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Moody Gazette.

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ARTNERSHIP FIRM OF TAY- McLeod, proprietors of the hotel "Pacific House," is this day mutual consent, and by the re- Angus McLeod. All debtors late firm will please make imme- to John B. Taylor, who is sible for all legal demands against to date.

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
ANGUS McLEOD.

, Sept. 10, 1886.

Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 3. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886. NO. 43.

REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON AND QUEBEC IN 1854.

POLITICS AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

My two most interesting experiences in connection with my brief administration of Indian affairs in Canada, were the distribution of annual presents upon the island of Manitoulin, and a treaty which I succeeded in negotiating with a tribe which owned an extensive tract of territory upon the shores of Lake Huron. Manitoulin, which is over a hundred miles in length, is said to be the largest fresh-water island in the world, and was destined by a former Governor-General of Canada—Sir Francis Bond Head—as an eligible territory on which to make the experiment of collecting Indians, with a view to their permanent settlement and civilization. It has not succeeded, however, and at the time of my visit was the rendezvous of thousands of Indians belonging to many different tribes, who, with their whole families congregated here to receive blankets, agricultural implements, and other presents which it was hoped would conduce to their welfare. These, correctly speaking, were not presents, as they were purchased from funds in the hands of the Indian Department, whose principal function it was to invest the large sums of money which had accrued to the Indians from the sale of their land to white settlers, and to apply the interest to their advantage. The collection of birch-bark wigwams which surrounded the little harbor where I landed looked like a huge camp, and in these were huddled a swarm of dirty occupants, some of them having travelled hither from a great distance, miserably clad in frousy blankets and skins. Here and there are fine-looking picturesque figures, more gaudily decorated with paints and feathers; but, taking them as a whole, I know of no nomads—and I have seen Calmuck Tartars, Kirghiez, Bedouins, and gypsies—who present a more poverty-stricken and degraded appearance than did the majority of my red children! I was the more disappointed with them in their savage state, because I expected an improvement upon their semi-civilized brethren with whom I had hitherto came in contact. I believe the annual congregation of Indians on this island, and distribution of presents among them, has been discontinued by the Dominion Government.

The occupation by the Indians of large tracts of country suitable for settlement by whites, which they reserve as hunting-grounds, from which they get nothing but a few foxes and musk rats, was a plentiful source of trouble to the Department, as settlers were constantly unlawfully squatting upon them, who had to be driven off. The largest and only remaining one of these in the immediate vicinity of a thickly settled district, was called the Saugeen Peninsula, a promontory extending into Lake Huron, and containing about half a million acres of fine land. I determined to try and induce the tribe to which this extensive tract belonged, and who practically derived no revenue from it, to make a cession of it to the Government for the purpose of having it sold in lots to white settlers, the whole of the proceeds to belong to the tribe, which would thus become one of the wealthiest in the country. In order to do this it was necessary to undertake an expedition to a remote, and, in those days, very inaccessible spot. My journey involved sundry adventures by flood and field, for I was nearly wrecked in a small boat coasting along the shore of Lake Huron, and lost in a swamp while endeavoring to follow the Indian trail through the forest, where sometimes we only had the "blaze"—or places where the trees had been scored with an axe—to guide us.

On my arrival at my destination, I found all the males of the tribe collected in a chapel where a native catechist acted as interpreter, the tribe being a branch of the Chippeways. In order not to lose time, the meeting was convened for 7 p.m., on the evening of my arrival. As usual I opened the proceedings with a pipe and a speech from the pulpit, the twelve elders of the tribe sitting immediately below me on the ground, each with his pipe, and forming the front row of a crowd of squatting men, all smoking. My address was frequently interrupted by what Fenimore Cooper calls "expressive ughs"; and the grunts and murmurs of the audience, expressive of their disagreement with my proposal, were not encouraging. A pause of at least ten minutes ensued after I had finished, during which they all smoked vigorously. Then their principal chief rose, and in an energetic speech set forth his objections, which were received with grunts of approval by the majority. Then another chief rose, who seemed to be a man of some weight, and delivered himself in the opposite sense. In the course of his remarks he made some observations apparently of a character uncomplimentary to the previous speaker, for a fierce wrangle ensued, in which many took part, and in which, when I came to understand it, I occasionally joined, adding by the advice of the catechist, fuel to the fire. When the atmosphere had become sufficiently stormy,—it was already so smoky that I could not see across the room, but perhaps that was partly owing to its being illuminated only by a couple of tallow-dips,—I, again by the advice of my interpreter, retired, "to let them fight it out," which, as he afterwards assured me, they did literally with their fists. As he believed himself to be pecuniarily interested, he remained to take part in the *melee*—a course of proceeding which I left him to reconcile with his own conscience as a religious teacher. I reconciled it to mine by the fact that my efforts were being directed entirely in the interests of the Indians themselves, which they were too stupid to understand.

It was past midnight when the catechist summoned me from the little ou house in which I had been waiting with the welcome intelligence that all the difficulties had been overcome, and that the chiefs expressed themselves ready to consent to the proposed arrangement. It seemed to be my fate, while in America, to assist at the signing of midnight treaties; but on this occasion the scene was infinitely more novel and picturesque than on the previous one. Round a table below the pulpit, which was covered with papers and maps, crowded a wild-looking group of Indians, in blankets and leggings and moccasins, with their bare arms and long straight black hair. Twelve of these placed their totems opposite my signature, each totem consisting of the rude representation of a bear, a deer, an otter, a rat, or some other wild animal.

It was one o'clock in the morning before I set out with a light heart, for I had the treaty in my pocket, on a two-mile tramp through the forest in pitchy darkness to the rude tavern at Southampton, then the extreme outpost of civilization, which did duty for a lodging; but it was not to find rest. The Indians all followed me; and my host in anticipation of my triumphant return, had exhausted the resources of the place in preparing a grand meal for me, to which we—Indians and all, with a sprinkling of whites attracted by the excitement of the event—sat down at 4 a.m. The Indians, so lately at loggerheads, now became reconciled over copious libations of whiskey, under the influence of which there was a general fraternisation with the whites as well, who were in high spirits at the prospect of so much new territory being opened up to settlement, and who offered to give me a banquet if I would only prolong my stay a day, but on my declining this, the whole crowd, red and white, when day broke, accompanied me to the river, and gave me three cheers as I ferried across it on my return journey.

By means of the revenue derived from this cession of Indian territory, I was enabled to reorganize the whole financial system of the Indian Department, and to effect a clear saving to the imperial exchequer of £13 000 a-year,—an economy with which Lord Taunton, then Colonial Minister, expressed himself so well satisfied, that he was kind enough to offer me a small lieutenant-governorship in the West Indies which I should have gratefully accepted had it not been for my preference for diplomatic work, and desire to go to the seat of war in the Crimea.

The most distant Indian settlement I visited was in the immediate neighborhood of Lake Superior. Finding myself so far west, I determined to return by a very roundabout way, for the purpose of seeing some of the country to the west of the lake. My companions were Lord Bury, who had been for some time previously Lord Elgin's guest at Quebec, and Messrs Petre and Clifford, whom we met on Lake Superior, and with whom we made a bark-canoe voyage from the western end of the lake to the head-waters of of the Mississippi, coming down that river to Dubuque, from which place we crossed the prairies of Illinois to Chicago, then a rising young city of 75,000 inhabitants, and so by way of Niagara back to Quebec,—a trip which afforded me material for a book at the time, and which is interesting now to look back upon as furnishing the recollection of a country in which the Indian and the buffalo still roam, where the scream of the locomotive was then unheard, and where not an acre of land was taken up by a white settler. It is now a thickly peopled region, from which Indians and buffaloes have alike retired, and where the traveller, instead of poling up a river in a bark-canoe can fly across the country by train, and look forward at night to a comfortable hotel, instead of the turf for a bed, and a lean-to of pine branches for a shelter.

In view of the future which I saw for the country, I bought a town lot at the city of Superior, which then consisted of one log-shanty and a tent, and to find which I had to wade up to my knees in water, and cut my way to it with a billhook. The city of Superior rose at one time to contain about 1200 inhabitants, then was victimised by a political intrigue, and, to use the expressive phrase of a citizen, "bust up flat," so that the cottage which I had built upon my lot, and which, had I been wise enough to sell it at one moment, would have realised a handsome profit, became worthless, and I had to sell the doors and windows to pay the taxes, for the place was deserted. Five years ago a slow upward movement commenced, and I accepted an offer which exactly covered the money expended upon it during the previous five-and-twenty years. Since then, I believe it has come under the influence of what it called "a boom" and the purchaser is in possession of a property which will yield him a large return. Such are the ups and downs of western towns, and of people who speculate in them.

The Canadian elections had been completed during my absence from Quebec, and Lord Elgin opened the new Parliament a few days after my return. I found that I arrived just in time for another political crisis, as the elections had resulted unfavorably for the Government. The two great questions which it was Lord Elgin's great ambition to settle before closing his term of office were the abolition of Seigneurial Tenure and the Secularisation of the Clergy Reserves, which, in his speech from the Throne, he recommended to the attention of the House. To the settlement of both these questions in the popular sense, the Opposition or Tory party, had been vigorously opposed. When, therefore, the Government was beaten on the election of the Speaker, the fate of these measures seemed somewhat critical. I was peculiarly fortunately situated for watching the progress of the parliamentary proceedings, and the crisis resulting therefrom By virtue of my office, I had a seat on the floor of the House, without, however, the right of voting or of speaking, except to offer explanations in the event of any questions affecting the Indians coming up. I was thus present at all the debates, and on excellent terms with the leaders of both parliamentary parties. In fact I had practically all the fun of being a member of the House without any of the responsibilities, and after the vote on the Speaker was taken, had sundry confidential meetings in the small hours of the morning with the prominent men on both sides, the result of which was, that I could not resist in my excitement waking the Governor General up at 5 a.m. to inform him of the defeat of the Government, and what I had learned since. The day following the Prime Minister placed his resignation in his Excellency's hands; and to the great astonishment of the public, as well as to his own, Sir Allan M'Nab, who had been one of his bitterest opponents ever since the Montreal events, was sent for to form a new Ministry—Lord Elgin by this act satisfactorily disproving the charge of having either personal or political partialities in the selection of his Ministers. After some little delay, Sir Allen succeeded in forming a Coalition Ministry, which adopted the address of their predecessors *in toto*, and thus committed themselves to passing the two important measures alluded to in it, in exactly the same sense as their opponents intended to do—a sense which they had always resisted. Meantime the Reciprocity Treaty also passed unanimously, and the Governor-General went down in state to give it the royal assent.

We immediately afterwards started on a tour through Upper Canada, which was a triumphal progress throughout—the people, many of whom until lately had been his Excellency's bitterest opponents, turning out *en masse* to do him honor; while at sundry banquets, and on other numerous occasions, when he was called upon to speak, he explained to the people the advantages of the treaty he had secured for them. In fact, a reaction of popularity had set in; and the defeat of the previous administration, which at first seemed an untoward circumstance to have occurred so near the close of his government, proved the most fortunate event for Lord Elgin's own reputation, for it gave unanswerable evidence to the constitutionality of his conduct, which had always been impugned. I cannot do better than quote his own words on this subject:—

"I have brought into office the gentlemen who made themselves for years most conspicuous and obnoxious for personal hostility to myself, thus giving the most complete negative to the allegation that I am swayed by personal motives in the selection of my advisers: and these gentlemen have accepted office on the understanding that they will carry out in all particulars the policy which I sketched out while my former administration was in office, thus proving that the policy in question is the only one suited to the country—the only one which an administration can adopt. I do not see how the blindest can fail to draw this inference from these facts. The first thing which my new Administration have had to do is to adopt and carry through the House the address responsive to my speech from the Throne. This is, certainly for me, and I hope for the country, the most fortunate wind up of my connection with Canada which could have been imagined."

