured me) losing half an hour's sleep by reason of the jeopardy in which he stood.

I saw him alive and hearty more than twenty years after his bite. It was lucky for him that he was not a nervous man. Had he been so, he would in all probability have died from apprehension, though clearly he had never imbibed the poison.

A FOREIGN CRITIC ON LONDON.

A correspondent of the *National Zeitung*—one of the many foreign journalists who have been in London taking notes of late — begins his "Letters from the Colonial Exhibition" with some very interesting general reflections on the "city of millions." It is curious how Englishmen still go on repeating that London is ugly, grimy, and what not. Such talk is twenty years behind the times. London is rapidly becoming one of the most agreeable and picturesque cities in the world. Its street architecture has made enormous strides in the last few years, and the old dirty, inconvenient London, beloved by its inhabitants but with few or no outward attractions for the stranger, is a thing of the past. Our genial German visitor expresses himself as pleased with everything—first with the "arrow-like" swiftness of the train that took him up from Harwich, then with the wood and asphalte pavement of the streets, then with the bicycles and tricycles which added a picturesque and amusing element to the traffic, then with the Renaissance house-fronts, and above all with the parks, on which he expatiates with real enthusiasm. One thing to which he cannot reconcile himself is the shape of our windows—"*a la guillotine*" is the French phrase for them,—which according to him, have the faults of being difficult to move up or down, or not shutting tight enough in winter, and of never letting the whole of the outside air pass into the room. But even here he notes with satisfaction that the foreign type of window is being introduced. We confess we think his criticism justified What we call "French windows" are still avoided in England, because they close so badly and are as a rule such gimcrack affairs. But made properly, as they are abroad, they are decidedly preferable in every respect to the "guillotine" form of window, and we regard their almost universal introduction into dwelling-houses as only a question of time. Apart from this little matter, our critic can only express his admiration and "astonishment" at the progress which London has made since his last visit. All this should be encouraging to the responsible ædiles in other English cities. London has not thrown away its opportunities, and its citizens have had it at heart to improve its appearance whenever they had the chance. Here in Manchester we are still not quite awake to the immense importance of these matters. We build a new station on the most commanding site in town, and the front of the Exchange Station is the melancholy result. We build a really magnificent Post Office which would be an ornament to any city, and hide it out of the way up a back street. Of course there are explanations and excuses for these things; but they do not happen abroad, and during the last ten years at all events, they have not happened in London. We hope that the time is soon coming when they will no longer happen in Manchester.—*Manchester Guardian.*

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

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

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 2, 1886.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

HOME.

Eleven Richmonds are in the field seeking the honor of election to represent this district at Ottawa. It is fortunate that the whole lot can not be elected, for ten of them, at least, are incompetent. It is really surprising to note the good opinion every blockhead entertains of himself.

The wharf on iron piles here will be a solid structure intended to last for a century, but it is only one of the straws which point to the terminus.

At Victoria on Thursday it was rumored that a trusted deputy authorised by VanHorne had made overtures to property owners here. The proposal is short and sweet. "If you give me four hundred acres at the head of the Inlet I'll give you a city." Does he want to have two cities? One here and one at Vancouver?

On Thursday an excursion party passed through this city on their way to Victoria. On board the Yosemite they held a meeting, and the Rev. Mr. Axtell of Chicago was in the chair. They passed resolutions in which they declare that "to the Almighty Father they are indebted for perfect health, perfect weather, and freedom from accident; they appreciate the kindness of the railway officials, and they thank Mr. Berry, an American tourist agent, for his attention." God is not thanked at all. The resolutions were published in the *Colonist* on Wednesday and remind us forcibly of the thing called —devil-may-care piety.

A man named Hill is in Kamloops jail since the 7th of January; and during all that time no charge was made against him. The citizens have protested against this apparent neglect of duty, and say very plainly to Attorney General Davie "the detention of this man for eight months without a trial is a flagrant violation of the law and a gross injustice."

The *Herald* published at Vancouver is opposed to the gambling game of "booming," and warns its readers against a new building boom in that city. It says:—"Capital should be invested in opening up the industrial resources of the Province, and we believe that a building boom will be a good thing when houses are needed; but at present the buildings here are sufficient for the demand."

In a speech at London, Ontario, last week, Sir. John Macdonald said of British Columbia. "It is one of the most important members of our great confederacy. It was described as 'a sea of mountains" but there are valleys rich beyond compare, and they will supply cereals sufficient for the country and a large surplus besides."

Mr. Duck, who does not represent the people, continues to hold his portfolio as Minister of Finance. In fact he was declared by the people at the last election, to be unfit to represent them. However Robson & Co., who despise the people, continue to trust him with the public purse.

The men killed by liquid chain lightning, or by accident of any kind at New Westminster, are given to the rats in the old jail! It is a most extraordinary fact. The civilization supposed to be in the Royal City never visits the jail.

Mr. Justice Henry who was sent over here from Ottawa to try the case of the Crown vs. Farwell has returned to the east. He may be a good lawyer but he never read Chesterfield, and is ignorant of the first principles of politeness. In giving judgment at Ottawa in the case of Sproule he referred like a barbarian to our local judges; but, as a lawyer, the least of them compares favorably with this rude logician who scarcely understands the meaning of words.

At Cowichan on Saturday Alfred Sutton was shot by Dan Mahony. The branches in the brush were moved by Alfred and Dan thought it was a deer.

The Victoria Times says:—"The men who own property between Port Moody and Vancouver, and the Syndicate are making fresh efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement." There is not one word of truth in that statement. It is only a bait used to induce the unwary to purchase town lots at Vancouver.

UNITED KINGDOM.

On Saturday Parliament was prorogued. Her Majesty thanked the Commons for the supplies, and informed them that she had issued a commission to enquire into the circumstances which appear to have prevented the anticipated operation of the recent act dealing with the tenure and purchase of land in Ireland

Of Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, Richard A. Procter the English astronomer says:-"It appears to me shameful that this half educated and wholly unscientific employe of a meteorological office in Ottawa should be permitted to spread abroad predictions of coming disaster. The student of science perceives that this weather prophet is very ignorant and knavish." It is easy to make the vulgar stare and Wiggins knows it.

The hot blood of the Irish is kept at boiling point by the journalists. O'Brien in United Ireland says:—"The criticising voice is stilled, Dublin Castle will strike down priests, members of parliament and newspapers, disperse meetings, bayonet tenants, and water the country with blood and tears." And then he adds—"the rent extracting policy must be proved to be impracticable." The gravity of the crisis is ominous, and the government has made preparations to call parliament together if necessary during the winter

Moritz A Fisher, the gentleman who was found unconscious and bleeding in a compartment of a car on the underground railway in London last Monday evening, was not robbed or murdered. He put his head out of the window and the head came in contact with the brick work of a tunnel. It is not safe to put your head outside the window when the train is moving.

Fifteen vessels containing foot soldiers and dragoons for Burmah left Calcutta and Bombay during the month of September.

Lord Colin Campbell has applied for a divorce, and the suits will be heard at London on the 5th of November. The co-respondents are four. Namely, a duke who has appeared in the same character before, a general, who is respected in military circles as a keen critic, a captain who is a useful public servant, and a surgeon who is described as "a fashionable practitioner." If the aristocracy had in them any of the pride that adorned their ancestors they would conceal their own insignificance. In Constantinople such affairs are settled in off-hand style. If a married lady of high degree is guilty of loving any man there but her liege lord, the husband simply says to a slave - there's the sack—and yonder rolls the sea! She goes at once into the sack and out to sea, as food for the fishes. There is no scandal, no vulgar reports, and the Turk selects another wife who is informed of the fate of her predecessor. No 2 tries to conceal her taste for the forbidden, and she sometimes succeeds. The divorce court is a disgrace,

A telegram from St. Petersburgh to London received on Thursday says:—"The Russian Government has ordered the Baltic fleet to remain equipped and ready for war at a moments notice.

The Turkish war department has given orders to equip and drill 60,000 horsemen in the same manner that the Russian Cossacks are equipped and drilled. All these preparations are sure to end in smoke, but it will be preceded by a great blaze.

UNITED STATES

Last week the American people discovered that George Gould, the son of one of their self-made men, had married an actress; they are all amazed! and five hundred of their high-toned scribblers have tried to excuse the son of their god by saying—the Earl of Derby married Miss Farren. But—as Mrs. Malaprop says:—

"Comparisons are ordorous"—
What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards—

Except in this free country where the people confer titles of nobility on every knave who robs them of millions.

Loud rumbling sounds and slight shocks of earthquake continue to terrify the citizens of Charleston. Stones and mortar loosened by the great quake fell in large quantities last Tuesday at 5 o'clock when there was a very little shock. The colored people are dreadfully scared, and when the earth moves they lie down and cry oh! Noah dear, come along with the ark. The insignificance of human nature is as visible in the blacks as in the whites. We are all very like grasshoppers.

