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Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 3. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886. NO. 8.

DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK.

They were obliged to seek cheaper lodgings, moderate as was the rent required for those they had so long occupied, where they might practice a severer economy than they chose to exhibit in the presence of those who had known them when such sacrifices were not necessary; and had also the advantage of being in the neighborhood of a person who had promised Elliott occasional employment as collector of rents, &c., as well as balancing his books every month. Long before his means warranted, did he undertake these severe labors, driven to desperation by a heavy and not over reasonable bill delivered him by his medical attendant, and of which he pressed for the payment. With an aching heart, poor Elliott sold out sufficient to discharge it, and resolved, at all hazards, to recommence his labors; for there was left only £70 or £80 in the Bank; and he shuddered when he thought of it. They had quitted these their second lodgings for those in which I found them, about three months before her first visit to me, in order to be near another individual, himself an accountant, who had promised to employ Elliott frequently as a kind of a deputy, or *fag*. His were the books piled before poor Elliott when first I saw him! Thus had he been engaged, to the great injury of his health, for many weeks—his own mental energy and determination flattering him with a delusive vigor! Poor Mrs. Elliott also contrived, being not unacquainted with ornamental needle-work, to obtain some employment of that description. Heavy was her heart as she sat toiling beside her husband—who was busily engaged in such a manner as would not admit of their conversing together—when her thoughts wandered over the scenes of their past history, and anticipated their gloomy prospects. Was she now paying the fearful penalty of disobedience? But wherein was the sin she had committed in forming an honest and ardent attachment to one whom she was satisfied was every way her equal, save in wealth? How could he have a right to dictate to her heart who should be an object of its affections? To dispose of it as an article of merchandise. Had he any right thus to consign her to perpetual misery? To unite her to a titled villain merely to gratify his weak pride and ambition. Had she not a right to resist such an attempt? The same scripture that has said, *children, obey your parents*, has also said, *fathers, provoke not your children to wrath*. But had she not been too precipitate, or unduly obstinate in adhering to the man her father abhorred? Ought anything, alas! to have caused her to fly from her suffering mother? Oh, what might have been *her* sufferings! But surely nothing could justify or extenuate the unrelenting spirit which actuated her father! And that father she knew to have acted basely—to have played the part of a devil towards the man he hated—perhaps, nay, too probably, he was meditating some equally base and desperate scheme concerning herself! She silently appealed to God from amidst this conflict of her thoughts and feelings, and implored his forgiveness of her rash conduct. He agonies were heightened by the consciousness that there existed reasons for self-condemnation. But she thought of—she looked at—her husband; and her heart told her, that she should act similarly were the past again to happen!

So, then, here was this virtuous unhappy couple—he declining in health just when that health was most precious—she, too, worn out with labor and anxiety, and likely, alas! to bring another heir to wretchedness into the world, for she was considerably advanced in pregnancy—both becoming less capable of the labor which was growing, alas! daily more essential—with scarcely £40 to fall back upon in the most desperate emergency. Such was the dreadful situation of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott soon after the period of my first introduction to them. It was after listening to one of the most interesting and melancholy narratives that the annals of human suffering could supply, that I secretly resolved to take upon myself the responsibility of appealing to Mr. Hillary in their behalf, hoping that for the honor of humanity my efforts would not be entirely unavailing.

He had quitted Bullion House within a twelvemonth after his daughter's flight, and removed to a spacious and splendid mansion in ——Square, in the neighborhood of my residence, and where—strange coincidence—I was requested to attend to Mrs. Hillary, who at length seemed approaching the close of her long-protracted sufferings. Mr. Hillary had become quite an altered man since the defection of his daughter. Lord Scamp had introduced him freely into the society of persons of rank and station, who welcomed into their circles the possessor of so splendid a fortune; and he found, in the incessant excitement and amusement of fashionable society, a refuge from reflection, from those "compunctious visitings of remorse" which made his solitude dreadful and insupportable. I found him just such a man as I have already had occasion to describe him; a vain, vulgar, selfish, testy, overbearing old man; one of the most difficult and dangerous persons on earth to deal with in such a negotiation as that I had so rashly, but Heaven knows with the best intentions, undertaken.

"Well, Mr. Hillary," said I, entering the drawing room, where he was standing alone, with his hands in his pockets, at the window, watching some disturbance in the square—"I am afraid I can't bring you any better news about Mrs. Hillary. She weakens hourly!"

"Ah, poor creature, I see she does—indeed!" he replied, sighing, quitting the window, and offering me one of the many beautiful chairs that stood in the splendid apartment. "Well, she's been a good wife to me, I must say—a very good wife, and I've thought and said so." Thrusting his hands into the pockets of his ample white waistcoat, he walked up and down the room. "Well, poor soul! she's had all that money could get her, doctor, however, and she knows it—that's a comfort—but it a'n't *money* can keep death off, is it?"

"No, indeed, Mr. Hillary; but it can mitigate some of its terrors. What a consolation will it be for you hereafter to reflect that Mrs. Hillary has had everything your noble fortune could procure for her——!"

"Ay, and no grudging neither! I'd do ten times what I have done—what's money to me? So—poor Poll, and she going! We never had a real quarrel in our lives!" he continued, in a somewhat subdued tone. "I shall miss her when she is gone! I shall indeed! I could find many to fill her place, if I had a mind I'll warrant me—but I—I—poor Poll!

* * "Yes," I said presently, in answer to some general remark he had made, "we medical men do certainly see the worst side of human life. Pain, illness, death, are bad enough of themselves but when *poverty* steps in too——"

"Ay, I dare say: bad enough, as you say—bad enough—a-hem!"

"I have this very day seen a mournful instance of accumulated human misery; poverty, approaching starvation, illness distress of mind. Ah, Mr. Hillary, what a scene I witnessed yesterday!" I continued, with emotion: "a man who is well born, who has seen better——"

"Better days—ay exactly. Double-refined misery, as they would say in the city. By the way, what a valuable charity that is—I'm a subscriber to it—for the relief of decayed tradesmen! One feels such a pleasure in it! I dare say—I do believe—let me see—£200 would not cover what I get rid of one way or another in this kind of way every year—by the way, doctor, I'll ring for tea, you'll take a cup?" I nodded; and in a few minutes a splendid tea-service made its appearance.

"Do you know, I've some notion of being remembered after I'm gone, and it has often struck me that if I were to leave what I have to build a hospital or something of that sort, in this part of the town, it wouldn't be amiss——"

"A noble ambition, sir, indeed! But, as I was observing, that the poor people I saw yesterday—such misery! such fortitude!"

"Ah, yes! Proper sort of people, just the right sort to put into—a-hem! *Hillary's Hospital*. It don't sound badly, does it?"

"Excellently well. But the fact is," I observed that he was becoming rather fidgety, but I was resolved not to be beaten from my point—"I am going, in short, Mr. Hillary, to take a liberty which nothing could warrant but——"

"You're going to *beg*, doctor, now a'n't you?" he interrupted briskly; "but the fact is, my maxim has long been never to give a farthing in charity that any one shall know of but two people; I, and the people I give to. That's *my* notion of true charity; and, besides, it saves one a vast deal of trouble. But if *you* really think—if it really is a deserving case—why—a-hem! I *might* perhaps—Dr. —— is so well known for his charitable turn. Now a'n't this the way you beg in upon *all* your great patients?" he continued, with an air of supreme complacency. I bowed and smiled, humoring his vanity. "Well, in such a case—hem! hem!—I might, once in away, break in upon my rule," and he transferred his left hand from his waistcoat to his breeches pocket; "so, there's a guinea for you. But don't, on my account, name it to any one. Don't, doctor. I don't want to be talked about; and we people that are known, do get so many——"

"But, Mr. Hillary, surely I may tell my poor friends, to whom your charity is destined, the *name* of the generous—"

"Oh, ay! Do as you please for the matter of that. Who are they? What are they? Where do they live? I'm governor of——." I trembled.

"They live at present in —— Street; but I doubt poor things, whether they can stop there much longer, for their landlady is becoming very clamorous"—

"Ah, the old story! the old story! Landlords are generally, especially the smaller sort, such tyrants, a'n't they!"

"Yes, too frequently such is the case! But I was going to tell you of these poor people. They have not been married many years, and they married very unfortunately"—Mr. Hillary, who for some time had been sitting on the sofa, here rose and walked rather more quickly than he had been walking before—"contrary to the wishes of their family, who have forsaken them, and don't know what their sufferings now are—how virtuous—how patient they are! And they have got a child too, that will soon, I fear, be crying for bread it may not get." Mr. Hillary was evidently becoming disturbed. I saw that a little of the color had fled from about his upper lip, but he said nothing nor did he seem desposed to interrupt me. "I'm sure, by the way," I continued as calmly as I could, "that if I could but prevail upon their family to see them, before it is too late, that explanations might——"

"What's the *name* of your friends, sir?" said Mr. Hillary, suddenly stopping, and standing opposite to me, with his arms almost akimbo, and his eyes looking keenly into mine.

"Elliott, sir——"

"I—I thought as much, sir!" he replied, dashing the perspiration from his forehead; "I knew what you were driving at! D——n it, sir—I see it all! You came here to insult me—you did—[illegible] sir. [illegible] I assure you—"

"No, sir! I won't hear you, sir! I've heard enough, sir! too much, sir! You've said enough, sir, to show me what sort of a man you are, sir! D——n it, sir—it's too bad——"

"You mistake me, Mr. Hillary," said I, calmly.

"No, I don't sir, but you've cursedly mistaken *me*, sir. If you know those people, and choose to take up their—to—to—patronize, do, sir, d——n it! if you like, and haven't any better to do—"

"Forge me, sir, if I have hurt your feelings—"

"Hurt my feelings, sir! What d'ye mean, sir? Every man hurts my feelings that insults me, sir, and you have insulted me!"

"How, sir?" I inquired, sternly, in my turn. "Oblige me, sir, by explaining these extraordinary expressions!"

"You know well enough! I see through it. But if you—really, sir—you've got a guinea of mine, sir, in your pocket. Consider it your fee for this visit; the last I'll trouble you to pay, sir!" he stuttered, almost unintelligible with fury.

I threw his guinea upon the floor as if its touch were pollution. "Farewell, Mr. Hillary," said I, deliberately drawing on my gloves. "May your death bed be as calm and happy as that I have this day attended upstairs for the last time."

He looked at me earnestly, as if staggered by the reflection I had suggested, and turned very pale. I bowed haughtily and retired. As I drove home, my heart almost struck out a scheme for shaming or terrifying the old monster I had quitted into something like pity or repentance, by attacking and exposing him in some newspaper; but by the next morning I perceived many objections there were to such a course. I need hardly say that I did not communicate to the Elliotts the fact of my attempted intercession with Mr. Hillary.

It was grievous to see the desperate unavailing struggle made by both of them to retrieve their circumstances, and provide against the expensive and trying time that was approaching. He was slaving at his account-books from morning to midnight, scarce allowing himself a few minutes for his meals: and she had become a mere fag to a fashionable milliner, undertaking all such work as could be done at her own residence, often sitting up half the night, and yet earning the merest trifle. Then she had also to look after her husband and child, for they could not afford to keep a regular attendant. Several articles of her husband's dress and her own, and almost all that belonged to the child, she often washed at night with her own hands.

As if these unfortunate people were not sufficiently afflicted already—as if any additional ingredient in their cup of sorrow were requisite—symptoms of a more grievous calamity than yet had befallen poor Elliott, began to exhibit themselves in him. His severe and incessant application, by day and night, coupled with the perpetual agitation and excitement of his nervous system, began to tell upon his eyesight. I found him, on one of my morning visits, laboring under great excitement; and on questioning him, I feared he had but too good reason for his alarm, as he described, with fearful distinctness, certain sensations and appearances which infallibly betokened, in my opinion, after examining his eyes, the presence of incipient *amourosis* in both eyes. He spoke of deep-seated pains in the orbits—perpetual sparks and flashes of light—peculiar haloes seen around the candles—dimness of sight—and several other symptoms, which I found on inquiry, had been for sometime in existence, but he had never thought of noticing them till they forced themselves upon his startled attention.

"Oh, my God!" he exclaimed, clasping his hands and looking upwards, "spare my sight! Oh, spare my sight for what will become of me? Beggary seems to be my lot—but *blindness* to be added!" He paused and looked the image of despair.

"Undoubtedly I should deceive you, Mr. Elliott," said I, after making several further inquiries, "if I were to say there were no danger in your case. Unfortunately, there does exist ground for apprehending that, unless you abstain, and in a great measure, from so severely taxing your eyesight as you have of late, you will run the risk of permanently injuring it."

"Oh, doctor! it is easy to talk," he exclaimed, with involuntary bitterness, "of my ceasing to use and try my sight; but how am I to do it? How am I to live? Tell me *that*! Will money drop from the skies into my lap, or bread into the mouths of my wife and child? What is to become of us? Merciful God! and just at this time, too! My wife pregnant"—I thanked God she was not present!—"our last penny almost slipping from our hands—and I, who should be the stay and support of my family, becoming BLIND Oh, God—oh, God, what frightful crimes have I committed to be punished thus? Would I had been transported or hanged," he added, suddenly, "when the old ruffian threw me into Newgate! But" he turned ghastly pale—"if I [illegible] to die *now*, what good would [illegible] At that moment the slow, weary step of his wife was heard to near the door, and her entreated him to intermit, at least, for a time, his attention to business, and prescribed some active remedies, and he promised to obey my instructions. Mrs Elliott sat beside me with a sad, exhausted air, which touched me almost to tears. What a situation—what a prospect was hers! How was she to prepare for her coming confinement? How procure the most ordinary comforts—the necessary attendance? Deprived as her husband and child must be for a time of her affectionate and vigilant attentions, what was to become of them? Who supply her place? Her countenance too plainly showed that all these topics constantly agitated her mind.

A day or two after this interview, I brought them the intelligence I had seen in the newspapers of Mrs Hillary's death, which I communicated to them very carefully, fearful of the effect it might produce upon Mrs. Elliott in her critical situation. She wept bitterly; but the event had been too long expected by her to occasion any violent exhibition of grief. As they lay awake that night in melancholy converse, it suddenly occurred to Mrs. Elliott that the event which had just happened might afford them a last chance of regaining her father's affections, and they determined to seize the opportunity of appealing to his feelings when they were softened by his recent bereavement. The next morning the wretched couple set out on their dreary pilgrimage to —— Square—it having been agreed that Elliott should accompany her to within a door or two of her father's house, and there wait the issue of her visit. With slow and trembling steps, having relinquished his arm, she approached the dreadful building, whose large windows were closed from the top to the bottom of the house. The sight of them overcame her; and she paused for a moment, holding by the area railings.

What dark and bitter thoughts and recollections crowded in a few seconds through her mind! Here, in this great mansion was her living—her tyrannical—her mortally offended father; here lay the remains of her poor good mother—whom she had fled from—whose last thoughts might perhaps have been of her persecuted daughter—and that daughter was now trembling like a guilty thing before the frowning portals of her widowed, and, it might be, inexorable father. She felt faint, and beckoning hastily to her husband, he stepped forward to support her, and led her from the door. After slowly walking round the square, she returned, as before, to the gloomy mansion of her father, ascended the steps, and, with a shaking hand, pulled the bell.

"What do you want, young woman?" inquired a servant from the area.

"I wish to see Joseph—is he at home?" she replied, in so faint a voice that the only word audible in the area was that of Joseph, the porter who had entered into her father's service in that capacity two or three years before her marriage. In a few minutes Joseph made his appearance at the hall-door, which he softly opened.

"Joseph!—Joseph! I'm very ill," she murmured, leaning against the door-post—"let [illegible] for a moment."

