—THE—
Port Moody Gazette.
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION BY POST,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
All communications addressed to
The GUARDIAN Office, New Westminster, will receive prompt attention.

J. A. CLARKE
PORT MOODY.
REAL ESTATE
OFFICE—CLARKE STREET.

DOUGLAS & DEIGHTON,
Saddles & Harness-makers
Every Article in their Line Always in Stock.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Front St - YALE B. C.

Port Moody
SHINGLE MILL
DON'T FORGET TO GO TO THE PORT Moody Shingle Mill, where the best of Shingles can be had at the lowest prices, wholesale or retail.
A supply kept constantly on hand.
JOHN B. TIFFIN.

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

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.

Contractor & Builder.
E. KILBY,
MURRAY STREET, - PORT MOODY.
ESTIMATES by Mail, or otherwise, furnished on the shortest notice.

CITY BREWERY.
R. RIESTERER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE establishment, is now supplying many customers in the city with a first-class quality of
Lager Beer,
Which he furnishes in Kegs and Bottles at Victoria prices.
The Beer will be left at the houses of patrons free of charge.
Orders left with COON, THE DRUGGIST will be attended to at the same rates.

WOODS & TURNER,
LAND SURVEYORS
Real Estate Agents.
Conveyancers & Accountants.
PORT MOODY LOTS
FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN.
COLUMBIA ST., NEW WESTMINSTER.

FOR SALE!
TOWN LOTS, at the C. P. R. Terminal town of Port Moody, centrally and beautifully situated, on more favorable terms than lands has ever been offered for sale, in this Province heretofore.
Apply to
P. S. HAMILTON,
Murray Street,
PORT MOODY.

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

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER
To Hon. THOS. WHITE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA.
I hereby apply for a license to cut timber on a certain tract of land situated on the shores of Lake Harrison, and containing about (800) eight hundred acres, according to a map or plan deposited with the Dominion Timber Inspector of this Province.
JOHN R. BROWN.
Harrison Hot Springs, Oct. 1, 1886.

Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 4. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1887. NO. 7

A PEEP AT BENARES.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE

Benares is to said have been famous twenty-five centuries ago, before Babylon, Tyre, and Athens had attained their supremacy. And now, while these and other ancient cities are laid low in the dust, Benares still remains, and she still receives homage from the thousands who flock to her fanes and long for purification from her waters. The city is situated on the northern bank of the Ganges, and was anciently called Varanasi, a word which is said to be taken from the names of two streams, the Varana and the Asi, which severally flow into the Ganges from the north and south of the city. The Varana is commonly called Barna, and it contains a considerable amount of water in the rainy season, but the Asi is always a small stream. Others say that a certain Rajah Barna, who in former times ruled over Benares, gave it its name. Another name, however, which is much used for the city by the natives, is Kasi, "the splendid." Dr. Sheerring, in his wonderful work on the Sacred City, tells us that it is really composed of three parts: Benares, the most ancient and the most northerly part: Kasi, the central portion, where most of the temples are: and Kedar, the newer suburb, towards the south-west; and that there is a tendency in the city to shift its quarters in a south-westerly direction. I had had a great longing to see this, the sacred city of the Hindoos, and to witness for myself the scenes on the holy river Ganges, the temples, and the ghats; so, being on a visit to Calcutta, we, a small mission party, ladies and gentlemen, resolved to press forward by rail to Benares. On the evening of March 8 we started, travelling all night, and arriving at our destination in the afternoon of the following day. During the first part of the night the mosquitoes, those Eastern torments, were very troublesome, but eventually we slept pretty comfortably on our railway couches. During the next morning we had an opportunity of seeing the country through which we were passing. It was mostly flat, with a few hills, while rice fields, trees stripped of leaves, and poppies, which are cultivated for opium, diversified the scenery. We changed trains at one station, called Mogul-sarai, where we took tiffin. The first view of Benares is very imposing. This wonderful city, whose measured length along the banks of the river, by survey, is said to be barely three miles, and its average depth not more than one, possesses a thousand Hindoo temples, and three hundred shrines and idols and images innumerable. These temples are not, cannot be, crowded as they are into so small a space, nearly so extensive as those of Southern India, especially those at Tiravalur and Trichinopoly, but for grandeur and exquisite carving they far exceed them. Imagine, then, if possible, such a city with its temples and those wonderful ghats, or flights of steps which lead down to the river, suddenly bursting upon one's view, and the thrill of intense emotion which passes through the beholder who remembers that this is the great centre of Hinduism, as well as the spot at which the founder of Buddhism commenced his mission in Asia. We happened to arrive, too, just at the time when preparations were being made for one of the festivals, so that the river was gay, and its banks thronged with pleasure takers. On our arrival at the railway station, which is built on the south side of the river, we took gharries, as the vehicles there are called, and drove in these across the Ganges over a bridge of boats, and to come to the north side, on which the principal part of Benares is erected. Our host, who was exceedingly kind during the whole of our visit in taking us to the various places of interest, proposed our descending from our gharries on our way to his house to visit the Budhistical remains which are visible from the Raj Ghat road, on which we were travelling, and which are to be found chiefly on the summit of the banks of a tank known as Bakaruya Kund. The principal parts of these remains are built on terraces held up on walls of heavy stone, which run by the sides of the Kund. The building itself, originally a Buddhist temple, is now in the possession of Mussulmans, so that the dome is of Mahomedan construction, and on the top of a courtyard is a Mahomedan dargah or place of prayer. The ground is strewn all around with stones, many of which are carved with curious and elegant devices, and must be of vast antiquity. I spoke of the festival for which the people were preparing at the time of our entrance into Benares; it was to be held at night on the Ganges, and was but one of the forty Hindu and Mahomedan Melas held every year in Benares. This, we were told, was the Burwa-Mangal Melu, held on the river on the Tuesday after what is called the Holi Festival. We thought we should like to witness this sight, so proceeded, at about 9 p.m., from our host's house in the cantonment to the city. We were greatly impressed with everything we saw; the river's bank seemed to be crowded with human beings, dusky themselves in hue, but dressed in garments of many colors; and we proceeded down one of the many ghats through this mass of humanity to the river's brink, and stepped into a gaily caparisoned boat, where we were received by a Hindoo baboo, who had invited several of the English residents to see the tamasha, and who had provided lemonade, champagne, cakes, and ices for his guests. This gentleman, short in stature, was dressed in a long blue velvet coat and white trousers, and wore a blue cap with a triangular tail suspended from the back, while on his eyes he had dark-colored spectacles. I must confess I was not charmed with his appearance. The boat itself looked very gay with its yellow cloths and flags, &c., and music enlivened us as we entered. Very soon we were surrounded by other boats, some of which were more gaudily attired than ours, that of the Rajah of Benares having a marble top, and another boat an immense peacock with spread tail at its bow. Several of the boats had lower stories surmounted by higher ones, which were covered with richly coloured canopies, and on which sat or squatted natives in every variety of dress or undress. Our boat was propelled by a paddle which was worked by men, as on a treadmill, some changing with others as these were weary, and for some hours we were taken up and down the river, getting, of course, a magnificent view of the city by night, with its various temples and ghats, and its crowds of people. At the burning ghat dead bodies were being consumed, so that their ashes might mingle with the waters of the holy river. After midnight two nautch girls came on board, each accompanied by four men, who made most amusing gestures as they followed up the dancing girl with rude music and singing, one man, clad entirely in yellow, and beating a tom-tom, was particularly entertaining. He would hum and then give a grunt, as his whole body seemed to perform what he was playing with his hands. The girls were beautifully dressed, and sometimes sang as they danced, going up to one and another of the party assembled. It was impossible to look on them without pity, brought up to a life of debauchery, and dedicated to the service of these temples, which really means of the priests of these temples. These for many years were the only girls who were allowed to learn to read and write, and thus arose the feeling which still largely exists, that it is a disgrace for a girl to be able to "press a style upon a palm leaf." Christianity and Eastern civilization are altering things now, and the day is passing away when the nautch girl alone of her sex in India may be educated. It seemed a long time before our boat was paddled up to shore, and we were able to get off, and it was 2 p.m. of Wednesday before we reached our house, very tired and weary. The festival itself continued until the evening of Wednesday. It was originally called the Budhuwa Mangal (Budh, Wednesday), which has been corrupted to Murwa Mangal. The people had just before this been celebrating the Holi Mela, which is said to be noted for its obscenity. Many of them wear colored cloths, and discharge red water on people passing in the streets. We particularly noticed the cloths of those on whom this red water had been discharged on the day after the Burwa-Mangal festival, when we again went out sight-seeing. It was eight o'clock in the morning before we again felt rested to return to the city, and by that time the sun was unsufferably hot. The first object of interest which we then visited was the old observatory, which is situated on the summit of the Man-Mandil Ghat. The Rajah Jay Singh was a man who was particularly fond of the mathematical sciences, and he erected five observatories, one at each of these towns, Delhi, Benares, Mathura, Oujein, and Jeypore, and his instruments, all of stone and lime, are some of them of immense size, and so strong as to last for ages, and yet of such delicate adjustment as to be of the same use now as when they were erected. We saw these wonderful instruments, but the scorching sun drove us down the steps by which we had mounted to them. Underneath the observatory was a large room, where, we are told, the Rajah of Jeypore was wont to entertain his friends. One end of the room is screened off by a purdah, behind which were the poor women of the zenana. Outside the building was a narrow passage, between it and the houses opposite, and on the window-ledges of these houses monkeys—no doubt greatly revered—were enjoying themselves. On the top of the ghat we noticed a very old sannyasi, or devotee, looking filthy and wizened in the extreme. The smells around were most disgusting. Oh, how terribly hot the sun was as we descended to the water's edge and walked along its banks! While our host went off to get us a boat we stood under a shed, glad of even this little shelter, and watched the bathers performing their morning ablutions in the holy Ganges. One old woman scrubbed herself, head and all, with sand, and then dipped into the water, while others scoured themselves with mud in the muddy stream.

Taking our boat, we again went down the river, so as to get a daylight view of the city. How thronged it was! dirt and gorgeousness were wonderfully blended. But the one great impression on one's mind was this: What a power Hinduism is yet in the land, and what multitudes of those for whom Christ died are held yet in its deadly grip! While the gentlemen went to look at the Nepalese Temple, the sculpture of which was too obscene for us ladies to look at, but which is a picturesque object and different from all the other shrines in the city, we ladies remained in the boat and received sundry salaams and greetings from the Rajah of Benares, who was floating down the river in a boat similar to our own. Presently we thought we would go on shore and visit the wonderful well of salvation, "Manikarnika," famous in Hindu mythology. I cannot refrain from introducing here the story of the origin of this well as translated by Dr. Sherring from the Masi-Khanda. "The god, Vishnu," so goes the tale, "dug this well with his discus, and, in lieu of water, filled it with the perspiration from his own body, and gave it the name of Chakra-Pushkarini. He then proceeded to its north side and began to practise asceticism. In the mean time, the god Mahadeva arrived, and looking into the well beheld in it the beauty of a hundred millions of suns, with which he was so enraptured that he at once broke out into loud praises of Vishnu, and, in his joy, declared whatever gift he would ask of him he would grant. Gratified at the offer, Vishnu replied that his request was that Mahadeva should always reside with him. Mahadeva, hearing this, felt greatly flattered by it, and his body shook with delight. From the violence of the motion an earring, called Manikarnika, fell from his ear into the well. From this circumstance, Mahadeva gave the well the name of Manikarnika. Among the epithets applied to it are those of Muktikshetra, 'seat of liberation,, and Purnasubhakaran, 'complete source of felicity.' Mahadeva further decreed that it should be the chief and the most efficacious among places of pilgrimage.' How sad that these deluded idolators know not of the fountain opened in the House of David of sin and uncleanness, and so must hew out for themselves cisterns of filth and abomination which they would fain believe will cleanse their souls!—*Public Opinion.*

NOTHING NEW.

