Westward Ho!

BI-WEEKLY.

No. 14. NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, JULY 31th, 1886. Vol. II.

WESTWARD HO!

PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY

An Old Story.

When the spring was beginning, and May-day was nigh,
On a country girl spinning the King cast his eye;
Fair flourish the roses anear the court wall,
But the rose of the hedges is fairest of all.
"Let me hide my fool's face 'neath a lying tombstone.
For the world's gone a-Maying, I mope here alone."
Said the jester, who sat on the steps of the throne.

But the blossoms will fade which the thoughtless have torn.
And the cheeks of a maid will grow withered and worn.
Why should there for such a small matter be woe,
Since each hedge and each village such roses will show?
"King! go to your wine; pretty maiden! go moan:
When its meat hath been mumbled we leave the picked bone."
Said the jester, who sat on the steps of the throne.

Yet a peasant is grinding a knife sharp and strong,
And silently winding his way through the throng—
Then the dogs must be driven from licking the gore
Of a monarch struck down at his own palace door.
"Though her name be a gibe and her altars o'erthrown
In the end Gossip Justice will seize on her own,"
Said the jester, who sat on the steps of the throne.

—*Edward Sydney Tylee in Temple Bar.*

WHITE PAPER MUST GO.

A Charge That It Is Responsible for the Failure of Sight.

An article in the *Popular Science Monthly* calls attention to the prevalent deterioration of the human sight in the present day, and holds that it is mostly due to the reading of black letters on white paper. This is said to be ruining the sight of the people of all reading nations. Lord Bacon long ago said that the rays of the sun are reflected by a white body and absorbed by a biack one. Hence the shape of the letters in an ordinarily printed book are not received on the retina by a spontaneous diaect action of that organ. The surface of the paper is reflected, and the letters are detected only by a discriminating effort of the optic nerve. This effort annoys the nerve, and when long continued exhausts its susceptibility. The human eye cannot long sustain the broad glare of the white surface without injury. The injurious effects of long-continued gazing on an expanse of white are well known, as witness the prevalence of ophthalmia in Egypt, caused by continued looking on the vast areas of white sand in that country, and the snow blindness which afflicts travellers in Alpine regions. There are many thousands of shades of the elementary colours from which paper manufacturers could select tints more agreeable to the eyes and less fatiguing than the dazzling white which is now used almost without exception for book printing.

HAPPY DAYS GONE,

An Alleged Era When It Didn't Bankrupt the Living to Bury the Drad.

Old Paper.

The preparation of the dead and funerals seventy years ago were of the primitive kind. The name of undertaker was a word unknown outside of a few. All cabinet-makers made coffins and the sextons of churches prepared the male dead for burial, and dug the graves for all; it was one of the most important perquisites of his office. Paupers now are prepared far better than the best of people were more than fifty years ago. Coffins were without any lining, and a handful of the softest shavings were saved for a pillow, with a piece of coarse muslin tacked over it. The body was dressed in a cambric muslin shroud, embellished with the edges cut in round pointed figures by a stamp by the shroud-maker. A piece ot muslin covered over it. This was called a winding sheet. Coffins were mostly made of wild cherry, half-inch boards, with raised lids—the sides and ends stained red with cam-wood whisky stain, and rubbed off with shavings which soon dried. The lid was polished with beeswax, which was applied with a hot smoothing-iron. The wax when cold was scraped off and polished with a stiff brush, and the coffin was finished.

Ice was unknown as a preserver, and little was used or put up. And in hot weather the dead could not be preserved long, not more than one night, so that persons dying at night were buried the next afternoon. As newspapers were published only once a week, notices of the funerals were giveu by written invitations, or circulated by the friends. The adult dead were borne on a bier, and the coffins of small children were carried under the arm of the coffin-maker, who, with the clergyman, walked in advance of the general processiou.

Gamblers aod Army Officers.