It was indeed a fortunate wind up, and we determined to celebrate it as such For the last three months of our residence at Quebec we lived in a perfect whirl of gaiety. Balls, dinner and garden parties and picnics were the order of the day. Society took the cue from Government House, and I found, under the temptation of more congenial results, my parliamentary attendance getting slack. The delights of a Canadian winter, with its sleighing and tobogganing parties, have become proverbial. Unfortunately we only enjoyed one month of them, as Sir Edmund Head, Lord Elgin's successor, had arrived, and we merely remained a few weeks to facilitate the transfer of the Government. Sir Edmund was so kind as to urge me to remain with him in the office I was now filling; but a promise which Lord Clarendon had previously made to find me employment in the east, where the stirring nature of the events which were transpiring, offered the strongest attraction, induced me to decline this offer and to return to England with Lord Elgin, and Lord Bury became my successor in Canada. When I left home I had not expected to be absent above eight weeks, but the same number of months would now nearly have elapsed before our return to British soil. It was nevertheless with a heavy heart that on a bitter morning towards the end of December, with the thermometer 26° below zero, I left Quebec; the streets were for the last time lined with troops as we drove down to our place of embarkation, and the greater part of the society was collected on the bank of the St. Lawrence, as, after taking an affectionate farewell of the friends with whom I had formed ties of warmer friendship than is usual after so short a residence, we stretched ourselves at the bottom of the bark canoes in which we were to be ferried across the broad bosom of the river, at this time encumbered with huge ice floes and enshrowded in a dense fog. The traject is not without danger, and exciting in proportion. Our muscular boatmen paddle us rapidly across the narrow lanes of swift open water, haul us up on the ragged floes, and running on the ice by the side of the canoes, rush us rapidly across them to plunge us in the river again on the other side, until, after more than an hours battling with the ice we find ourselves safely hauled up under the bank at Point Levi. A few days afterwards I watched the outline of the American continent fading on the horizon, and little imagined as I did so that this was only the second of twenty two passages I was destined to make across the Atlantic in the course of the ensuing seven-and twenty years.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

A COUNTRYMAN'S EXPERIENCE OF LAW.

I have only once had anything to do with law. Once was quite sufficient. Thousands are ruined by going to law. Many of these are honest and ignorant people, who, thinking they have been wronged, lose their tempers, and rush off to a lawyer. Lawyers would be more than human if they were to put insuperable obstacles in the way of will be litigants. Some people are always going to law; rich men these must have been when they begun. But the majority get tired of it after at most two lawsuits. Winning is only a degree better than losing, and it is impossible to be sure of winning. There are two sides to all questions, and your adversary's side may have more right in it than you fancy. If not, a bad case will put a counsel on his mettle. Every case is a good one until there is a better. And so many unexpected things may happen. Either the judge may not understand—it is a great mistake to fancy that a man understands all things directly he is made a judge; or he may be deaf (judges are very often deaf, though they cannot bear that any one else should be at all "hard of hearing"); or he may take a dislike to you. (Judges are very apt to take dislikes.) He may think your coat too light—though perhaps it is your best or your manner too bold, or your complexion too fresh, or, acted on by an overworked brain, he may take some other frivilous objection to you. I should be inclined to say that a judge likes people to appear overcome by his greatness, and to speak with bated breath. One thing he cannot stand, is for a country witness to make the serious mistake of "my-ludding" the counsel. If, as of course may happen, the judge is shrewd as well as just—and no English judge ever dreams of being intentionally unjust—perhaps the jury don't like him, or you, or anything, except getting out of their absurd box to stretch their legs. Then there are two "precedents" to be considered. It is rather disappointing to be told that you have right on your side, but that the case must be decided against you in accordance with an opinion of the days of William Rufus. Surely no two cases were ever exactly on all-fours; even if they were, modern lawyers, by superior knowledge and intelligence, should be qualified to take their own line. Otherwise a clerk, by referring to a book, could settle everything. Worse than precedents is the sad fate that the minds of judges and counsels have, by frequently encountering knaves—grown sharper from generation to generation with the spread of knowledge, as partridges and rabbits did when breech-loaders came in—acquired a way of looking at men and things utterly surprising to common folk who know, or think they know, that all men are not rogues. In fact the legal mind gets thoroughly warped, and can scarcely believe in the existence of an honest man. It is indeed only considered right, professionally, to think that a man is speaking the truth when the counsel imagines that he has jockeyed an admission out of the witness against his will.

Merchant Tailor and Draper

CLARKE ST., PORT MOODY.

WM ELSON

BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY TO inform his old patrons and the public at large that he has just opened a first-class Tailor Shop at the Terminus of the C. P. R., where may be found one of the largest assortments of

BROADCLOTHS, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, FRENCH GOODS, &c., &c.,

On the Mainland, and where orders will receive prompt attention.

Complete satisfaction guaranteed.

Patronize home manufacture by giving me a trial.

WM. ELSON, Prop.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Fred. Eickhoff

GENERAL DEALER IN

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PROVISIONS,

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

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Of First-Class Quality

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Moderate Rates.

Corner of Front and Begbie Streets, NEW WESTMINSTER

PIONEER

STORE

QUEEN STREET, PORT MOODY.

D. B. GRANT, Proprietor,

SPRING STOCK

Just Received!

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the citizens of Port Moody and vicinity thas he has just received a larg and varied assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes

Ready-made Clothing

ETC., ETC.,

Having bought the above Stock for CASH, I am prepared to sell at the lowest CASH PRICES.

Vegetables and Fruits

IN SEASON.

A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

New Wash House.

SING SONG

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

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

FALES & CO.

IF YOU WANT THE VALUE OF YOUR money go to Fales & Co. for

FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
BED-ROOM SETS,
WALL PAPER,
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UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

Clarke Street, - - Port Moody

Selling Out.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been put in possession of the Stock of Goods of the "London House," will sell the whole stock in trade at reduced rates.

F. B. LOGAN,
Mortgagee's Agent

For Sale or Exchange.

A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH 4-HORSE Wagon, in good order. Also, a yoke of large, well-broken Oxen, with Yoke and Chains. Will be sold a bargain, for CASH, or will be exchanged for good Milch Cows.

Apply to T. J. POGUE, Port Moody;
Or to THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE

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

ALFRED WILLIAMS

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

HOME.

The want of accomodation is felt more and more every day in this city by strangers who come from the east, and by visitors from the rural districts. Our city hotels are full but they are old and were not intended to accommodate persons who have abundant supplies of cash, and have been accustomed to the modern hotels which are called palaces. Passenger traffic to this city is only in its infancy; it will not increase very much this year, and may terminate for a time with the Indian summer; but early next spring men from the east, and speculators from all the ends of the earth will come here to invest their capital, and preparations should be made in time to provide them with suitable parlors and apartments. A few private houses with all the modern improvements should be built this year close to the terminus, so that strangers who wish to stay and look at all the beautiful nooks to be found in the North Arm, and around this city may find themselves at home. If these houses were put up on street lines they would be useful hereafter as stores when our grand hotels are finished. We venture to present these suggestions to our enterprising citizens. Strangers will come here and see how money can be made; and they will provide the accomodations which are sure to pay.

On Monday at Ottawa the order of Mr. Justice Henry was set aside, and therefore Mallot and the Chinaman will be hanged at New Westminster on the 30th inst.

A report of the arguments used in the Sproule case by Mr. McCarthy Q. C., and Mr. Theo. Davie, appears in the local journals, and is a rich sample of rigmarole. It is not common sense. Could any one believe that lawyers uttered such nonsense? The modern lawyer is not ambitious; he permits uneducated scribblers to summarise his speeches and the result is—rubbish.

"Miss Minnie Smith, the only daughter of Sir Donald, will, in a few days, marry the third son of lord Iddesleigh." The penny a liners in the east say:—"It will be the most important event in the history of Canada. She is charming, chaste, and twenty three, and will inherit one hundred million dollars when her father dies!" She does not hope that he may live forever. Sir Donald was a true believer in that famous maxim recorded by Horace.

Get money, get a large estate,
By honest means, but get at any rate.

The most important event in the history of Canada!

The total failure of the fisheries on the coast of Labrador renders 70,000 people destitute. The fishes in every part of the ocean have changed their habits this year. The salmon accustomed to visit the head waters of the Fraser may be cruising in southern latitudes, but the earthquakes along the coasts of this continent may account for the absence of fish.

Granite city is played out; but several knaves continue to circulate false reports of fine prospects &c. All nonsense, uttered by heartless speculators.

An esteemed correspondent, is a fellow who pays the newspaper proprieter for a puff. In Mr. Robson's paper several of these harpies shine. They puff bogus mines, and rotten pills, and declare that ignorant charlatans are wise ministers of state.

In two weeks from this date a railway train to New Westminster will be despatched from this city daily immediately after the arrival of the passenger train from the east.

UNITED KINGDOM.

On Monday a French warship seized eleven British fishing vessels on the coast of France; and on Tuesday there was great excitement at Chatham caused by the receipt of unexpected orders from the Admiralty to employ men day and night to finish the armament of warships.

Prince Alexander, dethroned by the Czar, has been informed by an English duke that he will find himself safe and at home in England.

We can scarcely credit the report which comes by cable from London—"Bismarck is the most unhappy man in Europe. Facts recently placed before his eyes prove that an alliance offensive and defensive has been concluded between France and Russia." It is not easy to scare the Iron Chancellor who is the greatest statesman in Europe, and we believe that he has a rod in pickle for the Gallic cock, and the Russian bear; and that he merely assumes the appearance of alarm to encourage the bird and the beast.

A later despatch says:—"All Europe is restless, increasing armaments, talking and thinking of war, intriging secretly, negociating alliances, and preparing for the struggle. Of all the great powers Russia seems to be the most firm, she moves steadily towards the accomplishment of an object.

The Rev. James Patton director of the Scottish Protestant Alliance has written a letter to Lord Randolph Churchill in which he says:—"You have penned an insolent reply to a respectful public document. Although you are a cabinet minister we observe with astonishment and regret that you have not laid aside those weapons of abuse with which you have tomahawked your way to power. It is a national calamity when men pitchforked into high stations are those gifts of decent manners." The Alliance protested against the appointment of Henry Mathews as Home Secretary because he is a Roman Catholic, and lord Randolph said very bluntly—"It is no affair of yours—mind your own business." He is the modern Hotspur.

Parnells Land Bill introduced to stop evictions in Ireland has passed the first reading. It provides that if half the rent which accrued due since 1881 has been paid, the court shall be empowered to make further reductions, and suspend evictions. As we said before on many occasions—the steam engine is the great modern fenian head centre; it will equalise the value of land, and destroy every trace of the old feudal system. The new aristocracy will be brewers, distillers and patent medicine manufacturers.

An English regiment at Birr in Ireland protested against doing duty with the sheriff at evictions. The facts were not made public, but the regiment was removed to Dublin.

The special correspondent of *Republique Francais* says:—"England meditates a grand *coup d'etat* and will immediately proclaim Egypt a British possession.

Sir Charles Dilke has declared his intention to reenter public life as a London newspaper editor. The journal will be devoted to reform, and Sir Charles will criticise the habits and manners of ladies and gentlemen supposed to be the stars of good society. All is vanity and comedy; and titles are sometimes used as cloaks to conceals beasts.

UNITED STATES.

Statistics published last week prove that the taxes of New York paid into the city exchequer last year were a little over $30,000,000. And one third of that was stolen. The people are completely puzzled and do not see how to escape from the claws of the harpies. Indeed the general impression is that it will be necessary to hang a hundred rascals. A free country is a fine thing, and universal suffrage a grand shield.