An American named McAdams has invented a brake which will instantly stop a steamer going at the rate of eighteen knots an hour. Two plates hinged on the stern of the ship are opened by electricity, and act like fins. The design was tested in the Brooklyn navy yard on Monday and declared to be a complete success.

Julius Caesar and John L. Sullivan represent ancient and modern heroes. The ancient hero was a great genius; the modern hero is a mere nose breaker. John L. Sullivan is interviewed in every American city immediately after his arrival, and his backer, Pat Sheehy is supposed to be a great man. Cow-boys and nose breakers may be the modern nobility on this continent, but at present the knaves who stole millions occupy the upper place in public estimation.

William Edward Gould of Portland Maine, was a preacher, a lecturer, and filled a large place in the religious world; but he became cashier of the First National Bank, and used $90,000 of the funds in grain speculations. He lost, and now he is a prisoner in his own house. The piety of a banker is not a sufficient bond. Indeed it is safe to say that every pious trader ought to be watched.

At Smithville, near Washington Del. two severe shocks of earthquake were felt on the 29th ulto. No damage done.

At San Antonia Texas on Tuesday two boys named Brown and Wood, one aged 13 the other 16 killed a Mexican and shot 60 sheep just for fun. Joe Burris, an accomplice aged 15 who stood on watch while the shooting went on, confessed, and Brown and Wood were sent to jail. It is to be hoped that the tender age of these human cats will not save them from the gallows. Dime novels did the work.

Michael Davitt, the Irish land leaguer lectured in the Grand Opera House at San Francisco on Tuesday night and assured the audience that the Irish were not such fools as to give up their right and title to the Empire. They helped to make it, and they will help to keep it. The fenians were astonished.

The Rock on which many a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes bilious maladies, female ailments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The despatch stating that Germany, Italy and England had recommended the Porte to enter Roumelia and fortify the Balkans in the event of Russia invading Bulgaria, may be true or it may have been only a suggestion of the news-gatherer for the associated press, who happened to be short of sensational items. It is simply one of the terms of the Berlin Treaty and would certainly be adopted with or without such a recommendation, if necessity called for it. We need hardly repeat that if the Balkans were not occupied, if the Russians were near them in force, nothing could save Constantinople from the clutches of the Czar. But we do not think that such a recommendation would be made by the three powers named, with the reassurances of the Czar—which are not, however, believed—that he would faithfully observe the conditions of the Berlin Treaty and allow the Bulgarians to manage their own affairs. Such a recommendation to the Porte would only be given, we think, at the last moment and in view of an immediate movement of the Russians upon Bulgaria. On the other hand the Czar has a better game to play in Armenia. The Armenians are orthodox Christians of the Greek church, and as such, have been long ago gathered under the wing of the great Northern Empire. The Porte has been often appealed to by the treaty Powers, to prevent the constant raids made upon the Armenians by the Kirghis, Kurds, and other wild Mohammaden tribes, but either from unwillingness or inability to interfere, the incursions, murders and robberies, have been allowed to continue. With the pretence of protecting their co-religionists, the Russians would have an excellent excuse for invading Armenia, and possibly taking Erzeroum. In doing so, their base of supplies at Batoum, would be of immense value, and we strongly suspect that it was with such an object that Batoum has been made a second Sebastopol. The threatening of Bulgaria would be quite in order as a diversion, while troops were being massed in the vicinity of Kars. We have noted in these columns, that no less than three corps d'armee were being formed in and near Armenia, and everyone knows that Russia has no immediate necessity for such a force, if not for aggression. Because, supposing that she had decided to protect the small Armenian population from the merciless attacks of the Kirghis, a few Sotnias of Cossacks would answer all the purpose. The suggestion of Bismarck in conjunction with his allies, may very possibly have been made on an understanding with Russia, as the latter has no immediate intention of entering Bulgaria. She can purchase the adhesion and connivance of that principality with gold, which is much more economical than sending an army; so that it will be ready for her when the *grand coup* is practicable. There is the other reason, also, for this mode of procedure; she will force the hand of England, which latter country is bound by the conditions on which she holds Cyprus, to defend Syria against all comers, and this would involve England with France, inasmuch as that country pretends to have important interests in Syria. Thus, the movement of Russia would necessitate the landing of an English army in Syria and such army would at once be placed between two fires; for the French would immediately despatch troops to the same place, to protect her protegees, and in this way England would have her hands full. France would only be protecting what she esteems her rights; Russia would have the same plea in Armenia, and England would be left single-handed to fight them both, as a contingent of Turks would do little to help her. Germany and possibly Austria would declare that they had no interests to protect in Syria. The only thing would be that Bismarck might find a crow to pluck with France and so occupy that Power, that her aid to Russia in Armenia would be of very little consequence and the Lion and the Bear would be allowed to fight it out. It would have been much better for England, and in fact the whole world if the Crimean campaign had been fought entirely by Englishmen, because although the British sacrifices at the time, would have been greater, she would have had a just title to a war indemnity, and could have held Sebastapol till it was paid and thus have completely crippled Russia in the Black Sea, besides exacting such guarantees for the future, as would have rendered the existing state of things unlikely, at the present time.

Messrs. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write Dec., 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas'- Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say, no medicine on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our customers.

French soldiers on the march have been much affected recently by sunstroke, about 1,000 cases having occurred during the past week. One regiment on the march from Montelimart to Lyons has been compelled to suspend its march altogether.

THE DISTRICT REPRESENTATION AT OTTAWA.

The unexpected death of the late Mr. Homer has created a vacancy, and judging from the number and very questionable competency of those who are now offering themselves to succeed him, the position must be one of great profit, requiring no effort, education er intellect to perform the duties connected with it. If we are to conclude that the above is a fair description of a member's duties and emoluments, people will very properly enquire, what is the use of a representative? The answer is plain; so long as the franchise is placed in the hands of men who cannot or will not think; who are led by scheming men assuming to be fanatics in religion or temperance—not for the benefits to accrue to the human species by devotion to either of these useful masks, but to secure influence with the weak-minded, which can be profitably turned to account. We shall be told that our statements in relation to the advocates of religion and temperance are too sweeping; that we ruthlessly involve the good and the bad in one universal condemnation. Against this objection we have only to place our experience and the conclusions we are entitled to draw from it. We note by the American papers that the greatest experts in heartless villainy are the loud mouthed ministers of religion, and that the preaching of temperance—particularly prohibition—is a mode of making a comfortable living for unprincipled adventurers, who enjoy all the invigorating principles of good whisky in secret. Some of our readers will ask what religion and prohibition have to do with politics and representation? we reply, more than people imagine, and much more than sensible men, if they were in the majority, would permit to exist for a moment. Our local cotem. has been tooting the Robson horn in favor of selecting some canting hyprocrit who attends revival meetings and gives semi-political speeches on temperance. Whenever a man, or woman, puts forward their great temperance or religious zeal, as a recommendation for public favor, we warn our readers—we speak from our intimate knowledge of humanity—he or she is an impostor and only pretending to virtues he or she does not possess, in order to arrive at some object. This art of playing a part for some purpose, is not entirely confined to the vulgar or lower classes; it is met with in the upper strata and in such cases becomes very offensive. The false doctrine of prohibition — now thoroughly condemned by its originator —Neal Dow, is being turned into a political motor in the United States, and the very small imitators of "the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" in our midst, are so miserably narrow-minded as to suppose that our people here, are to be imposed upon by such flimsy dodges! We can tell them that their devices are so well understood that any candidate put forward disguised as a prohibitionist will only be hooted and laughed at. But we have other and perhaps greater dangers to avoid. A great lot of dummies will be brought forward as candidates who are paid for the performance of presenting themselves, in order to split up the votes, and admit of a candidate who will represent "Vancouver" alone, being elected by a solid vote. This is the pure Robsonian trick; it was played pretty well in our recent district election for the local House and is now being repeated. Our people who desire to be well represented, must defeat honest John with his own weapons; they must decide on a representative—the best they can find, and having done so, they must vote for him to a man. The possessors of small cunning usually defeat themselves; they become so vain in their own conceit, that they despise their greatest enemies, the possessors of real intelligence. But these latter must not follow such a bad example; they must keep a wary look out for such sneaks and eavesdroppers. There are men amongst us who are so contemptibly mean, as to assume the greatest enthusiasism for a party to which they are really opposed, in order to worm out the secrets. When these creatures are discovered, they ought to be well thrashed as an example to their companions. Let a few good men take the lead and instruct those who are actively employed on the canvass, so that nothing can reach the other side, but such reports as are intended for them. By adopting such tactics we will elect the candidate deemed the best in the field, for the general good,

There has just died at Munich the talented but unfortunate artist Max Hammerl, who studied painting in Munich and at the famous Dusseldorf Academy, and gained many prizes and received great sums of money for his pictures. Herr Hammerl travelled throughout Italy painting until his eyesight failed him and he became blind. Shortly afterward he was rendered speechless, and of late he had been subject to attacks of apoplexy, making him look forward to death as his only relief from suffering.