One of the brakemen on the Overland, in discussing the tricks of the fellows who work the trains, said last night: "It is often charged that railroad men stand in with the sharps, but they don't do anything of the kind. I know most of them, and have known them for years, but I can't go round punching passengers in the ribs and telling them to look out. I did that a few times and got the worst of it, and besides that, I have noticed that sometimes the passengers came out ahead. We had an army officer on board once last fall, and he cut the heart out of one of Doc Bragg's men, in a poker game, and I've known others to beat them at their own games. The boys are usually very careful about getting in with army officers. You can generally tell an officer by his outfit, but not always. They're worse than the sharps, especially after they've been out here for a few years. The boys have a superstition as to them which is funny. They think if they play with one without knowing who he is that their luck is gone forever. I knew one fellow who killed himself after trying for twenty-four hours to skin an officer, thinking he was a stockman. The officer said something finally about being on a furlough, and the sharp never smiled after that. No, we can't stop the thing."—Laramie, Wyoming Letter.

There are thirty-four coffin factories in the United States, and they turn out an average of 150 ooffins and caskets a day. The largest factory is in Cincinnati.

Under Suspicion.

Customer (to drug clerk)—What do you charge for arsenic?

Drug Clerk (suspiciously)—What do you want it for?

Customer—I am a French candy manufacturer.

Drug Clerk (suspicions allayed)—Oh, I beg pardon, sir; I thought perhaps you wanted to take it yourself.

Business is very fluctuating in South Africa "Some time ago," says Mr. Auberton, "a pair of good breeding ostriches stood at the market price of £200, £250 and even £300 but now (in 1885) at not more than £50"- still a sufficiently high price one would think. Eggs and chickens used to bring £5 to £10, dut are now down to less than half. The export of birds (ostriches) to Australia wasfeared; so a duty of £100 per pair was fixed on exportation. and that has, it is said, prevented the growth of the trade. But a monoply of that sort is not easily maintained. What are eggs good for?—and who has not heard of the incubator? In South Africa as in all other colonies, whethea it is Baron Humber, or Mr. Froude, or Mr. Aubertin, who speaks, there is only one voice regarding the G. O. M.; and that is a voice of condemnation Just before leaving Caperton, Mr. Aubertin heard a noise. "Meetimg some one running from the spot whence the noise came, I asked him what it all meant. 'Gladstone is out – by telegram' he shouted, with a broad grin and rushed on." Mr. Aubertin was justified in asking, "Can it be so, that wise statesmanship has excited these adverse feelings towards an Imperial Premier, Minister of England, in one of her colonies.

Victoria to Australia via Japan.

OTTAWA, July 15.—Sandford Fleming has sailed for England on behalf of the Canadian Pacific railway, to confer with the Imperial government and their Australian agent concerning the establishment of cable communication between Canada, Japan and Australia, and to ascertain the amount of annual subsidies which the colonies will guarantee Sir Charles Tupper; also to receive instructions from the Dominion government in connection with a similar scheme. This is Fleming's scheme, which the Imperial authorities promise to support. The idea is to lay a cable from Victoria, B. C., thence to the Aleutian Islands, thence to Yeddo, Japan, thence to Hongkong and from thence to Australia.

It is asserted that a new and rich gold field has been discovered in the Ultima Thule known as Patagonia, and some speculation is indulged in as to the beneficial effect which the find must have upon the commerce of the world by restoring to the precious metal a volume and value proportionate to the growth of the earth's business. We have heard of similar rich discoveries before during the last few years, but the new fields have always turned out to be potter's fields—veritable graveyards for hundreds of prospectors and miners. Such are the geographical and climatic conditions of Patagonia that any gold which nature may have hidden away there will be found to be guarded by genii of no good disposition.

The latest notion is a S. P. C. B.—a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Birds. Feminine members thereof are expected not to wear birds on their bonnets.

The monument reared to the memory of El Mahdi in the Soudan is a tower of birch, whitewashed and bearing the inscription, "The Ambassador of God."

After a diet of six weeks upon hot water and beefsteak, a corpulent gentleman announces a remarkable change in mental and bodily condition. He is six inchess less in girth, indigestion has vanished; he wears gloves and shoes a size smaller; he has lost the tsndency to take cold, and his muscles are daily hardening.—Chicago Times.