The city of Charleston is quaking yet and may be utterly destroyed by this time. A telegram from Atlanta, Galena, published on Sunday says:—"The Island of Cuba has disappeared." If that is true we shall hear next week that the ocean over the Island is covered with sharks all sick after a great supper.

At Bermingham, Ala., on Monday, a foolish old wife ran away with her step son, they were followed by his father in a rage; the son drew a pistol and threatened to shoot but the railway conductor held the young fellow while the old man went in for his wife. He took her out by the hair of the head. She cried, he pitied her and let her escape. The next night she went off with his hopeful son. Maggots and monkeys. Och!

President Cleveland is called "a snob" in Washington. He disowns his poor relations. His brother is a clergyman, his salary $500 a year, he was offered the pastorship of a church in Washington worth $3,000 a year, but "the snob" would not allow him to accept. His brother's wife said of him last week:—"He is ashamed of us and has pushed us further back into the shade.

Six hundred men employed in the ship yards at Bath, Me., went out on strike last Wednesday.

On Tuesday, at Wilwaukee, a baby was found with a darning needle in its heart. This discovery led to an inquiry, and the police are satisfied that there are several shops in the city where babies are slaughtered. A Mrs. Mittelstadt was arrested and she acknowledged that she killed the child and was promised $300 by its mother for doing the job.

Henry George who was editor of the San Francisco *Post* ten years ago, and also an inspector of gas metres has received an invitation to accept the office of Mayor of New York. The author of Progress and Poverty may be able to muzzle the knaves.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

The liver secretes bile to move the bowels; the kidneys secrete urine to carry off uric acid, which would poison the blood; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dissolve the food, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters acts upon these organs and purifies the blood by cleansing all the secretions of the system.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz Bros., Buffalo, N.Y., says he had a swelling on his foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil and is troubled no longer. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil may be imitated in its appearance and name, but not in its virtues.

Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto *Globe*, says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure to the public. I have suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and have tried several remedies without receiving any benefit. Being recommended to do so, I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly satisfactory, not being troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use."

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

CERTAIN CURE.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Com-

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

There appears to be a lull in European affairs just now; the telegraphic despatches give no indication of immediate action anywhere. But it is, we think, the calm that immediately precedes the storm. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is now safe at home with his friends at Darmstadt, and the excuse persistently put forward by the Czar for interference in the affairs of Bulgaria, has been removed. The abdication of Alexander, which has been prompted, no doubt, by Bismarck and his allies, has not been effected with any hope that Russia will for a moment cease her intrigues in the Balkan peninsula, but with a view to learn the next move on the part of the Czar. The great object of the players in this great game is to fix upon some one, the onus for disturbing the peace of the world. It is this great restraining cause which has prevented Russia from making the plunge into war, which discontent throughout the whole of her dominions renders absolutely necessary. What her next move will be is being watched for with the most intense anxiety by every power in Europe. There can be no doubt about her policy. A war in any part of the world but the one desired by every Russian—the attempted capture of the Ottoman capital, would have no interest for the Muscovites. The land which they conceive is flowing with milk and honey, is Turkey. If the Czar would order the troops to Constantinople, the entire Russian people would cease from complaining and would submit to any deprivation or sacrifice to aid him in this great undertaking, which they think will herald the millenium. It is needless to say that this cannot be; Russia will never be permitted to take Constantinople, and, although fearful sacrifices may have to be made to prevent it, they will be made without a murmur. The mere defeat of the Russian armies in this gigantic enterprise will not be sufficient for Europe, the great Northern Empire must be split up and rendered incapable of disturbing the general peace for a long time to come. There is every reason to think that the Czar has become quite reckless, afraid to move about in his own dominions, his life has become a burden to him, and he probably feels quite careless as to the result. If he were successful he would be idolized at home and his family would be secured on the throne for many years to come. If he fails he loses his life and his throne. All this is clear not only to himself but to all the world, so our readers may judge of the terrible game which he is about to play and the desperate efforts he will make to win. Notwithstanding the pretended indifference of Germany to the movements in the Balkans she will be compelled to aid Austria if that power calls upon her. Of course, Bismarck will only be appealed to in great extremity, but he will respond without a moment's hesitation. With the enormous army at the command of Russia it is highly probable that while an army is being hurried through Bulgaria, a second will attack Armenia, in order, if possible, to divert the forces of the allies, and, if possible, weaken them in their defence of Constantinople. This, however, is so clearly the probable course of the Russians, that it is, no doubt, calculated upon and will be provided against. It is in Armenia where the aid of England will be looked for by Turkey and no doubt it will be forthcoming. A very powerful English army can be landed in Syria within a few weeks, and we doubt whether Englishmen would find anywhere, a battle field more congenial to their tastes. It is true that nominally they will be fighting for the "unspeakable Turk" but in reality they will be fighting for the glory and expansion of the British Empire, for we doubt very much the British troops ever being recalled until the Turkish Empire, or what remains of it, is divided. The Austrians, Italians, Bulgarians, Servians, Roumanians, Greeks, and British, will all be at the feast, and we suspect the British Lion will not put up with the smallest slice. Germany, if she lends a hand, will probably be satisfied with Poland and German Austria, and perhaps some of the Russian possessions in the Baltic. We should prefer seeing her taking such morsels in preference to any more French provinces. In fact she might be permitted to help herself to any extent on Russian territory if she would only consent to make the Rhine the boundary of France. One thing is certain if France enters the melee and is defeated, the republican Government is doomed.

A NATIONAL EVIL.

There is no question but that Dyspepsia is the national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of untold misery. Burdock Blood Bitters will almost invariably cure the worst case known.

The *Republique Francaise* states that the

THE FUTURE OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

Our citizens have been bamboozled and imposed upon by a set of small-minded creatures under the leadership of John Robson, who have managed, by dangling a toy before their eyes, to grossly imposed upon them. The city branch, which they are likely to have to pay an awful price for, was really intended to divert them while their birthright was being taken from them Now, when the principal motive for their betrayal — the fostering and building up Vancouver—is beginning to fade into the distance, these same persons have induced the C. P. R. Company to defer the operation of our branch indefinitely, lest the establishment of this city as a depot, should rob "Vancouver" of the prestige which booming and world-wide advertising was supposed to have secured for it. The fact is that this city has a future before it of much greater importance than can ever be secured for Vancouver, even under the most favorable circumstances, but it requires union and some little common sense amongst our citizens, to prevent the destruction of our prospects for a long time to come. The deepening of the channel at the mouth of the river will enable vessels of large tonnage to come up to this city and the transfer of their freight and passengers immediately to the railway, will very materially reduce the cost of transit, compared with any possible arrangements at Vancouver. With a splendid safe harbor, a considerable saving would be effected in wear and tear of railway rolling stock and permanent way. We are always twitted with the presence of ice in the river during occasional winters, but it must be borne in mind that if the presence of steamers here was continual and their arrival and departure frequent, the formation of ice in the harbor would, except in the case of rare seasons, be prevented, and even during the most severe weather the possible interruption would be insignificant. With a well marked channel through the sandheads all reason for a port at Vancouver would disappear. If Port Moody, as persons connected with the C. P. R. have stated, is inadequate for the accommodation of the immense traffic which they anticipate for their railway they would have no longer, any reason to complain when the limitless accommodation to be obtained in this city, is placed at their disposal, by the branch now nearly completed to our wharves. The C. P. R. Company may in their greed, desire to pass us by, but this we can prevent; first by arresting any continuation of this branch to Vancouver, and next, by united action in securing the landing and shipment of freight here. Our readers may remember that one item of the assets offered by the C. P. R. Company in payment of the money obtained from the Dominion Government, on loan, was the twenty years privilege of excluding the construction of competing railways, more particularly in the direction of the forty ninth parallel of north latitude. This part of the agreement remains for ratification by Parliament, but it is quite likely with the present Government majority, that it will be carried. If that takes place, the Fraser river railway will be constructed and a very great traffic will follow the opening of that line. All that traffic will come to this city, and, as this railway will render steamers to this Province, from San Francisco, almost unnecessary, New Westminster will be the great centre for business and population, in British Columbia. Our readers will see at a glance how very absurd it would be to attempt to make a town or a harbor at Vancouver; if it were not next to impossible to make anything at that place, more than it is at present, a nest of liquor saloons and small dealers in half-price goods from Eastern Canada, which may be sold at any time for all they will realize above freight and wharfage. It will be a sort of peddler's market; and as it is never likely to be connected by rail with the C. P. R., we shall derive all the little advantage to be obtained from its existence, since the goods will be sent here by our branch for shipment by steamer to Vancouver. It will, in time, be a refuge for the destitute, and occasional fires will do good.

A HAIRY CHILD.

There is being exhibited at present in Paris a type of a very primitive race of humanity. It is a very curious specimen, entirely covered with hair, the skin very dark; the child would remind one of the chimpanzee. The hairs on the arms and legs follow the same direction as those on the monkey; the legs are thin and short, while the arms are very long. It appears that the tribe to which she belongs dwells more on trees than on the ground. The child is twelve, and seems to have a certain intelligence, and takes great interest in her doll. Her eyes and hair are very fine, her nose is flattened, and her ears are deprived of cartilage. She has thirteen pair of ribs, and consequently thirteen dorsal vertebræ. The race to which she belongs is found in the north of Siam, and several families are kept at the court of

—*British Medical Journal.*

Hot Sulphur Springs

SANITARIUM & PLEASURE RESORT

HARRISON LAKE, B. C.

Temperature of Springs, 164 degrees Fahrenheit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN R. BROWN
MANAGER

NEW STORE.

D. DRYSDALE & CO.

HAVING BOUGHT THE STOCK OF THE

ESTATE OF TRAPP BROTHERS

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

NEW GOODS

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

D. DRYSDALE & CO.

Columbia Street, New Westminster.

CANADA AND THE SEASONS.

She stands amid the forests old and hoary,
Looking with steadfast eyes across the sea,
A fair and naughty maiden with the glory
Of buoyant hope and stainless majesty,
Pure as the bridal robes around her thrown
Since winter proudly claimed her as his own.

In vain the bright young spring in accents tender,
Whispered low words of sweet and dreaming love,
Showered around her gleams of fitful splendor
And bade a clearer azure shine above,
Hung sparkling dew drops on her tresses bright,
And fringed her robe with globes of liquid light.

In vain he wore sweet wreaths of beauty peerless
Of rare pale blossoms tinged with faintest flush,
Her radiant eyes still shone undimmed and fearless
Not all his gifts could wake one fleeting blush,
A tender smile she gave his sad farewell
He whom she loves must weave a stronger spell.

Then summer came with wealth of glowing treasure
And flung his crimson flowers at her feet,
In thrilling music breathed of joy and pleasure,
And steeped the dreamy air in langour sweet,
Came with soft sunset shades and purple bloom
With roses, radiance, rapture, and perfume.

But as she listened to her lovers pleading
In numbers like the sighing of the wind,
The calm pure eyes gazed on serene unheeding,
Like stars above the tumult of the mind
Far above passion's storms that darken o'er,
He whom she loves must dwell for evermore.

The warrior Autumn came in buckler shinning,
Bearing rich spoil of many a conquered field,
Ripe, luscious grapes with crimson ivy twining,
And ruddy fruit piled on his glistening shield.
Bright scarlet beeries in profusion mass'd,
And trailing sumach garlands round it cast.

He shed a golden mist of tender meaning,
Around the loveliness it could not hide
And through the softened maze majestic leaning.
Crowns her with maple leaf a royal bride.
The gift is dear, yet she his prayer denies
He whom she loves must bring a nobler prize.

But e'er the Autumn rous'd from golden dreaming.
Had breathed his last sad sigh of wild despair,
There came a knight in silver armor gleaming,
With azure eyes like depths of cloudless air.
Around her form a spotless robe he threw
Glistening with gems and pearl'd with frozen dew.