D. DRYSDALE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

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

WE ARE OPENING EVERY WEEK

New Fall & Winter Goods.

Samples sent by Mail on Application,

PRICES RIGHT.

D. DRYSDALE & CO.

73 Columbia Street, New Westminster.

Hot Sulphur Springs

SANATORIUM & PLEASURE RESORT,

HARRISON LAKE. B. C.

Temperature of Springs, 164 degrees Fahrenheit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN R. BROWN
MANAGER

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24th. 1886.

The condition of affairs in Ireland is becoming very serious. The Fenians are everywhere showing the greatest activity and night drilling is almost universal. It is reported that the National League has issued a no-rent manifesto. In Ulster civil war has virtually commenced, and the authorities are taking measures accordingly. There was a fight between the tenants and the military in Kerry, in which, of course, the latter had the best of it.

The cholera is spreading in Italy, carrying off a large number of victims and creating a reign of terror throughout the country.

The hopes of peace amongst the great powers is vanishing one by one; they stand regarding each other in grim defiance and the slightest friction will produce war; in fact, it is generally expected before winter.

The trade of New York has wonderfully revived and times are good in every respect.

The British, although they have now a large army in Burmah, are not making the progress looked for. It is supposed that they are deferring their more extended movements until after the rainy season closes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1886.

The French are trying to stir up revolt in Egypt against the British. Such designs have been known to exist for a long time, but recent developments give a serious aspect to the affair.

There were serious Socialist riots in France and Germany during the last few days.

The Spanish revolt has been suppressed.

It is rumored that the central European Powers have decided that the Sultan must remove to Cairo and that Russia will be permitted to take Constantinople.

Russia has presented the Bulgarian Government with an ultimatum, in which the terms are laid down for the future conduct of the Bulgarian ministers; it is simply turning Bulgaria into a Russian province.

More troops have been ordered to Ireland, but the country generally is quieter.

There is much agitation and general disquietude in the United States and Canada respecting the rumored reciprocity treaty between these two countries. The monopolists are alarmed and will make a powerful effort to prevent its being ratified.

Sir William White is likely to succeed Sir Edward Thornton as British Ambassador to Turkey.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's CornCure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—During every break of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying storms set in. Throat ailments, coughs, wheezings, asthmatical affections, shortness of breath, morning nausea, and accumulations of phlegm can readily be removed by rubbing this fine derivative Ointment twice a day upon the chest and neck. Holloway's treatment is strongly recommended with the view of giving immediate ease, preventing prospective danger, and effecting permanent relief. These all-important ends his Ointment and Pills can accomplish, and will surely prevent insidious diseases from fastening on the constitution to display themselves afterwards in those disastrous forms that will probably embitter life till death itself is almost prayed for.

FIRST-CLASS

Shingles

FOR SALE.

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

Send for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Address all orders to

WM. F. PETERS, or

GAZETTE OFFICE, Port Moody.

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER

To the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

I beg leave to apply for a license to cut Timber on the west half of section 35, Township 40, and the west halves of sections 1 and 11, Township 41, New Westminster District.

THOMAS CAHILL

July 12, 1886.

FOR SALE!

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

Apply to

P. S. HAMILTON,
Murray Street,
PORT MOODY

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Fred. Eickhoff

GENERAL DEALER IN

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & HOES

&c., &c

Of First-Class Quality

AND AT

Moderate Rates.

Corner of Front and Begbie Sts.
NEW WESTMINSTER

F. CRAKE,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER

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

Opposite to Cunningham's Store on Columbia Street.

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

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

FINE AND COMPLICATED

Watche

—AND—

JEWELRY

CHARGES REASONABLE

Watches sent by mail will be attended to at once.

Port Moody Gazette

DAY.....OCTOBER 2, 1886.

PARAGRAPHS.

ndent Todd left for Kamloops sonal business.

Macdonald, Esq., son of Sir John A. d, left for the east on the 30th ult.

changes posted at Montreal on the rived and were delivered on the 28th

carloads of fat cattle arrived by m the upper country on the 27th

ducks are making their appearance bay, and afford good sport to our rocks.

onorable John Robson arrived by Louise, and left by the Eastern What for?

rew arrived on the 28th inst., from where he attended the Canadian r Rifle Match.

teamer Maude is shipping a quantity work left over from the Onderdonk which has been purchased by Mr.

Sunday the mid-day train arrived arge number of passengers, most of roceeded by the Princess Louise for

ave been requested by the Teredo state that the proceeds of the late have been handed over to illitoe.

ere been shown by Mr. Pogue some ggets taken from Granite Creek, m value from $10 to $54. They are $18.50 per ounce.

s has become of the Teredos? Are ell "piling on the agony," or have ecided on monastic life under the e of their Abbot(t).

nor Cornwall wife and family ar- the Princess Louise, and proceeded .R., to Ashcroft where His Honor by a few weeks shooting in that famed

r. Maude arrived at the wharf last afternoon, and on the following day a large quantity of ironwork for the at Esquimalt, and sailed on Mon- ning.

Princess Louise on the 28th instant, on a large hammer for the pile- for Messrs. Leamy & Co., to be used g the iron piles in position. Its is 26 cwt.

as landed from the bark *Zoroyo* was ded by special trains on the 26th and ant, to the following destination. r Montreal, 3 for Toronto, 5 for , 4 for New York, and 2 for Ottawa, carloads.

he 29th ult. a train brought another ent of iron-work for the Esquimalt rk. Two pieces weigh four tons each. ber of bulk teak timber was also on to be used in the same work. The e Maude will convey it to its destina-

!" exclaimed an English cockney to a traveller in England speaking of the primogeniture "ave you hentail in ." Hentail said the American look- his interrogator with curiosity. "No have a cocktail in America and a opular drink it is."

ill be seen by advertisement in an- olumn, Mr. Peters at the above mill nufacturing first-class shingles, which cheaper than any other maker. The are cut from the best cedar bolts equal if not superior to any in the e. The quantity cut daily is about

Townspeople are awakening from their rs and beginning to realize the fact long they will have to take a lead- ition *in the affairs of commerce*, but as become of the gentlemen who un- k the arrangement of preliminary in view of securing incorporation of Moody? Their co-operation at the moment is highly essential and not hould be lost in securing so desirable stitution.

our business to expose frauds or ous when the public are made the , and whilst looking after the greater, t not forget the lesser. *Professor* paid Port Moody a visit under the magician, thought reader, mesmerist d gave what he was pleased to term rtainment which consisted of little of the most ordinary kind. We pro- him an unmittigated humbug—and gramme a perfect bilk. He leaves onfiding trades people to mourn his are.

MOODY SAW MILL.—This saw mill ng full time. The proprietor having n hand which will keep him con- busy for a long time to come.

IRON PILES.—During a portion of the k, Mr. Marcus Smith has been busi- ged in making arrangements for the iron piles in position at the rail- arf—a work requiring considerable ty in assorting them, as they had ded and laid side by side without s to size or numbers. This finished sters have taken them in hand and ng them together. A new pile-dri- being constructed, so that in the of a day or two, the work of recon- n will be in full blast.

WAS IN SHEEPS CLOTHING.—An ex- says that "whiskey was smuggled Glenvale Methodist camp grounds , and caused serious disorder on occasions." It was very verdant of me lambs to associate themselves cked spirits in the presence of the k. They should have known that of this description are intended to t the outward and visible sign. At is probable there would have been said to the inward and spiritual, y in the shape of L.L., as recom- by the faculty.

FELLOWSHIP.—The installment of offi- the Pioneer Lodge, No. 93, C. O. O. nchester Unity, took place on Thurs- ening last, under the auspices of D. M. Bro. H. D. Lake. The attendance brethren was good and the ceremony ried out in due form. Bro. R. W. sh was re-elected N. G. by acclama- Bro. W. A. Gilley, V. G.; Bro. Her- illey, Sec.; Bro. J. J. Owens, War- Bro. R. A. McMorran, Conductor; Bro. P. Mc- R. S. N. G.; Bro. Geo. Grey, L. S. Bro. R. Campbell, R. S. V. G.; Bro. , L. S. V. G.

A SPEEDY CURE.

A speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Diarrhœa Colic, Cramps, Sick , Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, forms of Summer Complaints, there medy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who and those who buy it are on mutual in confidence of its merits.

J. McLaurin, Canadian Baptist Mis- to India, writes: During our stay , we have used Dr. Thomas' Eclec- with very great satisfaction. We returning to India, and would like h to take some with us, for our and to give to the diseased heathen.

rial of mother Graves' Worm exter- will convince you that it has no equal n medicine. Buy a bottle, and see not please you.

THE THREATENED CHARTER.