The Bucking, Bouncing Broncho.

A broncho is a horse. He has four legs like the saw horse, but is decidedly more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mien, but there isn't a real safe place about him. There is nothing mean about the broncho, though; he is perfectly reasonable and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone; but he does ask this and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter, and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broncho that lives out some miles from this city. We know him right well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The broncho looked sadly at him, shook his head and begged the fellow as plain as could be to go away and not to try to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own happiness; but the man came on with the saddle and continued to aggress. Then the broncho reached out with his right hind foot and expostulated with him so that he died. When thoroughly aroused the broncho is quite fatal, and if you get close enough to him to examine his oranial structure you will find a cavity just above the eye where the bump of remorse should be.

The broncho is what the cowboys call "high strung." If you want to know just how high he is strung climb up on his apex. We rode a broncho once. We didn't travel far; but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and a derrick, but we didn't put on any unnecessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location upon his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment, and then he gathered up his loins and delivered a volley of heels and hardware, straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make a motion to dismount, but the beast had got under way, by this time, so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tall, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched up so high that every time we started down we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally he gave us one grand, farewell boost, and we clove the firmament and split up through the hushed ethereal until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could distinctly hear the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell, in a little heap, about 100 yards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in a cigar-box and carried us to the hospital. As they looked pityingly at us the attending surgeons marveled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another said it was a railroad smash-up; but we thought of the calico-hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewy mead and held our peace.—Santa Fe Democrat.

Exposing the Dangers of Kissing.

An enemy to the kiss has appeared in Washington, D. C., in the person of Dr. Samuel S. Adams, who devotes seven columns of the Journal of the American Medical Association to exposing the "Dangers of kissing." Everything has its dark side. The dark side of kissing, as viewed by Dr. Adams, is both moral and physical. Among women and between children and adults it has degenerated into an insincere, unmeaning and commonplace salutation, when it should be reserved only as an index of affectionate feeling.

But the weight of the doctor's argument is expended in showing the possible evils which come from the promiscuous kissing of babies and children by adults. Tuberculosis, diphtheria, infectious fevers, cancrum oris, rupture of the tympanum—all are possible or actual results of kissing. A veritable instance is cited, in which the drum of the ear was ruptured by a kiss applied to the external auricular appendages! A kiss of such suction force reminds one of Benedict's, which had "such a clamorous smack that, at the parting, all the church did echo."

A gentleman writing from Dallas, Texas, says that the crops of this year will add $200,000,000 to the valuation of that State.

There is said to be a lessend request in this country for dress silks, and this partially accounts for the increase of importations.

The coral trade at Naples is at the lowest point it ever reached, owing to the disuse of the arcticle as a fashionable adornment.

Photographs have been taken of the corona of the sun when the suu was visible. Heretofore they have only been secured when the sun was in eclipse.

JOSEPH M. BROWN,

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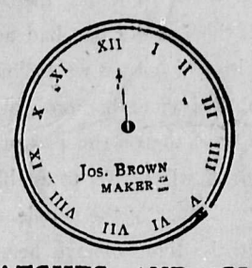

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SATURDAY.....July 31, 1886

THE news comes to us that the commission appointed to investigate the claims of the North-west insurgents have heard 800 cases, andthat their labours are approaching completion. It is further stated that GABRIEL DUMONT, whose heroic conduct during the rebellion of last year proved how valuable he would have been as an ally, will receive a full pardon and be reinstated in the possession of his property on the Saskatchewan. Whether the new Minister of the Interior has had anything to do with this or no we are not informed, but it is more than probable that he has. Such action on the part of the Government will go far to establish it in the confidence of the people. We did not at the time believe there was any just cause for rebellion; but if there was, and it has been discovered, all honor, we say, to the Government that dares to do right when it discovers that an error has been committed. Every province of the Dominion has had its baptism of blood, and although some one in nearly every instance has been immolated upon the sacrificial altar, in every instance the Gods have been propitiated, and good has flown from evil.