Some of the most beneficent and useful discoveries in medical science appear to have been anticipated years ago. For example, certain skulls of prehistoric man have afforded the clearest evidence that even at that remote period the art of "trepanning" must have been practised upon them. A skull found in the tomb of the Incas, near the city of Cuzco, exhibited distinct marks of having undergone a like operation. According to a reputed discovery by M. Stanislaus Julien, it appears that as far back as the third century of our era, the Chinese were in possession of an anæsthetic agent which they employed during surgical operations. A description of this was discovered by M. Julien in a work preserved in the Bibliotheque Nationale called "Kou-kini-tong," or a General Collection of Ancient and Modern Medicines, which appears to have been published in the sixteenth century. In a biographical notice of Hoa-tho, who flourished under the dynasty of Wei, between the years 220 and 230 of our era, it is stated that he gave the patient a preparation of "cannabi (Mayo)," who in a few moments became as insensible as one plunged in drunkenness or deprived of life; then, according to the case, he made incisions, amputations, &c. After a certain number of days, the patient found himself re-established, without having experienced the slightest pain during the operation. It appears from the biography of Han that this "cannabis" was prepared by boiling and distillation. Of the Germ Theory of disease, it must also be said, it is no novelty. That noted physician, Athanasius Kircher, in his work on the plague—published at Rome in 1669—attributed the origin of epidemics to germs, or, as he termed them, animalcules. He argued that each kind of putrefaction gives rise to a special virus, which produces a definite species of malady. Even sticking-plaster is not a modern surgical appliance. One of the highest living authorities in organic chemistry states that the ordinary lead plaster now so commonly used was said to be discovered by the Roman physician Menecrates in the middle of the first century. Some readers of this "Journal" will remember that while the British Association was in progress at Montreal (1884), a telegram was received from Mr. Caldwell in Australia, notifying that he had found "monotremes oviparous with mesoblastic ovum"—that is, that the ornithorhyncus, the duckbill or water mole laid eggs. This piece of news greatly interested naturalists, since it was justly regarded as furnishing one more link in the chain of evidence tending to support the evolution hypothesis. However, in a work entitled "The Literary Pancratium," by Robert and Thomas Swinburn Carr, published in London in 1832, a quotation in the form of a foot-note appears on p. 8 as follows: "But this is New Holland, where it is summer with us when it is winter in Europe, and "vice versa;" where the barometer rises before bad weather, and falls before good; where the north is the hot wind, and the south the cold; where the humblest house is fitted up with cedar; where the fields are fenced with mahogany, and myrtle-trees are burnt for firewood; where the "swans are black" and the eagles white; where the kangaroo, an animal between the squirrel and the deer, has five claws on its forepaws and three talons on its hind-legs, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail; where the mole lays eggs and has a duck's bill; where there is a bird with a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; where there is a fish, one half belonging to the genus "Raja," and the other to that of "Squalus;" where the pears are made of wood, with the stalk at the broader end; and where the cherry grows with the stone on the outside."—("Field's "New South Wales," p. 561.) In striking contrast to all the above named instances of re discovery, is that fact furnished by some Assyrian bas reliefs—that is, that the lion, or at least the Asiatic species, has a "claw" in the tuft of his tail. This fact, which, strangely enough, was disputed in classic time, although forty years before the birth of Christ, Didymus of Alexandria discovered it, had been quite overlooked by modern naturalists. Soon after the finding of the sculpture, Mr. Bennet, an English zoologist, verified the observation. Homer's famous story of the battle between the frogs and the mice is doubtless a political satire. That the story was originally suggested by actual observation is not an unreasonable fancy. Homer may even have seen the mimic campaign for himself, for it is but a tradition that he was blind. In a recent number of "Nature," a correspondent states that he saw a short time since several mice pursuing some frogs in a shed. The alacrity of the reptiles rendered the attacks of the mice futile for some time. "Again and again the frogs escaped from the clutches of their foes, but only to be recaptured, severely shaken, and bitten." They were at length "overpowered by the mice, which devoured a part of them." The first scientific expedition on record is one in which Aristotle was sent by Alexander the Great (more than 300 B. C.) for the purpose of collecting subjects for a History of Animals. In this enterprise he met with both the paper and the pearly nautilus; for in the "Historia Animalium," he says, after describing different forms of Cephalopods, which no doubt abounded in Asiatic seas: "There are also two other kinds of polypes which are in shells, the one [that is, the paper nautilus] has a shell which is not naturally adherent to it; it feeds very frequently near the land, and being cast by the waves on the sand, the shell slips, and it dies; but the other [the pearly nautilus] is in a shell in which it exists after the manner of the snail, and out wardly extends its arms."—(Scaliger's translation.) Nothing was added to this account during the dark ages that succeeded, nor even till some time after the revival of literature. No further information respecting the nautilus was obtained until the discovery of a living specimen early in the eighteenth century by Rumphius, a Dutch merchant and naturalist, resident at Amboyna. His drawing of the soft parts separated from the shell was greatly valued for more than a century before another specimen was found, although the shells were cast ashore in comparative abundance. The specimen was sent to Professor Owen, and formed the subject of an elaborate memoir by him in 1832. It may be said to have been the first to confirm the history of this remarkable organism given more than two thousand years before. Here, then, we have another instance of modern research simply verifying that which was an ancient discovery. It is even said that the stereoscope, which is Professor Wheatstone's invention, was known to Euclid and minutely described by Galen, the physician, sixteen centuries ago; moreover, it was still more completely defined in the works of Baptista Porta in the year 1596. As for photography, its discovery is by common consent referred to Daguerre, who announced it to the Academy of Sciences in 1839. This beautiful art has, however, been found clearly described by M. Jobard in his "Nouvelles Invention aux Expositions Universelles," 1857, taken from a translation from the German three hundred years ago. An ancient gold coin "recast" is after all, the same precious metal; even so, truths long lost are, when found, restamped by human thought and made current again for the world's good. How few are privileged, or have the genius, to enrich mankind with an original discovery!—*Chambers's Journal*

A ukaze of the Czar Nicholas has been revised which compels resident German Jews to hold certificates as merchants of the first guild. The edict is now applied to workmen and apprentices. The certificates cost seven hundred roubles, a sum which few are able to pay, and the result will by wholesale expulsions.

TO OUR READERS.
If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back ache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood liver and kidneys

Dr. C. Keller of Zurich thinks that spiders destroy more aphides and insect enemies of trees than do all the insect-eating birds. His views have been verified by observations on coniferous trees, a few broadleafed trees and apple trees.

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

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

FALES & CO.
IF YOU WANT THE VALUE OF YOUR money go to Fales & Co. for
FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
BED-ROOM SETS,
WALL PAPER,
PICTURES,
CROCKERY,
Hardware, Groceries,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CABINET-WORK,
CARPETING,
UPHOLSTERING,
PAINTING, &c.
UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.
Clarke Street, - - Port Moody

New China Wash House.
JIMMY.
Opposition Washing and Ironing done in First-class style.
References if required.
ON C. P. R. RIGHT OF WAY.

Port Moody
THE
STATUTORY TERMINUS
OF THE
Canadian Pacific Railway.

A. R. HOWSE,
Surveyor,
Real Estate Broker,
Conveyancer,
Etc., Etc.
Town Lots for sale in every part of the Town site.
Excellent Farms for sale---CHEAP.
Suburban Properties suitable for market gardeners, etc.
Every information freely given.
OFFICE—MURRAY ST.
PORT MOODY, B. C.

The Port Moody Gazette.

SATURDAY. ....JANUARY 8, 1887.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

HOME.

The whole of the upper country from Yale to Peace River is covered with snow, but there is nothing like the intense cold of past seasons at this time of year. Sleighing is not good, and the snow indicates a great thaw and the sudden appearance of spring. Cattle are in prime condition.

At a meeting of the town council in New Westminster this week the mayor announced that $5,400 of the city tax remains unpaid. The limit fire By-law recently passed in that corporation appears to be unpopular, and the citizens to show their discontent evade the payment of city tax.

Otto J. Klotz, the officer in charge of the Dominion Astronomical Surveys, is charmed with the scenery between Calgary and Port Moody which he describes as "six hundred miles of magnificent grandeur that will attract tourists from all the ends of the earth."

Special cars for the conveyance of heavy artillery are now in course of construction by the C.P.R.Co. Twelve eight ton guns will arrive here from Woolwich in May next, and are intended for fortification to be erected on the coast.

The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until Monday the 7th of February.

We are informed on good authority that the owners of property on the fore shore of the Inlet are resolved to resist the Syndicate, and say:—"You shall not extend the main line to Vancouver; the law declares positively that Port Moody is the terminus, and that the main line shall not be extended. We will appeal to the Privy Council of England for we are resolved to defend our property." If we may judge by the appearance of the position there will be no railroad to Vancouver this year.

An actor named Fred Mackley was lately "a star" in Victoria, and described by the penny-a-liners as "celebrated" renowned," "unequalled." Last Saturday night he had a full house and consequently a full purse, which he took with him to the other side early on Sunday morning. He did not pay the printers, and therefore the critics'—a lot of ignorant creatures that would, for a small fee, puff a pig—say:—"Fred is a bilk." In this age of shams any rich ignoramus can purchase fame; but modern fame is not worth a groat. "The unequalled renowned and celebrated Fred," might continue to be a star in Victoria until the day of his death if he could afford to pay the printers. But he can change his name and shine again where blind ignorance is the director of blind critics.

It appears from statistics just published that the export of gold from the province this year was $1,000,000. Three banks received $753,000, and $260,000 was taken away in nuggets; gold and fish will continue to be for many years the great source of provincial wealth. It appears by the returns that Cariboo, Lillooet, Kootenay and Granite Creek are the best gold bearing districts.

In a few days the wires will be laid across the bed of the Frazer at New Westminster, the whole work will be completed by the 15th, and we shall then have direct connection with all the great cities on this continent and Europe.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Lord Charles Beresford replaces W. H. Smith as Secretary of War. His lordship is Irish and dearly loves a good old fashioned fight. He is the right man in the right place just now.

The underground railway which connects England with Wales was opened on Wednesday; it is four and one-half miles in length; the train passed through in eight minutes: the ventilation is perfect

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," in a letter published on Monday says:—"Russia and Germany have certainly formed an alliance; Russia binds herself to remain neutral in the event of was between Germany and France; and Germany binds herself to remain neutral in the event of war between Russia and Austria." If that is true Germany and France will immediately engage in mortal combat and all the other European nations will be merely spectators. But in well informed circles it is stated that the Czar of all the Russias drinks too much bad whiskey, and is afflicted by sudden fits of rage, then his promises and pledges are all forgotten: but there is one thing he never forgets—the presence of Nihilism; and he knows that a good deal of it would disappear in war clouds; and therefore it is certain that he will do all he can to kindle the fires of war in Europe.

The London "Post" in an article said to be inspired by Lord Charles Beresford warns Turkey. The writer says:—"We have made great sacrifices to uphold the integrity of Turkey, but if she hesitates to act in defence of herself. England will be compelled to adopt a course to counteract Russia, that will speedily impress the Porte with the fact that her inactivity is directly opposed to her real interest."

A telegram from Paris says:—"The Mayors of France have commenced to discharge the duty of enrolling school, boys in battallions. Each boy is armed with a chassepot, and takes it home when the drill is over." Every man in France able to carry a gun will be ready to serve in the next war.