The Syndicate of the C.P.R., have come to the conclusion that they will obtain a charter before they take any further steps in the matter of the right of way to Vancouver, which for barefaced effrontery is truly superb. First they intend to force their way through the peoples land without right or title, and would not desist until injunctions had been issued from the Supreme Court. Secondly they try to override these injunctions, and attempt to defend their false position, and thirdly, they threaten the property holders with a charter by which they will take possession of the right of way in defiance of the pledges of the Dominion Government to the people that Port Moody would always be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the directors and legal advisers of the Company did not know that an extension of the line was prohibited, and their powers limited, or that they were ignorant of the reason why such clauses were introduced into the Railway Act. They knew well enough that it was to prevent the very principles they now seek to destroy —that it was to prevent wild-cat speculations of an irresponsible Company. We believe that when they entered into the agreement to build the line, they were satisfied with the terms and conditions of their engagement and it was not until they were approached by the Local Government with an illegal gift of land that their avarice was excited and they yielded to their tempters. Be that as it may. We are of opinion that even though the Dominion Government forego principle, honor, and justice, to gratify these monopolists by granting a charter, the Syndicate will find themselves in a worse position than ever, for the contract made by them with the Provincial Government has been pronounced illegal by the highest legal authority in the Province. The Railway Company it is said deposited bonds (where) to the extent of $250,000 to carry out an agreement on their part during 1886, while the Provincial Government on their part gave to the Company a freehold of 6000 acres at or near Vancouver besides other advantages and privileges as an inducement for the extension of the line to that city. Now, no two parties can make a contract binding on either which in spirit or letter is contrary to the laws of the country as was explained and declared in the courts of the Province. What then is the result of the agreement? Simply the bonds deposited by the Company cannot be seized by the Provincial Government for non-fulfilment of a contract made contrary to law while lands given to the Railway Company, have been illegally handed over for the same reason and can be reclaimed for the benefit of the people from whom they were stolen. This condition of affairs is very serious for those who have bought or contemplate buying from the Railway Company at Vancouver as the Company have no legal title themselves to these lands and consequently have not the power to grant a secure title to others. The result then, if a charter be granted to the Company, will be that, they will have to pay for the right of way at a full valuation, and after all they can only obtain the lands at the mouth of the Inlet by purchase and subject in every respect to the laws of the Province.

SURREY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Coun. Stewart was appointed chairman in the absence of the Reeve.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications were read and received from the Dominion Lands office, the Delta Council and others. The communications to be filed.

The clerk was instructed to correspond with the Delta Council respecting the refund of taxes; to convey to Mrs. J. A. R. Homer and family the sympathy of this Council with them in their sad bereavement; to request Messrs. Woods & Co. to define the boundary line between Surrey and Delta from its intersection with the Scott road to the Frazer River.

The time for the completion of T. Norton's contract on Clover Valley Road to be extended to the 30th of November.

Messrs. McDonough, Fitzgerald, Shannon and Robinson to be notified to remove their fences to the proper place, as defined by survey of Clover Valley Road, at the intersection of said road with McLellan Road.

The clerk to place all sums collected on account of special debenture rate to the credit of the Corporation in the Dominion Savings Bank, New Westminster.

Coun. Stewart was authorized to advertise for tenders and let contract for the Semiahmoo Road.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid, viz.: A. L. Huck $1.75, J. Douglas $3, James Wilson $1, and Mr. Newton $1, for clearing the timber off the roads.

Coun. Cann will introduce a by-law to amend the Surrey Real Estate Tax Rate By-Law, 1885; Coun. Punch will introduce a by-law to establish highways, and altering others in several places within the municipality, at the next meeting of the Council.

The Hall's Prairie settlers invited the Council to attend the picnic proposed to be held on Saturday, 2nd October., to celebrate the completion and opening of the Campbell River bridge.

Council adjourned until Thursday, September 30th, at 1 p. m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1886.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Sir John's speech at London will well repay a careful reading; and in reading it it must be difficult for the most impregnable Grit, if he feels any pride in his country, to repress entirely that emotion which moves so powerfully all who come in any way under the personal influence of the veteran Premier. The story Sir John had to tell was one in which the chief actor might well take great pride. Canada to-day, compared with the Canada of July 1st, 1867—the intervening period being that covered by Sir John's relation—is as the youth to the infant; and we are now as in that stage of adolescence when awakened consciousness every day reveals to an alert, fresh imagination some new delight in our surroundings. Nineteen years ago our eyesight did not reach much beyond the cradle of Canada in the two older Provinces: but to-day in our budding manhood we can take account of many advantages we possess in full enjoyment or in near prospect, of whose very existence we had not a suspicion in our childhood. The promise of manhood lies now close before us, and we have a youth's abundant capacity to perceive, seize, and enjoy the delights and treasures at hand; and quite naturally those who are most filled with the splendors of this vision of hope feel most kindly toward him who has done most among us to bring it to pass. Sir John A. Macdonald may naturally be regarded by those who love Canada with feelings of warm admiration; for the progress of the country and the life of the statesman are very closely connected: in many, indeed, this almost passionate feeling would seem to be of the quality of first love, the man symbolising the country; and when he is gone none can take his place with them, for not only will the early youth of the nation itself have slipped away with him, but, as far as can be seen, he leaves nobody that can hope to so fill the popular imagination for many years to come.—*Toronto Week.*

THE CANADIAN GAZETTE AND VANCOUVER.

At the commencement of the attempt to boom "Vancouver" certain editors were present with a number of what were called unassessable shares; whether our cotemporary the *London Canadian Gazette* was one of the happy recipients of these valuable documents—so valuable now that their worth cannot be estimated—we are not in a position to say, but he certainly is as much entitled to recognition and reward as any of the other knights of the quill who have assisted in the abortive efforts to boom Vancouver. A very short time ago we pointed out some very gross misstatements in relation to the progress of Vancouver; we have again to note other fabrications the publication of which is not creditable to the proprietors of a paper aspiring to the high position generally accorded to the *Canadian Gazette*. We clip from the *Gazette* of 9th ulto. the following item which appeared under the head of "Vancouver":—

"When here recently, Sir John Macdonald, a banquet was tendered to the Premier by the citizens of Vancouver. The Caledonian Society invested him with a regalia of the society as an honorary member. Sir John made a lengthy reply, pointing out what his Government had done in behalf of British Columbia, and urging all to realise that they were Canadians, and engaged with the rest of the Dominion in making the country prosperous and developing its resources. His speech, which was a brilliant one, was heartily received and frequently applauded. The town was handsomely decorated with flags and mottos of welcome, the stores were all closed, and it was a general holiday."

Sir John A. Macdonald was never at the agglomeration of groggeries called "Vancouver" he never saw it except from the deck of a steamer if even he took so much trouble. Sir John was invested with the regalia of a member of the Caledonian Society at New Westminster, but that was the only occasion of the kind which took place in this Province. The following statement appearing at the same time as the above is equally untrue:—

"The total sales of the land department in this town of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company show sales up to July 31st amounting to 210,000 dols. net. The gross sales, adding in the rebates allowed, would total up to 235,000 dols. These figures include only the land sold by the Railway Company since May 15th—two and a half months ago. If all the other property in the townsite which has been disposed of by other owners were added on to the above amount the total would certainly reach not far short of half a million dollars. This is thought a remarkable record for the short period of ten weeks.

The editor of the *Canadian Gazette* is either *particeps criminis* in this great fraud—which we do not believe, or he is grossly deceived by some person or persons and is absolutely assisting in deceiving others.

LORD SALISBURY ON PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

The Country Conservative Club was opened at St. Alban's with a large and distinguished tendance. Lord Salisbury was loudly cheered. In the course of a speech he said it was necessary for the Conservatives to organize and labour untiringly to maintain the advantage they had already won. The division showed a remarkable record—every Conservative had either voted or paired—and there was not a single absentee. "Let me tell you," continued Lord Salisbury, "the conditions of discouragement are very serious. Prisoners condemned to labour know nothing like the misery and discomfort a member of the House of Commons undergoes through a night of Irish obstruction. The Irish obstructionists have greatly changed in character. Formerly they meant to secure, and perhaps they were not to be blamed for their effort to obtain a long discussion, a complete threshing and sifting of the subject. They carry their opposition to the utmost possible length to-day, and this opposition in skilful hands is something totally different from their former methods. It is an instrument of torture to compel a majority of the Government by mere physical suffering to concede this or that. Whatever the obstructionists set their hearts on the majority must sit and listen, not to argument or exhortation but to elaborate efforts to waste time which are made merely for the purpose of keeping the majority up night after night in the hope that from sheer fatigue they will concede something which they know public duty compels them to refuse. (Cries of "Shame.") If a representative Government is to continue, he said this instrument of torture cannot be permitted to survive. (Loud cheers.) It will paralyze all legislation and bring discredit on the oldest instrument of freedom in the world. I desire, he continued, to repudiate the words which Mr. Gladstone kindly put in my mouth on Monday. Mr. Gladstone is a master at misquotation—(cheers and laughter) but I do not believe that he was ever so brilliant or successful before. Mr. Gladstone charged me with stating that there were cases where judicial rents could not be paid. Mr. Gladstone based his arguments and justified his course thereon, but the charge is absolutely unfounded. I said nothing of the kind. (Cheers.) I never said that the Exchequer should pay the difference between judicial and just rents. Courtesy alone prevents me from contradicting those statements in sufficiently strong language. The proposal to multiply small freeholds in Ireland originated with John Bright, who parted from Mr. Gladstone this year, but the proposal was never a party question. I myself and many other Conservatives have supported it for 20 years. It is the true policy of statesmen. In a sound system of peasant proprietary lies the future social salvation of Ireland. (Cheers.) The change may be slow and gradual, but our policy is to establish it. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said: "Remember, gentlemen, we are engaged in a great struggle to preserve the unity of the Empire, which is our paramount object. Do not relax your efforts to hand the Empire down to posterity unimpaired." (Prolonged cheers.)