"Lord have mercy on me—my young mistress!" exclaimed Joseph casting a hurried look behind him, as if terrified at being seen in conversation with her—and then hastily stepping forward he caught her in his arms, for she had fainted. He placed her in his great covered chair and called one of the female servants, who brought up with her, at his request, a glass of water—taking the stranger to be some relative or friend of the porter's. He forced a little into her mouth—the maid loosened her bonnet string, and after a few minutes she uttered a deep sigh, and her consciousness returned.

"Don't hurry yourself, Miss—*Ma'am* I mean," stammered the porter, in a low tone. "You can stay here a little—I don't think any one's stirring but us servants—you see, ma'am, though I suppose you know—my poor mistress——" She shook her head, and sobbed.

"Yes, Joseph, I know it! Did she—did she—die easily?" inquired Mrs Elliott in a faint whisper, grasping his hand.

"Yes, ma'am," he answered in a low tone; "poor lady, she'd been so long ailing, that no doubt death wasn't anything partic'lar to her, like—and so she went out at last like the snuff of a candle, as one might say—poor old soul!—we'd none of us, not my master even, heard the sound of her voice for months, not to say years even."

To be continued.

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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.

Try the "Mainland" Cigar;
MADE OF
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The Mainland Factory,
Columbia Street, New Westminster,
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HAVING OPENED THE ABOVE COMmodious store with a fine stock of
Staple Dry Goods!
The citizens of New Westminster are invited to inspect the same, and learn for themselves that with better quality, they can study economy by purchasing from me. I have, also, a full line of
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Affording a good selection from the most FASHIONABLE STYLES.
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Is carried on, as usual, and a PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
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HORSES FOR SALE OR HIRE, AND STABLING FURNISHED ON REASONABLE TERMS AT THE WINNIPEG STABLES.
P. CAREY, PROPRIETOR

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

The citizens of Victoria and New Westminster have been engaged during the week in making selections of men to represent in Council, the taxpayers. The speeches made by the candidates contained evidence sufficient to prove that representative men are scarce. Several of the Victoria aspirants declare that they are opposed to drainage, and, as a consequence, in favor of dirt. Mr. Boyd, a candidate for the office of Mayor at Victoria, assured the audi ence that every candidate has an axe to grind; and he did not think that any [illegible]or or Councilman would enter the council [illegible]. The [illegible] on this [illegible]

STILL CAUSE FOR THANKFUL[illegible]

The leaves are falling, falling fast
And chilly blows the northern bla[illegible]
The fiel[illegible]

ignoran[illegible] At New Westminster the old Councillors proved by a published statement of accounts that they squandered the city taxes; but the taxpayers believe it is impossible to find an honest man, and that the old gang is just as good as a new one.

The Hon. John Robson has returned to his home on the Island. His presence at the Inlet produced strange sensations in the minds of all those who own or occupy land; and they asked themselves very reasonable questions. Would this land of mine be useful to him? Is it in the way? He is the great goshawk sent out by the birds of prey who are roosting round the Government house in Victoria, and he will take all he wants. When the people heard he was gone they felt at ease.

Our correspondent at Lillooet, in a letter dated the 9th inst., says:—"The winter is on the mountain tops all round us, but in the valley we have an Indian summer. The cattle are in fine condition; but the wolves are starving, and if the fine weather continues they will attack the calves, because they cannot catch the deer. A tornado passed through the woods up near Dog creek, and left behind on its trail a prostrate forest."

The owner of a chicken ranche near Victoria proved himself this week to be a comical thief catcher. He waited patiently seven hours, and then the Chinaman came and was taken in the act of taking a rooster. The rancher had bored a hole in a heavy log, and had a pin ready made; into the hole he slipped John's tail, and then drove home the wedge. "Now, my lad," said the rancher, "I'll go to bed, and "you won't go home till morning." At daylight the rancher looked out and saw the log and the end of the tail, but John was absent. It is evident this Chinaman did not believe that his soul was in his tail.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A terrific snow storm continues to rage all over the north of Scotland, and at present that renowned old land—land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood—looks very like a piece of Minnesota, miserably cold. But the cold and the snow will disappear like a mountain mist and leave nothing to remind us of the dismal prospects that alarm the people of the new land.

The Dacoits are raiding a district in Burmah, but General Prendergast has prepared for them a dose of shot and shell which will cure them effectually of a taste for plunder.

Five thousand unemployed workmen met at Glasgow on Tuesday, and their leaders made speeches of a socialistic character. The suffering of the families of these men was represented to be very great, and a petition demanding work was sent to the Home Secretary.

All along the western coast of Ireland a famine threatens the unfortunate persons known as tenants at will. Petitions to the Government for aid have been despatched from many rural districts in the west, and no doubt we shall soon hear of public works provided for these poor people.

In all the cities of England there are hundreds of thousands of people unemployed. In fact, the whole world seems to be afflicted by—want of employment. The genius of the age has been making too much haste; a surplus supply is on hand and will not be consumed for six months.

A correspondent of the Times, writing from Constantinople, says:—'The Sultan is full of gloomy forebodings, and says: 'I know the powers of Europe are resolved to seize and partition my empire, and as soon as the weather becomes suitable for campaigning the great game of war will be opened in the Balkans.'" The correspondent adds "his majesty hopes the justice of England will shield him; he is disheartened but not dismayed, and if he falls he will fall like a hero—sword in hand at the head of his army."

The Times, in a leader on the Irish question, says:—"It must be admitted that with a whole population terrorized into passive resistance to payment of the most moderate rents, our continued government of Ireland cannot but be attended with a vast amount of civil wrong and of personal violence. But when all has been said and admitted to the full, there remains the question whether in our present abyss we may not find even a lower deep, and whether the concession of an Independent Parliament to Ireland would not be a sure and certain way of plunging us into that deep at once."

On Wednesday another war ship was launched from the Clyde bank; it is the first of six vessels of the scout class, and will carry six mounted and eight machine guns.

A decision very important to all who send money orders through the post office was made in London last week. At the request of a creditor to send $1 by P.O. order it was sent by the debtor, but did not reach the creditor, who was the plaintiff in the suit. The judge decided that the debtor, having obeyed the orders of the creditor, had discharged a duty, and was not responsible for the loss of the money order.

UNITED STATES.

At Boston Run, in the mining district of Pensylvania, the land near Mahony city is going down. On Monday a whole village disappeared, but the inhabitants escaped. The land for miles all round the city is cracked and crumbling.

All over Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, a blizzard has been raging for the last eight days. The trains are all embedded in snow-drifts, and in many places the lives of the passengers are threatened by the intense cold.

Ex-Judge Terry, of Stockton, aged [illegible] was married on Tuesday to Sarah [illegible] who failed [illegible] a famous duelist and at ten paces with the pistol a formidable foe. The marriage will raise him in public estimamation; it proves that time has not chilled the fire of his blood or cooled the heroic courage that is in him. But Sarah will tame him—if she can. The newspapers say it was a love match. Modern love is not at all like the old fashioned delightful charm

The American newspapers to hand this week, contain terrible records of crime. The pistol appears to be the favorite weapon of the murderer; but the poisoned cup and the axe are employed occasionally in the deadly work. The criminals who have been hanged within the last ten days appeared to have no hearts, no minds, no fee ings; mere animals formed like men, but full of the savage nature of ferocious beasts. No one of them seemed to think of the future world. Civilization is sick, and may be totally destroyed by the genius of the age.

In the city of New York $44,000,000 were expended in house building during the past year.

The editor of an American newspaper wrote to the President ten days ago to complain of other editors who had circulated false statements; and the President says: "I don't think there ever was a time when newspaper lying was so general as at present, and there never was a country under the sun where it flourished as it does in this. If you venture to contradict all these false reports you will have too much to do."

A terrible fire is now raging in the granite block extending from 81 to 77 Clinton street, Boston. The firemen are considerably impeded by the intense cold, and great fears are entertained that the fire may extend to oil stores in the immediate neighborhood, and cause widespread ruin.

Jim Keene, who was a millionaire in San Francisco five years ago, is now a pauper in New York. Money in the hands of a man who is merely a gambler, is nothing more than a pile of chaff. When he loses it there is nothing lost. He will amuse himself trying to get another pile. It is wonde ful to notice the resources of a knave who is resolved to console himself with excitement. There are some persons in this world so fashioned by nature as to be capable of enjoying the pleasure of trying to escape from a red hot poker in the hands of a foeman who is resolved to strike. A dollar will purchase Jim as much excitement now as would have cost him a million five years ago. In possession of the dollar he is still the millionaire.

DOMINION POLITICS.

The recent agitation connected with the execution of Riel has been made the most of: first, by the French *bleus*, in the hope of squeezing out of the Conservative Government certain concessions to the Province of Quebec, and sundry personal advantages to the agitators; and next, by the Grits, in the hope of detaching from the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald a number of his supporters, in the vain hope that the Grit party may once more secure the reins of Government. But all these laudable efforts will prove futile, from a few simple reasons. In the first place it is impossible to sustain any feeling amongst the habitants for a lengthened period; then, Sir John has conceded all that he can or ever intended to concede to the French population of Quebec. The power of the French speaking inhabitants of lower Canada has been dwindling every year for the last quarter of a century, and it will not be long before the privileges they at present possess will be taken from them one by one. The present anomalous character of the laws permitted to exist in lower Canada was submitted to when the proportion of the inhabitants was much in favor of the French speaking portion; their relative positions have entirely changed, and the inconvenience to the English speaking residents in Quebec is daily becoming more intolerable. The leaders among the *habitants* are perfectly aware of this, and will in due time fall into their old positions, when they find that Sir John is obdurate. They know that they never can expect the same consideration from the Grits with which they are treated by Sir John, and they will return to their cake and milk, with possible grumbling, but without the least doubt. They know that the Grits would make use of them to climb into power; but that, once reaching the point, they would kick away the ladder by which they had reached their goal. As for the Grits, they have as much likelihood of obtaining office as they had at the commencement of the present Parliament. Protection has now become a necessity for Canada, and they are quite sure that if the Grits obtained the upper hand at Ottawa, protection would be in imminent danger. Of course, there will be a great deal of grumbling always; but that arises from the Canadians possessing a great deal of the John Bull characteristic, and from the use ordinarily made of assumed discontent in order to achieve some end in view; but Sir John is just as sure of his majority as ever he was. The measures adopted to secure the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway may not have appeared on the surface, of a satisfactory nature; but we are all aware that when any great measure [illegible] deal of dust is thrown in [illegible] the multitude. It would be impossible to carry on a government if the intended moves in the game were apparent to everybody, because the opposing players would thwart and embarrass their rivals. It will not at present be possible to judge of the measures adopted by the Government in extending the very great aid they have done, to the C. P. R. syndicate, until the issue of rumored negotiations is reached. If the Imperial Government can be induced to purchase a controlling interest in the line, Van Horne and his friends will disappear. They will be perfectly content to get away with their gains, which must be pretty large; and the fearful blunder of adopting the line over the Selkirk range, which must be sooner or later abandoned, would involve too great an amount of money to repair. In fact the crossing of the Selkirks was adopted in the desperate hope of getting the line through to the Pacific with the scanty means and credit within their reach. The Canadian Government will be well satisfied to get rid of the Syndicate; for, although they acted the part of stepping stones—slippery at that—for Sir John, by enabling him to complete the through connection with the Pacific, they have answered all the purpose for which their aid was desired, and Sir John will be a happy [illegible] he gets rid of them. This we strongly suspect he knows how to do, if he can only draw the Imperial Government to his side. If the Grits suppose that Sir John has played his best cards in the shape of the railway and the national policy, they are very much mistaken. When Sir John adopted protection as the policy of Canada, he had a great point in view. The Americans, in abrogating the Reciprocity treaty, although they little suspected it, gave him the cue. Under the free trade or low duty policy of the Grits, Canada had nothing to offer for concessions on the part of the United States. Now she can make her own terms in what appears to be, an early probability of negotiations for a renewal of the treaty. American statesmen are now fain to confess that they committed a great blunder when they terminated the treaty; and their loss by its abrogation being now clearly apparent, they will be compelled to pay a high price to have it renewed. The negotiation of a new treaty will give the Conservative party another decade in office. We must confess to a great prejudice against the grits. Their policy is timid, mean and ill-conceived. Their ideas are narrow and their measures are in bad form. In their pretense at purity they are forced into greater acts of corruption than their free and easy rivals. Their straining at econo my caused immense losses to the country, because they achieved nothing. So far as this Province is concerned, the specimens of Grits we meet with will certainly prevent any feeling in their favor taking root here. Such a dyed-in-the-wool Grit as honest John is enough to disgust every decent man with Gritism. We could name others of the same stripe, who are the best friends the Conservatives could have in this Province, because they make Gritism detested.

THE HASTINGS MILL CASE.

This shameful transaction, which we have previously referred, called a flat denial from the *Colonist*, which, however, in a subsequent issue, in which that journal challenged the to produce proof of the existence of the lease. This was exactly what we desired; but we deemed it advisable to make our statement so near the time for the House to convene that it might be fresh in the memories of members when the question came for debate. It appears that the lease decided by the Government was a renewal for ten years on the [illegible] acres, and this was actually [illegible] Mr. Heatley, the acting [illegible] the original mill company. So clearly was this understood by the Coal Harbor syndicate, that one of them positively stated to a gentleman who was afterwards interested in the speculation, that the lease had been granted. It was however, pointed out, that if such a lease were granted, the lands would be open to pre emption, in accordance with clause thirty-five of the present land law, and the result was that the offer of the lease was rescinded. Clause thirty-five was the handiwork of the present Government, and it can be easily imagined with what amazement and confusion they contemplated the blunder they had committed. Their first idea was to repeal the clause, but it was found that a strong opposition would meet any attempt of the kind, and this notion was abandoned. It then became a question as to how our valuable ministers could get round the difficulty so as to secure to the Coal Harbor syndicate the valuable timber still remaining on the Hastings Mill reserve. A happy idea occurred to them. They gave the lease for five years on the six thousand acres to be transferred to the Canadian Pacific [illegible] accordingly with the latter, that a thousand acres, only, were to be handed over to that corporation this year, one thousand acres next year, and the balance in three years from the month of November next. In this way the Coal Harbor syndicate will be enabled to remove all the best of the timber in the time mentioned, for the merely nominal price of one half penny per acre. It will thus be seen, that the lease for ten years, of ten thousand acres, was absolutely decided upon, and would have been granted, had our clever ministers not been enlightened as to the operation of their own clause, upon the termination of the original lease, which lapses next November; and having discovered their error, that they were prepared to repeal the clause in order to carry out their nefarious design upon the public property, had they not found that such a course would have endangered their tenure of office. Our readers will readily understand that our ministers were prepared to go any length in the way of assisting the Coal Harbor syndicate, in which they were interested. No sense of justice or moral scruples restrained them; their object was to make the mill property valuable, and this they would do at all hazards. Nothing less than the fear of losing their places could deter them. They appear to have subordinated every principle of honor and honesty to the one vital object of realizing handsome fortunes from the use and sale of the mill property. The whole scheme of turning the Coal Harbor lands into a means of enriching themselves seems to have occupied their minds from the moment of entering upon their governmental duties; and judging from honest John's "explanation," that worthy appears to have looked upon the attainment of power as the means to that end. We never saw an intelligible explanation of the mission of Mr. Smithe to Ottawa. The nonsensical motive adduced, that it was necessary for him to be present during the debate on the Settlement bill, will not hold water for a moment. We know—in fact, he admits it—that he went over to Montreal, always at the public expense, to see Mr. Van Horne. Why did he do so? it certainly formed no part of his public duties. He says that Mr. Van Horne requested him (Smithe) not to part with the Coal Harbor lands until he (Van Horne) had time to consult with the other members of the C.P.R. syndicate. It is very evident from this, that Mr. Van Horne had never previously consulted his brother directors, and that the suggestion about the extension of the railway must have originated with Smithe and his colleagues. Can we be surprised that Mr. Drake shortly afterwards left the Government? He certainly could not consistently, with his status as a lawyer, remain in a Cabinet the other members of which were engaged in such a perversion of all the established ideas of honorable conduct. The people of this Province are not such consummate idiots as to allow any three or four men to plunder the public in such an outrageously coarse manner. Men have been known, in other countries, to make use of their positions for the purposes of plunder; but we defy anyone to point to a single instance where such an absence of decency was shown in the perpetration of similar acts in this Province. The deed conveying the six thousand acres to the C. P. R. syndicate we presume, is still in abeyance; if this should be the case, we trust that some means will be discovered to cancel it altogether. The flimsy pretext for handing over the six thousand acres by installments was, that the mill proprietors were conceding right of way through the property, to the railway company. This was so perfectly childish that Mr. Van Horne must have chuckled to himself at the idea that the Coal Harbor ring believed he could be hoodwinked with any such absurdity. Mr. Van Horne knew as well as the Coal Harbor ring, that the right of way would be open to him without any consideration, in November next; but he was, no doubt, playing his own game, and allowed them to deceive themselves to their hearts' content. He is evidently dissatisfied with their refusal of some concession that he desired, for he takes care to isolate the lands of those who were recalcitrant, as may be seen on the registered map. Among the properties thus severely left alone are the lots in which honest John is interested; so that, it is clear that some discord exists between these two speculators in the people's lands at Coal Harbor. So far as anything has yet been done, in relation to the extension or the branch to this city, they may be both abandoned without any sacrifice worth mentioning.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 1, 1886.