UNITED STATES

Last Tuesday morning a passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, was met by a freight train. The crash was terrific, the cars, the passengers, and freight were instantly piled up in a heap; the shattered cars took fire and fifty of them were consumed. Twenty-five persons killed.

Miss Cleveland's poem is described by the "Oregonian" as insufferable stuff. It appears in "Lippencotts Magazine for January."

At Cairo, Illinois, on Monday night, a negro named Thomas Spicer, while intoxicated in a saloon was saturated with turpentine by two ruffians who set fire to his clothes. He was roasted alive and they escaped.

On Friday, last week, the dead bodies of Charles Reid and Cap. John Winn were found in a cabin 40 miles north of Soda Springs, Idaho. A man named Williams says:—"I called at their cabin, Reid wished to examine my gun, while I was handing it to him it was accidentally discharged and he was killed. Winn then attacked me and in self-defense I killed him." Williams is a deserter from the army.

The committee on rivers and harbours will recommend $409,000 to be expended in fortifications on the coast of Oregon.

The great strike which was meditated by 12,000 coke workers in the Connellsville region, Pa., was settled by arbitration on Monday; the men to get a slight increase of wages and if coke becomes more valuable the full sum demanded will be paid.

There are now in Europe two hundred agents, looking out for emigrants to occupy lands in the Southern States, and the Mississippi Valley Railway Co. have contracted with the owners of a great English steamship company for a weekly service of steamers to Newport News, where a miniature Castle Garden will be established at once.

On Wednesday morning there was a slight shock of earthquake at Charleston.

The President is very unwell. The doctors say he is just of that build which makes one look for apoplexy. He takes no exercise whatever and the methods which he has employed to reduce his adipose tissue are merely temporary. A bulletin dated Jan. 4th says the President is much better this morning and it is expected he will be able to take a carriage ride this afternoon.

At Twohig railway station within ten miles of Cotulla in Texas a border ruffian assaultad a girl eleven years of age: Sheriff McKenney and a deputy proceeded at once to arrest the desperado who was in his cabin with three other fellows; they shot the sheriff, but the deputy escaped and when he returned to Cotulla fifty armed citizens volunteered at once to arrest the murderers. Latest accounts say—the boys are corralled, and if they do not surrender in an hour they will be burned out like any other vermin. They have to choose death by the rope or by fire. Judge Lynch will soon supersede the political knaves that are called judges in Texas.

THE POPE'S BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

Cardinal Theodoli, Master of the Pope's Household, has laid before his master the budget of the Vatican for 1887. The fixed income is £208,000, derived from the capital left by Pius IX., and deposited with English banking houses. Another £400,000 are derived from rents, and further £600,000 are calculated to come from the St. Peter's pence. The expenses being calculated at £320,000, there would be a deficit of £40,000. In prospect of the expense of the approaching exhibition in the Vatican, the Pope has decided that he will take nothing from the patrimony left by Pius IX., and has therefore crossed out varions proposed expenditures, among which is that for the construction of a new disciplinarian prison. From the present one there escaped the other day a Swiss guard who was undergoing a term of twelve days. The day after he was found crouching under a staircase in the Pope's palace.—*London Telegraph.*

EXTORTING MONEY FROM A FRENCH BANKER.

The trial of Louis Gervais Pillot for obtaining by extortion the signature of Baron de Soubeyran, director of the Banque d'Escompte, to three bank checks was opened recently at the Seine Assizes. The accused, who is 44 years of age, was for sixteen years a teacher in a primary school in La Vendee. He became in 1881 election agent of the Baron de Soubeyran, who is Deputy for that department. He was afterward appointed an agent of the La Fonciere Company, in which situation he committed frauds by which the company sustained losses amounting to 8,770 francs. Pillot, however, escaped to Switzerland. Although a warrant of apprehension had been issued against him, he ventured several times to come to Paris in order to see the Baron de Soubeyran and obtain assistance from him.

On the 11th of May last he presented himself to the Baron at the Banque d'Escompte, and got from him 150 francs. The sum did not satisfy him, and he returned on the following day. The Baron agreed to give him another sum of 150 francs, when Pillot pulled a revolver from his pocket, and, holding it in his right hand, said: "That will not do; I required 150,000 francs, and if you do not consent I will kill you, and myself afterward." A struggle ensued, in which the Baron was overpowered. Pillot again pointed the revolver at him, and compelled him to sit down at his desk. He said: "If you utter one word which compromises me I will blow your brains out."

The Baron was then compelled to write out and sign three orders on the Credit Lyonnais at Geneva in favor of the accused, as well as a letter of introduction to the manager of that establishment. When he had got the papers Pillot succeeded in making his escape from Paris, but he was taken into custody on the following day. He was recently convicted and sentenced to six years' imprinonment.—*London Times.*

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual. Do not be deceived by any imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The American papers, and their echoes in this Province, make a droll kettle of fish of the European situation. They make Salisbury in despair about the defection of Lord Randolph Churchill and quite distracted because the Marquis of Hartington won't take office. The simple facts are that Churchill was found to be impracticable and so he was invited to resign; Lord Hartington, as a matter of courtesy, was asked to accept a seat in the Cabinet, but he understood the motive for the proposal and had the good taste to decline. However, it elicited from him an assurance of continued support which is really all that Salisbury desires at the present moment. If there was any doubt as to the future strength of the Government, or if it is deemed advisable to be independent of the Unionist vote, the Conservatives will go to the country, and will be returned with a majority fully equal to Gladstone's in 1880. We note that our papers have concluded an alliance between Germany and Russia. Some agreement may have been come to, on the part of Germany, to detach Russia from France, and, on the part of Russia to detach Germany, or at least to give it the appearance of detaching, from Austria. So far as Germany is concerned, she finds it necessary to deal with France single-handed and to that end she was ready to make any temporary agreement with Russia. But Bismarck and Russia have an equal regard for treaties or agreements; they set them aside when they think it advisable to do so, without troubling themselves to mention the matter, when they operate. We speak, of course, of Russia and Germany, and our readers must remember the scurvy way in which Bismarck betrayed Gortchakoff at Berlin; Russia will never forget that. It is well known that a binding agreement between these two powers is impossible, because the Governments dislike and distrust one another and the people hate one another as the Poles do the Russians. It is quite possible that the Czar has very little faith in any help from France and he is bitterly opposed to a republic, he is also, inclined to obey his uncle—the Emperor William—in deferring a struggle between Germany and Russia till William has departed for his long rest. Then, Alexander is greatly enraged with Austria and Hungary for daring to question his right to do as he liked in Bulgaria. If he can frighten Austria to let him carry out his policy in the Balkans, he certainly will do it by showing her that she is deserted by Bismarck. How the Hungarians will submit to a surrender on the part of Austria, we are at a loss to divine, but we have the greatest doubts on the possibility of Austria giving way. To allow Russia to carry out her plans in the Balkans, would be equivalent to giving up Bosnia the Herzegovina and all the advantages she has been paying so heavily for, to secure her footing in the Balkan peninsula. She may assume to abandon all this right at the instigation of Bismarck so as to allow him time to crush France; but that accomplished the Balkan question, we suspect, will be settled against Russia. For us the only puzzle is, how will Russia employ her army in rhe meantime? The only feasible use she can make of it will be to seize Bulgaria. If she does that she will disturb a nest of hornets. She may cut her way to the Balkans, but she will there meet with such resistance as will bar her further progress. Turkey will be forced to defend herself and the Sultan with a large number of the Pashas may have gone to join the majority. It is very likely that England will take possession of the Golden Horn and will possibly garrison the Dardanelles. The Russian fleet must never be permitted to emerge from the Black Sea. An army will be massed by Russia on the frontiers of Affghanistan, but nothing beyond inciting the disaffected tribes to rebellion will be attempted. Russia knows well that if she came to blows with England in India, Central Asian settlements would be all taken from her. The pacification of Burmah goes on steadily, and the repression when complete, will be lasting. As the rebels and Dacoits are thrashed and dispersed the military posts are planted further and further in the disturbed districts. The Burmese are just beginning to understand the value of a strong and just government and are becoming good British subjects. A very strong force of native police is to be enrolled, and that, combined with the military posts, will prevent rebellion and Dacoity, to any extent, in the future. The settlement of the rent difficulty in Ireland goes steadily forward to the great annoyance of the professional agitators, who may soon have to try lecturing in the United States for a living. The preparations for war are going on steadily in Great Britain. She now finds the best guarantee for peace is in being prepared for war. Arms of the most improved kind are being manufactured in all parts of the country by private makers, and the army and navy are being steadily increased.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The returns from this polictical contest, for it is nothing more, give to the Grits a considerable accession of strength, and, upon this basis, the most extravagant calculations for the Dominion elections are built. It must be borne in mind that the Ontario elections were carefully planned a long time ago, and so carefully concealed were these plans from the Conservatives, that they were nothing less than a surprise, by which the position was, in a great measure, carried. So much for strategy; but we should like to know in what way the commonwealth is benefitted and to what degree the taxpayers will be relieved of their burdens? Mr. Mowat is a good lawyer and a smart politician, but we doubt his being a philanthropist. We suspect he never troubles his head with anything besides getting the better of the Conservatives. This, in a party man, is most laudable; but people should consider before throwing up their hats and shouting "hurrah for Mowat," how far their individual interests are to be furthered with mere political trickery. The taxpayers of Ontario pay very heavily for the support of their Provincial Government, and they have a right to expect that all the time and energies of their ministers, should be applied to the general advantage and improvement of that Provincs. But, if their ministers under the leadership ot Mr. Mowat, spend the money of the taxpayers in fancy lawsuits which result in nothing tangible, being only intended for party triumphs, and elections are forced before their natural period of maturity. with the same object, we are at a loss to discover any cause for enthusiasm. Party is all very well in its way, and where there are any great or vital principals involved, it is meet and proper that every voter should take the side which he can conscientiously support. It is quite a different matter when the game begins and ends in the struggle between certain political leaders, for office, and in such struggles, it is well known the taxpayers are never thought of. We are quite prepared for the statement that the Conservatives are certainly no better than the Grits in this respect. Granted, but two blacks do not make a white. Of two evils let us choose the least. The Dominion is just approaching adolescence, and in the fulness of time, will come to the maturity of a nation. It is not by curbing and restraint, that vitality can be increased and energy and enterprise developed. The Grits are narrow-minded, timid and over-cautious. Their economics, like those of Gladstone in England, only result in greater expenditures, and their over-caution permits the golden opportunities to pass unutilized, thus causing immense losses to the country. The Conservatives may be a little wild in their calculations; they may spend money lavishly, but we must look at the results. It is admitted, even by the Grits themselves, that the Canadian Pacific Railway would not have been completed for the next fifty years, under Grit direction. Their fiscal policy was simple death to Canada; it was, in the way of tariff, just high enough to make everything dear to the consumer with a small income, and not high enough to exclude Yankee slaughter goods, the sale of which was draining the country of all its ready money. It remained for the Conservatives to save the country from absolute impoverishment, by the National policy and hence, it is, that the United States Government and the American people generally are opposed to the Conservatives and will do all in their power to drive them from office. But, the Canadian people, although great partizans, are not fools. They know that tinkering with the tariff, which would certainly follow the advent of the Grits to power, would destroy all their nascent manufactures; that capital would perish and labor starve. They know that the Grits in power is equivalent to drawing a wet blanket over the expanding energies of the country, which would bring on debility and depression. Thus, in spite of real or apparent Grit triumphs the Conservatives will be sustained, it may be, with a reduced majority, but that will not be an unmixed evil. A three-fourths majority in the House is dangerous to the commonwealth and bad for even the party to which it belongs. A working majority is better for all concerned.