ITEMS FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

New grain rates have gone into effect on the C.P.R., reducing the present tariff.

On the 17th ulto., snow fell at Edmonton twice during the day sufficient to whiten the ground but quickly disappeared.

Capt. Markham who accompanied the Hudson's Bay expedition to York Factory this year has arrived overland. He gives a full account of the trip, and is satisfied of a five month's season of navigation, if not longer.

Cable advices have been received from Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay Railway company that financial arrangements have been completed for the immediate commencement of the construction of that road. That a shipment of rails for the work is now in progress and that the vessel will sail for Canada on Sunday with Shelford, the chief engineer of the road. This is said to mean by those in a position to know that active construction will begin at once and be carried on with all possible vigor to the close of the season. This news has been received with great satisfaction in Winnipeg.

Emperor William has recovered from his recent illness. He has gone to Berlin.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

It is proposed to increase the French income tax to make up the deficiency in the revenue.

Ninety thousand cotton spinners in Burnley have resolved to strike against a reduction of wages.

Herr Kraeker, a member of the Reichstag, has been fined 1,500 marks for an infraction of the anti-Socialist law.

A new Italian exploring expedition, under the direction of the Engineers Piana and Sillemboni, has started for Africa.

Arrests of civilians suspected of complicity in the revolt in Madrid recently, continue. Gen. Villacampa, who led the revolt, is reported to be lying wounded in a peasant's cottage.

A minor state of siege has been declared in Spremberg on account of rioting there. Nineteen persons accused of participating in the disturbances have been arrested and committed for trial.

The Pope's course in favoring the Jesuits has caused general dismay. It is proposed to hold public meetings in Rome and other towns to urge the Government to "inexorably enforce the laws against the Jesuits."

The Pope has appointed a special commission of Cardinals to examine and report upon the divorce laws of the different countries with a view to enable the Pontiff to suitably instruct the Bishops of the Catholic Church throughout the world on the subject of divorce.

The official vote of Maine for Governor, except a few small towns, returns from which have not been received, gives the following result: Bodwell (Republican), 68,837; Edwards (Democrat), 55,987; Clark (Prohibition), 3,872; scattering, 20. Bodwell's plurality, 12,850.

The forged Bank of England notes which have been circulated on the Continent, are finding their way to London, and are there marked "forged" at the bank. They are so well done, both as to engraving, paper mark and paper, that it requires an expert to tell the real from the false. The severe simplicity of the Bank of England note has not been altered since its first issue in the seventeenth century.

The promoters of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay railway have, it appears, been successful in floating a portion of their bonds in the English market, and forty miles of road will soon be placed under contract. The prospects of this railway are not altogether contingent on the possibilities of navigating Hudson's Bay. The line runs through a long stretch of land, much of which is valuable for agricultural and mineral resources, and would find business as a branch to the C. P. R.

Bigamy is on the increase in France, though it is a difficult offence to commit, owing to the formalities with which French law hedges about marriage. Within a week three trials for bigamy have come before the courts. The most curious case was that of a cattle dealer named Gluard, whose first wife described him as a gross, profligate brute, while his second wife bore witness that he was amiable and good natured—the very man to make a woman happy. He was condemned to eight years hard labor.

New South Wales proposes to celebrate in January twelve-month the centenary of the Colony by a festival of an altogether remarkable character. A carnival season is to be proclaimed for a fortnight. Special and appropriate services and fetes, and functions of all kinds are to be held, and above all, an effort is to be made to give the proceedings somewhat of an Imperial tone. The Government proposes to invite the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family to be present, as well as the members of the Governments and Parliaments of Australasia, India, and Canada. The scheme is so ambitious in its character that to carry it out in its entirety may hardly prove possible. Canada will, however, doubtless watch with sympathetic interest all that is done to commemorate one of the most noteworthy events in Australasian history.—*Canadian Gazette.*

THE ABORTIVE OUTBREAK AT MADRID.

It would be easier to discern the precise significance of the insurrection which broke out recently in Madrid, if telegrams at such a juncture were not notoriously subjected to as much supervision and mutilation in Spain as they are in Russia. We can see, of course, that the revolt, which, it was hoped, would involve most of the garrison, was confined to three, or parts of three, regiments, and was accordingly put down, though not without some fighting. But failure does not divest of gravity an incident which has some novel and alarming features, and which, to say the least, bodes ill to the tranquillity, if not to the stability, of Regent Christina's Government.

It had been for some time reported that Zorilla's agents were unusually active, and an explosion of some kind was looked for. But it was expected that the outbreak would take place, in accordance with the practice of republican propagandists, at Badajoz, Barcelona, or some other town possessed of strategic or commercial importance, but remote from the seat of government and much less efficiently defended. A revolt of three regiments would have probably insured to the conspirators the temporary control of any provincial city in Spain. But the Madrid garrison is relatively very large and carefully selected, with an eye to the discipline and loyality of both officers and men.

That the first move of an insurrection should have been attempted in the capital augurs either extraordinary foolhardiness on the part of the revolutionists or the knowledge that disaffection was widespread even in the most trusted sections of the army. As a rule, Spanish revolutionists of the present generation have not shown themselves foolhardy, and Zorilla's long-headedness is undeniable. The assertion made in the officially sanctioned telegrams that the officers of the mutinous regiments remained faithful is one of the assertions for which it obviously concerns the Government to gain credence, but it cannot be reconciled with the admission that the revolt was headed by a Brigadier-General.

A Government which cannot even rely on the picked troops to which it looked for protection in its capital is evidently in a precarious position.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE DOUCEUR TO THE C.P.R.

Port Moodyites, and the people of Vancouver await with some anxiety to learn the decision of Mr. Justice Henry in the exchequer case of the "Queen vs. Farwell," argued last week at Victoria. Should the decision be given in favor of the plaintiff, it would practically set at naught the grants of land at English Bay, and Coal Harbor, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. These lands would then be Dominion property, and the Syndicate would find it difficult to substantiate their claims to them. Every title on the C.P.R. grant will be questioned, and the greatest confusion prevail; for there is no doubt the Dominion Government will rigidly scrutinize the Company's, and other titles in the pending suits for trespass. The position will then assume a new feature, in this manner—A in consideration of certain work to be performed has given to B 6000 acres of land. B has sold to C a certain portion thereof. C has resold to D, and so on. When it becomes known that A has no power to give away said land, consequently, the whole transactions are illegal. Therefore it naturally follows, the D will sue and recover from C. C will recover from B, and B from A (the precious representatives of the people) who in turn will fall back on the Province to foot the bill, and thus the people will be made the victims of a remorseless conspiracy.

ELGIN HOUSE!

Port Moody, B. C.

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

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

The Table is equal to the best on the Mainland.

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

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

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

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

ELLIOTT & McCOSKERY,
Proprietors.

The Delmonico Hotel

(FORMERLY CALLED THE THE WINNIPEG HOUSE)

COR. CLARK AND KYLE STREETS, PORT MOODY.

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

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

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

The Best in the Market

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

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

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

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

T. LEVI, PROPRIETOR

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

PORT MOODY.

R. B. KELLY, - - - Proprietor.

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

LIQUORS & CIGARS.

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

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

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

J. T. SCOTT, MANAGER.

PROHIBITION.