A thousand fairy fetters softly twining
He wreathed in airy traceries of light,
Then gently o'er her cast the garland shining
Of sparkling diamonds set in purest white.
Shrined in her bridal veil of stairy sheen,
Fair Canada is crowned—the winter queen.

FLEURANGE.

IN SEASON.

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramp, Colic and the various Bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for these troubles.

Mgr. Capel, who is living near San Francisco attending to the publication of two books, one relating to the power, state, and influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, recently received news of the death of his venerable mother. Of her ten children but three survive, one a nun, another a priest, and the third a merchant.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1[6]

An Imperial order directs the mo[bil] of 50,000 Russian soldiers. They mo[ve] morning towards the borders of Bulg[aria]

The Parnellites have commen[ced] practise the policy of obstruction, a[nd] are aided by Labouchere and the [Irish] Radicals. The scenes in the Ho[use] stormy, and both parties appear defi[ant]

Arabians, Turks, and Servians h[ave] clared themselves to be the allies [of] garia, and England has promised her [aid]

France has not declared herself [at war] of Russia but it is generally supp[osed] will do so before this day closes.

her war-ships seized eleven English vessels this morning on the coast of

Father Fahey of Galway has be[en] tenced to six months imprisonment violation of the law which was control the movements of landleague

Canadian ships have captured and of American fishing vessels in C[anadian] waters.

The Dominion general election come off this year. The loss of election at Haldimand alarmed Sir

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN I intend to make application Chief Commissioner of Lands and for permission to purchase about 1[60] of land more or less, situated in New minster district "Group One" and as follows:—Commencing at a post Shore Line of Deep Cove on the boundary of lot 543 about 15 chains the north-west corner of lot 543, th[ence] about 15 chains, thence south about [60] thence west about 20 chains, th[ence] about 60 chains, thence east about [20] thence following meanderings of [the] to point of commencement.

H. J. A. BURR

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

F. CRAKE

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER

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

Opposite to Cunningham's on Columbia Street.

Formerly Manager of the Watch department of Savage & Lyman, N[ew] Y[ork]

HAVING SEVERED HIS connection with Mr. McNaughton prepared to do all kinds of

FINE AND COMPLICATED

Watch

—AND—

JEWELRY

CHARGES REASONABLE

Watches sent by mail attended to at once.

Wanted to purchase a lot on Clarke St., Port between Douglas and Queen. Proposals in writing—stating before the 12th instant. Address

A. R. HOWSE,
Real Estate Broker
New W[estminster]

The Port Moody Gazette.

RDAY.....SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

PARAGRAPHS.

ge quantities of lumber, shingles &c., ing shipped.

bathing is in full blast—everyone the refreshing dip.

couver will flourish when Port Moody gotten-——but not 'till then.

hotels are doing a rushing business bed occupied and many required.

salubrious air of this city has com- restored Mr. Rickman to health.

satisfactory to know that there are men in here who are willing to work.

ernor Dewdney arrived by the Prin- Louise on Wednesday and left by train- tor McInnes and Senator Kaulbick le visited Port Moody on Saturday

J. W. Mackay, the millionaire, was on Wednesday and went east by the day train.

Brown assistant general traffic agent on Sunday last to take charge at the Moody depot.

Hon. Joseph W. Trutch visited the ns and left by rail. We could not his destination.

Theo. Davie returned on Sunday last Ottawa where he had been in con- with the Sproule case.

L. P. Eckstein who has been seriously now staying in Port Moody for a change and is progressing favorably.

rain on the 10th instant brought 4 car- of cattle for VanVolkenburg. The shovel and general merchandise.

steam shovel was taken to the sum- Saturday to be used in getting gravel ballasting the New Westminster branch.

perintendent Roycroft arrived by train day last from Kamloops. A supposed ar case demanded his attention there.

Perry Esq., C.E., will measure the from Port Moody to Donald, a distance miles. He commenced operations on day last.

man near Savona's was sent out last to flag a train, and went to sleep on rack, while he was sleeping his foot was off by the train he was sent out to al.

A. K. Reid, from Toronto, arrived rt Moody, recently, and has taken e of the stationery department for the ern Division of the Canadian Pacific way.

Levi of the Delmonico hotel received il from Port Hammand (distance 12) about 200 pounds of plums, the t charged was $2.50. How is that gh? He had a similar quantity sent ew Westminster by steamer and stage ost of one dollar.

fessor Tanner, of London, England, d by train on Thursday. His presence itish Columbia is of the highest im- nce, as he is an accepted authority lonization matters, and will no doub ly furnish information on this impor- subject to those who need it.

e train which left Port Moody on the stant with the last of the tea freight bully wrecked between Rat Portage Thunder Bay, killing the engineer and an. The accident was occasioned by rain coming in contact with a rock h had fallen on the track. The engine, and freight it is said are completely oyed.

e very much regret to learn that Mr. McCormick met with a severe accident week and the result is a comp und frac- of his left arm. It appears that whilst oyed on a building at Vancouver he ed his footing and fell sixteen feet from ffold to the floor. The injured limb has set and he is now doing well nader the of Mr. Kelly of the Caledonian hotel at t Moody.

he want of hotel accommodation at the urf is greatly felt by the travelling lic, more especially as the black hole in Railway shanty is totally destitute of most ordinary comforts. A fortune its any enterprising person who will t and run a first-class hotel, for not only ld he receive the patronage of railway ellers but would do a large business the shipping people and visitors.

he ship Flora P. Stafford was taken in by the American tug Modoc at 9,30 a. on Monday last. She goes to Portland a cargo of grain and from thence to erpool. Mr. Farman was a guest as far Portland—We wish him a bon voyage. tain Smith, of the Flora P. Stafford in a well letter to the representative of the T MOODY GAZETTE, testifies to the ex- nce of Port Moody as a harbor and says: It compares most favorably with the y others, I have visited in all parts of world. I had no difficulty in making port without the aid of a pilot."

RIVAL OF THE ZOROYA AT PORT MOODY.

THE THIRD TEA SHIP.

he British barck Zoroya 382 tons burden, tain Miller arrived at Port Moody on nday the 16th instant, at 5,30 p.m. vessel came from Yokahama and was ys in making the passage to Cape ery, and 17 days from port to port, g to the bad foggy weather and gales. has a cargo of 714 tons of tea consigned ssrs. Frazar and Company, New York commenced discharging the freight rday which will be conveyed by the dian Pacific Railway Company to its ination. Nothing out of the ordinary e occurred during the voyage.

TEOROLOGICAL.—We are glad to inform readers that Mr. A. J. Hill is erecting a orological observatory at Port Moody—a plete set of instruments having been t for that purpose. The climate of country is a subject of enquiry by all ding settlers and therefore it is very de- ble to furnish them with reliable inform-

AT LITTLE WORD IF.—The Vancouver ld assures its readers that the con- tion of the "extension" is merely de- d for a short time, and that eventually couver will be connected by rail with Moody—of course it may *if* the Com- can get a charter and *if* they fully com- te the property holders for the right of ; and above all *if* the shareholders per- a waste of their wealth.

HONESTY THE BEST POLI[CY].

n honest medicine is the noblest work an, and we can assure our readers that Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is nly reliable, but is almost infalliable re Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, Canker e Stomach and bowels, and the various er Complaints, whose attacks are sudden and fatal.

s. Dodge Sr., a well-known citizen Emporium, writes that one of his men Lewis) whilst working in the woods so ely sprained his ankle that he could ly get home, but after one or two cations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, as able to go to work next day.

rms cause feverishness, moaning and sness during sleep. Mother Graves' m Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and ual. If your druggist has none in get him to procure it for you.

PORT MOODY VERSUS VANCOUVER.

The Vancouver *Herald* appears to be somewhat mystified over the late injunction cases, and accuses the property-holders of making incorrect statements, and acting as obstructionists, when, in fact, they are merely defending their own private properties. The accusers have evidently a very limited knowledge of the subject on which they have undertaken to enlighten their readers. We will briefly give a few facts which led to the injunctions and their results. They seem to be ignorant of the fact that Port Moody is declared by the Dominion Government to be the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that it was accepted as such by the Syndicate—therefore at the outset the company have no justifiable complaint, for they are the agressors in attempting to violate the terms of their own charter. It was the assurances of Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, that Port Moody was and would remain THE terminus of the C. P. R. that induced the gentlemen who are now abused as "obstructionists" to purchase lands in or near the town-site; and moreover in addition to these assurances they had the testimony of some of the highest authorities in the British navy regarding the harbor; they declare that it is one of the best and safest harbors on the Pacific coast and well suited for naval or commercial purposes. And if anything further was wanted to confirm these impressions, it was found in the fact that the Dominion Government at one time held all the unoccupied lands within the railway belt, which extended westward from Port Moody to English Bay and which they subsequently reconveyed to the Provincial Government as all requirements for railway purposes had been satisfied. Surely then on such grounds as these no blame can be attached to the property-holders if they defend their rights by every legitimate means to prevent the removal of the terminus, even though avaricious speculators at Vancouver suffer by their acts. There is also another feature in the affair which we must mention. These people paid full value for their properties, yet the Syndicate, by way of *compensation*, offer them ½ (and in many cases even less) the value of the original cost—thus adding insult to injury—and because they refused to make the sacrifice they are denounced as obstructionists. The course they have pursued is justifiable which even our cotem the *Herald*, with its flourish of trumpets, must admit. Let us now briefly examine the matter which led the Syndicate into their present dilemma, and see if the course they have pursued is blameless. Our reckless Provincial Government made an offer to the Railway Company in the shape of a *donceur* of 6,000 acres of land (which they held in trust for the people, and unhesitatingly gave away without the people's consent), if said Company would extend their line from the present terminus to English Bay, where some of the members of the Government had already taken up land—a shady transaction—but nevertheless accepted by the Syndicate. An agreement was drawn up and signed by the Government on the one part and three railway officials on the other, but whether in their own personal interest or on behalf of the Company (whoever they may be) we cannot say. Certain it is they *apparently* desired to carry out the compact, as they gave out contracts for it constructions, but strange as it may appear these smart business men, whom we have been taught to look upon as perfect steel-traps at a bargain, had omitted in their agreement one of the most important clauses—the right of way—and what is still more surprising, which we subsequently find out through the "Courts" that their charter with the Dominion gave them no power to extend the line, nay actually prohibited them from doing so. Viewed as a business transaction it must be looked upon as a series of blunders and if they are acting on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company we are curious to know what the shareholders will think of the whole proceeding.

NORWEGIAN HOSPITALITY.

In no land is hospitality more open-handed and more unaffected than in Norway, and though these features are naturally becoming blunted along the beaten lines of travel, the genuine goodness of heart, fine "gentlemanly" feeling, and entire absence of that sordidness which is so often seen in primitive regions, cannot fail to strike the unprejudiced observer. Nor is etiquette ignored by even the rudest of the people. In the cities the stranger is apt to make many bluders. In the country, however, this is not less marked, though perhaps the visitor will be less conscious of its presence. One of the peculiarities of the Norwegian farmer is that, when visiting a friend, he must ignore all the preparations made for his entertainment. He will see the coffee roasted, and the cups set out, and then, just when the good wife is about to offer him her hospitality, he gets up, bids the family goodbye, and is only persuaded to remain after some resistance. Every cup must be filled to overflowing, otherwise the host would be thought stingy. When milk, brandy or beer is offered, the guest invariably begs that it will not "be wasted on him," and then, after emptying the cup, declares that "it is too much"—going through the same formalities, it may be, three or four times. In the farm-houses, or upland "saeters," the guest is left to eat alone, silver forks and spoons being often substituted for the carved wooden ones used by the family, and a fine white cloth for the bare board which serves well enough on ordinary occasions. To a punctilious guest this may not be a drawback, for at the family table, as, indeed, among the peasants in Scandinavia everywhere, the different individuals dip their spoons into the same dishes of "grod" and sour milk; but for anyone desirious of studying a people, a load of foreign prejudice is a grevious burden to carry about. When a child is born the wife of every neighbor cooks a dish of "fl degrod" (porridge made with cream instead of milk), and brings it to the convalscent, there being a good deal of rivalry among the matrons to outdo each other in the quality and size of the dish. When anyone has taken food in a Scandinavian house he shakes hands with the host and hostess in rising from the table, and says "*Tak for mad*" ("Thanks for food"), to which they reply, "*Vell bekomme*" ("May it agree with you"). In many parts of Scandinavia all the guests shake hands with each other, and repeat the latter formula; and in Norway, at least, it is the fashion for a guest to call on the hostest a few days later, and when she appears to gravely say, "*Tak for sidst*" ("Thanks for last time"), great gravity on this formal visit being a mark of good breeding.—*Peoples of the World.*

MONASTERIES IN ROME.