FAITHFUL.

J. R. Faithful, of Stroud, Ont., says he suffered from quinsy for several years, until cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which medicine is a specific for all painful complaints.

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and I have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Dominion Parliament to be Dissolved.

Elections to Take Place on 9th February.

(*Special to the Mainland Guardian.*)

NEW YORK, Jan. 7th, 1887.

It is now fully decided to dissolve the existing Parliament immediately.

The elections throughout the Dominion have been fixed for 9th February.

TWO PICTURES OF A SAVAGE KING.

About twelve years ago Sir Samuel Baker drew a very uncomplimentary picture of an African king whose name has been mentioned with high praise in many newspapers within the past few weeks. His name is Kabba-Rega, and he is the ruler of Unyoro, a large country southeast of Albert Nyanza. Kabba-Rega was 20 years old when Baker described him as an incorrigible rascal, a great dandy, a terrible coward, and a shameless murderer.

Kabba-Rega had no right to his father's throne, as his mother was a humble shepherdess, who was not even an inmate of the royal harem. He, however, killed Kamrasi's rightful heir and mounted the throne himself. The fact that he kept his finger nails scrupulously clean, and would not smoke from fear of blackening his teeth, proves him to have been a remarkable African. Sir Samuel says the highest happiness Kabba-Rega knew was to go to sleep drunk to the melody of a musical box. It was this treacherous dandy who, after professing the most friendly feelings for Sir Samuel Baker and his other white visitors, attempted to give them their quietus at one full swoop, by treating them to plantain cider well seasoned with poison.

The past twelve years have apparently made a great improvement in Kabba-Rega. The drunken murderer whom Baker described now figures as the friend and ally of the beleaguered Christians, who, beset by the fanatical hordes of the late Mahdi on the one hand and by the savages of Uganda on the other, are awaiting the relief that Europe is about to send to them. "I have nothing but hearty praises of Kabba-Rega," writes Emin Bey. He invited the white man and his companions to take refuge in his town, and twice sent him men and also a considerable supply of cloth for distribution among Egyptian soldiers. Emin Bey wrote in January last that he intended to take refuge with Kabba-Rega, and remain with him until relief came from Europe. It is quite certain, however, that Kabba-Rega has not been able to receive the white refugees among his people. The King of Uganda, hearing that the sovereign of Unyoro intended to hospitably receive them, sent a large army against him, and according to the last accounts, he had defeated Kabba-Rega and killed 10,000 of his soldiers.

Kabba-Rega deserves the gratitude of all white men for the succor and friendship he has extended, without reward or apparent prospect of any, to some of our race in Central Africa.

"THE WEST SHORE."

The holiday number of *The West Shore* is the handsomest and most excellent western magazine ever issued. Many of its illustrations are printed in five colors, and none of them in less than three. They are highly artistic, both in design and execution, and are especially appropriate to the season. An elegant, large engraving of Mt. Hood, the famous snow peak of the Cascade mountains, accompanies the number as a special supplement. It is executed in eight colors and embossed, and is by far the most beautiful reproduction of the grand scenery of the west yet made by the printing press. The literary features of the magazine are most excellent. The holiday number and supplement will be sent to any address upon receipt of fifty cents by the publisher. They will be sent free to all who subscribe now for 1887. Subscription price, $2.00 per year. Address L. Samuel, Publisher of *The West Shore*, Portland, Oregon.

HINTS ABOUT GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST.

Mr. Gilbert has now cast his new opera and has named his characters. The ghost of *Sir Roderick Murgatroyd* haunts his wicked descendant, *Sir Despard Murgatroyd*. *Sir Despard's* good brother prefers country life, and manages to cut out a rival in the affections of the village beauty, *Rose*. Miss Jenny Bond will play *Mad Margaret* (a Nineteenth century burlesque of *Ophelia*). There is said to be a good deal of the nautical element about the work.

A SINGULAR OCCURENCE.—Te Hemara, of Mahurangi, reports a singular accident from lightning, near his settlement. His nephew and two other young Maoris were out hunting pigs. The chase carried them a considerable distance from the kainga, and when night came they were unwilling to leave the track of the pigs which they had struck. They lay down in the fern, with the two dogs they had with them. During the night a thunderstorm came on. The lightning struck at the spot where the dogs lay, and both of them were stretched dead at once. Two tomahawks which were lying beside the dogs were all out of shape, as if they had been melted in a pot. The Maoris escaped unscathed.—*Colonies and India.*

WELL SPOKEN OF.

"I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil very highly. It cured me of rheumatism in my fingers when I could not bend them." Ida Plank, Strathroy, Ont. A medicine for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influence of this excellent Ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles and glandular swellings can be most safely and effectually healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medicaments has anything deleterious in its composition; both are essentially purifying and strengthening in their nature. The combined power of these noble remedies enables them successfully to cope with most descriptions of impurities, and to cure, or at least relieve, most varieties of diseases.

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

F. CRAKE,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

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

Opposite to Cunningham's Store on Columbia Street.

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

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

FINE AND COMPLICATED

Watches

—AND—

JEWELRY.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Watches sent by mail or express attended to at once.

Re-Opening

J. S. MANSON,

Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED A SHOP ON

McKENZIE STREET,

New Westminster.

First Door to the Right from Columbia Street, and will have always on hand a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods

AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

A PERFECT FIT

Guaranteed in Every Case.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Fred. Eickhoff

GENERAL DEALER IN

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & HOES

&c., &c

Of First-Class Quality

AND AT

Moderate Rates.

Corner of Front and Begbie Streets

NEW WESTMINSTER.

B C.

MERCANTILE AGENCY

REPRESENT:

Messrs. Rosenthal, Feder & Co.

"WHITE LABOR"

Fine Boots & Shoes

BOSTON AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE WOONSOCKET & GOODYEAR CO.

RUBBER GOODS.

THE CAPE ANN OIL CLOTHING CO.

THE CALIFORNIA CRACKER CO.

"MOUNT HELENA" VINEYARD.

LOS ANGELOS AND RIVERSIDE

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

JOHN A. BRADLEY

SAMPLE ROOMS:

CITY AUCTION MART, Government St.

Victoria;

AND

New Westminster.

DR. STARR'S KIDNEY PADS

Positively Cures Diseases, and Disorders of the Kidney and Urinary Organs, Lame and Weak Back, and a sure cure for bed-wetting children.

COPY.] WINGHAM, ONT., 20th Sept.

MESSRS. THE STARR KIDNEY PAD CO., TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—

I take pleasure in informing that the one gross assorted Dr. Starr's Kidney ordered from your traveller are nearly all sold must admit that I never had a medicine that so rapidly and that gives as good satisfaction erally. I could get you a host of testimonials parties I have sold to; they are loud in praise Dr. Starr's Kidney Pads. Send me 3 dozen of the special large size, that retails at $3 each find they sell the best, and oblige,

Yours &c.,

W. T. BRAY

NOTE—That Mr. Bray is one of the best druggists in Ontario, and is honored with being the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association of this this Province. Ontario.

S. K. P. Co.

A. M. HERRING and D. S. CURTIS & CO., Westminster, T. McNEELEY, Ladner's Landing, H. McDOWELL & CO., Vancouver. PIMBURY & CO., Nanaimo, and wholesale of LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, HASTINGS SAW MILL CO., THE VANCOUVER DRUG CO., Vancouver; W. E. McCARTNEY & BRO., Vacouver and Kamloops, B. LOVELL, Yale; W. R. MEGON, Priest Valley, CLARE & CO., Kamloops; and all druggists dealers in medcines.

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 8, 1887

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Another shipment of rails to Vancouver has been made this week.

The telephone between Port Moody and New Westminster is now in excellent working order.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Dodd station master at Port Moody is again convalescent.

The eastern train was 6 hours and a half late on Monday, being detained by snow west of the Rockies.

A quantity of war material is being shipped by the Imperial Govt., via. the C. P. R., for the Pacific coast.

The thermometer was 52 degrees below zero at Moosejaw on the 27th ult., and 60 degrees below zero at Donald, B. C.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather eastward quite a number of passengers continue to arrive in this Province.

The steamer Princess Louise was three hours late on Thursday last, owing to boiler ice, weather and adverse winds encountered in the Gulf.

If you want to purchase or lease an excellent building site for business purposes apply to A. R. Howse, real estate broker, Port Moody.

The Vancouverites appear to be troubled with water on the brain, i. e. if we may judge from the controversy on that subject still in progress.

The road between New Westminster and Port Moody is in a horrible condition, and if steps are not taken at once to repair it traffic must cease.

Mrs. Dashwood Jones, who has been hovering between life and death for some days past, is, we are happy to learn, recovering. The infant was still born.

Mr. Geo. Olds, traffic manager says that the C.P.R., is promoting interprovincial trade among other things in the shipment of beef from Calgary to Victoria.

There are three candidates for the mayoralty of Victoria. The present incumbent, Mayor Fell, C. E. Redfern, and A. J. Smith. It is more than probable that Mr. Fell will enjoy a second term of office.

Mr. Austin of the mail stage line, between New Westminster and Port Moody, continues to run his stages over the road, and considering the difficulties he has to encounter makes good time, but horse flesh suffers for it.

The steamship Mexico arrived at the C. P.R. wharf at 7 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday. She brought 360 bags of beans and received on board about 5 car loads of general merchandise. Sailed at 9 o'clock on the same evening for Frisco.

A brake has been invented which will stop a locomotive going at the rate of forty miles an hour within a space of fifty feet. The engineer and firemen are expected to keep on for about a mile and a half, but they are of little consequence.

The genial climate of British Columbia is becoming well known. The weather at present is beautifully mild, notwithstanding the presence of a little snow, but for prudential reasons we would not advise our friends to hypothecate their overcoats.

The public school opens on Monday under the superintendence of that popular teacher, Mr. McDonald. It is greatly to be regretted that no steps have been taken to enlarge the premises, as there is not accommodation for more than two-thirds of the scholars in attendance.

The eastern train was delayed four hours on Thursday last, caused by a slide on the line in the upper country. After the track had been cleared and the train had passed through another slide took place, carrying twelve rails in length of that part of the line into the river.

The following are the names of some of the persons injured by the late accident near Field station, near the summit of the Rockies. James Neville died of injuries and taken to Calgary, McGrath, W. Tilley, and Thomas Boddel, of Kamloops slightly injured, John Munro, eye torn out and wound in forehead will probably recover McAdams, injured in the back, it is impossible to say how badly.

We regret to learn that our much respected fellow-townsman, Mr. Kane, is so seriously ill that it has necessstated his removal to the hospital at New Westminster. Mr. Kane, during his sickness, has been tenderly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Kelly of the Caledonian Hotel. Every precaution was taken to protect him from injurious effects in conveying him to town. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, with Mr. D. B. Grant, accompanied him and rendered all the assistance that was necessary.

On Saturday last a valuable dog belonging to Mr. R. B. Kelly was shot on the C. P. R. wharf by a man named Joseph Chantler, servant to Mr. Abbott and in charge of his car. It appears that the dog had gone down to the wharf and got into a fight with one of Mr. Abbott's dogs, which apparently annoyed the man, for he fetched a gun and killed the animal. When Mr. Kelly heard of the affair he at once applied for and obtained a warrant for Chantler's arrest. The matter was, however, settled out of court, upon payment of the value of the dog—$75 —and $7 expenses—rather a dear shot. It is to be hoped that it will be a lesson to him in future to have more respect for other people's property and not allow temper to get him into such scrapes, or he may find that the law of this country is not to be trifled with.