In face of all his previous assertions to the contrary when holding up Maine as an example to a benighted world, General Neal Dow now makes the admission that "the volume of the liquor traffic (in Maine) has not been at all reduced within the last twenty years. In every city of Maine" (under Republican rule, he says, to excuse his warfare against the Republican party) "except in Portland, the law has been and is absolutely ignored." And, again, he tells a *Tribune* reporter, "the carrying of the Constitutional Amendment did not hurt the grog shops." The Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler too, says, in the *National Temperance Advocate*: "The facts, as brought out in the Prohibitionist Convention, and in the *Voice* and the *Christian Advocate*, are that in Bangor, and Belfast, and Lewiston, and other towns of Maine, and in Manchester and other towns in New Hampshire, their righteous law of Prohibition is trampled under foot! In Manchester, N. H., it has become such a dead-letter that, according to the *Voice*, there are twenty-two saloons on one block! This is almost as bad as the worst parts of rum-cursed New York and Brooklyn." We do not, we aver, recite this testimony from any unworthy triumphant feeling towards Prohibitionists: we do so in order to ask in the view of such facts, whether they can honestly hope for any much better results in Canada than has been obtained by Prohibition—in force for a whole generation—in Maine? The Maine people may have a double dose of original sin, and we will not consent, even to help our argument, to place the people of Canada—especially Ontario—on a level with them; but does not, however, this assumed better condition of Canada argue less need of legislative interference here with social habits? And in the case of that exceptional class with whom as much need of exceptional legislation may exist as in Maine, does not the manifest non-success of Prohibition there presage a like non-success here, and suggest that Prohibition, evidently quite incapable of controlling those it is chiefly aimed at, may be, as we believe it is, excluding from usefulness other methods that can control them?—*Toronto Week.*

The *Pesther Lloyd*, a leading Austrian journal, declares that Germany has covered herself with disgrace in stooping to please Russia in the Bulgaria embroglio.

A despatch from Rome to the *Vossische Zeitung* says that Mgr. Vanutelli, Papal Nuncia at Lisbon, will succeed Cardinal Jacobini in the event of the latter's health preventing him from continuing as Papal Secretary, and that if Cardinal Jacobini's illness results fatally Mgr. Vanutelli will be created a Cardinal.

THE ANNUAL FOOD SUPPLY OF PARIS.

As the people of Paris have the privilege of paying a duty on everything they eat, it is easy to find out how much they consume in a year. The prefect has issued a report giving the quantity consumed last year. Meat figures at 149,495,306 kilogrammes (each kilogramme is about 2 1-5 pounds), which is an increase of 445,952 on 1884. There has been a diminution in the consumption of pork to the extent of 147,389 kilos, but there has been a great augmentation in the consumption of horse-flesh, which is rising every year. The total quantity of this delicate viand eaten last year was 3,831,206 kilos, and the increase on the year was 337,926 kilos. We have not the figures for the amount which was palmed off for something else. The average price was 6d. per kilo for the horse and 7d. for asses and mules (they must be sweeter), which is between 3d. and 4d. a pound. The total of poultry and game was 25,044,149 kilos, a diminution of 565,849. Of fish 25,638,404 kilos were eaten, which was an increase, especially in oysters. The consumption of butter and eggs has fallen by 160,337 kilos. Butter has been to a great extent replaced by fats and margarines.—*Bradstreet's.*

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as hotel-keepers at Port Moody, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to George McCoskery at Port Moody aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said George McCoskery, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at New Westminster, this twenty-fifth day of September, A. D., 1886,

H. ELLIOT.
GEO. McCOSKERY.

Witness,
W. D. FERRIS.

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER,

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

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

JOHN R. BROWN.

Harrison Hot Springs, Oct. 1, 1886.

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY.........OCTOBER 2, 1886.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1886.

The winter population of Washington is beginning to return, and the hotels as well as the business and fashionable quarters of the city are resuming their wonted appearance. It will be a long time until the halls of Congress and the corridors of the Capitol are again crowded with legislators, lobbyists, and sight seers, but, meanwhile, matters of national interest are daily transpiring here, and the importance of the capital as the great and permanent news centre of the United States is recognized by the many papers who now keep correspondents here the year round. The capital has grown with the growth of the nation. The government of the United States, the national life and manners as mirrored in Washington have become a subject of interesting study, not only to the philosopher, the historian and the moralist, but to millions of intelligent citizens throughout the country.

Every year more and more Washington is being selected as the natural rendezvous of all conventions and assemblies that are at all national in their character. Arrangements were proposed the other day for the accommodation of the soldiers to be present next May at the grand competitive drill, for which $20,000 in prizes are offered, and to which every military company in the country will be invited. During the coming winter several national conventions will rendezvous here.

Washington is the most attractive city in the country, especially in winter. Handsome public buildings, private residences hardly equalled by any American city for number and beauty, broad streets and two hundred miles of asphaltum pavement, almost every street embowered in foliage, and the presence of the most distinguished men of the whole nation in assembly—these are unique features, and they "draw." They have drawn thousands of wealthy men to come from all parts of the Union and build residences, transforming the capital into our winter Saratoga. If the Knights Templar desire to hold their conclave here during our most entertaining season, we will not only welcome them as an assurance of our regard for their honorable and useful order, but we will take measures to extend to them royal hospitality. Washington is equal to her destiny.

It is expected that Special Envoy Sedgwick who has completed the mission of investigation of the Cutting matter in Mexico, will reach this city to-day, at which time he will make the Secretary of State his official verbal report. Col. Sedgwick's instructions when appointed special envoy were to the effect that his report should not be made in writing, but delivered in person to the Secretary. This being the case, there will, of course, be no record made in the State Department of his mission and its results. The chances are that it will never be made public, as it will be delivered to Mr. Bayard, and under the circumstances it is not at all likely that he will allow it to become the property of the public. The controversy growing out of Cutting's imprisonment has practically settled itself, and it will make but little difference what may be the result of the investigation carried on by the envoy.

The War Department just now is in the midst of a discussion as to the proper disposal of the Apache Indians, whose capture has cost the Government so much blood and treasure. There are a class of military pundits who imagine that the hunt for these murderers and thieves has been warfare and that the Indians are entitled to belligerent rights. When a score or two of Indians, who have been living on a reservation, fed and cared for by the Government, stealthily leave there and engage in a raid throughout a wide extent of country, not seeking troops to fight, but robbing and murdering peaceable working people, men, women and children in their homes; obscenely and friendishly torturing and mutilating men and ravishing women—is that "war" any more than piracy?

And when these miscreants, incarnations of cruelty and brutish lust, are pursued, and after long pursuit, either caught or compelled to give themselves up because they are out of ammunition, out of food and so surrounded that escape and further deviltry is impossible—is that "capitulation" of a hostile force engaged in legitmate warfare? Are they "prisoners of war?" They are simply felons, murderers, assassins, ravishers, brigands, pirates, outlaws, caught red handed by a pursuing force, a military posse, ministers of outraged justice.

MEXICANS SAID TO BE PREPARING A BIG REVOLT.

LAREDO Sept. 14.—Prominent men of Mexican lineage in this city who have means of knowing claim that a concentration of the revolutionary forces is now going on throughout the border, and that preparations are making for a demonstration which will shake the Mexican Government to its foundations. The 16th of September next, the anniversary of Mexican independence, is the day set for a general movement on the part of the revolutionary forces. Circulars and pronuncimentos have been scattered thoughout the border States; which set forth the demand of the revolutionists. The war cry is: "The Consititution of '67 and down with Diaz"

MOONLIGHTERS IN IRELAND.

A party of moonlighters, some of whom were disguised, visited several houses near Kilrush on Tuesday night, and brought away arms from the owners. The house of Lawrence McDonnell, of Moyne, two miles from Kilrush, was visited, the doors forced open with spades, and a gun taken. McDonnell was cautioned against making any reports to the police, on pain of receiving another visit. From the house of John Madigan money and arms were taken. Another band, belonging to the same party, made similar raids around Carnacalla, west of Kilrush. The farmers are reticent on the matter owing to the threats made against them. The police have been diligently scouring the neighborhood, but no arrests have been made. It is generally believed that the moonlighters crossed from Kerry.—*Public Opinion.*

"DESTINED TO LICK CREATION."

"*America* is a big fact," said an American, and no one will gainsay the proposition. The Americans delight in big things; they have the biggest rivers, the biggest trees, the biggest cities, the biggest fires, the biggest successes, and the biggest failures of any people in the world. As one of them humorously said, when making fun of the weaknesses which are always an index of strength, "Our country has more lakes, and they are bigger and deeper and clearer and wetter than those of any other country. Our railcars are bigger, and run faster and pitch off the track oftener than in any other country. Our steamboats carry bigger loads, are longer and broader, burst their boilers oftener, and send up their passengers higher than in any other country," and so on. But this, of course, is "high falutin'." We shall however, enjoy, as we tarry in the cities of the New World, the healthy humor of the people, which crops up everywhere and in everything, and is relished as much as maple-sugar or stewed clams. We shall try to see the American as he sees himself, and if we do not take exactly the same view of him as "half horse and half alligator, with a dish of earthquake," we may see him as "the child of Nature and of freedom, destined to lick all creation."—*Cities of the World.*

EXTRAORDINARY CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.