The Roman correspondent of the *Corrie del Mattino* says that, in spite of the law suppressing convents and monastic colleges, there were thirty-two houses constructed at the expense of monks and nuns from 1884 to 1885, at a cost of above eighteen million francs. The Jesuits have bought different buildings in Rome, among which is the Hotel Costanzi, for above five million francs; and to this one must add eighteen convents that have been built since the beginning of this year. A single architect, named Camberi, has undertaken four large Catholic colleges. An Irish college is rising at the corner of Via St. Vitale. An American one is being erected at the Prati di Castello. Lately the Jesuits have bought the Campania Palace, some houses in Via del Vantaggio, and are in treaty for the Astori Palace. The monastic college in Via Alberti is being enlarged, and behind St. Lorenzo is rising a new Franciscan college and another convent. To this we may add that the beautiful Villa Augri, on the slopes of Posilipo, with its beautiful grounds and houses, has also been purchased by the Jesuits.—*Public Opinion*

THE LATEST NEWS.

The British sloop-of-war Cormorant arrived at San Francisco on Thursday from San Diego en route to Victoria.

Emperor William on Tuesday received the Bishop of Strasbourg, the provincial committee, and the communial council.

Lord Angelsey has issued one hundred ejectment notices against tenants on his estate in the County of Down who are unable to pay rents owing to the lateness of the harvest.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday night a bill entitled the "submarine cable amendment act" was passed. It ratifies the international convention for the protection of the submarine cables of the world.

The powers have replied favorably to the Porte's circular. They agree that there shall be no military occupation. Bulgaria consular reports from Sofia announce that Bulgaria and Roumelia have made an agreement to avoid any action that might lead to foreign intervention.

Father Fahy, a Catholic priest who was sentenced to six months imprisonment on a charge of having made a threat against the officer of an estate, from which one of the priest's parishoners at Woodford has been evicted, was to-day removed from Woodford to Galway jail. The people are greatly excited.

Among the latest gossip in the clubs at "New York is the widespread report that society on both sides of the Atlantic will soon be convulsed by the betrothal of Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales to an American lady." And then—the Empress of India will hear somebody say "you bet."

The Morning Post says:—Germany has asked Russia for a pledge that she will not interfere in Bulgaria, nor increase irritation in the Balkans. Russia stipulates that if such a pledge be given. Germany and Austria will not insist on the re-election of Alexander to the Bulgarian throne by the European powers.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* received on Wednesday says there are rumors in diplomatic circles at the Austrian capital that the recent negotiations between the three emperors have resulted favorably, and that there are now good prospects of an agreement between Russia, Germany and Austria, relative to their common action in Bulgaria. It is stated that Russia has yielded her plan of proceeding alone in Bulgaria, and intends now to treat the whole matter on a basis of the treaty of Berlin and submit it to the consideration of Europe.

The Canadian Pacific has created great excitement in railroad circles at San Francisco by making a cut in passenger rates. It has established a $110 first-class round trip passenger rate from here to New York, good for 30 days, and a $120 first-class rate, good for 60 days. Railroad agents are exceedingly anxious to get Mr. Stern, the Canadian agent, into their compact, but his road is not pooling with other roads. The instructions to its agents are to keep aloof from freight and passenger complications of every kind, as in no event will the company be bound by any such arrangement. Including the 76-hour steamer passage to Port Moody, the whole trip from San Francisco to New York, via. the Canadian Pacific, occupies 180 hours.

Clause one of Parnell's Land Bill enacts that the land court shall be empowered to make temporary abatement of rents when it shall deem such action just and expedient. In cases of holdings guarded by Act of 1881, it is provided that half rents due or half rents in arrears shall be paid where it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the courts that tenants are unable to pay the balance without losing their holdings. Clause 2 extends the provisions of clause 1 to holders of unexpired leases and lease holders whose leases have expired since the Act of 1881, and have been renewed on a basis of yearly tenancy. Clause 3 empowers suspension of evictions on payment of half rents into court until case is decided.

The Sombranje of Bulgaria has elected Giokoff, president. It has also appointed commissioners to draft a reply to the address of the government to devise and submit measures for a settlement of Prince Alexander's property in the country. The state will purchase all this property for $400,000 retaining $200,000 of this sum to liquidate the Prince's indebtedness to the National bank. This years budget calls for $10,000. The Porte has informed the Bulgarian government that Turkey accepts Alexander's abdication and promises not to occupy Bulgaria so long as the country is quiet and law and order are preserved therein. The Powers replying to the Porte's protest against any foreign occupation of Bulgaria declare there shall be no foreign intervention in Bulgaria. Russia gives no guarantee.

It is rumored that although the Emperor Francis Joseph is at Prizimijel, in Galicia, and the Czar at Brest, Poland, not more than 250 kilometers apart, neither has given any sign of desire or intention of meeting the other or receiving greetings even by deputy. The Free Press of Vienna complains of the Czar's breach of courtesy towards Austria. It says that it is noteworthy that Russian military manœuvres are taking place at the precise corner of the Russian dominions which would be the principal theatre of war in the event of a Russian conflict with Austria. Francis Joseph is at the same time reviewing sixty thousand men at a point which would naturally be chosen as the Austrian base of operation in the same event. Thus we see, says the Free Press, two rival camps; and two rival courts almost within signal of each other.

The Montreal *Herald* says:—"There is a prospect of a trade in fresh salmon from the Pacific Coast being established. The difficulties that lie in the way are the charges of carriage and the difficulty in keeping the salmon in good condition for the time required to make the journey. Shipments of salmon have been brought to this city by Lemard Bros., from Port Haney, British Columbia. The first lot arrived in good condition but the other two lots were more or less the worse for their long ride. This difficulty Mr. Leonard believes can be got over by a better system of packing. If the salmon from the Pacific were packed as those that come from New Brunswick, they would, he believes, keep well. It takes about six days to bring them by express here from Port Moody. The high rate of express charges, eleven cents a pound, is a much more formidable obstacle in the way of establishing the salmon trade. The rate, considering the distance, is, as express rates go, not regarded as disproportionately high, but too high to make the business pay. If the Dominion Express Company cannot afford to carry the fish at a low rate there is very little more to be said. It is unfortunate if the people of the east will have to do without fresh salmon from the Pacific coast. But it is by no means certain that eleven cents a pound is the lowest paying rate. The Messrs. Leonard have reason to believe that both the Canadian Pacific Company and the Express Company will do all that they can to encourage the trade, and they have good reason to expect that British Columbia salmon will be carried over the C. P. R., at the very lowest rate possible. It is to be hoped that the difficulties which lie in the way of establishing the fresh salmon trade with the Pacific coast will soon be surmounted.

OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to flourish and invigorate its growth. Nearly all our bodily ills arise from unhealthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this fountain of life, and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy action.

THE SOUTH SEA SCRAMBLE.

It is difficult to say whether greater anxiety is caused in Europe or in Australia by the movements of the German and French Governments in Samoa and the New Hebrides respectively; and unfortunately, the feelings of distrust which exist in both hemispheres are unnecessarily increased by the conflicting statements which pass current and are telegraphed hither and thither without time to test their accuracy. As Belgium was once the "cock-pit of Europe," so the South Sea Archipelago seems likely to become the chess-board of the colonising countries of the Old World. For some years past England has been very much in the position of Mr. Blackburn or Herr Steinitz playing simultaneously against half-a dozen competitors, but there is an absence of "dash" and a lack of skill which tend to monotony, weariness, and finally irritation. Move and counter-move follow each other in leisurely succession; "check" is called sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, but never results in any more dignified conclusion than "stale mate" or a "draw." Seeing the interests at stake, this inconclusive state of things is altogether unsatisfactory. It sometimes appears as if the principal players did not consider the prizes sufficiently valuable to justify them in exerting their full powers, or that an excess of Fontenoy-like courtesy was inducing them to abstain from inflicting a defeat on their opponent, while self-respect forbade resignation or the acceptance of defeat. It may well be that the possession of any of the unannexed group of islands in the South Seas is not in itself a prize sufficiently valuable to justify either France, Germany, or England in fighting for it. Regarded simply as fields for the investment of European capital, or the employment of European labour, and gauged solely by their area and the value of their natural products we might be well content to let these crumbs fall to the portion of neighbours who are poorer, in the matter of Colonies, than we are. On this point, however, there is a good deal more to be said than a glance at a map of the world would suggest. Those tiny specks on the wide expanse of the South Pacific Ocean, whose names cover a thousand times more space on the maps than they themselves occupy, are, many of them, large islands, as big as the biggest, fairer than the fairest, of the islands that surround our own coasts from the Shetlands to the Isle of Wight; possessing harbours of great value; and yielding rich produce of great variety in abundance. Still, regarding them only from a material and commercial point of view, and taking them at their best, the vast majority of these scattered groups of islands are not of such great importance that we need, as a nation, begrudge their colonisation by any other Power. There is, however, another aspect of the question which presents itself perhaps more forcibly to the interested onlookers at this game of chess than to one, at least, of the players. These islands are to the Australian Colonies what Orkney and Shetland, the Hebrides, and the Channel Islands are to England: indeed they may be likened with equal justice to Gibraltar, Malta, and Aden: for not only do they form possible *points d'appui* for the descent of a hostile force on the shores of Australia and New Zealand, but they are important links in the chain of communication between those countries and the rest of the Empire. If England has not fully appreciated this aspect of the question the Australian Colonies have, and it is more than likely that France if not Germany is influenced by considerations such as these as much as by a desire to find outlets there for their trade.

Then there is the important question of the utilization of some of these islands—by France at any rate—as fresh New Caledonians; as fresh centres for the dispersal over the South Pacific, and particularly over the Australian Colonies, of the dregs of the French criminal classes. With this further possibility staring them in the face, is it at all remarkable that Australia and New Zealand should oppose most vigorously the prospect of foreign—and particularly of French—settlement in the larger group of islands? They, at least, are determined that the "stale-mate" method of play shall be adandoned for one of greater vigour on the part of England and one more likely to result in victory. If, indeed, the English Colonial and Foreign Offices do not bestir themselves in the matter, it is more than probable that serious complications may ensue from the impatience of the Colonists, whose resolution has just found strong expression in the speech of the Prime Minister and of the leader of the Opposition of Victoria in the Legislative Assembly of that Colony. The continued occupation of the New Hebrides by France, in defiance of repeated assurances of its intention to evacuate the islands has so exasperated the whole population of the Colonies that Mr. Gillies has formally declared that the only satisfactory solution of the deadlock will be to fix a date for the departure of the French troops, and, proceeding to refer to the convict question, he added that if the transportation of French criminals were not discontinued the Colonies would unite to protect themselves.