GLADSTONE quite recently pointed out that every reform in England has been forced upon the attention of Parliament almost at the point of the bayonet. In the name of humanity and justice let it not be said that British Columbia was compelled to adopt a course that could only be justified by its ultimate success, in order to check the despotic proclivities of its local Legislature. No one at all versed in history—no student of human nature—no one who has lived in and mingled with the people of Vancouver District can doubt for a moment that the SMITHE Government and ROBERT DUNSMUIR have sown the seeds of revolution that is as certain to bear its awful fruit in this province as similar legislation has borne in the others. If we have appeared over-zealous in opposing that fatal mistake, it is not because we would welcome but because we abhor and would avoid rebellion—because the evil can be checked easier in its incipient stage than after it has grown powerful and relentless. The Government's action in the matter of GABRIEL DUMONT indicates that it is disposed to govern by trust in the the electorate and not by coercion—that it is disposed to consider and to ameliorate all well-founded grievances, and we rejoice in the fact that an early opportunity will be created for the presentation of our case in such manner as may lead to the aversion of internicine strife in the next decade.

The Bank-keeper's Percentage.

The apparent percentage of loss to the keeper of a gambling house is small and varies in the several games—roulette, faro and others carrying different rates—but the real percentage is enormously in the bank's favour. The average player, if he wins several consecutive bets, becomes cautious, anticipates a change in luck, and ventures his money accordingly. The result is if his good fortune continues his winnings are small and unimportant. On the other hand, let him lose continuously and he becomes excited. He loses his head, and pursuing the same line of argument that it is a long lane which has no turning, he increases his stakes. This policy, with continued misfortune, ends in large losses. Thus, when the bank is loser, it is for small sums, but when winning the gains are large.—St. Louis Republican.

MAD KINGS.

Rulers Who Have Gone Crazy Before Louis of Bavaria.

The late King Louis II. of Bavaria was of a mad family. If accounts are correct, his father was of unsound mind, and his brother is known to be an imbecile.

Dr. Ball, in his "Lecons sur les Maladies Mentales," described a case of insanity that very well fits the case of King Louis. There is, he says a kind of maniacal excitation and disordered action of all the faculties, without any clear derangement of intelligence. Ideas are quickly flowing and exaggerated, bdt there is no incoherence. The patients often show a remarkable developmentt of certain intellectual powers, especially in poetic or artistic directions. Their minds sre filled with speculations and new projects and the moral sense is greatly weakened or perverted. Dr. Irelanfl finds another royal illustration of this psychosis in Mohammed Toglak, Sultan of India, in the 14th century; and, as will show later, it has plainly affected one of the Czars of Russia, and very likely members of other royal families.

THE GERMAN WRITERS

have given to this form of insanity the name paranoia, and this was the diagnosis made by the late king's physicians. In earlier times there were many royal families in whem mental disease and decay showed itself. Uncontrolled exercise of power, the free opportunity for the indulgence of every appetite and caprice, seems surely to bring on disease either in the individual himself or his descendants. In modern times monarchs have to regulate their conduct and retrain their passions more thnn formerly, and in consequence royalty is a much more healthful occupation than it used to be.

In the Claudian Julian famly, beginning with Julius Cæsar himself and ending with Nero, we have an almost unbroken line of neuroses. Cæsar himself was epileptic, but probably the disease developed late in life, from exposure and excesses, and did not much affect his health. Augustus, his grandnephew, had, it is believed, writer's cramp; Julia, his daughter, seems to have been little better than a nymphomaniac. She had an imbecile son. Tiberius was a man naturally heartless, cruel and licentious. In his latter years he seems to have lost all moral sense, and illustrated the most shameless sensuality and cruelty.

DOWN ON SLANG.

An Eastern Girl Graduate Who Was Dead Against It.

"Mamie," said a grammar school girl to a member of the graduating class, "have you finished your esaay?"

"Oh, yes," gushed Mamie; "and it is too lovely for anything—a princess slip of white surah, the back cut off a little below the waist line, and full breadths of silk gathered in so as to hang gracefully over the tournure, and three bias ruffles on the—"

"Why, what are you talking about?" interrupted her friend; "I mean, have you finished writing your essay, you know?"