As usual, the New Year was ushered in here with a grand reception at the Executive Mansion. The official world of Washington rolled out in its carriages *en masse* and shook the President's hand. Just before a Presidential inauguration or New Year's reception, the weather, that always interesting subject, becomes an absorbing question of speculation here. The Signal Service Bureau was frequently interviewed yesterday to learn whether the old year would leave us with sunshine or storm. Blue skies favored the event of to-day, however, and there was nothing to mar the success of Mr. Cleveland's first New Year's reception.

The Marine Band was there as usual and discoursed fine music from the main anteroom, while the callers passed in and out. The newspaper correspondents were promptly on hand also, and some few of the fair sex were dissatisfied with their accommodations, and wanted vantage ground in the Blue Room, where they could more accurately note the dresses and laces and diamonds.

A few minutes before 11 a. m. the band commenced playing "Hail to the Chief," and the President with Miss Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet, took their positions in the Blue Room. Only the Cabinet ladies, neither the Speaker's wife, Mrs. Sherman, the wife of the President of the Senate, nor of the [illegible] Cleveland wore a Prince Albert coat, dark necktie and white kid gloves.

The Cabinet officers came first on the programme to greet the Executive and his assistant receivers. Next came the representatives of foreign countries in their showy attire of velvet, gold, lace sashes, stars, crosses, and other insignia of rank. England, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Japan and China were conspicuously represented by bedizened diplomats, while some of the South American Republics came in Democratic attire, meaning the customary evening dress of American gentlemen.

The reception of the Supreme Court, and the various courts of the District of Columbia, Senators and Members of the lower House, military and naval officers into the East Room as it passed the President. The Diplomatic corps remained there until it was re-enforced by the gilt epauletted officers of the Army and Navy, and the scene became exceedingly gay, animated, variegated, brilliant, picturesque, etc., etc. For once the gentlemen outshone the ladies in splendor of attire, and that is saying much, for the ladies of the foreign Legations reflected every tint of the rainbow.

When all the dignitaries and officials in Washington had grasped the President's hand and passed on into the East Room and gradually out to their carriages again, the people's reception began. For an hour another varied scene was presented, of gray-headed men and women, young people, children, and middle-aged, black and white, rich and poor.

The President bore his fatiguing task patiently and cheerfully, and remarked in reply to some expression of sympathy from a friend that this was one of his easiest duties. He looked each caller in the eye, and to each greeting gave a "Thank you," or "I am pleased to see you."

Secretary Bayard gave the usual diplomatic breakfast to the Diplomatic Corps after leaving the President's reception, and his rather small house on Highland place was taxed to its utmost to accommodate these foreign gentlemen, as there is quite a number of them now in Washington. The Diplomats continued in full court dress at this breakfast given in their honor, and after that assumed frock coats for general calls.

The Cabinet ladies repaired to their homes after the White House ceremonies and held their own New Year's receptions assisted by lady friends. For some years the leaders of society here have discouraged the use of liquor as a feature of New Year's hospitality. The ladies of the new Administration also agreed not to begin the New Year by keeping an open bar for their gentlemen callers.

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT FLOTILLA FOR THE AMOOR.—According to the St. Petersburg press, the Russian Government has decided upon the construction of a flotilla of shallow draught gunboats for service on the River Amoor. This decision is the outcome of an agitation for the defence of the Amoor, which has sprung up in Russia in consequence of the publication of an article by Charles Marvin in the *Army and Navy Magazine* on "The Value of Port Hamilton." In this article that well-known writer on Russian politics suggested that, in the event of a war with Russia in the future, the British fleet should not waste its energies on superfluous cruising in the Baltic and Black Sea, but, using Port Hamilton as a base, wrest Vladivostock and the Amoor from Russia, and annex the whole Pacific littoral of Siberia. Although this suggestion provoked little attention in this country, owing to the election excitement, it has occasioned a sensation in Russian naval circles, and from what has transpired during the controversy, Mr. Marvin seems to have placed his finger on a very weak spot of Russia's defences. In all the Amoor region the Russians do not number 100,000 souls, and the 5,000 troops garrisoning the huge harbour of Vladivostock are engulfed by hostile Chinese. As Russia could not send reinforcements to the Pacific littoral in less than six months, while England *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway can land troops at Vladivostock in twenty-six days, we have, thanks to Canada's patriotic energy, secured an advantage which, with the annexation of Port Hamilton, has alarmed Russia very much. Hence Vladivostock is to be strengthened without delay, and six gunboats are to be ordered of foreign firms for the defence of the River Amoor. As the Amoor is very shallow at its mouth the gunboats are to be stern wheelers, and are not to draw more than 3 feet of water.—*Engineering.*

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Eclectric or Ecletron Oil, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

A pathetic incident occurred the other day in connection with the death of Stewart, the lion tamer, at Paris. Stewart was in possession of an old and favorite lion, which was in the habit of living with him in his room, instead of being confined with the other beasts. The animal was discovered stretched lifeless across the dead body of his master, and as he was otherwise in a perfectly healthy condition, it is supposed that he died through sheer grief.—*Vanity Fair.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

IF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE could be infused into the thick noddles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both."

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferers. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced.

T[illegible] in a [illegible] as something inexpressibly touching wi[illegible] Act meeting. Anxious mothers, filled [illegible]ers, are usually there, their minds that ha[illegible] the peril of some near relative are dimly [illegible]ered from their side; and they seem to offer [illegible]ng after any means that by the speaker. But all that is offered quack morality [illegible] the whole system of Parliament which [illegible]presents—is an Act of houses of entertai[illegible] make it illegal for Prevent the sale it [illegible] to sell liquor. is the smallest demand[illegible], for while there this case an ar[illegible]cle that gra[illegible] an article—in appetite—the demand will be su[illegible] a natural Scott Act offers no preventive to the[illegible]ed. The sive indulgence of this appetite, it im[illegible]es no moral restraint on the unfortunate victim, and it affords no consolation to those that fly to it for some aid or comfort. Not moral but legislative prohibition is the stone it offers for bread; as though the man that can resist the entreaties and tears of wife, mother, or sister, and the influence of the distress he brings on them or his children, can be brought right by an Act of Parliament that nobody has the least moral regard for. But the situation has its humor as well as its pathos. Besides those who deserve our warmest sympathy—and among them we include a very large class who, as we believe, mistakenly look on the Scott Act as an excellent means to a laudable end—there is another class—the grimmest and most determined of Prohibitionists, and the very people who made Prohibition impossible. For a lifetime they have been attacking the [illegible] with puddings, pies, and [illegible] their own features. The victims of their bad cookery suffer from chronic dyspepsia; and in a perpetual state of thirst they are warned off the only article of drink that might do them good, and indulged with leather-producing tea or coffee like diluted brick-dust. Is it a wonder they prefer an[illegible] fate to such diet and drink? They tur[illegible] away in disgust from the alternative wate[illegible] trough, and their torturers turn to the Sco[illegible] Act lecturer; while he, instead of showi[illegible] them where the fault really lies, trades o[illegible] by parading, the frailties of their own [illegible]latives, hurls stale indignation at all w[illegible] would assist them in a rational man[illegible] sheds tears that have flown on a hund[illegible] platforms, and breaks down with emo[illegible] several weeks old.—*The Week.*

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teac[illegible] Norland, writes: "During the fall of [illegible] I was much troubled with Biliousness [illegible] Dyspepsia, and part of the time was un[illegible] to attend to the duties of my profes[illegible] Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Disco[illegible] and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to [illegible] and I have much pleasure in stating th[illegible] was entirely cured by using one bottl[illegible] have not had an attack of my old comp[illegible] since, and have gained fifteen pound[illegible] weight."

S. Chadwick, Arcadia, Wayne Co., w[illegible] 'I have had severe attacks of Asthm[illegible] several years. I commenced taking [illegible] Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first do[illegible] lieved me in one hour. I continued [illegible]ing it in teaspoonful doses for a few [illegible] and have not had an attack of it since, [illegible] nearly one year.'

☞ For artistic monumental work ap[illegible] George Rudge, "Victoria Marble W[illegible]" Douglas Street, Victoria.

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Port Moody, Dec. 17, 1885.

The Port Moody

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

BIRTH.

In this city, on 15th inst., the wife of Mr. J. R. Scott of a son.

General meeting of the Progress League in Clarke's Hall to-night.

Items of general public interest are at a premium since the holidays have flown.

The str. Lenora left the Port Moody Sawmill on Tuesday, with lumber for Ladner's Landing.

Mr. Geo. F. Kyle, Gen. Supt. C.P.R., B. C., passed through here *en route* from Yale to Victoria.

The Rev. Mr. Watson of the M.E.Church, New Westminster, officiated in the pulpit at this place last Sabbath.

Mr. John Hunter, late of the firm of Fales & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Clarke street, has gone east.

Mr. J. S. Fraser left Thursday by rail, for the upper country, to assume a "billet" under Mr. Onderdonk. John is thoroughly at home on the railway.

Constable Shennan arrived in this city, yesterday, with the body of Walker, who shot and killed Mr. D. Robson, on Wednesday last.

The several promising courtships that have been kept up here for some time, have not yet come to a successful issue. A cold snap might expedite the nuptials.

The Port Moody Sawmill, W. McDougall, proprietor, has been running on full time during the past few months, and turning out a superior article of lumber.

The P. M. Literary Society having been complimented so highly by the public on the success of former concerts, contemplate giving another about the middle of February next.

The unfortunate man who was shot at Mr. Butchart's place, about one month ago, and every person believed would be dead before this time, is improving, though not considered out of danger from his wound yet.

Mr. Chas. Clifford, of St. Mary's Mission, who was shot through the hand about two months ago, was compelled to submit to amputation above the wrist. He has returned from St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, where he has been under treatment.

THE January number of the "West Shore" informs its readers that "by May 1st, through trains will run from Montreal to Coal Harbor." If may 1st of this year is meant, we are willing to wager heavy that the statement will not be verified.

COOPER SHOP.—We have in our midst a gentleman who contemplates the erection of a cooper shop. He should receive the proper encouragement from our property-holders, as from factories of various descriptions that must of necessity, ere long, become numerous at this place, will be derived a large per cent. of our prosperity.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

TOKENS OF PROSPERITY.—Our young friend, F. B. McDonald, merchant and P. M. at Harrison River, has established a branch store at Granville. He will not, however, abandon the former place, as he has a steady trade there yet, even since the railway work has been completed. And he believes it will be still better next season, as the country is increasing in population. The hot springs (already famous) which are adjacent to his place, will also attract very many next season, and as the fame of their virtues extend, still greater numbers of people will visit the place, and of course the trade will grow accordingly. We are informed that Mr. Armstrong, the proprietor of the springs, contemplates the erection of a fine hotel this year.

LEGISLATION.—The Provincial Parliament meets on 25th inst. It therefore behooves the people to acquaint their representatives in the several districts with their peculiar needs. It is quite probable that new enactments may be required in some cases, some laws amended, and others repealed. And to be successful in matters of this character it is desirable, and, in some instances, absolutely indispensable to have measures introduced in the early part of the session. Mr. Jas. Orr, representative for New Westminster District expressed to us a complete willingness to do all in his power to further the public interest in this direction. Now is the time to "kick"—not when it is too late.

THE NEXT LOCAL ELECTION.—Though the event of the next general election in this Province is some months ahead, the matter already absorbs no little attention of the electors in this province, and the prospect is good that quite a number of candidates—especially for legislative honors—will be ready to forego their time, convenience and personal ease for the sake of the dear people. We have heard the names of several good men proposed for representation of this district, and, at the same time, some are understood to be active in pressing their claims to public recognition, who are not only utterly unfit for the position to which they aspire, but who would actually be a disgrace to their constituents. The people have the prerogative to say, when the time comes, whether these wire-pullers shall have it all their own way or not. In the mean time a vigilant eye must be exercised by the electors that these knaves may be frustrated in their base designs. Let the people throughout the Province organize in time, and see to it that none but honest and capable men are elected to represent them. The country is ripe for a change, of at least, a majority of the representatives of our present local government. Such a result is imperative to the prosperity of British Columbia.

WHAT SHALL THE SUMMER BE?—The prospect of a busy spring and summer at Port Moody, notwithstanding the painful quietude of the present, was never brighter. We think it hardly probable that the Dominion Government will fail to carry out, in good faith, its avowed purpose to construct the terminal works at Port Moody this year. If there ever existed any doubt concerning the re-building of the Port Moody wharf with iron piles, the reply of the Governor-General to our citizens' memorial, published last week, should finally set the matter at rest. The reconstruction of the wharf, according to the Government's proposed plan, involves an expenditure of at least a qurrter of a million dollars. This, of itself, is of no small importance to our new town. The advantages that shall flow from the employment of a large amount of labor in our midst, and the natural stimulus given to trade consequent thereon, will be very considerable, if not really astounding. And furthermore, the consummation of this grand purpose, will afford the necessary confidence to private capitalists to actually engage in some of the many enterprises for which the place is, by nature, so well adapted. The glorious future in store for Port Moody does not appear far removed. The clouds are already breaking, and the dawn will speedily come.

[illegible]

[illegible] side [illegible] of the [illegible] day at [illegible] Inlet, in [illegible] highly-respected cit[illegible] been shot, and was then [illegible] Caledonia Hotel, whither [illegible] brought by Mr. Jas. G. Smith [illegible] of the deceased.

