

AID FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

AT length the Canadian Government has come to the relief of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The subsidizing \$30,000,000 loan of the Government is to be canceled by an issue of bonds. For this purpose, and to increase the amount of the loan by \$5,000,000, bonds to the amount of \$35,000,000 are to be placed in the hands of the Government. The Government is, besides, to make a temporary loan to the company of \$5,000,000, repayable on the 1st of July, 1886. This loan is to be secured by a deposit with the Government of \$7,000,000 of bonds. The intention is that, when purchasers at a suitable price can be found, these bonds are to go into the hands of the public. If the contemplated sale were made the public would be in possession of \$7,000,000 of the company's bonds and the Government of \$35,000,000. On the issue of these bonds to the Government the lien on the property of the company by which the loan of last session is secured will be discharged. Under that lien there was a penal remedy for default on the part of the company for a period of twelve months involving forfeiture of all the property mortgaged, which, without legal process of any kind, would become the property of the Government. The remedy for default in case of the new bonds will be of a milder description; instead of the mortgaged property vesting in the Government, it will go into the hands of receivers under the name of trustees, and be by them administered for the benefit of all the bondholders. The assertion is still made that there remains of the \$30,000,000 loan of last session enough to finish the work of construction. The additional loan of \$5,000,000 will enable the company to pay the floating debt, and the \$7,000,000 of bonds to be at first deposited as security for a further temporary loan of \$5,000,000 and finally issued to the public will be used to complete the equipment of the road. At the end of the present year it is expected that the company will be in possession of a continuous line open to traffic from ocean to ocean.—*Bradstreet's*.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

April.

29—Insurgents at Panama surrendered to Government troops.

May.

- 1—Commodore C. K. Garrison died in New York.
- 2—\$15,000 fire in Livingston, Mont. Tenement house in New York burned; 8 lives lost and 14 wounded. \$50,000 fire in Billings, Mont.
- 3—Boiler explosion in Galveston, Tex.; 7 killed and many wounded. \$100,000 fire in Miles City, Mont.
- 4—Eruption of Mount Vesuvius from a new crater.
- 5—Major-General Irwin McDowell died in San Francisco. Factory in Brooklyn collapsed and burned; many killed and wounded; loss, \$200,000. Canadian troops defeated by Poundmaker's Indians.
- 10—Rebels defeated by Canadian troops near Batouche.
- 11—Steamer *Jefferson* sunk in Gulf of St. Lawrence by collision with an iceberg.
- 12—Rebels defeated and Batouche captured by Canadian troops.
- 13—Yagui Indians severely defeated by Mexican troops.
- 14—Forty convicts liberated by a mob in Texas.
- 15—Revised edition of the Bible published. Louis Riel, leader of the Canadian rebels, captured. Cyclone in Kansas caused much damage and loss of life.
- 18—\$9,000 fire in Salem, Or. Poundmaker's Indians defeated by Canadian troops.
- 19—Revolutionists defeated by San Salvador troops at Armonia.
- 20—\$40,000 fire at Whatecom, W. T.
- 21—Seventeen lives lost at a fire in Cincinnati. \$25,000 fire in Seattle. Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen died in New Jersey. A second \$300,000 fire in Miles City, Mont.
- 22—Victor Hugo died in France.
- 23—\$7,000 fire in Syracuse, W. T.
- 26—Revolution inaugurated in Cuba. Fishing bark sunk by a steamer on Banks of Newfoundland; 22 lives lost.
- 27—Thirty people massacred in New Mexico during last ten days by Apache Indians. \$300,000 fire in New York. Tenement house in Jersey City collapsed; 4 killed. Complete defeat of revolutionists in Peru.
- 28—Eleven persons drowned by bursting of a water spout in Nebraska. Fight between the Hottentots and Canadian troops.
- 29—War between England and Russia averted by adjustment of Afghan boundary dispute.

Grand Central Hotel.

HELENA is not only the seat of government of Montana, but the great centre of capital and business of the Territory. She is making rapid strides forward in volume of business transacted, population and building improvements. The latest metropolitan feature added to the city is the Grand Central Hotel, a strictly first class house, such as the city has long needed. This elegant hotel, an engraving of which is given on another page, has just been erected and furnished by Messrs. Reed & Rinda, at an expense of \$115,000. The proprietors display commendable enterprise and a wise faith in the future growth of the city by thus building a hotel of size and elegance superior to that possessed by many cities of twice the size of Helena. The structure is of brick, four stories high, and contains 100 elegantly furnished sleeping apartments, single and in suits. Among the numerous conveniences are a passenger elevator, gas and electric bells in every room, steam heating of the entire house, and private dining rooms for ladies and families. The table is in full keeping with the general appointments of the hotel. In every respect it is a model hotel and the most elegant in Montana. To this must be added the fact that the proprietors know what is required to preserve the strictly first class character of the house and see to it that no guest shall be slighted in the least degree.

THE *Public Herald*, published in Philadelphia by L. Lum Smith, is doing good work in exposing frauds of all kinds, especially those working through advertisements and using the postal service as a medium. The *Herald* should be taken by every business man in the United States. The best posted of them will learn much from its columns that will be of great service. Smith hunts down the frauds as persistently as Comstock did obscene literature.

THE *United Service Magazine* (No. 835 Broadway, New York,) is a large and valuable monthly devoted to the army, navy and civil service. To one who takes an interest in military affairs, not technically, but in the broadest sense, this magazine will be a source of much pleasure. A series of articles on the great battles of the Rebellion, written by commanding officers on both sides, will be found exceedingly interesting. In view of the probable foreign war the future numbers of this magazine will have added interest.

Japanese Bazaar.

The tourist who visits Victoria, B. C., can make a flying trip to Japan—mentally, at least—by visiting the celebrated Japanese Bazaar of Messrs. Charles Gabriel & Co., on Government street. There he will find a complete assortment of those wonderful specimens of Japanese workmanship which are equaled by the products of no other race. Both in uniqueness of design and exquisite finish they are marvels of mechanical genius, combining the useful, ornamental and unique in the highest degree. Silk gowns and silks of all kinds, silk handkerchiefs, embroidered and unembroidered work, painted and lacquered work, carved and inlaid work in a multitude of designs and forms, porcelain articles of numerous kinds, traveling baskets, fancy work baskets, and a host of articles desirable to possess for their elegance, usefulness and rarity. Mr. Gabriel resided a number of years in Japan, and was thus able to make a choice selection of these novel articles, which he is able to sell at wonderfully cheap rates. He invites a visit to the bazaar, even if prompted by mere curiosity, to see this superb collection.

Persons who desire to send for friends in Europe, or who have friends there intending to come to this portion of the United States, will do well to call upon or write to Messrs. A. Chisholm & Co., Seattle, W. T. They are special agents for the sale of through tickets both to and from European ports, and are posted on the advantages offered by the different routes of travel. They also do a general agency business, and may be relied upon to attend with promptness to any business entrusted to their care.