A desperate scene was witnessed on Wednesday morning at Birmingham, when a young man named John Clent, was arrested by the police on a charge of murdering a companion, Walter Henry Langley, on the previous night. The two men had been playing at billiards. Clent lost his temper, and blows were exchanged. Some time afterwards Clent took a knife out of a bag he was carrying and stabbed Langley to the heart. He escaped, and early next morning the police went to his house, which they found barricaded. The murderer offered a reckless resistance, throwing all sorts of missiles at the officers, and offering to fight the whole lot of them. Eventually the window was forced open, and after a sharp struggle Clent was secured. He was brought before the magistrates next morning, and remanded for a week.—*Public Opinion.*

LUCKY CAPTURE OF CORSICAN BANDITTI.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs:—"A famous highwayman named Joachim Mesanti has been captured near Castellan by the Corsican gendarmerie under the following circumstances:—His track was discovered at the village of Piano, and in the evening a squad of gendarmes had surrounded him, and were about to make him a prisoner, when he turned round unexpectedly and discharged the two barrels of his gun at his pursuers, without, however, hitting anybody. A gendarme named Vincenti engaged in a fierce encounter with Mesanti, and both rolled down a steep incline of 70 feet. It was pitch dark, and the other gendarmes were not aware of the terrible position for their comrade. On hearing his desperate cries for help they came up in time to save his life and to pinion Mesanti. Almost at that very moment a company of gendarmes from St. Andrea di Bozio, under a Captain Vinciguerra, were chasing another brigand named Giuseppe Maria Ciattoni, who had been recognised in the neighborhood of Serman. His hiding-place place was discovered and the retreat was cut off. Seeing that he resolved to sell his life dearly, and levelled his gun at the captain, who was at the head of his men, but missed him. M. Vinciguerra immediately discharged his revolver on Ciattoni with fatal effect."—*Public Opinion.*

FEARFUL CRIMES IN FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday record another chapter of horrors in the Rue Albany, a populous street off the Boulevard Magenta. Alarm was created about four that afternoon by piercing shrieks from an upper storey in one of the poorer houses. They suddenly ceased, but the crowd, which stood gazing up at the casement, were horror-stricken by seeing a man in his shirt sleeves holding up the head of a woman by its long hair and fastening it by the hair to the shutter. The crowd rushed upstairs, and as they were clambering up they heard three or four shots, and breaking open the doors, found the decapitated body of a woman and the body of a man with two bullets through his brain. The man was a *garcon de cafe* out of work; the woman was his mistress. They had quarelled, and this dreadful crime was the result. The influence of cheap and vicious literature, and the *feuilletons* of the papers, in creating a morbid feeling which leads to these sensational crimes is indubitable. There is among French people a superstitious dread of touching a dead body till a constable has come up, and the head of the murdered woman remained dangling from the shutter until the *Commissaire de Police* arrived, and had it removed. At Marseilles on Tuesday the mangled body of a private in the Foot Chasseurs was picked up in one of the suburbs. He had evidently made a stout resistance, as his sword bayonet, smeared with blood, was found by his side, but he had been fearfully stabbed about the chest, and he died as he was being lifted on to a stretcher.—*Public Opinion.*

A GREAT SCHEME.

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK, M. P., PROPOSES TO ESTABLISH A CAPITAL OF THE EARTH.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—A great and splendid scheme of imperial federation has been perfected by Henry Wentworth Monk, M. P., of this city, who thinks now that he has obviated all possible objections to the federation idea. He is at the head of a company recently formed for the purpose of buying the territory of Palestine, and establishing there the capital of the earth. The capital stock of the "New British Empire Company" is $10,000,000, and it is said that $1,500,000 has been subscribed already. Mr. Monk, as President, has issued a prospectus, and next month he will go to England to place the stock of his company. The names of the President of the United States and James G. Blaine of Maine are attached to the prospectus as honorary Vice-Presidents, and her Majesty Queen Victoria is named as patroness. Mr. Monk states in his prospectus that Palestine is the geographical centre of the earth as well as the centre of population, and he thinks that now is the time, foretold in Isaiah, when the civilized people of the earth shall cease from warfare, and accept Jerusalem as their capital.

Mr. Monk says:

Meanwhile, until other nations are prepared to join us, Palestine would be the most convenient central position for the capital of the proposed confederation of the British empire, or for the English-speaking communities everywhere, for the United States would doubtless immediately join us in such a confederation for the sake of insuring the general peace of the world at the earliest possible day.

Mr. Monk further urges in favor of his somewhat startling scheme that such a federation "would doubtless overwhelm entirely every 'Irish grievance' and cause 'home rule' to prevail not only in Ireland, but in every other convenient locality also."

THE RECORD OF A TRIUMPH!

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

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

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

Emperor William has recovered from his recent illness. He has gone to Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Pope has sanctioned the publication in Rome of a Jesuit paper called the *Cicilta Cotolica.*

It is understood that Prince Enrique, who was imprisoned for insulting the Queen of Spain, has escaped to Cette on a French vessel.

Fond Father—Don't you think I ought to have my daughter's voice cultivated? Tortured guest—I think you ought to have something done to it.

Boys in a barn at St. Thomas, Canada, disturbed a nest of hornets. They at once attacked a cat that was on the barn floor, and stung her to death before she could get away.

The Greek gipsies who went to Hamburg to take passage for America were prevented from landing and have returned to Hull, Eng. The authorities at Hull have forbidden them to enter the town.

A trackman on the Grand Trunk Railway insists that a drove of squirrels crossing the tracks at Petrolia, Canada, absolutely blocked the road, and a hand car running into them killed sixty-four.

Hired girls get very low wages in Canada, judging from a recent sermon of a Kingston preacher, in which he pleaded for more pay for domestics, saying that many girls work hard, early and late, for $3 a month, when they should receive $10.

One of the results of the earthquake was to cure the rheumatism of a citizen of Columbia, S. C. He had used crutches for years, but when the quake quaked he ran out of the house like a four-year-old steer, and he hasn't used his crutches since.

Statistics, more or less accurate, show that John Bull is by no means the beef eater that he is cracked up to be. Englishmen eat but an average of forty-five pounds a year, while the Australians average 150 pounds, and citizens of the United States 130 pounds.

The Schumacher boys of Conestogo, Canada, leaned their fish poles against an apple tree in the garden with the line dangling. As their mother was walking in the garden the wind blew one of the lines toward her, the hook caught in her nose, and she suffered for an hour before the doctor came and cut it out.

A large flock of sheep which were being driven from Montana into Canada were surrounded by a band of Indians on the Belly River, and urged over its precipitous banks until they piled up, one on another, twenty-feet deep. In this way 172 sheep were killed, and afterward skinned, cut up, and carried off by the redskins.

There is a wise dog in Morden, Manitoba. He slipped his collar the other day, and when his master called refused to come, evidently fearing punishment; but in the night he returned, managed to get the collar over his head, and in the morning was found chained to the kennel, wagging his tail in conscious virtue.

A white convict recently escaped from a gang working on the Georgia Midland Railroad. A bloodhound was put on his trail and afterwards found manacled to a tree with the convict's shackles. Two new dogs were started after him, and when they caught him he made friends with them, and traded them to a negro woman for his dinner. He has not been caught yet.

During a heavy gale in the South Pacific, Seaman Kelly of the ship Reaper fell from aloft and shattered his leg. Mortification soon set in, and it was plain that the leg must come off or the man die. Capt. Bosworth read up on the subject of amputation, sharpened his carving knife, and with this and the carpenter's saw took off the injured limb above the knee, and when Kelly reached San Francisco the other day he was doing quite as well as though the operation had been performed by a skillful surgeon.

A Chicago newspaper tells of a young Hoosier who, to show his expertness on a typewriter, wrote a love letter with it. It was a fatal mistake. The girl's brother was a printer, and she could set type. She went to her brother's office and set up in cold type: "Dear Sir: I am not to be wooed by machinery. I enclose your ring. Please return my letters. Respectfully, ———." She worked that off on a proof press and mailed it to the youth. It seems on the face of it as though he had a fortunate escape.

The San Francisco *Post* tells of a certain discreet waiter of the city, employed at the once famous Poodle Dog restaurant, who was once indiscreet. He entered the room where a lady and gentleman were dining—they were just finishing their soup—without any preliminary knock. What he saw led him to stammer: "A thousand pardons, Monsieur; I was too precipitate" "Why, you idiot," said the gentleman, "what are you standing there for, with your head under the tray? Did you never see a gentleman kiss a lady before in this restaurant?" "Oui, Monsieur; but nevaire before ze feesh—nevaire!"

The Queen of Portugal wears the Paris life saver's medal. In 1874 she was bathing with her two sons, Charles and Alphonse, aged 11 and 9 years, at the watering place of Cascaes. A big wave carried off the two children, and the Queen boldly swam out to their relief. The sea was running high, and the lady and her boys were nearly lost in the surf, when the lighthouse keeper, seeing their danger, dashed into the water and succeeded in bringing all three to shore in safety. Her Majesty wears her medal proudly as the reward of her bravery; but there is no record of any medal or any other reward having been given to the lighthouse man.