VANCOUVER BOOMING.

The *Vancouver News* on Thursday last got off a sensational on the injunctions case, under a flaming heading in this way :—

"Hurrah !"—"Barriers swept away."—"Injunctions on the extension dissolved."—"Our city no longer Moody but the actual terminus."—The road to be completed without delay."

Then follows "Special to THE NEWS."

"VICTORIA, Jan. 5.—In the Supreme Court this afternoon Chief Justice Begbie made an order dissolving all injunctions on Vancouver extension."

Either the *News* has said too much or too little. Our impression is that it's a *little too* previous.

DELTA COUNCIL.

The council met at the Delta town hall, on Saturday, December 18th, 1886. Present—The Reeve, and Conucillors Ladner, Benson, Sutherly and McKee.

The minutes of previous meeting were amended and adopted.

The clerk was instructed to reply to the communication from W. J. Gossett.

Report on the Gondy road was laid over till next meeting.

A number of accounts were passed and ordered paid.

Election by-law finally passed as reconsidered.

Highway by-law finally passed as reconsidered.

Wm. McKee was appointed returning officer.

Council adjourned till the first Monday in January at 1 o'clock.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

"I tried all the doctors in the locality for liver and kidney troubles (which I had for years) with no benefit. Four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me," says Samuel Allan, Lisle, Ont.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT—EUROPE ARMED TO THE TEETH, BUT STILL NOT SATISFIED—LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE TORIES—THE IRISH LAND WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 23rd, 1886.

The Christmas season is always dull in this great city and would be duller now than ever but that the eccentric conduct of Lord Randolph Churchill and the noise of the cannon factories of Europe going at full blast, give us something so talk about. The cloud hanging over the east is far bigger than a man's hand, indeed, it has of late assumed the shape of a big brown bear with something like the imperial Russian crown on his head. They do say, in fact, that the Czar is fast drinking himself into delirium tremens, and that when he arrives at that blissful state he will draw his sword and the long threatened war will begin unless a court conspiracy shall have the effect of strangling him, a fate that history teaches us has befallen many of his august ancestors. At this present moment Russian troops are concentrating in Besserabia and Russian warships are rendezvousing in the Black Sea as rapidly as steam can drive them. Nor are the other powers idle. Austria is massing troops on the Danube to meet the threatened storm, and Turkey, Italy and even Montenegro are calling out their reserves and preparing for the terrible struggle which is to change the map of Europe, and perhaps of the world. No one knows whence the first spark will fly, which is to ignite the flame and produce a grand conflagration. It may come from the banks of the Danube, though the experts say the first shot will be fired on the Rhine. France and Germany can be compared to nothing so much as two dogs snarling at each other across the frontier, which snarling must soon change to biting. And they say Germany will bite first. France is arming and organizing in feverish haste and Germany can see but one enemy—which is Germany—against which this arming is necessary. So sure are the experts that the death struggle is coming nigh that, they even name alliances, and they assert that Belgium and Switzerland will be on the side of Germany, and that the former will allow free passage over its roads to the legions of the Kaiser. A prominent Austrian diplomat stated last night that had Germany been successful a month ago in an attempt she made to come to an agreement with Austria about eastern affairs, Bismarck would at once call upon France to disarm and in case of refusal cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war. No doubt, that is what Bismarck will do in any case next spring, when the armies of the Fatherland are once more increased and welded into a perfect machine of battle. Of course, when the demand is made, France will answer with scorn in her voice and her hand upon her sword, and then will the trouble commence. Meanwhile, France would not go to war just now with a light heart. She also wants time to perfect her machine and, if possible, to allow her three ancient enemies to die—William, Von Moltke and Bismarck are now old men, two of them very old, and the older they grow, argues Frenchmen, the more servile and feeble of intellect. They are more afraid of the diabolical intellect of Bismarck than of Von Moltke's military genius. Von Moltke is eighty-six and not the general and strategist he was, and even Bismarck is failing. In a few years this trinody of Great Germans will be in their graves and France will fight on more equal terms. "But," says Boulanger, "if they desire to force the issue let them come on ; the Franco of 1885 is not the France of 1870."

Seeing that France is in front of so redoubtable a foe—armed cap-a-pie, her attitude towards England is incomprehensible. Though she knows an alliance between Germany and England would mean destruction to her *per mare per terram*, she persists in nagging at England every time she gets a chance. She asks that England will evacuate Egypt, and she is intriguing against her in every direction. Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Those who see as far into the European millstone as it is possible, arrange alliances in this wise. France and Russia against Germany, Austria and Italy, with Turkey neutral, unless Gladstone be in power, in which case England will remain neutral, and Turkey will join France and Russia, while if Salisbury holds office England will throw her lot in with Germany and Austria.

No one can tell, however, what party will occupy the Treasury Benches in England in the spring, the *coup de theatre* of Churchill has upset everything and set Europe in a flutter. Of himself, Lord Randolph Churchill is not thought much of on the Continent; he has little or no following and but, for the fact, that his loud talk about the Tory democracy behind him, which frightened Salisbury into acceeding to his demand for the leadership in the Commons, he would not be thought much of in England either. His withdrawal from the Cabinet, at this particular time, however, has European significance, owing to the position he held and the causes of his resignation. He made a speech sometime ago at Deptford, wherein he promised retrenchment, but when he found that the war and marine departments were increasing instead of lessening their estimates, his pride was hurt and being unable to fulfil his promise, he resigned. That is the ostensible cause, but the real cause is he does not like coercion in Ireland and he does not like the idea of England entangling herself in a European war, and, in fine, he is a Radical, and strange as it may sound, aspires to the leadership of the Radical party in the future. He, like a good many other progressive Tories, is realizing that the old way of dealing with Ireland will no longer serve any useful purpose, and he agrees with Chamberlain that Ireland must have Home Rule of a limited nature. He is out now and unless his resources are greater than he is credited with, will remain out for a while, suspended—Mahomet coffin like—between two parties.

Affairs in Ireland are in the usual seriocomic condition. The Queen's writ does not run beyond the Shannon, and halts very often at even this side of it. Several members of Parliament are under bonds to keep the peace under a musty old statute of Edward III., dug up from the archives of the law for a special occasion. The tenants are willing to pay the rent, subject to a reduction of from twenty-five to forty per cent., which, under the circumstances, good landlords give without the asking and bad land. lords refuse. Hence the "strike" only affects the bad ones. The plan adopted is to place the rents, minus the forced reduction, in the hands of trustees who are generally members of Parliament, where they rest until the landlord succumbs, that is to say, until he is starved into submission. The truth is that the tenants can no longer pay the old rents and live, and most Irish landlords cannot submit to a reduction without ruin. The amount of money covered by the reduction is precisely what they have to live on, as the balance goes to the jews of London who are the mortgagees. The logical questiofi then the Irish farmer asks himself is this :—"Shall I permit my family to starve to fatten the descendants of Reuben and Simeon and relieve spendthrift landlords from the effects of their prodigality?" The answer he gives to this question is a decided "No," and it seems up to this all the statutes from Edward III. to Victoria I. cannot compel him. American competition it is which has ruined the Irish landlords and become a factor in Home Rule politics.

NOTE.

Oliver Mowat has carried Ontario for the Liberals with an increased majority. This looks bad for Sir John and the Conservatives.

ARIZONA LETTER.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

TUCSON, A. T., Dec. 24th, 1886.

The territory of Arizona has a history going into the dim and misty past. It has no written records, no fanciful tradition. The torch of modern enquiry has failed to penetrate the darkness of ages, and the sphinx of the past is silent under its questioning beams. An oblivious impenetrable pall has enveloped the vanished race, and time's all-conquering arm has effaced all traces of their identity. The shapeless mounds and crumbling ruins which strew the mountains and valleys, are the only monuments to tell the tale of their existence. Who, whence, whither ? are the queries of the modern occupant, and echo is the only answer. Arizona is an olden land with a modern history. There is good reason to believe that it was at one time the home of a dense population who had attained to some degree of civilization. In nearly all the principal valleys of the territory are found the ruins of former habitations and the traces of large irrigating canals. In the cliffs bordering the water-courses are found excavations in the solid rock, which were evidently at some time the abode of human beings. Throughout the mountain ranges the ruins of stone dwellings and circular inclosures are often encountered. Fragments of coarse pottery with rude ornamentation, are found scattered about these mounds, and caves and structures of stone, and stone hammers and axes, earthen jars, and in many instances human bones, have been unearthed therefrom. Excavations in a small way have disclosed the fact that the former structures were of adobe or sun-dried brick and of a most primitive style of architecture. Not unfrequently the modern tiller of the soil upturns some rude implement of his unknown predecessor, or cuts with his plough into an old wall once the habitation of the ancient husbandman. In many a valley, named a desolate waste, these evidences of former industry are seen on every hand ; and vast tracts, now deserted, were at some time in the remote past, the homes of a race who caused them to bloom with verdure and smile with industry.

First among these pre-historic relics, in extent and state of preservation is the famous Casa Grande. It is situated in the valley of the Silla, about four miles south of the river, and six miles below the town of Florence. The ruins were first visited when Coronado led his expedition through Arizona in 1540. It was then four stories high, with walls six feet thick. Around it are many other ruins, which would indicate that a large city once stood here. As showing its great antiquity, it is mentioned that the Pima Indians, then, as now, living in the vicinity, had no knowledge of the origin or history of the structure, or of the people who built it. The exterior walls extend from north to south 480 feet, and from east to west 290 feet, but each year shows a gradual diminution, and a few more years will reduce it to an undistinguishable mass of debris, like the mounds that surround it.

On the San Pedro river, near its junction with the Silla, are the remains of what was at one time a large city. The foundations are of stone, laid in cement, and the buildings were evidently large and well constructed. In the Sierra Ancha mountains are numerous cliff dwellings hewn out of the solid rock, and along the cliffs bordering the Verde valley are numerous cave-like dwellings. All over the Salt river valley, and on the wide plain between it and the Gilay the ruins of dwellings and the traces of old canals are plainly discernable, and where today the American farmer has built a pleasant home, the ancient occupant cultivated the soil centuries before Columbus sighted the shores of San Salvador.

The age in which this ancient people flourished is entirely a matter of conjecture ; but from the total absence of metals in the ruins they have left behind them, we may well imagine its antiquity to be great. As to their pursuits and mode of life, it is supposed they were tillers of the soil ; but that their civilization was any more advanced than that of the Moquis and Zunis there is no reason to believe. Many entertain the belief that they were of the same race as the Indians of the Pueblo towns, and that the savage Apache was the author of their downfall. They have been called Toltecs and Aztecs, and many learned theories have been advanced as to their origin and history ; but all is conjecture and speculation, and nothing is absolutely known of one of the most remarkable pre-historic races of the western world.

Among the many remarkable freaks of nature to be found in Arizona, the Petrified forest is worthy of special mention. It is on Lithodendron creek, a tributary of the Little Colorado, and is but a few miles east of the A. & P., railroad; limbs and branches, and entire trunks of trees petrified to solid rock, are found scattered over the surface, covering an area of many miles, and many of these petrified timbers are as large as your B. C. pine and cedar. Many fossil ferns and plants are also found. The texture and form of the dead trees is clearly discernable. The hearts of the prostrate monarchs are a mass of sparkling crystals, of various hues and colors. When cut and polished these silicified remains make beautiful mantlepieces, centre-tables, and other household ornaments.