There was a large gathering that evening at Clarke's Hall, being the occasion of the meeting of the Literary Society, and the President, on learning the sad tidings, immediately adjourned the meeting. Dr. L. R. McInnes and Coroner Chas. Hughes were promptly notified to come to Port Moody to hold a *post mortem* examination over the deceased. Dr. McInnes and Messrs. Major and J. C. Brown arrived at about 11 p. m., but Coroner Hughes did not get here until the following morning. The jury, consisting of Messrs. S. W. Lehman, F. C. Hardy, David Black, Geo. Thompson, Fred Scotney, H. F. Currie, John Murray, F. F Nelson, Jos. Cote, Wm. Smithson, Jas. A. Clarke, and F. B. Logan, were promptly impaneled to meet at 12:30 p. m., to ascertain the cause of the death. The substance of the evidence as adduced at the Coroner's inquest was that the deceased, in company with his partner, Mr. Smith, and J. D. Walker, left New Westminster last Tuesday morning for a hunting and prospecting tour up the North Arm, B. I. They reached the head of the North Arm about noon, Wednesday, camping in a cabin owned by Walker. After finishing dinner Walker picked up his rifle, at the same time saying he was going to shoot a crow, but finally pointing the weapon at the breast of Robson, who stood between him and Smith. Robson, seizing the barrel, pushed it downward, when Walker fired. The ball entered Robson's right leg about the knee, and passing out several inches below and lodging in Smith's boot, which was produced in evidence at the inquest. Robson fell, and a desperate struggle ensued between Smith and Walker, Smith finally succeeding in wresting the gun from Walker, when the latter quickly seized a butcher-knife, saying —"Now I have got you, you s— of a b—." Smith seized a stick of wood and beat Walker over the head a number of times, bringing him to the floor. He then went to the relief of Robson, who exclaimed that he was "bleeding to death." Smith starting to bind his handkerchief around the wounded man's leg to stop the flow of blood, Walker began to raise himself up again. Smith, fearing that he might get another weapon struck him another blow on the head with a stick of wood, flooring him once more. Walker then begged for mercy, and Smith finished binding Robson's leg. Smith tied Walker's legs together to prevent his rising; then taking his gun and casting it into the water, he put the wounded man into his boat and started for Port Moody. Coming down to a logging camp a few miles below, he secured the assistance of two men to row the boat for him. Mr. Smith thinks Robson expired about the time they reached the mouth of the North Arm.

There was no evidence produced at the inquest to show that there was ever any trouble or ill-feeling between any of the parties. Mr. Walker appeared to act strangely before reaching the scene of the tragedy, but in no way to lead his companions to believe such a murderous purpose was entertained by him.

Soon after the body arrived, the Port Moody constable endeavored to get four good men to proceed with him to the head of North Arm to arrest Walker. No one was ready to go as a volunteer until Capt. Clarke and Mr. Robt. Kelly pledged each of those who should go the amount of $10 to be paid them out of their (Clarke and Kelly's) own pockets, should the government refuse to allow it.

The verdict of the jury was, "That deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound inflicted at the head of the North Arm, on the 13th inst., by the hands of D. J. Walker."

The remains were taken over to New Westminster on Thursday evening, for burial.

THE P. M. L. S.

The Society, on Wednesday evening, was again greeted with a large and appreciative audience. President Scott called the house to order at the usual hour, and announced that this opening of the evening's exercises would be a selection of instrumental music by Prof. Arbuckle's string band. The President next read "A Leaf from the Book of Nature," which, judging from the applause elicited, evidently struck the key-note of the audience. Mr. Elson, in the rendition of a comic song, demonstrated beyond all peradventure, that his talents are not confined to the narrow limits of the tailor shop. Mr. and Mrs. Tays treated the audience to one of their favorite songs, and was duly applauded. Kimball, the baker, sang a ditty that stirred mirth from her very fountain head. "Paddle your own Canoe," by the Secretary, was succeeded with "Just before the Battle, Mother," by Mesdames Tays and Mutrie, and Messrs. Tays, Cook and Mutrie.

The audience extended an especial vote of thanks to the ladies who had so kindly volunteered their services toward the programme of the evening. It was then moved and carried, that the society shall give a grand public entertainment within one month from the present meeting.

The President opened the question, "Whether the office should seek the man, rather than the man, the office," and seating himself was informed by a messenger that Dan Robson had just expired in the Caledonia Hotel. The meeting was therefore adjourned till next reguiar session.

A despatch from St. Petersburg confirms the report of the death of Dr. Weymar in the Siberian lead mines. His history is sad and peculiar. He had at one time the most lucrative practice in Russia. He was the chief court physician under the late Czar and the confidential medical attendant of the Czarewitch, now Alexander III. His favor and influence at court were boundless, but it is alleged that for years he led a dual existence. While fawning upon the court, basking in its favor, and getting its secrets, he was said to be the most active partisan in all the great Nihilist crimes of recent years. One day in 1880 all Russia was shocked by the murder of Gen. Messendoff. The crime was surrounded with the deepest mystery. The only clue found by the detectives, after months of search, was that the carriage in which the assassins made their escape was owned by Dr. Weymar. The Doctor was arrested and confined in the prison of St. Peter and St. Paul for many months. He protested that he knew nothing of the plot to murder Gen. Messendoff, and that his horses and carriage must have been stolen by the murderers. While Dr. Weymar was in prison the Czar was murdered. When the Doctor was tried it was shown that he had been an intimate friend of Saloneff, who was supposed to have been the actual murderer of the Czar, and who was hanged for that crime. Dr. Weymar was promptly convicted, his estate was confiscated, and he was exiled to Transbaikalia, in eastern Siberia. In October, 1884, a Nihilist named Lapatin was arrested for the murder of Gen. Messendoff. He was convicted and hanged. His last words were that Dr. Weymar was innocent.

Herr Krupp, the Deutsche Bank, and the Discount Bank will cooperate with an influential London firm in issuing in London a loan of £35,000,000, to provide China with armaments and railways.

Patronize Home Industry and call for the "Mainland Cigar"

The Progress League is threatened with a lawsuit.

[illegible] investi[illegible] on foreign so[illegible] cording to other aut[illegible] £500,000,000 more, and the [illegible] are estimated at 10 per cent. on [illegible] ment at least. The greater part of [illegible] cumulations—so much the greater part tha[illegible] they are practically the whole—have been collected during the last forty years.

On the other hand, the loss of agricultural capital in England has been roughly estimated at £300,000,000. It has been lost, partly because farmers have lived extravagantly and kept no accounts of profits and loss on their holdings; much more because, being tenants from year to year, they were subjected between the years 1850-1870 to an increase of their rents amounting to over 25 per cent. on the old rents, and this by a peculiar process, novel, I trust, to American experience. The tenant, by the threat of eviction, was forced to accept the alternative of paying an additional 8 per cent. on his rent or losing from 10 to 15 per cent. of his capital, the sum which all competent judges of English agriculture allege to be the [illegible] dispossession. The process during the [illegible] years referred to above has been reiterated. It has not taken place on some estates, but has on many, and of course as the knowledge derived from the income tax returns is an average, it is clear that some farmers have had to pay under the threat of eviction an increase of rent which is notoriously in certain cases double what was paid thirty years ago, and sometimes more. This process is the true cause of agricultural depression in England, and for the matter of that, of most of the general trade depression. It is curious, however, that in the midst of this depression a penny in the income yields an increasingly large revenue; that the deposits in savings banks increase, and that foreign investments are still made to large amounts. I hope to be able on some future occasion to comment more fully on the causes of these indisputable phenomena; at present I wish to call your attention to the facts as alleged by M. Medley and others and to the economical inferences from them.

1. In the first place, it is clear that a country which holds so vast an amount of securities (based, as they must needs be, while commercial experience advances and becomes more cautious and is alive to the industrial capacities of borrowers, on solid industrial progress), also exercises an enormous control on the markets and on the industrial energies of its debtors. I assume that the indebted country pays the interest on its debts. It must therefore annually liquidate its annual obligations; and it must liquidate them in the commdities which suit the convenience or the exigencies of its creditor. The more it struggles, for any reason, the more hopelessly is it in the power of its creditors. If it declares that it will take none of its goods in exchange directly, but will pay him in specie or in exports, the greater the sacrifice is that it must make in the price of its exports, at the risk of embarrassing its own currency by the transmission of bullion. If it limits its imports from the creditor country by high duties, it is put, in a less degree perhaps, under the same disadvantage. An indebted country must, in short, pay in money or goods, either by a direct exchange or by an arbitrated exchange, which, as all economists know, is simple or compound. But the loss cannot be escaped.

But it may be said, if the option of meeting a debt is given, the choice to the debtor leaves him a discretion which he employs to his own advantage. Not quite, as we shall see hereafter. The essence of all trade between countries is that both gain an advantage by the intercourse. The essence of the trade between a creditor and debtor country is that the advantage to the debtor country is narrowed on the whole of its transactions, because the control of the trade is much more in the hand of the lender than it can be in those of the borrower. If the countries are on perfectly equal terms, each takes what it wants. If they are on unequal terms, the stronger, in this case the creditor, takes what he wants, and can take it, assuming the solvency and good faith of the debtor, on his own terms. If the debtor then narrows the term of his exchange, he makes the pressure of the creditors more onerous. On the other hand, the more willing the creditor is to take that of which he can make a profit, and the more able he is to choose those articles on which he can make the most profit, the more can he compel his debtor to pay in what he chooses, and the more, therefore, can depress the price of the articles which he selects, and vary them according to the exigencies of the market in which he, the exporter, deals. Hence England is constantly experiencing this phenomenon. It is getting foreign goods at lower prices than they are sold at for consumption in the place of their origin. Leibig is alleged to have said, some years ago, that the English importer was draining off the fertility of the rest of the world. The Indian malcontents are alleging the same complaint now about their own country. In a sense an indentical change may be made by any nationality which owes English capitalists considerable sums.

2. The power possessed by a creditor country on a large scale enables it to absolutely control the money market. A turn of the screw by the Bank of England can still, and in an increasing degree, control the money market of any country which is largely indebted to it, or subject it to still greater sacrifice in the sale of its goods in order to obviate a monetary drain. There is, I conclude, no doubt that the prolonged cheapness of money in the English market is due to the creditor power of England and its discretion in exacting whatever article it pleases in exchange for the liabilities which its debtors have incurred. These debtors may struggle and grumble, they may seek, very often by the expedients which aggravate the strait in which they find themselves, to escape from the obligation, but they must pay as their creditor dictates or repudiate. But the second alternative, by the terms of my hypothesis, is impossible. I am assuming throughout that nations which borrow are willing to pay the interest on their debts. They may, to be sure, cripple themselves by rejecting the machinery of natural exchange, and then they must either incur more debts, perhaps on worse terms, or must make greater sacrifices to meet their obligations.

3. These facts explain the extraordinary general cheapness which prevails in the United Kingdom, especially in raw materials, and, in all probability, the depression of profit in other countries. Under the terms of the bargain the civilized world is laid under a tribute, the amount of which is far in excess of the annual expenditure of the United Kingdom. To pay these one hundred and twenty-five millions or more industry must be put in motion, produce must be obtained, expenditure must be recouped, and profits must be realized. Foreign debts may require great, very often unnecessary or fruitless, sacrifices, but it certainly stimulates labor. The Australian colony, which has borrowed fifty millions or more from England, has to make that good by its energies. As it will want to borrow more, it must be affectionate to the mother country, and dutiful at least in the direction of meeting its annual obligations.

4. In England the depression of prices has been accompanied by an increase in the wages of labor, though perhaps owing to causes which I have hinted at, not an increase of employment for labor. But the workmen are relatively better off. I have already [illegible] cheap food [illegible] wages. In [illegible] under the English com[illegible] only other nation which [illegible] foreign creditor, Germany, is, [illegible] on the best authority, far behind the [illegible] Kingdom. The magnates of the Stock [illegible] change know where foreign and colonial stocks are held, are familiar with the markets in which they can deal, and occasionally impart their knowledge to the economist.

JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS.

London, December 10.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Prince Bismarck is again prostrated by a severe attack of neuralgia. He is confined to his bed and maintains a recumbent posture while at work.

The Right Hon. William E. Forster has rallied somewhat from the recent relapse.

It is announced that Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of William E. Gladstone, is to be married to the Rev. Harry Drew, a curate of the Church of England, at Hawarden.

Le Monde, Montreal, publishes a rumor that the Papal decision in regard to the rights of Jesuits in Canada has arrived in Montreal, and that it is against the order.

M. de Lesseps, who has been lobbying in the French Chamber of Deputies in connection with the lottery scheme in aid of the Panama Canal, has been assured that a majority of the members will vote in favor of authorizing the lottery.

The minor Shan States have formed a coalition and are threatening to occupy upper Burmah. Six hundred British troops have been despatched to that part of the country to suppress any such movement.

El Comercia of Lima says that much enthusiasm has been evoked in the provinces by Gen. Caceres's proclamation announcing himself as a candidate for the Presidency. The precursory agitation of the electoral campaign has already been felt.

The *Standard* says: "The creditors of the King of Bavaria have united in a petition for a distraint of the goods and property of the royal household. Prince Luitpold, uncle of the King and General-in-Chief of the Army, has forbidden the bailiffs of the States to take any action to carry out the objects of the creditors."

Dec. 26 was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of William E. Gladstone. During the morning he received 400 letters congratulating him on having attained his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Gladstone left his residence at daybreak and walked to the village church, where special services were held. Although sleet and snow were falling, the walk did not seem to fatigue Mr. Gladstone, as he appeared quite hearty when he had returned home after the services.

Mr. Charles Williams, who has been reporting the Balkan war for the Cable News, has returned to London, and is profuse in eulogies of the Bulgarians' fighting qualities. While in Constantinople last month Mr. Williams met Gen. Lew Wallace, the ex-United States Minister of Turkey, who related a sigificant conversation he had just had with the Sultan. His Majesty was full of gloomy forebodings as to the outcome of the Eastern problem and the fate of his empire in Europe. He said that a general European war would probably occur as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently next spring to make it suitable for campaigning.

In that case he believed that Turkey would inevitably suffer greatly. Regarding the decision of the powers in favor of the Bulgarian union, he remarked that every slice of territory taken from Turkey diminished her fighting strength, and at the same time re-enforced her enemies. Gen. Wallace differed from the Sultan on this point, and said he thought that events were proving that the Bulgarians would instinctively turn to Turkey, preferring Turkish rule to Russian despotism.

The victory won by Gen. Stephenson against the insurgent Soudanese has delighted the Government and the Tories generally. The triumphs of British arms in Burmah and the Soudan will give them something to boast of when Parliament assembles, and they will not fail to contrast them with the costly failures of the late Liberal Government in nearly all its foreign undertakings. Outside of its political bearings, the victory gratifies the Government chiefly because of the moral effect it is expected to have in Egypt.

It has long been known that the sheiks along the Nile below Wady Halfa, and as far north as the province of Keneh, are all implicated more or less deeply in the rebel designs on lower Egypt. It would have required only one British defeat to encourage them to rise openly and join their brethern of the south who are already in arms against Egyptian authority. Rumors have been current in Cairo for weeks that the manœuvres of the insurgents around Kosheh were only feints and were intended to mask an advance of their main body by some of the desert routes, several of which are available on both sides of the Nile. This initial victory will, however, demoralize the enemy for a sufficient length of time to enable Gen. Stephenson to receive re-enforcements and complete his plans. It is universally believed that a series of big fights is certain to come sooner or later.

The prospects of English shipowners are but little improved and the outlook for Scotch shipping is as bad as ever. A tremendous amount of capital is tied up to Scotch wharves in the shape of steamships which are rusting and rotting for lack of employment. In the Leith docks alone fifteen steamers are lying idle. Some of them h[illegible] not been in commission for many m[illegible] All of them have been laid off bec[illegible] could not earn enough for their o[illegible] ance out of the low rates to w[illegible] have been forced by ke[illegible] These fifteen vessels ha[illegible] capacity of 12,627 tons and [illegible] $1,500,000.

This is only one exa[illegible] of the ocean-carrying [illegible] figures would have t[illegible] times to represent [illegible] value of the steame[illegible] Scotch ports. The [illegible] freighters is ge[illegible] of this state of [illegible] ly cause. Clo[illegible] stimulated in[illegible] vessels and e[illegible] ing fuel and [illegible] made in this [illegible] mechanics [illegible] Cly[illegible] vessels wh[illegible] a few ye[illegible] craft. [illegible] the [illegible] C[illegible] there h[illegible] bee[illegible] last by thirty-five [illegible] decrease is maintain[illegible] the depression will [illegible] and tonnage of ves[illegible] proportionate to th[illegible] carried, and rates [illegible] able point.