"Er—no," said Mamie, her enthusiasm rapidly diminishing; "but I have commenced it, and I wish the awful thing was in Halifax!"

"What's the subject?"

"The Curse of Slang."

"Gracious! Isn't that a difficult subject to write up?"

"Difficult! Well I should giggle; I'll have to hump myself to get it finished in time for the commencemcnt, and I've a good notion to let it slide. I might shut up the professor's optic by pleading illness, but I'm not that sort of a hairpin. But come, waltz up into my room and look at my stnnning graduating harness. It'll paralyze you."—Norristown Herald.

I would ruther trust er dishones, man den er rank fool, fur de dishones' man mout take pity on me an' do right, but de fool couldn't.—Arkansaw Traveller.

Maine has an immense blueberry crop this year, and the canning facories are busy.

FAT PEOPLE.

A Scientist Asserts That They Have Large Heads and Small Lungs.

Youth's Companion.

A correspondent, who, without any known organic or functional trouble, is greatly incommoded by superflous fat—he wrongly calls it flesh—requests an article on the subject.

The condition is known as corpulence or obesity. It consists in a tendency to the formation and deposit of fat. A certain amount of this deposit is normal. It is an element of beauty, rounding out the form. It lessens the effect of sudden changes of temperature. It is a reserve of nutriment, to be drawn upon in emergencies, thus saving the muscles and other tissues.

Some persons inherit a tendency to it. Some races are more liable to it than others. Women are more so than men. Both sexes are more inclined to it after they are 40. There are individual cases of extreme obesity. A boy at the age of 3 weighed 124 pounds; a girl 182 at 12. A woman who was thin and delicate at 18 died at 41 with some eight inches of fat around her body. The famous Daniel Lambert's maximum weight was 739 pounds. Much of the largest part of the body in these persons was pure fat.

In all cases of obesity there is a deficiency of oxygen in the blood, either absolutely or relatively to the amount of food. Excess of food tends to produce it, and yet some are corpulent on a spare diet. Lack of exercise favors it, by lessening the oxidation of the tissues. It is also produced by diseases which diminish the number of the red blood corpuscles. It is the latter that absorb oxygen from the inspired air and convey it to the tissues.

According to Quain, very corpulent people have large hearts and small lungs. This may help to explain the deficiency of oxygen. It has also quite recently been proved that women have fewer, by many millions, of red blood corpuscles than men. This too, may be one reason for their greater tendency to corpulency.

As the muscles become infiltrated with fat, they are weakened. Hence corpulent persons are apt to be indisposed to active exercise. For the same reason the heart is rendered feeble and is easily disturbed. The deficiency of oxygen tends to the formation of uric acid, and hence to the production of gout. The very corpulent are specially liable to various forms of congestion, and acute diseases are apt to have an unfavorable course.

In treating the corpulent regard must be had to the fact that their heart is weak. The main reliance for reducing the obesity is on diet and exercise. The latter increases the power of the blood to take no oxygen. The more oxygen one can receive the better, if kept well within the person's strength and the capacity of a weakened heart. The diet should contain but little fatty or starchy food, and much animal food—lean meets, fish, but not the richer kinds; also, fresh fruits, vegetbbles, and bread, with only a moderate allowance of butter. Alkaline water is believed to be helpful.

How to Edit a Paper.

Probably more people think they are endowed with ability to edit a newspaper than almost anything besides. The trial for one week would possibly convince them of their mistake. The following hint from the Dawson (Ga.) Journal may be of use to some people who think of embarking upon the sea of journalism:

"Editing a paper is a pleasant business—if you like it. If it contains much political matter, people won't have it. If the type is large, it don't contain much reading matter. If we publish telegraph reports, folks say they are nothing but lies. If we omit them, we have no enterprise or suppress them for political effect. If we have a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but rattleheads. If we omit jokes, folks say we are nothing but fossils. If we publish original matter, they damn us for not givlng selections. If we give selections, people say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper. If we give a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial. If we don't all hands say we are a great hog. If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, the men become jealous and vice versa. If we remain in our office attending to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with other fellows. If we go out, they say we don't attend to our business."