The unpleasantness between Gen. Boulanger and Baron Lareinty reminds *Le Matin* (by contrast probably) of a peculiarly sensational duel fought in Paris in 1815, between the Bonapartist Col. Barbier-Dufai and a young Captain of the Royal Guard. The two adversaries were put into a coach and bound together in such wise that only the right arm of each was left free, and in each right hand was placed a long, keen dagger. Then the doors of the coach were closed, and before being opened again it was, according to the terms of the duel, driven deliberately three times around the Place Carrousel. The seconds sat on the box, in the coachman's place. When the doors were opened the young Captain was found dead, pierced by many deep wounds. Col. Dufai was in little better plight, having received three terrible thrusts in the breasts, and his whole left cheek having been torn off by the teeth of his adversary. Nevertheless, the tough old Colonel got well, and, even before he was quite cured, fought two more duels, one with Col. de Saint Morys, and the other with Gen. Montiegier, in each case gravely wounding his man and himself escaping unharmed.

The *Daily News* of Munich tells a story illustrative of the queer freaks of the late mad King of Bavaria. He had an excellent *valet de chambre*, whose services he prized greatly, but who one day committed some petty fault that threw the quick-tempered monarch into such a tempest of fury that he beat him with his fists and said: "Get out! I do not want ever to see your face again." The man went as rapidly as he could. Then the King had a succession of valets, each one of whom seemed worse, more stupid, and incompetent than his predecessor, until the King was frantic all the time. The Baron Schneider, chief of the palace, urged him to take his old valet back again, but he refused on the ground that his dignity would not permit him to do so, when he had said he wished never to see the man's face again. Then the Baron had a happy idea. "Very well, your Majesty," he said, "you need not see his face again. We will make a blackamoor of him." To that the King assented cheerfully, and thereafter, until his death, he was faithfully served by an apparent negro, who was, however, in reality a native of Munich, his old white valet.

About twenty-five thousand deaths from typhoid fever occur annually in the United States.

The 34 centimetre coast gun of Colonel de Bange, says the *Progres Militaire* (Paris), has lately been tried at Calais before a commission. The gun throws a projectile of 450 kilogrammes to a maximum range of 18,000 metres.

The Prince of Wales has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of London suggesting as a suitable memorial of the Queen's jubilee the establishment of a permanent Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institute on the basis of the present exhibition, for the promotion of emigration and the expansion of colonial trade.

Two serious riots occurred at Liverpool. One resulted from an encounter between Orangemen and Nationalists; the other had its origin in inflammatory speeches made at a Socialist meeting in Toxleth Park. The police experienced great difficulty in suppressing the disturbances. Many rioters were arrested.

The fortification of Spezia are being pushed forward more rapidly than ever. The battery of Santa Maria, on the western side of the Gulf, is now nearly complete. It is to be armed with five 12½-inch cast-iron guns from the foundry at Turin. The important sea defences at the Punta della Scuola, on the island of Palmaris, will shortly be commenced. At this point a Gruson turret with two 120-ton guns will be erected.

A series of experiments have been carried out at Lydd connected with the use of war balloons, more especially with reference to their utility in observing the result of the fire of the artillery on the enemy's position. An interesting feature has been the use of the electric light by those in the balloons, whereby the forts or positions of the enemy can be most effectively searched and laid open to the attack of the artillery.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Mayor of Malaucene of the Department of Vaucluse, France, has issued a proclamation prohibiting all persons in his jurisdiction from playing the trumpet, clarion, trombone, or any other noisy and annoying instrument between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., except upon written permit of the municipal authorities, and even in the hours to which the prohibition does not extend such instrument may only be performed upon in the fields or in isolated buildings at least 300 metres from any other habitation, and 30 metres from a highway. Happy Malaucene!

A special despatch from London says that the Porte has renewed his complete *entente cordiale* with England, and the two nations once more have agreed to act in harmony with an appearance of a tacit alliance against both Russia and France. England is treating with the Sultan's Government for the occupation of a group of islets near the entrance to the Dardanelles, and this arrangement is likely to be amicably agreed upon. Since the apparent surrender by Prince Bismarck of his independent diplomatic position to the schemes and persuasions of Russia the Porte has been expediting its preparations for war so as to be ready for action at once if Russia, no longer held in check by Germany's position, should advance on Perea. Defences are now ready on the line planned by Engineer Vonder-Gelts, and troops are incessantly arriving at Perea and advancing toward Roumelia.

The New York *Sun* is asking Neal Dow some very plain questions, which the venerable leader of the third party, Prohibitionists, has thus far shown no disposition to answer. For years Gen. Dow has asserted and reasserted, by voice and pen, that the prohibition law in Maine was a complete success, and that it did in truth prohibit. In the heat of the recent campaign, however, Dow asserted that no genuine effort had ever been made by the Republicans of Maine to enforce the prohibition law, and that the law was and always had been openly disregarded in almost every city of the State. The *Sun* desires to know which statement is correct. Does Dow maintain that the law is enforced, and is a failure? For twenty years the Prohibitionists have relied upon his statements to support their argument that prohibition was a success in Maine, and could therefore be made a success in any other State. Is this support now to be taken from them? Are General Dow's recent statements to be regarded as a complete denial and retraction of the assertions which he has been making at intervals for twenty years? Dow has been accepted by the Prohibitionists as an authority not to be questioned, and it is not clear how they can avoid accepting his latest declaration that prohibition in Maine, after more than a third of a century of trial, is a virtual failure. Dow is placed in a most embarrassing position by the manner in which he has contradicted himself, and his fellow Prohibitionists may well wonder whether he was deceiving them when he declared the prohibitory law to be a success, or whether he is now deceiving them in asserting that it is, and always has been, a failure.—*Post Intelligencer.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The following is an extract from an address delivered by the Bishop of Michigan before the Synod of the Church of England in Canada. The Bishop of Michigan is a gentleman who rose to high rank in the Confederate army. At the close of the civil war he entered Holy Orders and now fills a dignified office in the Church militant:—

"In the first place, the English Church has the immense advantage of being, as it were, the church of our race, around which Anglo-Saxon Christianity has flourished. With all the progressiveness of our people they do love and respect what is customary, and venerate the traditions of their own past. They preserve their customs, manners and laws, and this is becoming daily more and more evident in religion also. Our church has an immense advantage in its sober, ethical, undogmatical faith, free from metaphysical difficulty, and from mysticism of all kinds free. It falls in with the views of sober, practical men and women. If there is one characteristic of our Anglo-Saxon race more clear than another it is its hatred of mere sentimentalism and sham. They are, therefore, but little likely to be misled by the false enthusiasm which makes the Frenchman so volatile and the Teuton so transcendental. No religion can long maintain the allegiance of the Anglo-Saxon people that is not both sober and practical. Our Church has also the advantage that always and at all times it has put conscience and duty to the fore. In our beautiful service every Sunday morning, God's cheerful law is read in the hearing of his people, thus invoking conscience—honoring conscience—and then leaving conscience free to adjust and determine matters of detail. It is for this reason more than any other that the English-speaking race all the world over have been liberty-loving men, because in their estimation liberty is a sacred thing with all the obligation of moral freedom resting upon it. Long before the battle of Trafalgar was fought, the Church of England threw abroad her banners with the cross and with the words inscribed on them "England expects each man to do his duty." We believe our church has the enormous advantage of having a sober but at the same time a decent and reasonable and beautiful service. Though our people do love what is decent and seemly, though they boast of a reality, it is their custom to express rather less than more than they feel. A certain reserve is at the head of their honest self-respect, and therefore I say that no religion can long hope to claim the allegiance of that race that is not decent and seemly, while at the same time it is really reasonable and practical."

One trial of mother Graves' Worm exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

THE BITER BIT.

The *Journal des Debats* of September 7th, contains the following paragraph:—"Yesterday evening, about half-past six, Mr. Burns, the well-known English Socialist, was walking with his wife near the Bastille, when, near the Pont d'Austerlitz, he left her for an instant. He had scarcely done so when he heard her screaming for assistance. He rushed back immediately and found her struggling with three roughs of the worst class. After insulting Mrs. Burns they attempted to tear off her broach, thinking that no one was near. With true British *sang-froid*, Mr. Burns threw off his coat, doubled up his sleeves, and rushed upon the scoundrels. He is a man of herculean strength. With one blow he knocked down one of them, which feat so frightened the others that they took to their heels. The Englishman pursued them, but they escaped. Mr. Burns, after putting on his coat, left quietly with his wife, while the people who had come up lifted the wounded man, who had fainted, and took him to the shop of a neighboring druggist. If all the Parisians were endowed with the same energy and the same muscular power as this Englishman Paris would soon be freed from the mob of Malefactors which it contains."

NOTICE

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

H. J. A. BURNETT.

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

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H. J. A. BURNETT.

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

Subdivision of Lot 233
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all installments on Lots on the above named property, must be paid in strict conformity with the stipulations, or the agreements will be cancelled, and the payments already made, forfeited.

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KILBY, E.,	Contractor
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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

32 &c