The final effort [illegible]

D2.								
A1.50								
12.50 "	11	6						
11.35 "	96	11						
10.40 "	85	10		C. LYTTON.				
9.50 "	75	8		DRYNOCK.				
9.20 "	69	10						
9.00 "	53	12		SPENCE'S BRIDGE †				
D.30 "								
7.05 "	47	15		KIMBALL *	1			
6.20 "								
5.20 "	20	14		ASHCROFT *	15	193	.....	
4.25 "	6	6		PENNIES'. *	14	207	.....	5.30 "
4.00 a.m.	0	0		SAVONA.	6	213	.....	6.00 "

Train No. 1 will not leave Moody until Train No. 2 arrives.

†Meals.
*Water Tanks

A. ONDERDONK, Manager. J. GOODFELLOW, Train Dispatcher. G. F. KYLE, Gen. Supt.

has failed, and the hearing of the case has been fixed for Jan. 29.

The committees of Congress have approved a bill to prolong until 1891 all Spanish treaties of commerce which will expire in 1887. This virtually insures the renewal of negotiations for commercial treaties with England and the United States.

By a proclamation issued in India and England on the 1st inst., Upper Burmah was formally annexed to the British empire. The proclamation says that the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw will no longer be under his rule, but will become a part of the dominions of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and that the government of the country will be administered during her Majesty's pleasure by officers appointed by the Viceroy of India.

M. Charles de Lesseps started for Panama on Jan 5th. His father will follow on the 28th.

A despatch from Constantinople says that 1,000 Turkish troops embarked at Aleppo or Salonica.

The Government has intimated its intention of opposing the revival of the bill providing for the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel between England and France.

King Milan arrived at Belgrade and met with an enthusiastic reception. The city was gayly decorated with bunting in honor of the King's return. The municipal authorities presented an address to the King, assuring him of their loyalty.

The "Journal" says that the negative result of the Balkan Conference will prevent Russia from joining another conference.

It is said that Russia insists that Turkey fulfil the article in the Berlin treaty providing for religious reforms in Armenia.

The Pope has converted personal presents of many years into money, and has donated the proceeds, £20,000 to the College of the Popaganda.

The Pope will hold a consistory at the end of January for creating Bishops. He does not intend to create any Cardinal then.

The Hungarian Ministry has resolved to supply the infantry of Hungary with new repeating rifles, the invention of an engineer on the Northern Railway of Austria. The rifle is said to exceed in effectiveness all rifles previously invented. The cost of the change will be $3,000,000.

Negotiations are in progress for the proposed meeting of the Emperors. Prince Bismarck has made overtures to Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, looking to a favorable arrangement. If Emperor William is unable to attend the meeting he will be represented by the Crown Prince, Frederick William.

The King of Mombasa, in Central Africa, has seized Bishop Hannington, who has been engaged in missionary service, and will probably put him to death. No reason is given for the act.

Mombasa is not in Central Africa, but is on the east coast above Zanzibar, to which it is subject. England kept a commercial agent there last year, and Krapf and Rebmann over forty years ago established there the pioneer missions in East Africa. Several missionaries are located there.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, his Secretary of State for India, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, held a rather unexpected conference, at which it was decided that the only safe course open to the Government was to make a firm stand on the proposed local Government scheme for Ireland. The action of the conference fully confirms the programme marked out at a Cabinet meeting, and was probably held to tie up the loose ends of unfinished business. It is asserted that the Government has received assurances amounting almost to pledges that Mr. Parnell will accept the Tory local government scheme as a first installment. Should the Opposition become so emboldened by any sign of wavering on the [illegible] bury as to move a want[illegible] ministry, Mr. Parnell, i[illegible] full strength of [illegible] vote for the C[illegible] coalition [illegible] is und[illegible] to a[illegible] fr[illegible]

land Winn (now Baron Stoswald) the Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury in the present Government. Sir George Harrison was elected for the south division of Edinburgh, but he has since died, and Mr. Childers seeks the suffrages of this safe Liberal constituency. There is no probability of his being defeated, but his effort to get a dead man's shoes has made him a target for the Tory wits. Some of the comments in the newspapers are amusing. Mr. Childers is described as the "animated honey pot of Gladstone's Cabinet," as a befogged figure in a moisture as dense as a November fog," and as a "calamity as dangerous to his friends as a can of dynamite out for a holiday."

Various rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Government of China was begging a loan of £35,000,000. We are assured that China had asked for nothing, and would take nothing from any foreign capitalists except upon her own terms, and that she had already received plenty of offers of foreign capital, in return for concessions, but none was quite satisfactory. The delegate of the German syndicate which is seeking concessions to build railways throughout the Chinese Empire, have sailed for China. They are not likely to succeed on the terms indicated by the syndicate, which seek to bind the Chinese Government to buy all its railroad plant and guns from certain specified German manufactories, the chief one being the Krupp steel works.

A SINGULARLY ROMANTIC STORY.—Truth is at all times stranger than fiction. A few days ago there sailed for England a young man whose career would furnish materials enough to construct a romance out of. His father was a younger son of good family, and related collaterally to a baronet of old descent, living on a valuable estate in one of the Midland counties. He was somewhat wild in his youth, and a clever amateur actor. A janitor clerkship was procured for him in the Treasury, and he used to spend as many of his evenings as he could in one or other of the theatres, where he fell in love with and married a pretty ballet-girl, who e father was the stage door-keeper, and whose mother was the wardrobe woman in the theatre from which her husband took her. The union gave great offence to his friends, who found very little difficulty in prevailing upon him to quit England and go out to Australia, accompanied by his wife, and furnished with the sum of £500 over and above their passage money. During the voyage a son was born to them, and a serious disaster befell the child's father. He accidentally fell down the hold, and injured his spine so severely that he was bed-ridden from that time forth. He lingered for a twelvemonth after his landing, and then died. His protracted illness had exhausted his resources, and his young widow found herself worse than penniless—somewhat in debt after paying the funeral expenses. But she was a brave little woman and soon obtained an engagement at the Theatre Royal, under her maiden name, and was enabled to maintain and give a tolerable education to her boy. She died of cancer before he was seventeen, and his life since then—which was about five years ago—has been one of vicissitude. Latterly he has been acting as waiter at one of our restaurants, where a certain inherited elegance of manner and refinement of accent on his part have often caused me to speculate as to his history. By chance I had the opportunity of rendering him a trifling service, which encouraged his confidence, and he told me his personal history. A few months ago, glancing down the advertising columns of the *Times*, I noticed one enquiring for a missing heir, and the particulars given seemed to tally with those of his own narrative. I called his attention to it, and the result was the opening up of a correspondence with a firm of solicitors in Lincoln's Inn Fields, followed, in due time, by a remittance from them and the informa-

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

The citizens of Victoria and New Westminster have been engaged during the week in making selections of men to represent in Council, the taxpayers. The speeches made by the candidates contained evidence sufficient to prove that representative men are scarce. Several of the Victoria aspirants declare that they are opposed to drainage, and, as a consequence, in favor of dirt. Mr. Boyd, a candidate for the office of Mayor at Victoria, assured the audience that every candidate has an axe to grind; and he did not think that any [illegible]or or Councilman would enter the council [illegible]. The [illegible] on this [illegible]

STILL CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS.

The leaves are falling, falling fast
And chilly blows the northern bla[illegible]
The fie[illegible]

ignora[illegible] At New Westminster the old Councillors proved by a published statement of accounts that they squandered the city taxes; but the taxpayers believe it is impossible to find an honest man, and that the old gang is just as good as a new one.

The Hon. John Robson has returned to his home on the Island. His presence at the Inlet produced strange sensations in the minds of all those who own or occupy land; and they asked themselves very reasonable questions. Would this land of mine be useful to him? Is it in the way? He is the great goshawk sent out by the birds of prey who are roosting round the Government house in Victoria, and he will take all he wants. When the people heard he was gone they felt at ease.

Our correspondent at Lillooet, in a letter dated the 9th inst., says:—"The winter is on the mountain tops all round us, but in the valley we have an Indian summer. The cattle are in fine condition; but the wolves are starving, and if the fine weather continues they will attack the calves, because they cannot catch the deer. A tornado passed through the woods up near Dog creek, and left behind on its trail a prostrate forest."

The owner of a chicken ranche near Victoria proved himself this week to be a comical thief catcher. He waited patiently seven hours, and then the Chinaman came and was taken in the act of taking a rooster. The rancher had bored a hole in a heavy log, and had a pin ready made; into the hole he slipped John's tail, and then drove home the wedge. "Now, my lad," said the rancher, "I'll go to bed, and you won't go home till morning." At daylight the rancher looked out and saw the log and the end of the tail, but John was absent. It is evident this Chinaman did not believe that his soul was in his tail.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A terrific snow storm continues to rage all over the north of Scotland, and at present that renowned old land—land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood—looks very like a piece of Minnesota, miserably cold. But the cold and the snow will disappear like a mountain mist and leave nothing to remind us of the dismal prospects that alarm the people of the new land.

The Dacoits are raiding a district in Burmah, but General Prendergast has prepared for them a dose of shot and shell which will cure them effectually of a taste for plunder.

Five thousand unemployed workmen met at Glasgow on Tuesday, and their leaders made speeches of a socialistic character. The suffering of the families of these men was represented to be very great, and a petition demanding work was sent to the Home Secretary.

All along the western coast of Ireland a famine threatens the unfortunate persons known as tenants at will. Petitions to the Government for aid have been despatched from many rural districts in the west, and no doubt we shall soon hear of public works provided for these poor people.

In all the cities of England there are hundreds of thousands of people unemployed. In fact, the whole world seems to be afflicted by—want of employment. The genius of the age has been making too much haste; a surplus supply is on hand and will not be consumed for six months.

A correspondent of the Times, writing from Constantinople, says:—'The Sultan is full of gloomy forebodings, and says: 'I know the powers of Europe are resolved to seize and partition my empire, and as soon as the weather becomes suitable for campaigning the great game of war will be opened in the Balkans.'" The correspondent adds "his majesty hopes the justice of England will shield him; he is disheartened but not dismayed, and if he falls he will fall like a hero—sword in hand at the head of his army."

The Times, in a leader on the Irish question, says:—"It must be admitted that with a whole population terrorized into passive resistance to payment of the most moderate rents, our continued government of Ireland cannot but be attended with a vast amount of civil wrong and of personal violence. But when all has been said and admitted to the full, there remains the question whether in our present abyss we may not find even a lower deep, and whether the concession of an Independent Parliament to Ireland would not be a sure and certain way of plunging us into that deep at once."

On Wednesday another war ship was launched from the Clyde bank; it is the first of six vessels of the scout class, and will carry six mounted and eight machine guns.

A decision very important to all who send money orders through the post office was made in London last week. At the request of a creditor to send $1 by P.O. order it was sent by the debtor, but did not reach the creditor, who was the plaintiff in the suit. The judge decided that the debtor, having obeyed the orders of the creditor, had discharged a duty, and was not responsible for the loss of the money order.

UNITED STATES.

At Boston Run, in the mining district of Pensylvania, the land near Mahony city is going down. On Monday a whole village disappeared, but the inhabitants escaped. The land for miles all round the city is cracked and crumbling.

All over Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, a blizzard has been raging for the last eight days. The trains are all embedded in snow-drifts, and in many places the lives of the passengers are threatened by the intense cold.

Ex-Judge Terry, of Stockton, aged [illegible] was married on Tuesday to Sarah [illegible] a lady who failed [illegible] a famous duelist and at ten paces with the pistol a formidable foe. The marriage will raise him in public estimamation; it proves that time has not chilled the fire of his blood or cooled the heroic courage that is in him. But Sarah will tame him—if she can. The newspapers say it was a love match. Modern love is not at all like the old fashioned delightful charm

The American newspapers to hand this week, contain terrible records of crime. The pistol appears to be the favorite weapon of the murderer; but the poisoned cup and the axe are employed occasionally in the deadly work. The criminals who have been hanged within the last ten days appeared to have no hearts, no minds, no feelings; mere animals formed like men, but full of the savage nature of ferocious beasts. No one of them seemed to think of the future world. Civilization is sick, and may be totally destroyed by the genius of the age.

In the city of New York $44,000,000 were expended in house building during the past year.

The editor of an American newspaper wrote to the President ten days ago to complain of other editors who had circulated false statements; and the President says: "I don't think there ever was a time when newspaper lying was so general as at present, and there never was a country under the sun where it flourished as it does in this. If you venture to contradict all these false reports you will have too much to do."

A terrible fire is now raging in the granite block extending from 81 to 77 Clinton street, Boston. The firemen are considerably impeded by the intense cold, and great fears are entertained that the fire may extend to oil stores in the immediate neighborhood, and cause widespread ruin.

Jim Keene, who was a millionaire in San Francisco five years ago, is now a pauper in New York. Money in the hands of a man who is merely a gambler, is nothing more than a pile of chaff. When he loses it there is nothing lost. He will amuse himself trying to get another pile. It is wonderful to notice the resources of a knave who is resolved to console himself with excitement. There are some persons in this world so fashioned by nature as to be capable of enjoying the pleasure of trying to escape from a red hot poker in the hands of a foeman who is resolved to strike. A dollar will purchase Jim as much excitement now as would have cost him a million five years ago. In possession of the dollar he is still the millionaire.

DOMINION POLITICS.

The recent agitation connected with the execution of Riel has been made the most of: first, by the French *bleus*, in the hope of squeezing out of the Conservative Government certain concessions to the Province of Quebec, and sundry personal advantages to the agitators; and next, by the Grits, in the hope of detaching from the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald a number of his supporters, in the vain hope that the Grit party may once more secure the reins of Government. But all these laudable efforts will prove futile, from a few simple reasons. In the first place it is impossible to sustain any feeling amongst the habitants for a lengthened period; then, Sir John has conceded all that he can or ever intended to concede to the French population of Quebec. The power of the French speaking inhabitants of lower Canada has been dwindling every year for the last quarter of a century, and it will not be long before the privileges they at present possess will be taken from them one by one. The present anomalous character of the laws permitted to exist in lower Canada was submitted to when the proportion of the inhabitants was much in favor of the French speaking portion; their relative positions have entirely changed, and the inconvenience to the English speaking residents in Quebec is daily becoming more intolerable. The leaders among the *habitants* are perfectly aware of this, and will in due time fall into their old positions, when they find that Sir John is obdurate. They know that they never can expect the same consideration from the Grits with which they are treated by Sir John, and they will return to their cake and milk, with possible grumbling, but without the least doubt. They know that the Grits would make use of them to climb into power; but that, once reaching the point, they would kick away the ladder by which they had reached their goal. As for the Grits, they have as much likelihood of obtaining office as they had at the commencement of the present Parliament. Protection has now become a necessity for Canada, and they are quite sure that if the Grits obtained the upper hand at Ottawa, protection would be in imminent danger. Of course, there will be a great deal of grumbling always; but that arises from the Canadians possessing a great deal of the John Bull characteristic, and from the use ordinarily made of assumed discontent in order to achieve some end in view; but Sir John is just as sure of his majority as ever he was. The measures adopted to secure the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway may not have appeared on the surface, of a satisfactory nature; but we are all aware that, when any great measure [illegible] deal of dust is thrown in [illegible] the multitude. It would be impossible to carry on a government if the intended moves in the game were apparent to everybody, because the opposing players would thwart and embarrass their rivals. It will not at present be possible to judge of the measures adopted by the Government in extending the very great aid they have done, to the C. P. R. syndicate, until the issue of rumored negotiations is reached. If the Imperial Government can be induced to purchase a controlling interest in the line, Van Horne and his friends will disappear. They will be perfectly content to get away with their gains, which must be pretty large; and the fearful blunder of adopting the line over the Selkirk range, which must be sooner or later abandoned, would involve too great an amount of money to repair. In fact the crossing of the Selkirks was adopted in the desperate hope of getting the line through to the Pacific with the scanty means and credit within their reach. The Canadian Government will be well satisfied to get rid of the Syndicate; for, although they acted the part of stepping stones—slippery at that—for Sir John, by enabling him to complete the through connection with the Pacific, they have answered all the purpose for which their aid was desired, and Sir John will be a happy [illegible] he gets it of them. This we strongly suspect he knows how to do, if he can only draw the Imperial Government to his side. If the Grits suppose that Sir John has played his best cards in the shape of the railway and the national policy, they are very much mistaken. When Sir John adopted protection as the policy of Canada, he had a great point in view. The Americans, in abrogating the Reciprocity treaty, although they little suspected it, gave him the cue. Under the free trade or low duty policy of the Grits, Canada had nothing to offer for concessions on the part of the United States. Now she can make her own terms in what appears to be, an early probability of negotiations for a renewal of the treaty. American statesmen are now fain to confess that they committed a great blunder when they terminated the treaty; and their loss by its abrogation being now clearly apparent, they will be compelled to pay a high price to have it renewed. The negotiation of a new treaty will give the Conservative party another decade in office. We must confess to a great prejudice against the grits. Their policy is timid, mean and ill-conceived. Their ideas are narrow and their measures are in bad form. In their pretense at purity they are forced into greater acts of corruption than their free and easy rivals. Their straining at economy caused immense losses to the country, because they achieved nothing. So far as this Province is concerned, the specimens of Grits we meet with will certainly prevent any feeling in their favor taking root here. Such a dyed-in-the-wool Grit as honest John is enough to disgust every decent man with Gritism. We could name others of the same stripe, who are the best friends the Conservatives could have in this Province, because they make Gritism detested.