The necessity for an equally firm attitude on the part of the English Government is shown by the comments of the French press on the annection of the Ellice Islands. This act may in itself be regarded as evidence of a determination on the part of England to stand by the Colonies; but, on the other hand, it is seized upon by the French press as an excuse for France's failure to carry out its undertaking in regard to the New Hebrides. The *Liberte*, for example, says that the annexion of the Ellice group will facilitate the solution of the New Hebrides question, for "the English Cabinet cannot object to our following its example," and it expresses the opinion that "the English will not willingly acquiesce in the French occupation of the New Hebrides, but that in the end they will nevertheless recognise the accomplished fact, as they did with Tahiti." There is, however, no parallel between the two cases. The action of France has been taken in defiance of solemn treaty engagements, ratified over and over again, whereas there was no obstacle whatever to the annexation of the Ellice group by England. The acquisition of this group by England is a recognition at the same time of the menace which the French occupation of the New Hebrides offers to Australian interests, and of the importance of securing the line of communication between England and Australia *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is satisfactory to find that definite steps are being taken jointly by Australia and Canada to construct what has so often been urged in those Colonies—viz., a submarine cable between Canada and Australia *via* Figi. The great arsenals of British Columbia will, in future, be practically the North-Eastern outposts of the Australian Colonies, and a great mistake will be committed if the Ellice Islands, which promise to hold an important strategical position, are not included in the route of the new cable. If France persists in her determination to adopt the MacMahon motto, *j'y suis, j'y reste*, in regard to the New Hebrides, she may expect that, though England and Australia may not think the position worth fighting for at the present moment, her possession of the group will not remain long unchallenged after the event of war occuring on any other pretext.

In the meantime, the dispute between England, Germany, and America, in regard to Samoa, though its solution is full of important consequences to English and Australian interests, does not present such vital issues as the question of the New Hebrides. The Samoan Islands are further removed from the centres of colonial life, and their strategical importance in the hands of another Power is to some extent neutralised by their geographical relation to Fiji. Still, the commercial dealings of New Zealand with the group are very extensive, and the interest which the Colony has in annexing them is endorsed by the expressed desire of a large majority of the inhabitants, headed by their rightful King, to place themselves under the British flag. The German papers distinguish between the nationalities of the residents in Samoa, pointing out that there are 127 Germans, against 62 Englishmen, 26 Americans, and 17 Frenchmen, as evidence of the superiority of German interests there over those of all other countries; but this enumeration does not show the relative position of the individuals engaged there, and further inquiry would probably show that the Englishmen made up for their deficiency in numbers by their authority and influence. The dispute, however, is likely to be amicably settled, the three Powers of Germany, England, and the United States, who are bound by treaty to make no change in the *status quo* except by common consent, having, upon the proposition of Germany, sent to Samoa special commissioners, who have never been mixed up in the disputes there, and whose personal character are a guarantee of an impartial report, to prepare a definite settlement of affairs. It is to the interest alike of Germany and of England to arrive at an amicable arrangement of the question, since any outbreak of hostilities in Europe would probably find them ranged on the same side. And it is inevitable that, whenever a European war does occur, the jealousies which are now burning so strongly in Pacific waters will be finally referred to the arbitrament of the sword.—*The Colonies and India.*

WOOD WOOL.

For some time past attention has been directed to a very interesting product, consisting of extremely thin and slender shavings of wood which are comparable to paper cut for packing. It is known by the name of "wood wool." This product was first introduced into France as a packing material. It weighs about 40 or 50 per cent. less than the materials generally used for such a perpose. Its beautiful appearance, its fineness, and its extreme cleanness, at once brought it into favor with shippers. It was afterwards found that the material was well adapted for the manufacture of mattresses, for litter or cattle, for the filtration of liquids and for stuffing horse-collars, &c., the most suitable species of wood being selected for each of these purposes. Its elasticity causes it to be considered as the best material for bedding after horsehair, and it is even preferable to any other substance when it is derived from resinous wood, since it does not then absorb moisture. In workshops wood wool is tending to replace cotton waste for cleaning machinery, and it has likewise found an application on the rolling stock of railways for lubricating car-axles. While it has the same property which cotton waste has of absorbing oil, it costs ten times less than that material. It is said to be rapidly growing in America and Germany, and also in France.—*Iron.*

THE REVENUE FROM PATENT MEDICINES.

The Board of Inland Revenue chuckle a good deal in their just-published annual report about the growth of the revenue from patent medicines. They observe that "the increase under the head of Patent Medicine Stamps is considerable as usual, and shows how these medicines continue to gain in public favor." This may be a subject for congratulation by the Inland Revenue, but it may well be doubted how for the growing habit of the popniation to resort to these quack remedies is beneficial to the nation at large. Twenty years ago there were only 11,520 patent medicine vendors in the kingdom, and only 7½ millions of labels issued, yielding £60,000 to the revenue. In ten years more—viz. in 1876—the vendors had increased to 15,022, and nearly 16 millions of labels were issued, yielding £123,000. Now there are 20,279 vendors, and 21½ millions of labels were issued during last year, yielding an income to the Government of £179,000. Obviously, the efforts made to induce the Government to place the preparation and sale of patent medicines under better regulations, are terribly handicapped by the supposed danger of losing this very profitable and growing source of revenue.—*British Medical Journal.*

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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.

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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.

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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

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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.

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(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

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The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10th, 1886.

After whiling away over three years in succession in the rugged wilds of British Columbia to be suddenly transplanted in the midst of a busy throng of 300,000 people, surrounded by nearly every variety of the works of arts and science that it is possible to conceive of, is a change of not only a most striking character, but certainly very gratifying as well.

The voyage which was made in 64 hours, was unattended with any event of unusual interest. Since my arrival I have had the pleasure of meeting a number of persons whose faces, even the lapse of time had not changed beyond recognition. Among them, L. A. McLerie, and H. A. S. Smith formerly of your city. I visited the ship New York a few days since. Capt. Hughes is not quite well since his arrival. The ship will not finish discharging her cargo of coal short of six weeks. The last two days have been the warmest of the season, 88° above zero in the shade—not extremely warm, but hot for this place.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE GOLDEN CITY.

The greatest attraction of San Francisco, and the one most liberally patronized by strangers and citizens is the Golden Gate Park. It is three miles long and half mile in width, contains over 1000 acres. It extends westward from Stanyan street to Ocean Beach with an avenue 500 feet wide at the entrance, and two thirds of a mile long. The Park has numerous excellent drives; fine walks, beautiful grass plots, flower beds, arbors, artificial mounds, fountains, rustic seats and a magnificent conservatory. And last not least a handsome monument to the menory of ex-President Garfield.

WOODWARD'S GARDEN

Twenty years ago ranked first among the pleasure resorts of this city, but of late years there are quite a number besides which have greater attraction.

The most interesting scene we have witnessed is the "Panorama of the battle of Waterloo." It is exhibited at the corner of Mason and Eddy streets in a large brick building designed expecially for the purpose. As we enter a vestibule at one corner of the building a long hall brings us to a winding stairway, which we ascend; when lo! we are not in San Francisco at all, but standing on a mound near Waterloo, and in the midst of the greatest conflict of modern times. The fact is hard to realize—the illusion is so perfect. There in our front is the great Napoleon on horseback, with a select few of his aids. Messengers are coming and going at his command, while in the rear is stationed the sphinx like reserve of the old guard. Critics say:—Every particular of the scene is perfectly lifelike, and one hardly fails to imagine a startling reality.

L.

A TRIAL UNPRECEDENTED.

A DOMINICAN MONK ROBS THE MONASTERY, FEIGNS SUICIDE, AND IS ACQUITTED.

Bordeaux has been in state of excitement about the trial before the Assize Court there of a Dominican named Pierre Brochard, a doctor in Theology, and a remarkably fine-looking man of 35, with a long brown board of exceptional luxuriance. The indictment sets forth that on the 31st of March last a malefactor entered the Dominican monastery at Lille, and with the aid of false keys succeded in opening the safe in which money, Stock Exchange securities, and other property were kept. He carried off twelve debentures of Austrian Rente worth 30,000 francs, and upward of 9,000 francs in bank notes and gold. This robbery must have been committed by a person familiar with the monastery, as no window was broken, nor was any noise heard by any one belonging to the house. Pierre Brochard, it was further set forth, left the building on the eve of the robbery, and on the 13th of May assumed the name of Berthier, went to the office of M. Molina, a money changer of Bordeaux, and sought to get several Austrian debentures cashed.

As notice had been received by the money changers of Bordeaux not to pay the stolen bonds, M. Molina, finding the numbers were the same as those on the list sent by the Dominicans of Lille, caused Pierre Brochard to be arrested. The monk, on being interrogated, owned that he had been enabled by false keys, which a Lille locksmith manufactured for him on the model of the real ones, to open the iron safe of the order. He committed the robbery the night after he left the monastery, when all the inmates were in bed, simply by unlocking every door that came in his way. On quitting Lille he decided to renounce an ecclesiastical life. He simulated suicide by leaving the monastic suit on the banks of a river, where they were found. He swam to the other side, and, as he had prepared the brotherhood for suicide, they concluded, when his frock and underclothing were found, that he had drowned himself. Then under the name of Berthier he proceeded to Bordeaux, and told every one he met about the suicide of the monk Brochard, so that he was never suspected of the robbery, and would not have been detected but for the money changer noticing the numbers of the Austrian debentures.

Nothing could be more full than the avowal. On the Judge asking whether he had anything to add in extenuation of his offence, he said that he had a grave malady which science was powerless to cure, and that owing to its effects on his brain he was unable to preach. It was under the influence of this derangement that he planned and executed the robbery which, he owned, he went about in a cool and cautious manner that seemed incompatible with the mental state he described. His crime was abominable, and his repentance was deep and bitter. A Dominican brother was called by Brochard's counsel as a witness of the circumstances of the robbery. He knew nothing beyond what had been confessed, but he informed the jury that according to the civil law there had been no robbery, all things being in common in a monastery. Brochard had perhaps taken more than his share, and prematurely, out of a fund of which he was a co-proprietor, for under the decree for the expulsion of the religious orders this money was divided equally among the brethren, who were to be regarded as a religious family. The presiding Judge indignantly protested against this theory, but it went home to rhe jurors, who returned a unanimous verdict of acquittal.

PALE, WOEBEGONE INVALIDS suffering from poverty of the blood, bilious sufferers and those circulation is depraved, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the celebrated blood purifier, which stimulates digestion, increases the nutritive properties of the blood. and expels impurities from the system.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Glad Tidings.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are, throughout the year, borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their diseasse. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completly swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

MUST ALEXANDER GO AGAIN?

The officially permitted publication at St. Petersburg of the recent correspondence between the Czar and Alexander of Battenberg was hardly required to convince us that nothing has been settled by the restoration of the kidnapped Prince. The latter, though he had been infamously wronged, had virtually implored the sovereign, upon whose countenance the conspirators relied, to overlook the failure of the plot and to readmit the victim to his favor. The lamb, in other words, entreated the wolf to pardon him for escaping with a whole skin. We need not say that the inexorable terms in which the meek petition was repelled will be construed by every malcontent in the petitioner's dominions as an injunction to renew their machinations, and an assurance that they still may count on Muscovite protection.

The effect of the Czar's persistency in the purpose of making Prince Alexander's throne too hot for him may already be distinguished in events. We hear now of mutinous proceedings on the part of regiments in Eastern Roumelia, although we were told a week ago that none of the troops in that province were tainted with the disloyalty exhibited at Sofia. What is even more significant, on the very day when Alexander was welcomed to Philippopolis by an assembly of loyal Roumelians, a counter demonstration in favor of the revolutionists took place in front of the Russian Consulate. It does not appear that any steps were taken to repress this galling defiance of the Prince's authority. So, too, in dealing with the ringleaders in the kidnapping outrage Alexander seems to feel that his hands are tied. He has as much right to put to death the convicted authors of the treasonable attempt upon his liberty as the Czar has to hang a Nihilist bomb thrower. His friends expect him to inflict such condign punishment, for they know that his enemies, if now assured of impunity, will, like the Scottish slayers of the Red Comyn, "mak sikker" the next time. Nevertheless, Alexander has thus far felt constrained to avoid even such moderate punitory measures as seem indispensable by way of precaution against renewed attack. He has ordered Zankoff, who notoriously is the chief offender, to be released from prison, and he has suspended the proceedings of the court martial.