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Special attention is invited to a select assortment of Hand Painted Velvet suitable for brackets, etc.

J. T. O'BRIEN,

Albert Street Nanaimo, B. C.

Teaming and Draying Done on Short Notice.

Wood. and Coal Promptly Delivered to any part of the City.

LOOK OUT

—IN NEXT ISSUE FOR—

Carthew's Hotel,

John Carthew, Proptr.

COMOX, B. C.

C. C. McKENZIE,

Land Agent, Custom's House Broker, Conveyancer & ccountant

OFFICE—VICTORIA CRESCENT.

May be found in the Office at other Hours, but always between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Town Lots and Farms or Sale;

Money to Loan on Mortgage at Low Rates.

DEW DROP HOTEL,

HALIBURTON STREET - - - NANAIMO.

George Baker, Proprietor.

First class accommodation for regular Boarders and Lodgers, and the Travelling Public

MEALS:

Breakfast, 6:30 to 8; Dinner, 12 to 2; Supper, 5:30 to 6:30.

NONE BUT THE BEST BRANDS

OF

Liquors, Wines, Ales, Porter and Cigars Dispensed at the Bar.

The Lansdowne Brewery.

H. Rosewall, Proprietor.

Comox Road.

ALE and PORTER.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

COSMOPOLITAN MARKET.

Commercial Street, next door to the Miners' Exchange Hotel, Nanaimo.

E. QUENNELL,

Having opened as above, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

MEATS AND VEGETABLES.

And hopes to receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed during the past ten years.

Meats' etc., delivered to all parts of the City free of charge

---

THE NANAIMO PHARMACY.

G. H. BLAKEWAY,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist, Bookseller and Stationer.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, NANAIMO, B. C.

Christmas and New Year's Cards at Blakeway's Drug and Stationery Store.

☞PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.☜

EDWARD UGHES,

Long Bridge, Nanaimo.

STRONG BOOTS AND SHOES FOR WINTER WEAR

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

CHEP FOR CASH,

PROVINCIAL HOTEL

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

Under the present management this fine Hotel has been re-fitted and re-painted and now affords

First-Class Meals and Accomodations for Travellers and the General Public.

The Bar is Supplied with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

BILLIARD ROOM ON THE PREMISES.

J. B. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL OTEL,

Victoria Crescent.

A EASSON, Proprietor.

The Bar, which has been recently beautified, will always be found well stocked with the best brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

A well supplied RESTAURANT in connection with the above.

G. MONTGOMERY,

Corner Albert and Commercial Streets.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Cigars, Tobacco Candies, etc.

FREQUENT CONSIGNMENTS OF FRESH FRUIT.

WESTWARD HO!

SATURDAY.....July 31, 1886

Home News.

City, Island, And Province.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Explosion on Board the Queen of the Pacific.

15 MEN HORRIBLY BURNED.

On Thursday the s.s. Queen of the Pacific (Capt. Alexander) was lying under the shutes taking on her cargo of Vancouver coal when an explosion occurred, supposed to be the result of the

THE IGNITION OF COAL DUST.

The ventilation of the ship bunkers was imperfect. Two lighted lamps were in the hold, but it is probable that the coal dust was ignited by some careless smoker dropping a match or a cigar from the deck above the shute. There was nothing to show that gas was present but it should be remembered that one p ct of gas mixed with fine coal dust can produce a violent explosion. The first intimation that was given of the accident was the spectacle of four men, stripped to the waist, black as *Erebus*, rushing along Wingfield Crescent with outstretched arms and agonizing gesticulations, the skin dropping from their limbs at every step. We were hurried on to the wharf, however, to find one poor fellow burned to a crisp, sitting almost naked on the planks graoning with agony. He was covered with oil and flour, a blanket thrown around him, and dispatched to the Hospital. On board ship the scene was heartrending; five poor fellows were severely burned. They were lying abaft the officers messroom, and on the stairs leading to the hurricane deck, their faces, hands and limbs were literally flayed; but they were Trojans, scarcely a murmur escaped them. Occasionally a hoarse moan would escape, or their limbs would twitch convulsively, but each seemed to feel for his fellow sufferer, even in the midst of hell. As rapidly as possible the sufferers were dressed, blanketed and sent to the Hospital.