THE HASTINGS MILL LEASE.

This shameful transaction, to which we have previously referred, elicited a flat denial from the *Colonist*, modified, however, in a subsequent item, in which that journal challenged us to produce proof of the existence of the lease. This was exactly what we desired; but we deemed it advisable to make our statement so nearly upon the time for the House to convene, that it might be fresh in the memory of members when the question came up for debate. It appears that it was fully decided by the Government to grant a renewal for ten years on ten thousand acres, and this was actually offered to Mr. Heatley, the acting manager for the original mill company. So clearly was this understood by the Coal Harbor syndicate, that one of them positively stated to a gentleman who was afterwards interested in the speculation, that the lease had been granted. It was however, pointed out, that if such a lease were granted, the lands would be open to pre emption, in accordance with clause thirty-five of the present land law, and the result was that the offer of the lease was rescinded. Clause thirty-five was the handiwork of the present Government, and it can be easily imagined with what amazement and confusion they contemplated the blunder they had committed. Their first idea was to repeal the clause, but it was found that a strong opposition would meet any attempt of the kind, and this notion was abandoned. It then became a question as to how our valuable ministers could get round the difficulty so as to secure to the Coal Harbor syndicate the valuable timber still remaining on the Hastings Mill reserve. A happy idea occurred to them. They gave the lease for five years on the six thousand acres to be transferred to the Canadian Pacific [illegible] accordingly with the latter, that a thousand acres, only, were to be handed over to that corporation this year, one thousand acres next year, and the balance in three years from the month of November next. In this way the Coal Harbor syndicate will be enabled to remove all the best of the timber in the time mentioned, for the merely nominal price of one half penny per acre. It will thus be seen, that the lease for ten years, of ten thousand acres, was absolutely decided upon, and would have been granted, had our clever ministers not been enlightened as to the operation of their own clause, upon the termination of the original lease, which lapses next November; and having discovered their error, that they were prepared to repeal the clause in order to carry out their nefarious design upon the public property, had they not found that such a course would have endangered their tenure of office. Our readers will readily understand that our ministers were prepared to go any length in the way of assisting the Coal Harbor syndicate, in which they were interested. No sense of justice or moral scruples restrained them; their object was to make the mill property valuable, and this they would do at all hazards. Nothing less than the fear of losing their places could deter them. They appear to have subordinated every principle of honor and honesty to the one vital object of realizing handsome fortunes from the use and sale of the mill property. The whole scheme of turning the Coal Harbor lands into a means of enriching themselves seems to have occupied their minds from the moment of entering upon their governmental duties; and judging from honest John's "explanation," that worthy appears to have looked upon the attainment of power as the means to that end. We never saw an intelligible explanation of the mission of Mr. Smithe to Ottawa. The nonsensical motive adduced, that it was necessary for him to be present during the debate on the Settlement bill, will not hold water for a moment. We know—in fact, he admits it—that he went over to Montreal, always at the public expense, to see Mr. Van Horne. Why did he do so? it certainly formed no part of his public duties. He says that Mr. Van Horne requested him (Smithe) not to part with the Coal Harbor lands until he (Van Horne) had time to consult with the other members of the C.P.R. syndicate. It is very evident from this, that Mr. Van Horne had never previously consulted his brother directors, and that the suggestion about the extension of the railway must have originated with Smithe and his colleagues. Can we be surprised that Mr. Drake shortly afterwards left the Government? He certainly could not consistently, with his status as a lawyer, remain in a Cabinet the other members of which were engaged in such a perversion of all the established ideas of honorable conduct. The people of this Province are not such consummate idiots as to allow any three or four men to plunder the public in such an outrageously coarse manner. Men have been known, in other countries, to make use of their positions for the purposes of plunder; but we defy anyone to point to a single instance where such an absence of decency was shown in the perpetration of similar acts in this Province. The deed conveying the six thousand acres to the C. P. R. syndicate we presume, is still in abeyance; if this should be the case, we trust that some means will be discovered to cancel it altogether. The flimsy pretext for handing over the six thousand acres by installments was, that the mill proprietors were conceding right of way through the property, to the railway company. This was so perfectly childish that Mr. Van Horne must have chuckled to himself at the idea that the Coal Harbor ring believed he could be hoodwinked with any such absurdity. Mr. Van Horne knew as well as the Coal Harbor ring, that the right of way would be open to him without any consideration, in November next; but he was, no doubt, playing his own game, and allowed them to deceive themselves to their hearts' content. He is evidently dissatisfied with their refusal of some concession that he desired, for he takes care to isolate the lands of those who were recalcitrant, as may be seen on the registered map. Among the properties thus severely left alone are the lots in which honest John is interested: so that, it is clear that some discord exists between these two speculators in the people's lands at Coal Harbor. So far as anything has yet been done, in relation to the extension or the branch to this city, they may be both abandoned without any sacrifice worth mentioning.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 1, 1886.

As usual, the New Year was ushered in here with a grand reception at the Executive Mansion. The official world of Washington rolled out in its carriages *en masse* and shook the President's hand. Just before a Presidential inauguration or New Year's reception, the weather, that always interesting subject, becomes an absorbing question of speculation here. The Signal Service Bureau was frequently interviewed yesterday to learn whether the old year would leave us with sunshine or storm. Blue skies favored the event of to-day, however, and there was nothing to mar the success of Mr. Cleveland's first New Year's reception.

The Marine Band was there as usual and discoursed fine music from the main anteroom, while the callers passed in and out. The newspaper correspondents were promptly on hand also, and some few of the fair sex were dissatisfied with their accommodations, and wanted vantage ground in the Blue Room, where they could more accurately note the dresses and laces and diamonds.

A few minutes before 11 a. m. the band commenced playing "Hail to the Chief," and the President with Miss Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet, took their positions in the Blue Room. Only the Cabinet ladies, neither the Speaker's wife, Mrs. Sherman, the wife of the President of the Senate [illegible] Cleveland wore a Prince Albert coat, dark necktie and white kid gloves.

The Cabinet officers came first on the programme to greet the Executive and his assistant receivers. Next came the representatives of foreign countries in their showy attire of velvet, gold, lace sashes, stars, crosses, and other insignia of rank. England, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Japan and China were conspicuously represented by bedizened diplomats, while some of the South American Republics came in Democratic attire, meaning the customary evening dress of American gentlemen.

The reception of the Supreme Court, and the various courts of the District of Columbia, Senators and Members of the lower House, military and naval officers into the East Room as it passed the President. The Diplomatic corps remained there until it was re-enforced by the gilt epauletted officers of the Army and Navy, and the scene became exceedingly gay, animated, varigated, brilliant, picturesque, etc., etc. For once the gentlemen outshone the ladies in splendor of attire, and that is saying much, for the ladies of the foreign Legations reflected every tint of the rainbow.

When all the dignitaries and officials in Washington had grasped the President's hand and passed on into the East Room and gradually out to their carriages again, the people's reception began. For an hour another varied scene was presented, of gray-headed men and women, young people, children, and middle-aged, black and white, rich and poor.

The President bore his fatiguing task patiently and cheerfully, and remarked in reply to some expression of sympathy from a friend that this was one of his easiest duties. He looked each caller in the eye, and to each greeting gave a "Thank you," or "I am pleased to see you."

Secretary Bayard gave the usual diplomatic breakfast to the Diplomatic Corps after leaving the President's reception, and his rather small house on Highland place was taxed to its utmost to accommodate these foreign gentlemen, as there is quite a number of them now in Washington. The Diplomats continued in full court dress at this breakfast given in their honor, and after that assumed frock coats for general calls.

The Cabinet ladies repaired to their homes after the White House ceremonies and held their own New Year's receptions assisted by lady friends. For some years the leaders of society here have discouraged the use of liquor as a feature of New Year's hospitality. The ladies of the new Administration also agreed not to begin the New Year by keeping an open bar for their gentlemen callers.

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT FLOTILLA FOR THE AMOOR.—According to the St. Petersburg press, the Russian Government has decided upon the construction of a flotilla of shallow draught gunboats for service on the River Amoor. This decision is the outcome of an agitation for the defence of the Amoor, which has sprung up in Russia in consequence of the publication of an article by Charles Marvin in the *Army and Navy Magazine* on "The Value of Port Hamilton." In this article that well-known writer on Russian politics suggested that, in the event of a war with Russia in the future, the British fleet should not waste its energies on superfluous cruising in the Baltic and Black Sea, but, using Port Hamilton as a base, wrest Vladivostock and the Amoor from Russia, and annex the whole Pacific littoral of Siberia. Although this suggestion provoked little attention in this country, owing to the election excitement, it has occasioned a sensation in Russian naval circles, and from what has transpired during the controversy, Mr. Marvin seems to have placed his finger on a very weak spot of Russia's defences. In all the Amoor region the Russians do not number 100,000 souls, and the 5,000 troops garrisoning the huge harbour of Vladivostock are engulfed by hostile Chinese. As Russia could not send reinforcements to the Pacific littoral in less than six months, while England *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway can land troops at Vladivostock in twenty-six days, we have, thanks to Canada's patriotic energy, secured an advantage which, with the annexation of Port Hamilton, has alarmed Russia very much. Hence Vladivostock is to be strengthened without delay, and six gunboats are to be ordered of foreign firms for the defence of the River Amoor. As the Amoor is very shallow at its mouth the gunboats are to be stern wheelers, and are not to draw more than 3 feet of water.—*Engineering.*

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Eclectric or Ecletron Oil, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

A pathetic incident occurred the other day in connection with the death of Stewart, the lion tamer, at Paris. Stewart was in possession of an old and favorite lion, which was in the habit of living with him in his room, instead of being confined with the other beasts. The animal was discovered stretched lifeless across the dead body of his master, and as he was otherwise in a perfectly healthy condition, it is supposed that he died through sheer grief.—*Vanity Fair.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

IF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE could be infused into the thick noddles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both."

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferers. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced.

[illegible] is something inexpressibly touching [illegible] Act meeting. Anxious mothers, filled [illegible]ers, are usually there, their minds that ha[illegible] peril of some near relative are dimly [illegible]ered from their side; and they seem to offe[illegible]ng after any means that by the speake[illegible] But all that is offered quack morality [illegible] the whole system of Parliament which [illegible]presents—is an Act of houses of entertai[illegible] make it illegal for Prevent the sale it [illegible] to sell liquor. is the smallest demand[illegible], for while there this case an ar[illegible]icle that gra[illegible] an article—in appetite—the demand will be su[illegible], a natural Scott Act offers no preventive to the[illegible]d. The [illegible]sive indulgence of this appetite, it imp[illegible] no moral restraint on the unfortunate victim[illegible] and it affords no consolation to those that fly to it for some aid or comfort. Not moral but legislative prohibition is the stone it offers for bread; as though the man that can resist the entreaties and tears of wife, mother, or sister, and the influence of the distress he brings on them or his children, can be brought right by an Act of Parliament that nobody has the least moral regard for. But the situation has its humor as well as its pathos. Besides those who deserve our warmest sympathy—and among them we include a very large class who, as we believe, mistakenly look on the Scott Act as an excellent means to a laudable end—there is another class—the grimmest and most determined of Prohibitionists, and the very people who made Prohibition impossible. For a lifetime they have been attacking the digestive [illegible] with puddings, pies, and [illegible] their own features. The victims of their bad cookery suffer from chronic dyspepsia; and in a perpetual state of thirst they are warned off the only article of drink that might do them good, and indulged with leather-producing tea or coffee like diluted brick-dust. Is it a wonder they prefer anything to such diet and drink? They turn away in disgust from the alternative water trough, and their torturers turn to the Scott Act lecturer; while he, instead of showing them where the fault really lies, trades on them by parading, the frailties of their own relatives, hurls stale indignation at all who would assist them in a rational manner, sheds tears that have flown on a hundred platforms, and breaks down with emotion several weeks old.—*The Week.*

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of [illegible] I was much troubled with Biliousness, Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

S. Chadwick, Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: 'I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued using it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year.'

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BE SURE AND SEND FOR PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.

Address

W. C. McDOUGAL.

Port Moody, Dec. 17, 1885.

The Port Moody

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

BIRTH.

In this city, on 15th inst., the wife of Mr. J. R. Scott of a son.

General meeting of the Progress League in Clarke's Hall to-night.

Items of general public interest are at a premium since the holidays have flown.

The str. Lenora left the Port Moody Sawmill on Tuesday, with lumber for Ladner's Landing.

Mr. Geo. F. Kyle, Gen. Supt. C.P.R., B. C., passed through here *en route* from Yale to Victoria.

The Rev. Mr. Watson of the M.E.Church, New Westminster, officiated in the pulpit at this place last Sabbath.

Mr. John Hunter, late of the firm of Fales & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Clarke street, has gone east.

Mr. J. S. Fraser left Thursday by rail, for the upper country, to assume a "billet" under Mr. Onderdonk. John is thoroughly at home on the railway.

Constable Shennan arrived in this city, yesterday, with the body of Walker, who shot and killed Mr. D. Robson, on Wednesday last.

The several promising courtships that have been kept up here for some time, have not yet come to a successful issue. A cold snap might expedite the nuptials.

The Port Moody Sawmill, W. McDougall, proprietor, has been running on full time during the past few months, and turning out a superior article of lumber.

The P. M. Literary Society having been complimented so highly by the public on the success of former concerts, contemplate giving another about the middle of February next.

The unfortunate man who was shot at Mr. Butchart's place, about one month ago, and every person believed would be dead before this time, is improving, though not considered out of danger from his wound yet.

Mr. Chas. Clifford, of St. Mary's Mission, who was shot through the hand about two months ago, was compelled to submit to amputation above the wrist. He has returned from St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, where he has been under treatment.

THE January number of the "West Shore" informs its readers that "by May 1st, through trains will run from Montreal to Coal Harbor." If may 1st of this year is meant, we are willing to wager heavy that the statement will not be verified.

COOPER SHOP.—We have in our midst a gentleman who contemplates the erection of a cooper shop. He should receive the proper encouragement from our property-holders, as from factories of various descriptions that must of necessity, ere long, become numerous at this place, will be derived a large per cent. of our prosperity.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

TOKENS OF PROSPERITY.—Our young friend, F. B. McDonald, merchant and P. M. at Harrison River, has established a branch store at Granville. He will not, however, abandon the former place, as he has a steady trade there yet, even since the railway work has been completed. And he believes it will be still better next season, as the country is increasing in population. The hot springs (already famous) which are adjacent to his place, will also attract very many next season, and as the fame of their virtues extend, still greater numbers of people will visit the place, and of course the trade will grow accordingly. We are informed that Mr. Armstrong, the proprietor of the springs, contemplates the erection of a fine hotel this year.