But Christmas is at hand, and the villanous cow-boy and grizzled gold finder have made their appearance with the ostensible purpose of painting the town red. Doubtless they will succeed, for, judging from their exploits during the past few days, they appear qualified. Poker, faro, monte and stud horse poker are the favorite amusements, and the click of gambling chips, click of glasses, and the more enphonious sound of profanity is the music provided for the occasion. Mexican fandangos are also booming, and the frail Spanish beauty may be seen tripping the light fantastic in any building to which is attached a bar, and woe be unto the tenderfoot who attends one of these festivities in gloves or a swallow-tail coat. A great danger also, is the wearing of a plug hat, especially at this time of the year. The cow-boy will shoot at it without ceremony. Whilst the female toilet in this territory is a gorgeous combination of colors and scarcity of apparel in the bar-room, the "get up" of the man is both simple and serviceable, viz: Sombrero, red shirt, moleskin pants, cow hide boots with the pants legs thrust therein, on the soles of which are the initials of the wearer artistically made from a combination of boot-nails. This, in my opinion, is a capital idea, as the matter of identification is settled after death at once by a glance at his boots, and where it is taken into consideration that the majority of these celebrities die in their cow-hides, a great deal of trouble is saved by the initial process.

R.A.H.

HIS LAST RESORT.

Mr. Richard Rowe, of Harley, Ont., was afflicted for four years with dyspepsia. Two experienced doctors treated him. Getting discouraged, he tried Burdock Blood Bitters. He states that two bottles cured him. He is now doing heavy work and as well as ever.

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use.

If you want to lease or purchase five acres of the richest soil peculiarly adapted for market gardens, apply to A. R. House, real estate broker, Port Moody.

FROM CHILLIWHACK.

Our correspondent, writing on the 4th. Jan., says:—"The annual New Year's dinner here came off in Henderson's Hall, the proceeds were $106, clear of expenses. The programme was excellent and well rendered in all its parts, sleighing good and the day lovely, so everything worked favorable and made the occasion enjoyable, On Thursday evening, next, there will be a concert here in aid of the Agricultural Society, a good time is expected. The society has been to considerable expense lately, enlarging the grounds and making preparations for the Provincial show which is to be held here this year. W. H. Ladner, Esq., M.P.P., has been through the district on a tour of inspection, so as to be in a position, when Parliament meets, to make known its requirements. I think we shall find in Mr. Ladner a live member. It has rained every day since the 1st. and the snow is disappearing. Stock doing well, abundance of feed. Centreville is booming, buildings going up as fast as the weather will permit. The frame of the Presbyterian Church is up, and work on it will be pushed on to completion as soon as possible. Mr. U. Nelson has moved the material of his Yale store to here, and will rebuild it with all possible speed."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The *Cologne Gazette* explains that the rumor that active preparations were being made to mobolize the Bavarian army arose from the fact that a new scheme for transportation of troops by railway to the north and south of Germany is about to be tried. The *Gazette* says that experiments with troop trains will be soon made, just as if a campaign had opened. The Amberg arms factory has completed an order for repeating rifles for the Bavarian regiments in Alsace. It is semi-officially denied that any note had been sent to the Swiss Government advising that precautions be taken to defend the frontiers in the event of war.

It is reported that Munich is about to be proclaimed in a state of siege. The recent expulsions of Socialists from Frankfort have caused much distress, most of those expelled having families dependent upon them. Prince Bismarck is expected in Berlin on the 7th of January. It is surmised that the object of his coming is to accelerate the passage of the military bill. Col. Von Mikusch, chief of the staff of the fourteenth army corps, and Col. Von Bock, chief of the staff of the fifteenth army corps, stationed in Baden and Alsace respectively, will come to Berlin to assist in arranging for the distribution of troops under the new bill. The garrisons on the western frontier are to be reinforced.

We learn on excellent authority that the Department of Marine and Fisheries seriously contemplate at an early date the placing of a large number of lobsters in the North Arm, Burrard Inlet and Bedwell bay. The enterprise would be a success and add materially to the wealth and resources of the Province.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

"I have pleasure in saying that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cannot be excelled for curing colds, coughs and loss of voice. It cured my brother completely." So says Ira McNead, of Poplar Hill, Ont., regarding this reliable remedy.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes : Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

TO OUR READERS.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back ache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood liver and kidneys

CascadeHotel

YALE, B. C.

The Best Hotel at the head of River Navigation and Railway travel,

W. TAYLOR

Can offer the best accommodation and the best table in Yale to the travelling publo.

THE BAR is well supplied with choice Liquors and Cigars.

The Clarence.

COR. YATES and DOUGLAS STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee.

Prices Moderate. Tourists' Headquarters. First-Class in Every Respect. Fully Supplied with all Conveniences of Modern Hotels. New and Elegant in all its Appointments.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AND

Manufacturers' Agents.

DEALERS IN

FRUITS & ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Agents for Oxford Soap Works, Woodstock, Ontario.

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

P. O. BOX 536.

FIRST-CLASS

Shingles

FOR SALE.

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

Send for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Address all orders to

WM. F. PETERS, OR

GAZETTE OFFICE, Port Moody.

Cowderoy & Taylor,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

Clarke St., Port Moody,

HAVE RECEIVED A COMPLETE AND SELECT STOCK OF

GROCERIES & SUNDRY OTHER GOODS,

Which They now Offer For Sale at Low Rates.

Port Moody, 12th Nov , 1886.

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.

G. McCOSKERY,

Proprietor.

Winnipeg House.

COR. CLARK AND KYLE STREETS, PORT MOODY.

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

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

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

The Best in the Market

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

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

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

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

T. LEVI, PROPRIETOR

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

PORT MOODY.

R. B. KELLY, - - - Proprietor.

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

LIQUORS & CIGARS.

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

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

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

J. T. SCOTT, MANAGER.

NEW

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Clarke St., Port Moody.

J. TAYS

Begs to announce that he has opsned the above store with a well selected stock of goods at reduced prices, which are warranted to give satisfaction. He respectfully invites an inspection of the same.

RARE CHANCE.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm containing 160 acres of splendid land with farm house, barns sheds, &c., thereon—conveniently situated near school and post office—will be sold a bargain if immediately purchased.

For further particulars apply to

S. W. LEHMAN,

Port Moody.

OR GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that NORMAN FRASER, Contractor, Port Moody, has assigned all his goods, chattels and effects to me, for the benefit of his creditors. All demands against him are to be made to, and all debts due to him to be paid to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Port Moody, Oct. 29th, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE

ON

CRESENT ISLAND !

Containing 120 acres ; 30 acres in a high state of cultivation. Good house and barn thereon. For further information apply on the premises to

J. J. BOYD.

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER.

To the Minister of the Interior, Ottowa.

I beg leave to apply for a license to cut Timber on the west half of section 35, Township 40, and the west halves of sections 2 and 11, Township 41, New Westminster District.

THOMAS CAHILL

July 12, 1886.

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY..... JANUARY 8, 1887

SHOPPING.

She was shopping, so they say,
So they say, so they say,
While her husband toiled within his office dim,
And she kept it up all day,
Up all day, up all day,
For of course she had the things all charged to him.

She bought rouge and bandoline,
Bandoline, bandoline,
Bonbons, fichus, kerchiefs, collarettes as well,
A silver soup tureen,
Soup tureen, soup tureen,
And a bonnet that she thought was "just too swell."

A dress of old gold plush,
Old gold plush, old gold plush,
The choicest sealskin sacque that she could find,
And without a single blush,
Single blush, single blush,
She swamped her husband; now he's lost his mind.

—*New Orleans Picayune.*

MISCELLANEOUS

It is semi-officially stated that the report that Germany and Russia have reached an agreement concerning Bulgaria is untrue.

Mr. Mapleson has proposed to Signor Verdi to transfer to London the entire paraphernalia to be used in the production of "Otello" at La Scala, as well as the artists and orchestra. Signor Verdi has consented if the performance at La Scala in January proves successful. If the work fails he intends to destroy it.

Gen. Kaulbars has written a letter to the *Gazette de Moscow* in which he says: "I desire to express my hearty thanks to the foreigners who hate me for the mass of anonymous letters which they have sent me. They have amused me at the same time that they have also augmented my daughter's collection of postage stamps."

Paris has been paying tremendous prices to attend the final appearance of Coquelin, the veteran comedian of the Comedie Francaise. An Englishman offered $200 for a ticket and couldn't get it at that. In the provinces, where he is now playing, all the seats were taken the moment the box office was open, and there was no need of a particle of advertising.

An Oxford University man insisted on keeping bees. One day a local clerical dignitary told him plainly that his bees must be sent away because a gentleman commoner had just been stung. He replied instantly: "Mr. Dean, I assure you that you are doing us a great injustice. I know that bee well. He is not mine at all, but belongs to Mr. Bigg of Merton."

A short time since youthful innovators of the exquisite order in Paris thought it extremely *pschutt* to wear red ties. Then came the hats with flat brims, and last year it was even the fashion among some swells to wear small tufts in their hats, containing brilliants which sparkled from afar. In the latest mode a scarf pin tipped with electric light is the novelty.

A chimney on fire called out some of the Baltimore firemen the other day. When they reached the house one of them drew a big pistol, and, standing below, fired five shots up the chimney. Instantly the soot and fire dropped down, and the fire was extinguished. The concussion loosened the accumulated soot. The police and firemen of that city say it is an old practice with themselves and has never failed.

A curious event happened during Justice Grantham's last circuit in England. A man was brought up and, having been convicted principally upon the evidence of an old woman, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Immediately afterward it was discovered that the old woman not only knew nothing about the case, but was actually a witness in another case at the same assizes and had been called by mistake.

Two young men of Shelburne, N. S., while hunting moose the other day, found a hole in the rocks, and one of them entering encountered a furry animal. The young man backed out quickly, and then the two fired several shots into the hole. Finally a little black bear came out, and they killed him. They looked in the hole and found two more, large ones, lying dead. The young men are proud of their day's shooting.

A few years ago at Dresden the orchestral parts of a lost symphony by Wagner were accidentally discovered. From these the lost score was reconstructed, and the work has since been frequently performed in public. Curiously enough, another Wagner find has just been made, this time in the Wahnfried archives at Bayreuth. It is the draft of a symphony in E major, which was composed in 1834, when Wagner was musical director at Magdeburg.

A few months ago the council of the British Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors elected a foreign lady as an honorary member, and the Secretary duly sent her notification of the fact. About six weeks ago the lady, who lived abroad, wrote to accept the honor, addressing her letter to "M. Everill, Secretaire de la Societe Royale des Aquarellists." Only the other day it reached its destination being covered back and front with post marks and endorsed, "Not known at the Royal Aquarium"!

The director of the Vienna Opera and Court Theatre—Bezecny—means to put a stop to floral tributes. He says that these offerings have become a meaningless nuisance. Nominally, of course, the bouquets hurled upon the stage or handed up by the conductor of the orchestra over the heads of the fiddlers are quite spontaneous. In reality, in nine cases out of ten the lady has seen the flowers ordered, and perhaps arranged them in their basket; in the tenth case she pays for them herself.

In the French village of Thenelles there is a young lady who has enjoyed an uninterrupted sleep since the 1st of June, 1883. Her name is Margaret Borgenval, and she is said to be exceedinglay beautiful; though, as was only to be expected, her three years' trance has made her rather thin. During the whole period she has never been ill, and she appears no older than she did when she first "went off." Every now and then a dose of peptone is administered to keep the vital spark alight; but otherwise she requires no attention.