Now, should Prince Alexander persevere in this edifying attitude of forgiveness and long suffering, while on the other hand the Russian emissaries keep on fomenting plots which may easily pass from attempts upon his liberty to attempts upon his life, it would for him be foolhardy to try to retain his throne. We believe that when he sees from the Czar's letter that all hope of conciliating his enemy is over, he will pursue a sterner and more vindictive course, perceiving that his alternative is voluntary abdication. But any one who reads between the lines of the Russian autocrat's rude missive can see that the execution of Zankoff or any of the Bulgarian conspirators would probably be followed by the immediate despatch of a Russian army corps across the Danube. From whatever point of view, accordingly, we survey the situation, it seems evident that owing to the collapse of the plan to depose Alexander, Bulgarian affairs have been thrown into a snarl which only war can disentangle. —*N. Y. Sun.*

EPILEPSY.

At the meeting on August 14 of the British Medical Association at Brighton, Mr. Victor Horsley, F.R.S., Surgeon to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, exhibited three patients treated in that hospital, whose recovery may be said to mark the commencement of a new era in surgery. They are men who have been suffering from severe epileptic fits, and in whom Mr. Horsley has opened the skull and has removed diseased structure or new growth from the brain itself.

In the most recent of these three the operation was performed on the 13th of July, so that a complete month has since elapsed; and the patient was sufficiently well to take the journey to Brighton. The other two cases were operated upon, one a week or two ago and the other several weeks earlier; and in none of the three has there been any symptom to interfere with the prompt and complete recovery. So far, also, the men are cured of their epilepsy; but a considerable time must be permitted to elaspe before any claim for permanence of result can be established. What is actually proved at present is that it has become possible, by the observation of symptoms, not only to determine the fact of the existence of some morbid growth within the skull, but also to determine its precise position with such accuracy that it can be cut down upon and removed. It has also proved that considerable portions of brain may be removed without inqury, the functions to which these portions are subservient being performed, after a while by corresponding parts of the opposite homisphere.

In two of Mr. Horsley's patients there had been injuries, and one of them had been previously trephined for the purpose of elevating portions of bone which were depressed by fracture of his skull; so that in both of these localization was assisted by manifest external indications; but in the third there was nothing of that kind, and the point at which the skull should be opened was determined solely by the fact that the fits commenced in a particular group of muscles—those, namely, which act upon the left thumb. The physician in charge of the case was able to say that this manner of commencement pointed certainly to the presence of a continuing source of irritation near the surface of the brain at a definite spot; and, the surgeon having opened the skull at the point indicated, a tumor was found imbedded in the brain substance, and, together with a portion of brain surrounding it, was removed, so far with cessation of the fits, which were previously not only very frequent, but, as might have been expected, were also increasing in frequency and in severity, and were such as to disable the patient from following any occupation, not to say that they placed his life in constant jeopardy from accident. There are two contingencies in relation to the cases which render it impossible to predict with certainty the permanence of the results obtained, and these are, first, that the scar which must form in or upon the brain tissue may possibly itself become a source of irritation in time; and, secondly, that a second proportion of brain tumors, as of tumors in other parts of the body, are of a nature to render recurrence possible or probable.

We have here, then, as "F.R.S." pointed out in relation to the former case, an illustration of the value and usefulness of experimentation on living animals. Dr. Hitzig and Dr. Ferrier commenced to experiment upon living animals by applying the stimulation of weak galvanic currents to different portions of the brain, that the offices of these portions became known, and then it was found that the brain surface is largely made up of what are techically called motor areas—that is to say, of regions which excite movements, each in its especial part of the body. Localization is as yet only in its infancy, but even now a skilful experimenter, by stimulating in succession different parts of the brain, can cause a narcotized and therefore unconscious animal to perform a considerable variety of actions with perfect precision; and it has been found, for example, that a portion of the brain surface which the phrenologist asserted to be the seat of ideality, or acquisitiveness, or some such rubbish, is in reality the exciting centre of the movements of the left thumb. It was the application of this peculiar piece of knowledge which enabled the medical staff of the National Hospital to point out the seat of the disease in Mr. Horsley's third patient.

A lady writes: "I was able to remove the corns, roots and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have had the same experience.

HOW SOME MARRIED WOMEN GO TO SLEEP.

There is an article going the rounds entitled "How the Girls go the Sleep." The manner in which they go to sleep, according to the article, can't hold a candle to the way married women go to sleep.

Instead of thinking what she should have attended to before going to bed, she thinks of it afterward. While she is revolving these matters in her mind, and while snugly tucked up in bed, the old man is scratching his head in front of the fire and wondering how he will pay the next month's rent. Suddenly she exclaims:

"James, did you lock the door?"

"What door?" says James.

"The cellar door," says she.

"No," says James.

"Well, you had better go down and lock it, for I heard some one in the back yard last night."

Accordingly James paddles down the stairs and locks the door. About the time James returns and is going to bed she remarks:

"Did you shut the stair door?"

"No," says James.

"Well, if it is not shut the cat will get up into the chamber."

"Let her come up, then," says James, illnaturedly.

"My goodness, no!" returns his wife; "she'd suck the baby's breath."

Then James paddles down stairs again and steps on a tack, and closes the stair door, and curses the cat, and returns to the bedroom. Just as he began to climb into his couch his wife observes:

"I forgot to bring up some water. Suppose you bring up some in the big tin."

And so James, with a muttered curse, goes down into the dark kitchen and falls over a chair and raps all the tinware off the wall in search of the "tin," and then jerks the stair door open and howls: "Where the deuce are the matches?"

She gives him minute directions where to find the matches, and adds that she would rather go and get the water herself than have the whole neighborhood raised about it; after which James finds the matches procures the water, and comes up stairs and plunges into bed.

Presently his wife says: "James, let's have an understanding about money matters. Now, next week I've got to pay——"

"I don't know what you'll have to pay and don't care," shouts James as he lurches around and jams his face against the wall, "all I want is sleep."

"That's all very well for you" snaps his wife, as he pulls the covers viciously; "you never think of the worry and trouble I have. And there is Araminta, who I believe is taking the measles."

"Let her take 'em," says James.

Hereupon she begins to cry softly, but about the time James is falling into a gentle sleep she punches him in the ribs with her elbow and says:

"Did you hear the scandal about Mrs. Jones?"

"Where?" says James sleepily.

"Why, Mrs. Jones."

"Where?" inquires James.

"I declare," said his wife, "you are getting more stupid every day. You know Mrs. Jones that lives at 21? Well, day before yesterday Susan Smith told Mrs. Thompson that Sam Barker had said that Mrs. Jones had——"

Here she paused and listened. James is snoring in profound slumber. With a snort of rage she pulls all the covers off him, wraps up in them, and lies awake until 2 a m., thinking how badly used she is.

And this is the way some married women go to sleep.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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.*

THE SEA SERPENT INDEED.

Oh, thou serpent, dragon, demon, hitherto to common seamen, from Alaska to Van Dieman, thou hast shown thy devil visage and thy length of scaly tail; but none will doubt thy being when a Councilman of Gloucester and a pedagogue of Boston stand up boldly on the rostrum and declare that they had seen thee—how thy skeptics cringe and quail!

Oh, thou monster megalosaurus! we believe; oh, don't devour us, don't destroy or overpower us; we are humble, true believers in thy being, famous snake! for no old world-travelled sailor, that the ocean's waves have tossed on 'gainst a Councilman of Gloucester or a pedagogue of Boston, would the slightest vague denial or mild contradiction make!

In thy wandering eccentricity thou hast long sought for publicity, but thy valid authenticity men would doubt and still deny; but fair truth must stand triumphant, whatsoe'er the price it cost her, and a pedagogue of Boston or a Councilman of Gloucester cannot, would not, will not, could not—could not ever tell a lie.—*Lynn Union.*

SEPTEMBER COMES.

And now the hunter takes his gun
The fields to ramble over,
From morning dawn to set of sun,
In search of snipe and plover.
A gloomy, disappointed wight,
A bandaged hand caressing,
Returns he homeward in the night,
With several fingers missing.

A THESPIAN DITTY.

He went out to star
On a gay Pullman car.
But when he came back
He walked on the track.

At the horticultural exhibition. He: "This is a lime tree, Clara. But you are not looking." She: "Yes, Charles, I see it; but I was wondering how they extracted the mortar from it."

There was considerable excitement in Ballarat over a report that the diamond drill had, for the second time, struck gold-bearing quartz at a greater depth than had been previously reached on the Ballarat East Gold Field—viz., 901 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Just before Congress adjourned Representative Herman complained of malarious symptoms "Take k'neen," said a friend. "Well, I will," replied Herman, thoughtfully. "I've been taken qui-nine, but it dosen't seem to do me any good."

A New York showman has received from Brazil an anaconda described as thirty feet long, or as long as three fence rails, and it is as big round as a water pail. It is supposed to be 150 years old, and there are said to be snakes in the forests of the Amazon that are 250 years old.

Young wife: "I'm determined to learn at just what hour my husband comes home at night; yet, do what I will, I cannot keep awake, and he is always careful not to make a particle of noise. Is there any drug which produces wakefulness?" Old wife: "No need to buy drugs. Sprinkle the floor with tacks."

At a recent London wedding the ten bridesmaids were arranged with a view of "leading the eye down to the bride's train," two very small maidens marching just behind the bride, and following them the other eight girls in order of height, with two young women of grenadier height as file closers.

Sergeant-Major: "Now, Private Smith, you know very well none but officers and non-commissioned officers are allowed to walk across the grass! Private Smith: "But, Sargeant-Major, I've Captain Graham's verbal orders to—" Sergeant-Major: "None o' that, sir! Show me the captain's verbal orders! Show'm to me, sir!"

German photographers have succeeded in photographing a projectile in the course of its flight, and some of these photographs show the head of condensed air which precedes every shot. It is said to be this "head" which prevents every skilful riflemen from hitting an empty egg shell when hung on a long thread. The air blows the shell out of the way of the bullet.

Mgr Capel, who is living near San Francisco attending to the publication of two books, one relating to the power, state, and influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, recently received news of the death of his venerable mother. Of her ten children but three survive, one a nun, another a priest, and the third a merchant.

A horse drawing a carriage in which were two women and a child ran away near Fraser's Forks, Canada, the other day. He quit the road and dashed through an open field straight for the river. When he was a few rods from the precipice which overlooks the river a farmer's boy ran out with a rail and succeeded in turning the horse from the river, thus saving the lives of the occupants of the carriage. During the ride neither of the women attempted to jump.

One of the best directions to avoid drowning is:—"Lock the hands behind the back, fully inflate the lungs, and close the mouth." A Chicago gentleman once gave these directions to his daughter, and two or three weeks ago, while she was rowing on Lake Michigan, the boat capsized, and she was only saved from drowning by following this rule. As she observed its directions she went under but a short distance, and upon reaching the surface she floated until a boat put out from shore and rescued her.

The dudes among the Crow Indians in Canada are said to be very particular about their dress. Many of the young men, who in the summer time wear nothing to speak of but a breech clout, have this as bespangled as a circus actor's trunks. They also paint their bodies and wear no end of eagle's feathers. Every buck has a little case studded with brass nails, in which are contained paint, feathers, a looking-glass, and a variety of breech clouts. The maidens wear a sort of light and airy Mother Hubbard's costume, highly colored stockings, and paint their hair and person a bright vermilion.