LEGISLATION.—The Provincial Parliament meets on 25th inst. It therefore behooves the people to acquaint their representatives in the several districts with their peculiar needs. It is quite probable that new enactments may be required in some cases, some laws amended, and others repealed. And to be successful in matters of this character it is desirable, and, in some instances, absolutely indispensable to have measures introduced in the early part of the session. Mr. Jas. Orr, representative for New Westminster District expressed to us a complete willingness to do all in his power to further the public interest in this direction. Now is the time to "kick"—not when it is too late.

THE NEXT LOCAL ELECTION.—Though the event of the next general election in this Province is some months ahead, the matter already absorbs no little attention of the electors in this province, and the prospect is good that quite a number of candidates—especially for legislative honors—will be ready to forego their time, convenience and personal ease for the sake of the dear people. We have heard the names of several good men proposed for representation of this district, and, at the same time, some are understood to be active in pressing their claims to public recognition, who are not only utterly unfit for the position to which they aspire, but who would actually be a disgrace to their constituents. The people have the prerogative to say, when the time comes, whether these wire-pullers shall have it all their own way or not. In the mean time a vigilant eye must be exercised by the electors that these knaves may be frustrated in their base designs. Let the people throughout the Province organize in time. and see to it that none but honest and capable men are elected to represent them. The country is ripe for a change, of at least, a majority of the representatives of our present local government. Such a result is imperative to the prosperity of British Columbia.

WHAT SHALL THE SUMMER BE?—The prospect of a busy spring and summer at Port Moody, notwithstanding the painful quietude of the present, was never brighter. We think it hardly probable that the Dominion Government will fail to carry out, in good faith, its avowed purpose to construct the terminal works at Port Moody this year. If there ever existed any doubt concerning the re-building of the Port Moody wharf with iron piles, the reply of the Governor-General to our citizens' memorial, published last week, should finally set the matter at rest. The reconstruction of the wharf, according to the Government's proposed plan, involves an expenditure of at least a qurrter of a million dollars. This, of itself, is of no small importance to our new town. The advantages that shall flow from the employment of a large amount of labor in our midst, and the natural stimulus given to trade consequent thereon, will be very considerable, if not really astounding. And furthermore, the consummation of this grand purpose, will afford the necessary confidence to private capitalists to actually engage in some of the many enterprises for which the place is, by nature, so well adapted. The glorious future in store for Port Moody does not appear far removed. The clouds are already breaking, and the dawn will speedily come.

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brought by Mr. Jas. G. Smith
of the deceased.

There was a large gathering that evening at Clarke's Hall, being the occasion of the meeting of the Literary Society, and the President, on learning the sad tidings, immediately adjourned the meeting. Dr. L. R. McInnes and Coroner Chas. Hughes were promptly notified to come to Port Moody to hold a *post mortem* examination over the deceased. Dr. McInnes and Messrs. Major and J. C. Brown arrived at about 11 p. m., but Coroner Hughes did not get here until the following morning. The jury, consisting of Messrs. S. W. Lehman, F. C. Hardy, David Black, Geo. Thompson, Fred Scotney, H. F. Currie, John Murray, F. F Nelson, Jos. Cote, Wm. Smithson, Jas. A. Clarke, and F. B. Logan, were promptly impaneled to meet at 12:30 p. m., to ascertain the cause of the death. The substance of the evidence as adduced at the Coroner's inquest was that the deceased, in company with his partner, Mr. Smith, and J. D. Walker, left New Westminster last Tuesday morning for a hunting and prospecting tour up the North Arm, B. I. They reached the head of the North Arm about noon, Wednesday, camping in a cabin owned by Walker. After finishing dinner Walker picked up his rifle, at the same time saying he was going to shoot a crow, but finally pointing the weapon at the breast of Robson, who stood between him and Smith. Robson, seizing the barrel, pushed it downward, when Walker fired. The ball entered Robson's right leg about the knee, and passing out several inches below and lodging in Smith's boot, which was produced in evidence at the inquest. Robson fell, and a desperate struggle ensued between Smith and Walker, Smith finally succeeding in wresting the gun from Walker, when the latter quickly seized a butcher-knife, saying —"Now I have got you, you s— of a b—." Smith seized a stick of wood and beat Walker over the head a number of times, bringing him to the floor. He then went to the relief of Robson, who exclaimed that he was "bleeding to death." Smith starting to bind his handkerchief around the wounded man's leg to stop the flow of blood, Walker began to raise himself up again. Smith, fearing that he might get another weapon struck him another blow on the head with a stick of wood, flooring him once more. Walker then begged for mercy, and Smith finished binding Robson's leg. Smith tied Walker's legs together to prevent his rising; then taking his gun and casting it into the water, he put the wounded man into his boat and started for Port Moody. Coming down to a logging camp a few miles below, he secured the assistance of two men to row the boat for him. Mr. Smith thinks Robson expired about the time they reached the mouth of the North Arm.

There was no evidence produced at the inquest to show that there was ever any trouble or ill-feeling between any of the parties. Mr. Walker appeared to act strangely before reaching the scene of the tragedy, but in no way to lead his companions to believe such a murderous purpose was entertained by him.

Soon after the body arrived, the Port Moody constable endeavored to get four good men to proceed with him to the head of North Arm to arrest Walker. No one was ready to go as a volunteer until Capt. Clarke and Mr. Robt. Kelly pledged each of those who should go the amount of $10 to be paid them out of their (Clarke and Kelly's) own pockets, should the government refuse to allow it.

The verdict of the jury was, "That deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound inflicted at the head of the North Arm, on the 13th inst., by the hands of D. J. Walker."

The remains were taken over to New Westminster on Thursday evening, for burial.

THE P. M. L. S.

The Society, on Wednesday evening, was again greeted with a large and appreciative audience. President Scott called the house to order at the usual hour, and announced that this opening of the evening's exercises would be a selection of instrumental music by Prof. Arbuckle's string band. The President next read "A Leaf from the Book of Nature," which, judging from the applause elicited, evidently struck the key-note of the audience. Mr. Elson, in the rendition of a comic song, demonstrated beyond all peradventure, that his talents are not confined to the narrow limits of the tailor shop. Mr. and Mrs. Tays treated the audience to one of their favorite songs, and was duly applauded. Kimball, the baker, sang a ditty that stirred mirth from her very fountain head. "Paddle your own Canoe," by the Secretary, was succeeded with "Just before the Battle, Mother," by Mesdames Tays and Mutrie, and Messrs. Tays, Cook and Mutrie.

The audience extended an especial vote of thanks to the ladies who had so kindly volunteered their services toward the programme of the evening. It was then moved and carried, that the society shall give a grand public entertainment within one month from the present meeting.

The President opened the question, "Whether the office should seek the man, rather than the man, the office," and seating himself was informed by a messenger that Dan Robson had just expired in the Caledonia Hotel. The meeting was therefore adjourned till next regular session.

A despatch from St. Petersburg confirms the report of the death of Dr. Weymar in the Siberian lead mines. His history is sad and peculiar. He had at one time the most lucrative practice in Russia. He was the chief court physician under the late Czar and the confidential medical attendant of the Czarewitch, now Alexander III. His favor and influence at court were boundless, but it is alleged that for years he led a dual existence. While fawning upon the court, basking in its favor, and getting its secrets, he was said to be the most active partisan in all the great Nihilist crimes of recent years. One day in 1880 all Russia was shocked by the murder of Gen. Messendoff. The crime was surrounded with the deepest mystery. The only clue found by the detectives, after months of search, was that the carriage in which the assassins made their escape was owned by Dr. Weymar. The Doctor was arrested and confined in the prison of St. Peter and St. Paul for many months. He protested that he knew nothing of the plot to murder Gen. Messendoff, and that his horses and carriage must have been stolen by the murderers. While Dr. Weymar was in prison the Czar was murdered. When the Doctor was tried it was shown that he had been an intimate friend of Saloneff, who was supposed to have been the actual murderer of the Czar, and who was hanged for that crime. Dr. Weymar was promptly convicted, his estate was confiscated, and he was exiled to Transbaikalia, in eastern Siberia. In October, 1884, a Nihilist named Lapatin was arrested for the murder of Gen. Messendoff. He was convicted and hanged. His last words were that Dr. Weymar was innocent.

Herr Krupp, the Deutsche Bank, and the Discount Bank will cooperate with an influential London firm in issuing in London a loan of £35,000,000, to provide China with armaments and railways.

Patronize Home Industry and call for the "Mainland Cigar"

The Progress League is threatened with a lawsuit.

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£500,000,000 more, and the
are estimated at 10 per cent. on
ment at least. The greater part of
cumulations—so much the greater part tha
they are practically the whole—have been collected during the last forty years.

On the other hand, the loss of agricultural capital in England has been roughly estimated at £300,000,000. It has been lost, partly because farmers have lived extravagantly and kept no accounts of profits and loss on their holdings; much more because, being tenants from year to year, they were subjected between the years 1850-1870 to an increase of their rents amounting to over 25 per cent. on the old rents, and this by a peculiar process, novel, I trust, to American experience. The tenant, by the threat of eviction, was forced to accept the alternative of paying an additional 8 per cent. on his rent or losing from 10 to 15 per cent. of his capital, the sum which all competent judges of English agriculture allege to be the
dispossession. The process during the
years referred to above has been reiterated. It has not taken place on some estates, but has on many, and of course as the knowledge derived from the income tax returns is an average, it is clear that some farmers have had to pay under the threat of eviction an increase of rent which is notoriously in certain cases double what was paid thirty years ago, and sometimes more. This process is the true cause of agricultural depression in England, and for the matter of that, of most of the general trade depression. It is curious, however, that in the midst of this depression a penny in the income yields an increasingly large revenue; that the deposits in savings banks increase, and that foreign investments are still made to large amounts. I hope to be able on some future occasion to comment more fully on the causes of these indisputable phenomena; at present I wish to call your attention to the facts as alleged by Mr. Medley and others and to the economical inferences from them.

1. In the first place, it is clear that a country which holds so vast an amount of securities (based, as they must needs be, while commercial experience advances and becomes more cautious and is alive to the industrial capacities of borrowers, on solid industrial progress), also exercises an enormous control on the markets and on the industrial energies of its debtors. I assume that the indebted country pays the interest on its debts. It must therefore annually liquidate its annual obligations; and it must liquidate them in the commodities which suit the convenience or the exigencies of its creditor. The more it struggles, for any reason, the more hopelessly is it in the power of its creditors. If it declares that it will take none of its goods in exchange directly, but will pay him in specie or in exports, the greater the sacrifice is that it must make in the price of its exports, at the risk of embarrassing its own currency by the transmission of bullion. If it limits its imports from the creditor country by high duties, it is put, in a less degree perhaps, under the same disadvantage. An indebted country must, in short, pay in money or goods, either by a direct exchange or by an arbitrated exchange, which, as all economists know, is simple or compound. But the loss cannot be escaped.

But it may be said, if the option of meeting a debt is given, the choice to the debtor leaves him a discretion which he employs to his own advantage. Not quite, as we shall see hereafter. The essence of all trade between countries is that both gain an advantage by the intercourse. The essence of the trade between a creditor and debtor country is that the advantage to the debtor country is narrowed on the whole of its transactions, because the control of the trade is much more in the hand of the lender than it can be in those of the borrower. If the countries are on perfectly equal terms, each takes what it wants. If they are on unequal terms, the stronger, in this case the creditor, takes what he wants, and can take it, assuming the solvency and good faith of the debtor, on his own terms. If the debtor then narrows the term of his exchange, he makes the pressure of the creditors more onerous. On the other hand, the more willing the creditor is to take that of which he can make a profit, and the more able he is to choose those articles on which he can make the most profit, the more can he compel his debtor to pay in what he chooses, and the more, therefore, can depress the price of the articles which he selects, and vary them according to the exigencies of the market in which he, the exporter, deals. Hence England is constantly experiencing this phenomenon. It is getting foreign goods at lower prices than they are sold at for consumption in the place of their origin. Leibig is alleged to have said, some years ago, that the English importer was draining off the fertility of the rest of the world. The Indian malcontents are alleging the same complaint now about their own country. In a sense an indentical change may be made by any nationality which owes English capitalists considerable sums.

2. The power possessed by a creditor country on a large scale enables it to absolutely control the money market. A turn of the screw by the Bank of England can still, and in an increasing degree, control the money market of any country which is largely indebted to it, or subject it to still greater sacrifice in the sale of its goods in order to obviate a monetary drain. There is, I conclude, no doubt that the prolonged cheapness of money in the English market is due to the creditor power of England and its discretion in exacting whatever article it pleases in exchange for the liabilities which its debtors have incurred. These debtors may struggle and grumble, they may seek, very often by the expedients which aggravate the strait in which they find themselves, to escape from the obligation, but they must pay as their creditor dictates or repudiate. But the second alternative, by the terms of my hypothesis, is impossible. I am assuming throughout that nations which borrow are willing to pay the interest on their debts. They may, to be sure, cripple themselves by rejecting the machinery of natural exchange, and then they must either incur more debts, perhaps on worse terms, or must make greater sacrifices to meet their obligations.

3. These facts explain the extraordinary general cheapness which prevails in the United Kingdom, especially in raw materials, and, in all probability, the depression of profit in other countries. Under the terms of the bargain the civilized world is laid under a tribute, the amount of which is far in excess of the annual expenditure of the United Kingdom. To pay these one hundred and twenty-five millions or more industry must be put in motion, produce must be obtained, expenditure must be recouped, and profits must be realized. Foreign debts may require great, very often unnecessary or fruitless, sacrifices, but it certainly stimulates labor. The Australian colony, which has borrowed fifty millions or more from England, has to make that good by its energies. As it will want to borrow more, it must be affectionate to the mother country, and dutiful at least in the direction of meeting its annual obligations.

4. In England the depression of prices has been accompanied by an increase in the wages of labor, though perhaps owing to causes which I have hinted at, not an increase of employment for labor. But the workmen are relatively better off. I have already

cheap food
wages. T
under the English co
only other nation which
foreign creditor, Germany, is,
on the best authority, far behind the
Kingdom. The magnates of the Stock
change know where foreign and colonial stocks are held, are familiar with the markets in which they can deal, and occasionally impart their knowledge to the economist.

JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS.

London, December 10.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Prince Bismarck is again prostrated by a
re attack of neuralgia.
to maintain a recumbent posture while at work.

The Right Hon. William E. Forster has rallied somewhat from the recent relapse.

It is announced that Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of William E. Gladstone, is to be married to the Rev. Harry Drew, a curate of the Church of England, at Hawarden.

Le Monde, Montreal, publishes a rumor that the Papal decision in regard to the rights of Jesuits in Canada has arrived in Montreal, and that it is against the order.

M. de Lesseps, who has been lobbying in the French Chamber of Deputies in connection with the lottery scheme in aid of the Panama Canal, has been assured that a majority of the members will vote in favor of authorizing the lottery.

The minor Shan States have formed a coalition and are threatening to occupy upper Burmah. Six hundred British troops have been despatched to that part of the country to suppress any such movement.

El Comercio of Lima says that much enthusiasm has been evoked in the provinces by Gen. Caceres's proclamation announcing himself as a candidate for the Presidency. The precursory agitation of the electoral campaign has already been felt.

The *Standard* says: "The creditors of the King of Bavaria have united in a petition for a distraint of the goods and property of the royal household. Prince Luitpold, uncle of the King and General-in-Chief of the Army, has forbidden the bailiffs of the States to take any action to carry out the objects of the creditors."

Dec. 26 was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of William E. Gladstone. During the morning he received 400 letters congratulating him on having attained his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Gladstone left his residence at daybreak and walked to the village church, where special services were held. Although sleet and snow were falling, the walk did not seem to fatigue Mr. Gladstone, as he appeared quite hearty when he had returned home after the services.