An interesting discovery was made the other day by M. Quentin-Bauchart of Chalons-sur-Marne, on a bookstall of that town. This is the "Office de la Divine Providence," the sole comfort of Marie Antoinette in her weary captivity at the prisons of the Temple and Conciergerie. The book, the binding of which is much worn, contains on a fly leaf the following inscription, dated Oct. 16, 4½ a.m.: "Lord have pity on me! I can no longer weep save in spirit for you, O my children! Farewell, farewell!—MARIE ANTOINETTE."

It is said that at Friedrichsruh, Prince Bismarck's Lauenburg estate, Forester Helmersdorf's lodge is reported to be haunted spirit-rappings not only being heard all over the house, but flaming swords and other unearthly visions being seen, which clairvoyant people pronounce to be the infallible indications of an impending war. Crowds of peasants fairly beleaguer the place at night, and refuse to disperse. The country taverns in the neighborhood have been nightly crowded, and are doing a large and constantly increasing business. The Iron Chancellor's arrival from Berlin, it is hoped, will put an end to this nonsense.

By Royal decree the Cortes have been closed until January 17th.

Some districts in Venezuela are being ravaged by swarms of innumerable millions of locusts.

The French press has been warned not to publish any military news that would be of use abroad.

A number of Buddhist priests have visited Gen. Roberts and offered their assistance in the pacification of Burmah.

Two of the officers and two of the cadets convicted of conspiracy against the present Bulgarian Regency were sentenced recently, the former to two months' imprisonment each and the latter each to two years' imprisonment.

Ambrose Lepine, who was concerned in the first Riel rebellion, but who acted most loyally during the late outbreak, has obtained the reinstatement of all his civil rights, which he lost in accepting a commutation of his death sentence.

The Government has discovered the existence of an extensive Nihilist organization, the members of which are principally workmen in the large factories in St. Petersburgh, in Moscow, and in Vladimir. Many members of the organization have been arrested.

Prince Alexander has authorized a denial of Madame De Novikoff's statement that he used his position in Bulgaria to amass a fortune. He says he received only the money voted to him by the Sobranje, and that he is now as poor as when he was elected to the Bulgarian throne.

The snow storm has ceased. The railway blockade at Dresden and Leipsic continues. A postal service by sledges was started between Chemnitz, Penig, Leipsic, and other centres. A telegram from Chemnitz says that coal and provisions are very scarce there, and that there is a great want of cattle for slaughter.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that Austrian statesmen declare that the maintenance of peace is entirely dependent upon the action of the Czar, and as he drinks, delirium tremens may at any moment cause him to commit an act of folly which would precipitate war. Austria must be ready for such a contingency. The *Pester Lloyd* says the Czar's fear of the Nihilists is excessive. He is suspicious of everybody with whom he comes in contact, including his wife and children.

Although the Berlin railway service was restored on the 24th ult. traffic was still seriously blocked, especially in connection with Christmas deliveries. However, the snow storm was a godsend to the unemployed. Thousands of men are employed in clearing the streets of Berlin. For this work they receive 3½ marks per day. The trains were running all night on the 24th ult., and the streets were lively with traffic. The thaw is only partial. Advices from Saxony and Silesia say much work was suspended during the snow storm.

The *North German Gazette* denies the reports that Prince Bismarck declares against dissolving the Reichstag, and that the Government hopes to reach an understanding with the Reichstag on the basis of the Centre's proposals. The *Gazette* adds that in Government circles there exists no doubt of the necessity of maintaining the Army bill at any price. The commission of staff officers continues making arrangements for new troops, just as if the bill was already passed. The War Ministry is hastening the production of repeating rifles.

The heavy snowstorm which is still raging over a large part of Germany has caused a complete suspension of railway traffic with Saxony and Bavaria, and a partly suspension of communication from Frankfort and Strasburg (Alsace). the leading railway lines are being cleared by troops. The incessant downfall of snow makes the work very difficult. A postal service by means of stages has been arranged between Dresden and Leipsic, and a despatch from Cassel says that the storm is raging without abatement over Central Germany, and that no communication has been had with Berlin.

The latest society gossip in Louisville is about a young and gay Cleveland girl who went to the theatre the other night after a dinner at which she had drunk just a shade too much champagne. She was in full evening costume, and hung far out of the box and called in loud and flippant tones to persons whom she recognized in the audience. She also pelted the musical director with buds from her bouquet and guyed the players mercilessly. She was with a thoroughly respectable party, who were mortified almost to death, but couldn't stop her, say what they might. It was all the wine's fault, for every one says that the girl is just as nice as she can be.

A well-dressed man entered a Philadelphia hotel the other day, registered, engaged a room, and then, taking a sealed envelope from his pocket, handed it to the clerk saying: "There is a check in this envelope for $500. I want you to put it in your safe and keep it for me till Saturday. Don't give it to me before that time, for if you do I'll be sure to get it cashed and spend it all." On the strength of this he ran such a bill that the proprietor's suspicions were aroused, and after trying in vain to get the stranger to settle up, he had him arrested. The envelope contained a piece of tissue paper. The fellow played the same game more than once in that city.

An English scientific journal enumerates the following as among the inventions which are specially needed at the present time: Macaroni machinery, good red-lead pencils, type writers that will work on account books and record books, indelible stamp cancelling ink, a practical car starter, a good railway car ventilator, better horseshoes, locomotive headlights, an instrument for measuring the velocity of wind currents, apparatus for measuring the depth of the sea without sounding by line, piano lid hinge which shall be flush on the outside, good fluid India ink for draughtsmen, a good metalic railway tie, an effective cut-off for locomotives, a method of alloying copper and iron, and a moulding material for iron and brass casting capable of giving a mould that can be used over and over again.

In the report of the London Geographical Society on the deep-sea explorations of the Atlantic bed previous statements concerning its configuration are verified, namely, that the bottom of the North Atlantic is occupied by two valleys, the eastern extending from ten to thirty degrees west longitude, and traceable as far as the equator, with an extreme depth of less than thirteen thousand feet, while the western valley reaches from the thirtieth to the fiftieth degree of west longitude The two are separated by a ridge in thirty degrees west longitude, along which the average depth is only one thousand fathoms, and which can be traced northward to Iceland and southward to the Azores; it is volcanic in character at both extremeties. Its extreme breadth is somewhat less than five hundred miles, the depth of water increasing on both sides of it according to the distance of its axis.

The latest method of identifying prisoners, which has been introduced into France by M. Alphonse Bertillon, and which is now successfully practised not only in the chief French prisons, but in Russia and Japan as well, is the exact measuremont of the prisoner on his arrival at the jail. His waist, the length and width of the head, the left middle finger, the left foot, the outstretched arms, the three other fingers of the left arm from the elbow to the wrist, and the length and width of the ear are measured, and the color of the eyes and any particularities are noted down. A photograph is also immediately taken, and by these means the many mistakes which have been made by trusting to a photographer only are avoided. The fact that during the two years since this mode has been in operation 826 habitual criminals who presented themselves under an assumed name have been identified in France shows that M. Bertillon's method is superior to any other.

A despatch from Cologne says that the Bulgarian deputation and Prince Alexander had a confidial meeting there.

The Canadian customs authorities have seized five packages of the *New York Illustrated Sporting World*, on the ground that they are immoral literature.

Gold mines outrivalling in richness any gold fields yet known are claimed to have been discovered in the Province of Tarapaca, in the extreme south of Peru.

Lord Landsdowne takes up his residence in Montreal during January and February promising to make the season unusually gay. A series of dances, dinners, and receptions are being arranged.

The Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale will pay a visit shortly to the Pope. Although their journey to Rome will be of a purely private character, gossip interprets it as having a political significance.

The *North German Gazette* considers Gen. Boulanger's consent to a reduction of the supplementary credit for the French Military Department for the present financial year as intended to strengthen the position of the opponents of an increase of the German Army.

Emperor William gave a banquet in honor of the Foreign Ambassadors. Among the guests were the leading members of the Court, all the military attaches and the heads of the civil and military departments. During the Christmas holidays the Emperor every morning presented himself at a front window of the palace and saluted the immense crowd that daily gathered to see him. His appearance at the window was invariably hailed by prolonged cheering.

The famous south metropolitan station gas holder of London, 214 feet in diameter, over 150 feet high and 5½ millions of cubic feet in capacity, long held its position as the largest in the world. It is now exceeded however, by a pair of holders which have been erected at the Birmingham (England) corporation gas works the dimensions of which are indeed prodigious; each of these is contained in a tank measuring some 240 feet in diameter, in 150 feet high, and holds 6,400,000 gallons.

Twenty-five years ago Thomas King, a young Englishman, came to Nanayunk, Pa., and there fell in love with a young woman whom he would have married had not George W. Knox, a young man of the place, warned him that she was not what he thought she was. King found out that Knox was right, and was so thankful for his escape that he said he would reward him when he got rich. He went back to London, and there died the other day, and in his will left to Knox, who now lives in Philadelphia $3,000 for the services rendered so many years before.

The Pope, receiving Christmas congratulations from the College of Cardinals, spoke at some length of the position of the Church in Italy. He protested against the anti-clerical movement, and said the Holy See was now despoiled of the last remnants of its patrimony. The only liberty left to him was that held by the Roman Pontiffs in the earliest ages. The Italian Government, he declared, had assisted the laity in unduly interfering with the administration of the Church, had expelled religious bodies, and had tolerated an organized hostility against the Vatican. As the head of the Church he must continue to protest against the position in which he is placed.

The Bolivian newspapers are enlarging upon the necessity of acquiring a port on the Pacific coast. Chili will not return to the republic the ports it holds, the newspapers say, but is on the contrary, trying to pick a quarrel with Peru in order to seize a port from that republic. *El Comercio* of Lima says: "We notice in Bolivia that a subject is brought forward which closely affects us. This is the general desire evinced by all Bolivians to rob us of Tacna and Arica. They agree in desiring to possess our territory, but cannot agree as to the manner in which it is to be obtained. Some wish that diplomacy should achieve the object sought, while others desire to seize it by force of arms."

A coolie belonging to the Chatali tea estate at South Sylhet was returning from market at dusk, when a jackal attacked him in the most determined manner. The man succeeded in driving the animal away, though not before he was severely bitten. A few minutes later, and after the coolie had proceeded some distauce, the brute overtook him and renewed the attack. This time it got the man down, and a terrible struggle took place. Finally the coolie succeeded in strangling the beast, which he conveyed to his employer for inspection; and the state of the wounded man fully bears out the truth of his story. The jackal, which was a very large one, was in splendid condition, and appears to have been suffering neither from hunger nor madness.