The captain, officers and crew vied with each other in relieving the sufferers. Sheets, blankets—everything was given with a lavish generosity.

Mr. S. M. Robins and Mr. McGregor, of the V. C. Coal and Land Company, were early on the scene, and offered every assistance in their power. They went down lnto the improvised cockpit, and remained until the last man was sent up.

Dr. O'Brian was the only surgeon on board. The other men rushed up to Dr. Cluness' office. He could not be found, but his office-door was broken open, and Drs. Davis and Renwiek proceeded to dress lhe men as rapidly as possible, until Dr. Cluness arrived.

COUNCILLOR WEBB,

who was early on the wharf, had proceeded to the Hospital, and had everything ready for the men on their arrival. Until evening all the physicians in town and many private citizens thronged the new fever ward were the patients ware placed, administering every possible comfort to the afflicted. Mr. Pawson was notably active, as were Messrs. Webb, Wolfe, Manson, W. L. Jeffrey, Robson, Anderson, Metcalfe, Williams, Abrams and many others. The house steward and Mrs. Mitchell were very assiduous, and Mrs. Pwason, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Stirtan, Mrs. O'Conneil and many other ladies rendered valuable assistance.

Two of the victims were such favourites with the men that they refused to allow them to be carried to the Hospital in a stage, but bore them all the way on litters. It was a day for the gold that are in men's hearts to show itself, and it was found under the most forbidding exteriors. We shall never forget the womanly tenderness and tearful sympathy of one stalwart man who deessed the second engineer's burns, and who seemed slighted that he himself had not been the victim in his friend's stead. The first mate, after four or five hours hard work for others, modestly stated that he had a slight burn. (The whole forehead, eyebrows and nose.)

Having seen that the men had every comfort provided, Captain Alexander sailed at sunset. The following is a list of the victims as nearly as can be ascertained:

Crew of the Queen of the Pacific—W. A. Allison, 1st Assistant Engineer; Jas. Coffee, A. B.; R. Parle, A. B.; Jas. Jackson, Walter Lender, Frenchy, Priestly.

Port Townsend—Hans Hanson.

Seattle—Johnson, Cady, McDonald Geo. Watch.

Since the above was in type one of our staff interviewed Mr. Crow, who was injured, and he stated that as he was about to descend from the upper deck a car-load of coal was dumped into the steamer and immediately after it struck the iron shute it took fire and hence the explosion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND REGATTA.

EXCURSION TO VICTORIA.

THE FAST and COMMODIOUS and Popular Steamer AMELIA will leave Nanaimo ou THURSDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock for Victoria, to witness a REGATTA at the GORGE. It will be illuminated with hundreds of llghts and blue lights. Sir John Macdonald and Lady will be present at the Gorge. The Brass Band of H.M.S. Triumph will play during the evening; also, a party of Glee Singers will aid in the entertainment. Fare for round trip, $3 75.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS OWING ACCOUNTS to the Estate of JOHN WHITFIELD are hereby notified to pay the same to the undersigned.

C. C. McKENZIE,
Victoria Crescent.

Bankrupt Sale!!

—OF THE—

WHITFIELD STOCK!

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH ONLY

Comprising A FINE LOT OF Ladies, Mens, Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Underclothing, Hats, Jewellery, Leather, etc.,

J. E. BULMER, Manager

Subscribe

Now

For

Westward Ho!

Published Every

WEDNESDAY

AND

SATURDAY.

A Live Readable

Newspaper.

Price:

ONLY 50 CENTS

FOR 3 MONTHS

Apply to the Carrier:
Charles Van Houten.

FIRE!