It is proposed to established near Orotava, in the Island of Teneriffe, a great health resort on the plan of similar places in Switzerland, combining the advantages of a Sanitarium for invalids with opportunities of healthy and instructive enjoyment for those who wish change. Humboldt pronounced the valley leading down to the sea the loveliest spot he had ever seen on earth, blessed with an eternal spring. About three miles higher up, at the old town, the air is bracing. The position lies embosomed in an amphitheatre of mountains, dominated by the famous peak.

An invention has been brought out in Australia by Mr. W. H. Lennon, agricultural implement maker, of North Melbourne, which promises to bring about a great improvement in—or rather to supersede—the old-fashioned cog-wheels. In lieu of the cogs, the wheels are surrounded with an endless zig-zag "web," which it is said will reduce friction and noise, and increase the strength of the machinery. The only drawback which occurs is that the wheels must be fitted in pairs, the projecting "web" of one wheel fitting into corresponding indentations in the other: so that in case of breakage care must be taken to supply the particular kind, "male" or "female," required. The invention, however, has been favorably reported upon in America, and further trial will show whether this possible objection is sufficient to override the advantages that are claimed for it.

The mineral exhibits would seem to be arousing considerable inquiry among visitors generally to the Canadian Section. The specimen of iron ores, manganese ores, asbestos, soap-stone, graphites, and granites have attracted particular attention, and there have arisen several offers to buy largely if satisfactory quotations can be obtained. In all such cases inquirers are put into direct communication with the Canadian producers. One gentleman who has carefully examined the iron ores recently, is about to leave for British Columbia to erect, at considerable cost, works for smelting purposes. Mr Sugg, of the Vincent Works, Westminster, a member of the well-known firm of gas engineers, has also recently been placed in communication with the miners of soap-stone in the Eastern Townships of Canada. Large quantities of this material are at present imported by Messrs. Sugg from Germany for use in their works, and it is hoped that an article of as good, if not better, quality may be obtained from Canada at favorable prices. Other inquiries have related to Canadian ochres, and many samples of this mineral have been furnished for experimental purposes and for report to the Geological Survey.—*Canadian Gazette.*

The latest anti-colonial libel is the suggestion that ostrich farming as practised at the Cape is cruel; and horrible stories of the barbarous treatment of the birds by "plucking" are being industriously circulated. As a matter of fact, the ostrich farmer who "plucked" the feathers from his birds' wings would soon find himself in the position of the man who killed the goose to find the golden eggs. Plucking reduces the quantity and quality of every subsequent growth of feathers till in a year or two the birds are ruined, whereas the operation termed "plucking" is merely the painless one of cutting the quill close to the skin, but without inflicting the slightest hurt upon the bird. The word is retained, but the practice does not exist, and the idea that the feathers are actually forcibly "plucked" is probably encouraged by the use of the term "bloods" to indicate the first quality of feathers. This word was originally adopted to distinguished the feathers plucked from the hunted (and newly slain) ostrich from those dropped by the live birds and picked up on the desert, which are necessarily of inferior quality to those taken in their prime. The words "blood" and "plucking" are still retained by the ostrich farmers, who neither kill nor pluck their birds, and who would as soon think of doing so as of making a fortune by fluying their cattle alive with the expectation of their producing an annual yield of hides.

General Boulanger is about to start on a tour of inspection of the southeastern frontier.

The Peruvian Government has denied that Chinese residents of Peru may enjoy the same rights as other colonists.

The Vatican authorities have decided to send Mgr. Agliarde to China in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary instead of a Nuncio. France has accepted the compromise.

The Austrian press attribute Alexander's speedy return to the advice of England. The Austrian Minister of War has ordered an increase of the troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The new Maharajah of Scindia has been enthroned with imposing ceremonies. A great durbar was given in honor of the event. Young Maharajah made a speech, in which he promised to surpass his father in firm friendship to England.

The *Republique Francaise* insists that the French troops must remain in the New Hebrides Islands to prevent a recurrence of the massacres of Europeans by natives. It says that England, which annexed the Ellice Island without any pretext whatever, has least reason to complain of France's action in the New Hebrides.

The British bark *Mary Graham*, from Quebec, encountered a gale on August 13th during which the boatswain and a seaman were carried overboard and drowned. A large plank was swept overhoard and was carried back by a returning sea, striking Capt. Barton killed him and injured two seamen. The vessel suffered severely.

This year the Canadian fishermen have a monopoly of the catch of small herring which are prepared and sold as sardines. Last year these fish sold at $5 a hogshead. This year the Americans are excluded from these fisheries, and these herring are sold at prices ranging from $12 to $20 per hogshead, which is more than sufficient to pay the duty and afford liberal profits.

At Ballymacaritt, a suburb of Belfast, a mob attacked and severely handled four policemen and wrecked a house in which the men had taken refuge. Military aid had to be summoned to effect the rescue of the policemen. Two of the rioters were arrested. An Orange funeral procession recently was attacked by Catholics and there was much throwing of stones.

M. de Freycinet has, the cable informs us, at last determined to dismiss Gen. Boulanger from his Cabinet. With the ambitious Minister of War two others of M. Clemenceau's Radical friends are to go. M. de Freycinet seems to recognize that an aggressive and dangerous Minister of War is totally unnecessary in the Conservative councils of M. Grevy at the present moment.

Three leaders of the conspiracy against Prince Alexander, including the Treasurer of the Revolutionery Fund, have taken refuge in Bucharest. The Roumanian Government decided to expel them and notified the refugees that they must leave. The conspirators thereupon appealed to the Russian Legation for protection. Telegrams were passing between the Legation and St. Petersburg during the whole of the night. It is now announced that the Roumanian Government will not expel the Bulgarian refugees.

Another slight shock of earthquake was felt at Malta. The Captain of the steamer Tranquation, which arrived at Malta, officially reports that at about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 17th inst., he observed something like a blaze of fire coming out of the water. It was about 30 feet wide and rose to 100 feet above the water, and disappeared at once. The position of the steamer at the time was about 200 miles eastward of Malta. The blaze was observed at the head of the ship, and those on board were certain that it was not lightning.

The Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General, said in the House of Commons recently that the Government had considered the scheme of having the mails between Great Britain and America sent by way of Galway instead of by way of Queenstown, but he doubted whether the Galway route would be quicker. The Government were prepared, however, to consider tenders for mail service across the Atlantic by way of Galway, and had under consideration the establishment of a mail route from Ireland by way of British North America to India and the far East.

A conference will be held at Brenar Bridge, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on September 22nd for the purpose of forming a Celtic League. There will be present Dr. Parr Jones and Principal Jones, of Bala College, who will represent Wales, Commoners, Sexton and Chance, who will represent Ireland, and Commoners Macdonald, Conybeare, Sutherland and Cameron, representing the Highlands. The gentlemen having the movement in charge have received from many parts of the kingdom communications, in which the writers promise to join the league.

A diplomat of Vienna said:—"If Prince Alexander succeeds in his purpose, which is to establish a triple alliance with Servia and Roumania, the anger of the Czar would be of little avail. Setting aside the 400,000 soldiers of the triple alliance, Turkey would step into the field for Bulgaria, and Austria for Servia. In case Russia should be aggressive, Germany, also, would be bound, according to the provisions of the treaty, to assist Austria." The exceedingly friendly reception of the Prince by the officials of Roumania and the reported expressions of friendship made by King Milan with reference to the person of the Prince—expressions which, indeed, are not in harmony with the Servian invasion of the previous year—seem to substantiate the above view.

In an article on Russian designs in the Pacific, the Boston *Transcript* says: "English officials feel that they are dealing with liars when they deal with Russians, and yet they must accept the Czar's assurances with the same outward demonstration of confidence that they would accord to the President of the United States. We are but now beginning to learn from Russian novelists how much besides Asiatic craft and barbarism there is in the Russian character. Like their enemies the Turks, the Russians, as individuals, may be the frankest and most amiable of men, refined in society, apparently childlike in their generosity, and yet at the same time patriotically fierce and utterly unscrupulous where the prestige or advantage of their country is concerned. The Russians are strange people, whom we must learn to know, not through state papers and proctocols, but through their literature and their acts."

Judging from the observations made *sotto voce* by many of those present, and indeed from the generally expressed opinion in the district, there seems to be no very sanguine hope entertained as to the success of Gen. Buller's mission. There appears to be a widespread impression that the moonlighters will not show themselves while the General is in the district or while his special arrangements, if there should be any such, for their capture, are in force, but that as soon as the extra precautions are relaxed the disturbances will break out afresh. There is, moreover, a very general opinion among the people in Kerry that Gen. Buller's mission is, if not directly, yet indirectly, to assist the landlords in collecting their rents The only additional police that have been drafted into Killarney are six mounted men sent from the constabulary depot in Dublin. Gen. Buller remained at the railway hotel during the evening in consultation with the resident magistrate and the local police authorities.

Ross, Teemer, Perkins, and, in fact, every other riverside authority now in England are unanimous in their expressions of belief that Hanlan will not come to England to row Beach. The champion, who is resting at Brighton, will return to London shortly, and immediately commence training for the matches he has yet to row before leaving England. He has informed his friends that he intends to settle in Australia on his return there, and will accept no further lenges that will necessitate his leaving Tremer said; "Beach is the best rower have ever seen. His style is very prettier, indeed, than many people ima and he gets more speed with less labor any of us. When I had rowed a mile I that Beach was the faster man. We the first quarter faster than the univ eight did, and I, as well as Beach, bea record to the finish. Hanlan's gam purely an advertising dodge. He is fond of seeing his name in the newspa Why, Beach can beat him easily, and Gaudaur. I myself will row Hanlan fo amount of money he can put up. Beach win the coming match races easily, and probably keep the championship for yea come."

HAPPIER THAN EVER.

Are lovely maidens all forlorn,
Grief stricken, broken hearted,
Because the August days are gone
And ice cream hints departed?
Oh! no, they're happier, gladder far
At home, in school, or cloister,
Because next month will have an R,
And bring the toothsome oyster.

New China Wash Hou

JIMMY.

Opposition Washing and Ironing do
First-class style.
References if required.
ON C. P. R. RIGHT OF WAY.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN T
I intend to make application t
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Work
permission to purchase about 200 ac
land, more or less, situated in New W
minster District, "Group One," and
scribed as follows:—Commencing at a
about 40 chains north of north-west c
of lot 471 (alongside of J. J. Cowde
claim), thence north about 45 chains, th
west about 45 chains, thence south abo
chains, thence east about 45 chains t
place of commencement.
H. J. A. BURNET
Port Moody, B. C., Aug. 31, 1886.

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Next door to Coon's,
CLARKE STREET, - - PORT MOO

FRESH BREA

Pies, Cakes, &c., kept constantly on h
at the lowest CASH PRICES.
JAMES KIMBLE,

LICENSE TO CUT TIMB

To the Minister of the Interior,
towa.

I beg leave to apply for a license to
Timber on the west half of section 35,
the west halves of sections 2 and 11, T
sh p 41, New Westminster District.
THOMAS CAHI
July 12, 1886.

SHINGLES, SHINGLES

Five hundred thous
shingles for sale, at pri
never before heard of in B
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Send for prices before p
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Address all orders to
WM. F. PETERS
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QUEEN STREET,
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THE UNDERSIGNED, successor to
late W. C. White, is now thoro
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Apply to
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A FULL SET OF
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Formerly used in our Saloon at Ya
ELLIOTT & McCOSKERY,
Elgin House, Port Moo

Subdivision of Lot 23
PORT MOODY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, T
all installments on Lots on the s
named property, must be paid in strict
formity with the stipulations, or the a
ments will be cancelled, and the pay
already made, forfeited.
New Westminster, Sept 11, 1885

Brick Clay for Sal

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF Fi
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Sample and information can be obta
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Real Estate Brok
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