An interesting account is given by Mr. Richards, superintendent of the motive power of the Boston and Providence Railroad, of a visit made by him to the famous Krupp steel works at Essen. He saw a ten-ton crucible steel casting being poured, and an enormous seventy-ton steel casting being very gradually cooled, the outside being warmed with coke fires until the inside has partly solidified, when the block is hammered into shape to form the main piece of an immense gun. The enormous array of furnaces in which the crucibles are heated and the perfect manner in which such a large number of men—in some cases as many as eight hundred—all lift their eighty-pound crucibles out of the furnaces and pour them into the mould in rapid succession is described as a wonderful sight. The scrupulous care bestowed upon the minutest detail was a noticeable feature about their manipulation of steel. If, after extended trials, a certain practice or proportion of ingredients has been found to give the best results, that practice is absolutely and exactly adhered to, nothing in the whole range of the vast operations of the establishment being left to mere possibilities.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Costa Rica. The Ministers now are: Jose I. Rodriguez, Foreign Affairs; Manuel Aragon, Treasury and Commerce; Gen. A. de Jesus Soto, War and Marine. It is rumored that the late Cabinet resigned because its members did not wish to adopt an extreme conciliatory policy in their relations with Nicaragua. Colombian citizens have been illegally banished from Costa Rica without cause. One of these men, the editor of a paper, was cruelly flogged, and others were illtreated. A serious diplomatic complication is threatened in consequence between Colombia and Costa Rica. Martial law rules throughout the republic of Costa Rica. Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, ex-President of Salvador, and other prominent men have been ordered out of the republic. An idea of the reasons which led to these men being turned out of the country may be gathered from a number of *Las Brujas*. An article in that journal so irritated President Soto that he sent for the editor, Senor Marichal, and, on the latter reaching the Government House, the President fired a shot at him. This act disgusted every one. Subsequently Editor Marichal was arrested and taken to prison, where he received one hundred lashes. On the following morning he was marched off to Puntarenas, together with some other Colombians. Prior to leaving he was also struck by the brother of President Soto, who is in command of the artillery barracks. Almost all the Colombians will leave Costa Rica for Panama. The *Official Gazette* publishes some documents signed by the members of the "Permanent Committee of Congress," a sort of star chamber, entirely subordinate to the wishes of President Soto. By one document all private and individual guarantees granted by the Constitution are declared in abeyance for a term of sixty days, or for a longer period should the Executive so determine. The second orders, without trial or reason being assigned, that Dr. Rafael Zaldivar and a number of Colombians at once leave the republic.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

A curious instance of death by electricity occurred recently at Moscow. A *fete* was given at a public pleasure resort, enclosed by a wooden palisade, the exterior of which was illuminated by the electric light, when some peasants attempted to gain an entrance by breaking through. The foremost had already succeeded in getting his head and arms through the opening in the palisade when he expired without uttering a sound. The unfortunate fellow had grasped one of the electric wires, and death was instantaneous.—*Electrical Review.*

FAST FRENCH CRUISERS.

The object of France in building swift cruisers is no doubt to prey upon an enemy's commerce, and we well know what country is most exposed to attack of that kind. The object of Germany is to defend her shores from invasion, and thereby leave her army free to cope with an enemy without fear of an attack from the rear. We have to defend a mercantile fleet which performs nearly three-fifths of the world's carrying trade, and brings us the bulk of our food supplies. We have further to protect our shores from invasion, and defend them against attack. If, therefore, France requires numerous swift cruisers, we require more; and if Germany feels the need of a large torpedo flotilla, how much greater must be our need of a similar arm of defence?—*Broad Arrow.*

DETECTION OF LEAKS IN WATER MAINS.

The microphone is now being used in Germany for the purpose of detecting loss of water through leakage in town mains. The apparatus consists of a steel rod, which is placed upon the cock in the neighbourhood of which the leak is suspected, and a microphone attached to the upper end of the rod. A dry battery and a telephone complete the equipment. No sound is heard in the telephone if the cocks are closed and no leak occurs; but a leak of even a few drops through a badly fitting cock causes sufficient vibration in the pipe to affect the microphone, and to give audible sounds in the telephone. At a recent meeting of gas and water engineers in Eisenach, it was stated that the apparatus is so simple to handle that, with a little practice, ordinary workmen are able to detect and localise any leak.—*Public Opinion.*

ANTI-FORGERY STAMPS.

The latest novelty for giving greater security to valuable papers, &c., is anti-forgery and india-rubber stamps. A cheque, letter, or document having been signed, a stamp, with a portrait or any chosen device selected by the signer, is impressed upon the signature, or if preferred the stamping may be done first and the signature written over. Aniline colors may be used for the stamping ink. It would be impossible to tamper with a document thus prepared. The portrait or device would, of course, have to appear in the signature book of the bank, combined with the autograph, for comparison. The evidence of the signature, combined with portrait of signer, would be rendered easy without placing reliance on expert evidence of handwriting. A patent for this novel process has been applied for.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Mr. Dalgleish, the pioneer of Indian commerce in Central Asia, has at last been heard of after a silence of many months. He was on his way to Kashgar with Mr. Ney Elias, the newly appointed Consul there, but was turned back by the Chinese authorities at the frontier of Cashmere. This was about twelve months ago, and all public trace of him was lost until recently, when he was heard of at far-off Lob-nor, to the north of Tibet, in company with an adventurous member of the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Carey. They are the first Englishmen who have ever visited these remote regions, and the first Europeans in recent times with the exception of the Russian traveller Colonel Prijevalsky. As Mr. Dalgleish is above all things a merchant, and has spent years travelling in these regions for the purpose of studying trade possibilities, much interesting information may be expected from him on the subject on his return."

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMAH.

DISPERSING THE DACOITS.

A telegram, dated Monday, December 15. published recently in a second edition of the *Daily News*, says:—"A considerable success was gained against the Dacoits on the 11th. Colonel Heyland, with fifty Lancers of the Myingyan Brigade, surprised 700 Dacoits, and pursued them over the country, which was favorable to cavalry. He killed 200 of them, and captured three Bohs and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Colonel Heyland and one Lancer were slightly wounded. At Myinmoo, on the 10th. Lieutenant Holland, when pursuing Hla Oo, captured his camp, his wife, a large quantity of ammunition, and two of Hlo Oo's lieutenants, who surrendered. Nine jungle camps were discovered. Hlo Oo is now a fugitive, with ten followers and no provisions. Sixty of his followers surrendered on the 8th at Yemethen. Colonel Lockhart returned on the 13th. He has destroyed two forts and eighteen stockades of the Laywoon. Two columns are still pursuing the Laywoon at Schwaybo. On the 11th, at Tantabin, Lieutenant M'. Swiney killed three Bohs, ten Dacoits, and captured nine. Colonel Sartorious killed eleven Dacoits and captured many elephants and a quantity of arms at Kyoukzai. At the fight of Hmawding, of the 12th, under Major Aitken, our loss was one man of the Somerset Regiment and one native killed; three Somersets, one gunner, and three natives wounded."

"STYLE IS ESSENTIAL."—Lady (looking at "framework" horse.)—"Your horse goes very badly, coachman." Glasgow Cabby.—"Badly! Na, na! I dinna think he gangs very badly, my leddy." Lady.—"But surely the horse is lame?" G.C.—"Hoots na, it's jist a queer kin o' way he has o' rinnin."—*Jack and Jill.*

PAPER BOOTS.—Paper boots are about to be introduced by an enterprising Yankee paper-maker. They will fill all the requirements of leather, can be sold much cheaper, are more lasting, are impervious to water, and susceptible of a very high polish. Another advantage is, they have no seams to hurt the feet. Nothing like paper after all.—*Public Opinion.*

UNGRATEFUL—An Australian murderer was sentenced to death a short while back, and from that moment up to the time of his reprieve no one could be more devout or apparently penitent; but, immediately on hearing the news that mercy had been obtained for him, he handed his Bible and Prayer Book to the chaplain, saying, "I reckin I hadn't now no furder occasion for these 'ere."

A TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENT.—The *Papierzeitung* says that with a funnel made from thick manilla paper, about 40 centimetres long and 15 to 20 centimetres wide at the mouth, and the small end put into the opening in the talking board of a telephone, one is able to converse with a person in whispers. If this is true every telephone ought to be provided with such a funnel, so as to do away with the loud shouting which is often so annoying to those present.

☞ For artistic monumental work apply to George Rudge, "Victoria Marble Works, Douglas Street, Victoria. C. R. Monck, agent, New Westminster.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES OF ONE MIND.

It is wonderful with what celerity and certainty the benefits of a great discovery originated in England are communicated to our possessions in all parts of the world. As the pulsations of the heart send the stream of life through every fibre of the frame, so does each beneficial development in science, emanating from British genius and skill, disseminate its blessings throughout the whole British Empire. The general use in all our colonies of HOLLOWAY'S celebrated medicines is a striking illustration of this fact. Starting, forty years ago, from the great centre, with the sanction of the *home millions* as their credentials, they have found their way into the remotest sections of that vast colonial circle upon which the sun never sets. The axiom that greatness does not receive due honor in its own country, fails in the case of THOMAS HOLLOWAY. His new and simple, yet rapid and effective remedies, were thoroughly appreciated at the outset by the people of England of every class, and foreign experience has merely confirmed the verdict of the British public.

The Canadas, the least remote of our important transatlantic possessions, were the first to echo the laudations bestowed upon the preparations here. They appear to have displayed the ineffective prescription of the provincial pharmacopœia with singular dispatch. The stereotyped preparations for fever and ague, dyspepsia, scrofula, &c. were at once superseded by them, and the press announced their cures as the commencement of a new era in the sanitary history of British America.

To suppose that the colonial popularity of the preparations is the mere reflection of her European fame, would be to undervalue the sagacity and the independence of our brethern beyond the sea. They may receive our opinions with respect, but they test them in the crucible of experiment before adopting them. They try our remedies for the disorders of the body politic, and of the human frame by the same rule. Where our system of jurisprudence fits their necessities they apply it, and when our medicines prove to be specifics for the leading diseases of the soil and climate, they joyfully accept and employ them. Hence we consider the popularity of Holloway's remedies in the colonies as direct a compliment to the inventor as the encomiums passed upon them here.—*Lancashire Pioneer.*

A STRANGE REPTILE.—An extraordinary story was current in Auckland respecting the presence in the Waikato River of a reptile described by two lads chased by it as resembling an alligator, but by one of the masters of the Grammar School as something like a sea serpent. The *Auckland Herald* thinks the reptile an alligator, the natives allege it to be the taniwha, and many others look upon it as only a very large eel, or perhaps "very like a whale." The two lads who first reported it declare that it chased them on the land, rushing after them with open mouth.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

PARTNERSHIP.

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

JOHN R. TAYLOR
J2 $8515th ne u

PIONEER
Boot and Shoe Store
QUEEN STREET,
POST MOODY, B. C.

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

LOUI TROMMER

RARE CHANCE
—FOR—
ENTERPRISE.
—o—
To Brickmakers, Woolen Manufacturers and others.
—o—

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

For particulars apply at
m22 THIS OFFICE.

THE WEEK:
A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.
Published every Thursday, at $3.00 per Annum

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

An average of fifteen short, crisp Editorials is given in each number upon Canadian, American, and English Politics and Literature.

Amongst the regular contributors is PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH; and a distinguished public man in London has kindly undertaken to supply regularly an English Letter. Paris and Washington Letters will appear at regular intervals.

In addition there are special contributions from some of the ablest writers in the Dominion and the United States.

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

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

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED.

CLEMENT & CO., OF 48 WELLINGTON Street East, Toronto, or 81 St. Francois-Xavier, Street, Montreal, want a General Agent. They are the exclusive owners of the Schofield Patent Cake Griddle, the Celebrated Emery Knife Sharpener (known as the "Carver's Friend"), the Emery Scythe Sharpener, the Jay-Eye-See Wire Curry Comb, and other Specialties. If you want to make money, write to them at once for an outfit, and to secure what territory you can handle.

NOTICE!

A wild steer was shot at Port Moody on Saturday, October 2nd. Any person claiming the same is requested to communicate with

WILLIAM ELSON, Clothier.
Port Moody, Oct. 4th, 1886.

NOTICE!

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

H. J. A. BURNETT.
Port Moody, B. C., Aug. 31, 1886.

Brick Clay for Sale.

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

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

Subdivision of Lot 233
PORT MOODY.

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

New Westminster, Sept 11, 1885

This Great Household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of Life

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

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

Its searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World

for the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

It is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into bacon, Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles Fistulas,

GOUT RHEUMATISM.

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533 OXFORD STREET LONDON

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

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa, Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions who shall keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

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

P. S. HAMILTON.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT AND CONVEYANCER,

Murray Street, - - Port Moody

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

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

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

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