If you wish to insure your property you cannot do better than call upon Mr. W. K. Leighton, agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe and the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Risks are accepted at current rates. *

R. CRAIG,

Blacksmith.

Horses Shod with Scientific Accuracy by a SMITH of many years' experience.

Waggons of all Kinds Made to Order.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE AT LOW RATES.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING DONE WITH EXPEDITION AND ACCURACY.

BASTION STREET, NANAIMO, B. C.

Notice.

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO., have been appointed Agents for the

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

to act for Nanaimo and vicinity, and are now ready to accept risks.

M. H. COWAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Victoria, May 21st, 1886.

Ladies' Fashionable Bazaar.

Mrs. J. C. McGregor,

VICTORIA CRESCENT.

THE PRINCIPAL DRESS-MAKING and Millinery Establishment in the City. Carries a large assortment of—

HATS, BONNETS,
FLOWERS, LACES,
SILKS, FANCY GOODS,
AND
LADIES' APPAREL.

Employs the Largest Force of Skilled Assistants of auy Dry House in town.
Agent for the "WHITE" Sewing Machine

PALACE RESTAURANT

AND

CHOP HOUSE.

OYSTERS, CHICKENS, GAME, and every Delicacy in Season.

Served at all hours and in the best style.

FIRE!

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES.

W. K. LEIGHTON,
Agent.

HIRST BRO'S,

—:o:—

COMMERCIAL ST., NANAIMO.

—:o:—

The above Firm carry a Full Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Jewelry, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, &c.,
IMPORTED DIRECT.

WALTER WILSON,

IMPORTER OF

Stoves, Grates, Ranges, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Etc.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON WARE.

ALSO METAL ROOFER.

REPAIRING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL STREET, NANAIMO.

A. G. HORNE & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & CLOTHING,

CRESCENT, NANAIMO.

SUGARS--Extra large importation of finest grades sold in barrels or smaller quantities at Lowest Possible Prices.

Island & Portland Flour

HAMS AND BACON,

Teas and Canned Goods.

Full assortment direct from packers.

BUTTER, CHEESE, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

A large and varied stock of Clothing sold cheap for cash.

The Farmers' Store, Comox. The Crescent Store, Nanaimo.

ARTHUR BULLOCK,

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Go to Arthur Bullock's, the leading and fashionable dry goods house of Nanaimo, where the public will find a large and complete stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Men's Furnishing Goods. Being a direct importer from the European and Eastern markets, I am enabled to offer Goods at most reasonable rates. My stock of Millinery is now most complete, and I can show a more fashionable and stylish class of goods than any other house in British Columbia. Some elegant styles in

LADIES' CLOAKS & DOLMANS

GREAT BARGAINS IN FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

Terms Cash. ARTHUR BULLOCK, Crescent Store.

AGENT NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JAS. ABRAMS. D. J. McLEAN.

VANCOUVER CLOTHING HOUSE,

Jas. Abrams & Co.

Large and complete stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

OVERCOATS

AND

ULSTERS.

QUANTITY, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED IN

NANAIMO.

Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Gents' Furnishings, Mitts, Ties, and Braces are Specialties. A direct importation of a large lot of Underclothing, also a large parcel of French

HAND-MADE SHOES AND GERMAN SLIPPERS

Never before introduced into this Market.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Farmer's Market.

E. HODGSON, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL STREET,

NANAIMO.

Having purchased the above POPULAR MARKET from Mr. David Hoggan, I will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

MEATS AND VEGETABLES

Orders for Hotels, Families and Shipping supplied at short notice, and delivered free of charge.

☞ Dealer in Horses, Cattle, etc. ☜

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

We have lately received a large—in fact the largest, cheapest, and best line of

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERCLOTHING,

from $1.50 a suit upwards.

A large and well selected stock of English clothing from $15 to $22 per suit. We have the largest stock of white and colored shirts, hats, caps, and ties, boots and shoes in Nanaimo.

☞ The above goods will be sold at five per cent. discount for cash.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

JAMES ABRAMS & CO.