Mr. Charles Williams, who has been reporting the Balkan war for the Cable News, has returned to London, and is profuse in eulogies of the Bulgarians' fighting qualities. While in Constantinople last month Mr. Williams met Gen. Lew Wallace, the ex-United States Minister of Turkey, who related a significant conversation he had just had with the Sultan. His Majesty was full of gloomy forebodings as to the outcome of the Eastern problem and the fate of his empire in Europe. He said that a general European war would probably occur as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently next spring to make it suitable for campaigning.

In that case he believed that Turkey would inevitably suffer greatly. Regarding the decision of the powers in favor of the Bulgarian union, he remarked that every slice of territory taken from Turkey diminished her fighting strength, and at the same time re-enforced her enemies. Gen. Wallace differed from the Sultan on this point, and said he thought that events were proving that the Bulgarians would instinctively turn to Turkey, preferring Turkish rule to Russian despotism.

The victory won by Gen. Stephenson against the insurgent Soudanese has delighted the Government and the Tories generally. The triumphs of British arms in Burmah and the Soudan will give them something to boast of when Parliament assembles, and they will not fail to contrast them with the costly failures of the late Liberal Government in nearly all its foreign undertakings. Outside of its political bearings, the victory gratifies the Government chiefly because of the moral effect it is expected to have in Egypt.

It has long been known that the sheiks along the Nile below Wady Halfa, and as far north as the province of Keneh, are all implicated more or less deeply in the rebel designs on lower Egypt. It would have required only one British defeat to encourage them to rise openly and join their brethern of the south who are already in arms against Egyptian authority. Rumors have been current in Cairo for weeks that the manœuvres of the insurgents around Kosheh were only feints and were intended to mask an advance of their main body by some of the desert routes, several of which are available on both sides of the Nile. This initial victory will, however, demoralize the enemy for a sufficient length of time to enable Gen. Stephenson to receive re-enforcements and complete his plans. It is universally believed that a series of big fights is certain to come sooner or later.

The prospects of English shipowners are but little improved and the outlook for Scotch shipping is as bad as ever. A tremendous amount of capital is tied up to Scotch wharves in the shape of steamships which are rusting and rotting for lack of employment. In the Leith docks alone fifteen steamers are lying idle. Some of them have not been in commission for many m
All of them have been laid off bec
could not earn enough for their o
ance out of the low rates to w
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These fifteen vessels ha
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9.20 "	75	8		LYTTON.				
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P.30 "	53	12		SPENCE'S BRIDGE	†			
6.20 "	47	15		KIMBALL.	*	1		
5.20 "	26	14		ASHCROFT	*	15	193	.....
4.25 "	6	6		PENNIES'.	*	14	207	..... 5.30 "
4.00 a.m.	0	0		SAVONA.		6	213	..... 6.00 "

Train No. 1 will not leave Moody until Train No. 2 arrives.

†Meals.
*Water Tanks

A. ONDERDONK, Manager. J. GOODFELLOW, Train Dispatcher. G. F. KYLE, Gen. Supt.

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has failed, and the hearing of the case has been fixed for Jan. 29.

The committees of Congress have approved a bill to prolong until 1891 all Spanish treaties of commerce which will expire in 1887. This virtually insures the renewal of negotiations for commercial treaties with England and the United States.

By a proclamation issued in India and England on the 1st inst., Upper Burmah was formally annexed to the British empire. The proclamation says that the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw will no longer be under his rule, but will become a part of the dominions of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and that the government of the country will be administered during her Majesty's pleasure by officers appointed by the Viceroy of India.

M. Charles de Lesseps started for Panama on Jan 5th. His father will follow on the 28th.

A despatch from Constantinople says that 1,000 Turkish troops embarked at Aleppo or Salonica.

The Government has intimated its intention of opposing the revival of the bill providing for the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel between England and France.

King Milan arrived at Belgrade and met with an enthusiastic reception. The city was gayly decorated with bunting in honor of the King's return. The municipal authorities presented an address to the King, assuring him of their loyalty.

The "Journal" says that the negative result of the Balkan Conference will prevent Russia from joining another conference.

It is said that Russia insists that Turkey fulfil the article in the Berlin treaty providing for religious reforms in Armenia.

The Pope has converted personal presents of many years into money, and has donated the proceeds, £20,000 to the College of the Popaganda.

The Pope will hold a consistory at the end of January for creating Bishops. He does not intend to create any Cardinal then.

The Hungarian Ministry has resolved to supply the infantry of Hungary with new repeating rifles, the invention of an engineer on the Northern Railway of Austria. The rifle is said to exceed in effectiveness all rifles previously invented. The cost of the change will be $3,000,000.

Negotiations are in progress for the proposed meeting of the Emperors. Prince Bismarck has made overtures to Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, looking to a favorable arrangement. If Emperor William is unable to attend the meeting he will be represented by the Crown Prince, Frederick William.

The King of Mombasa, in Central Africa, has seized Bishop Hannington, who has been engaged in missionary service, and will probably put him to death. No reason is given for the act.

Mombasa is not in Central Africa, but is on the east coast above Zanzibar, to which it is subject. England kept a commercial agent there last year, and Krapf and Rebmann over forty years ago established there the pioneer missions in East Africa. Several missionaries are located there.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, his Secretary of State for India, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, held a rather unexpected conference, at which it was decided that the only safe course open to the Government was to make a firm stand on the proposed local Government scheme for Ireland. The action of the conference fully confirms the programme marked out at a Cabinet meeting, and was probably held to tie up the loose ends of unfinished business. It is asserted that the Government has received assurances amounting almost to pledges that Mr. Parnell will accept the Tory local government scheme as a first installment. Should the Opposition become so emboldened by any sign of wavering on the
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ministry, Mr. Parnell, i
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land Winn (now Baron Stoswald) the Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury in the present Government. Sir George Harrison was elected for the south division of Edinburgh, but he has since died, and Mr. Childers seeks the suffrages of this safe Liberal constituency. There is no probability of his being defeated, but his effort to get a dead man's shoes has made him a target for the Tory wits. Some of the comments in the newspapers are amusing. Mr. Childers is described as the "animated honey pot of Gladstone's Cabinet," as a befogged figure in a moisture as dense as a November fog," and as a "calamity as dangerous to his friends as a can of dynamite out for a holiday."

Various rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Government of China was begging a loan of £35,000,000. We are assured that China had asked for nothing, and would take nothing from any foreign capitalists except upon her own terms, and that she had already received plenty of offers of foreign capital, in return for concessions, but none was quite satisfactory. The delegate of the German syndicate which is seeking concessions to build railways throughout the Chinese Empire, have sailed for China. They are not likely to succeed on the terms indicated by the syndicate, which seek to bind the Chinese Government to buy all its railroad plant and guns from certain specified German manufactories, the chief one being the Krupp steel works.

A SINGULARLY ROMANTIC STORY.—Truth is at all times stranger than fiction. A few days ago there sailed for England a young man whose career would furnish materials enough to construct a romance out of. His father was a younger son of good family, and related collaterally to a baronet of old descent, living on a valuable estate in one of the Midland counties. He was somewhat wild in his youth, and a clever amateur actor. A janitor clerkship was procured for him in the Treasury, and he used to spend as many of his evenings as he could in one or other of the theatres, where he fell in love with and married a pretty ballet-girl, who e father was the stage door-keeper, and whose mother was the wardrobe woman in the theatre from which her husband took her. The union gave great offence to his friends, who found very little difficulty in prevailing upon him to quit England and go out to Australia, accompanied by his wife, and furnished with the sum of £500 over and above their passage money. During the voyage a son was born to them, and a serious disaster befell the child's father. He accidentally fell down the hold, and injured his spine so severely that he was bed-ridden from that time forth. He lingered for a twelvemonth after his landing, and then died. His protracted illness had exhausted his resources, and his young widow found herself worse than penniless—somewhat in debt after paying the funeral expenses. But she was a brave little woman and soon obtained an engagement at the Theatre Royal, under her maiden name, and was enabled to maintain and give a tolerable education to her boy. She died of cancer before he was seventeen, and his life since then—which was about five years ago—has been one of vicissitude. Latterly he has been acting as waiter at one of our restaurants, where a certain inherited elegance of manner and refinement of accent on his part have often caused me to speculate as to his history. By chance I had the opportunity of rendering him a trifling service, which encouraged his confidence, and he told me his personal history. A few months ago, glancing down the advertising columns of the *Times*, I noticed one enquiring for a missing heir, and the particulars given seemed to tally with those of his own narrative. I called his attention to it, and the result was the opening up of a correspondence with a firm of solicitors in Lincoln's Inn Fields, followed, in due time, by a remittance from them and the informa-

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

The citizens of Victoria and New Westminster have been engaged during the week in making selections of men to represent in Council, the taxpayers. The speeches made by the candidates contained evidence sufficient to prove that representative men are scarce. Several of the Victoria aspirants declare that they are opposed to drainage, and, as a consequence, in favor of dirt. Mr. Boyd, a candidate for the office of Mayor at Victoria, assured the audi ence that every candidate has an axe to grind; and he did not think that any [illegible]or or Councilman would enter the [illegible]out h[illegible]. The [illegible] on this Says she's w[illegible] courting.

STILL CAUSE FOR THA[illegible]

ignoran[illegible] At New Westminster [illegible] his last old Councillors proved by a [illegible]ly of Science, statement of accounts that thasked whether dered the city to [illegible] hydrophobia [illegible] 178 [illegible] 100 [illegible] d not them- [illegible] o the disease by biting. M. Pasteur could give no immediate reply, but admitted that it was a subject for serious consideration.

The Queen of the Belgians, who was one of the most regular attendants at the operatic performances in the Monnaie Theatre till the other day, when the court went into mourning for the death of the King of Spain, has, thanks to the telephone, been able to follow the representations without leaving the Chateau of Laeken, the palace being in telephonic communication with the leading Brussels theatre.

King Milan of Servia, so say the gossips of his court, has taken to wearing a hidden coat of mail, which is, however, hardly what a Norman warrior would have understood by the phrase. Next the body it is of the softest silk. Over this is a thick, tightly-compressed layer of wadding; the outer surface is of the toughest leather. This dagger and bullet proof case reaches from the neck to the knees and covers the arms.

The most popular institution of Brighton is the Royal aquarium, the most perfect thing of its kind in Europe. The establishment has been literally dug and blocked out of the rocks. It is under-ground. The vast galleries, concert-rooms, restaurants and long corri ors of tanks are all more or less excavations. The entrance hall is 80x45 feet, and the longest corridor in the building is 220 feet, broken in the center by a vestibule 55x45 feet. The tanks are ranged on both sides, and are spacious and full of fish. One of the tanks is 419x40 feet, and contains 110,000 gallons of water. On the top of the aqu r u there are handsome terrace gardens, with balconies overlooking a skating rink and a wide stretch of open sea.

In these days when sanitary science is scattered broadcast over the land, it is not strange that the wayfaring man should be thoroughly posted. An unusually ragged and suave tramp applied at the back door of a Hartford mansion for a glass of water. The lady of the house passed him a glass with her own hand, when he interposed. "Excuse me, madam, but has this water been boiled previous to its being cooled with ice?" "Boiled? No. It's good enough for you, though." "I beg to differ, madam. Medical authorities inform us that water must be boiled in order to kill the germs of disease that lurk therein. Beg pardon, ma'm; but would you lend me the last number of *Sanitary Science*. I will remain here until the water is boiled." "My spirit boils now, you impudent——." The tramp saw his mistake and picked up the thread of his journey.

A curious manufacture peculiar to Tunis is that of skull caps, noted for their brilliancy of color, their fineness and durability, as compared with those made in France and Italy. The wool, a mixture of native Tunisian and Spanish, the proportion of each varying according to the intended fineness and price of the article, is combed and spun into a soft fine thread, and woven, or oftener knit, into the conical caps. These are soaked in oil, and then a kind of form being placed on the knee of the workman they are milled by rubbing the sides together, frequently turning the caps; by this process they are reduced to about one-half their first size. When the cap is sufficiently thickened, it is brushed with a burr from a kind of thistle, in order to bring out the nap, the fibres which project too far being cut off with shears. The caps, thus reduced, napped and clipped are in the form of a demi-globe, and are then sent to Tarvan, to be dyed a deep crimson, the water at this place being of a peculiar adaptedness for the dyeing.

A shepherd once to prove the quickness of his dog, who was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, "I am thinking, sir, that the cow is in the potatoes." Though he purposely laid no stress on these words and said them in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up and, leaping through an open window, scrambled up the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potato field. He then (not seeing the cow there) ran and looked into the farm

seems to be afflicted by—want of employment. The genius of the age has been making too much haste; a surplus supply is on hand and will not be consumed for six months.

A correspondent of the Times, writing from Constantinople, says:—'The Sultan is full of gloomy forebodings, and says: 'I know the powers of Europe are resolved to seize and partition my empire, and as soon as the weather becomes suitable for campaigning the great game of war will be opened in the Balkans.'" The correspondent adds "his majesty hopes the justice of England will shield him; he is disheartened but not dismayed, and if he falls he will fall like a hero—sword in hand at the head of his army."

The Times, in a leader on the Irish question, says:—"It must be admitted that with a whole population terrorized into passive resistance to payment of the most moderate rents, our continued government of Ireland cannot but be attended with a vast amount of civil wrong and of personal violence. But when all has been said and admitted to the full, there remains the question whether in our present abyss we may not find even a lower deep, and whether the concession of an Independent Parliament to Ireland would not be a sure and certain way of plunging us into that deep at once."

On Wednesday another war ship was launched from the Clyde bank; it is the first of six vessels of the scout class, and will carry six mounted and eight machine guns.

A decision very important to all who send money orders through the post office was made in London last week. At the request of a creditor to send $1 by P.O. order it was sent by the debtor, but did not reach the creditor, who was the plaintiff in the suit. The judge decided that the debtor, having obeyed the orders of the creditor, had discharged a duty, and was not responsible for the loss of the money order.

UNITED STATES.

At Boston Run, in the mining district of Pensylvania, the land near Mahony city is going down. On Monday a whole village disappeared, but the inhabitants escaped. The land for miles all round the city is cracked and crumbling.

All over Iowa, Kansas, [illegible]ebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, a blizzard has been raging for the last eight days. The trains are all embedded in snow-drifts, and in many places the lives of the [illegible]sengers are threatened by the [illegible]ere. [illegible] cold.

Ex-Jud[illegible] kne[illegible] brightest in anticipation,
[illegible] tolled. [illegible] of the present year's
We'll look to the [illegible]
Of the hopes un[illegible] new for the realization
What's the fulfilled in the old.
Away with me[illegible] *Fretting*
It is folly, let's [illegible] jolly,
"Man never is but always to be blest," blest, blest.
There's wisdom in forgetting,
Then what's the use of fretting?
In future let us try to do our best, best, best.
Kind Providence is o'er us,
And chances lie before us,
Our errors and omissions to repair, pair, pair;
For while the lamp is burning
There's time still for returning.
Then henceforth to be Daniels let us dare, dare, dare.

Paul de Saint-Victor, the late famous literary critic, had a superstitious fancy that he could write well only by using an inkstannd which he had purchased in Switzerland.

A recent report to the English Royal Society of Arts shows that of the 12,000 deaths which have occurred in coal mines since 1875, only one-fourth have been caused by fire damp.

Sir Joseph Hooker has resigned the directorship of the Kew Botanical Garden, near London, which he has held since the death of his distinguished father, Sir William Hooker, in 1865.

According to the newly issued official statistics, the allied German States will have to contribute 144,010 694 marks to cover the deficit of 1885-86. It is believed that the deficit of 1886-87 will be about 10,000,000 marks greater.

The hunting accident which caused the Earl of Guilford's death a few days ago was a singular one. While hunting in the Vale of Buckland he was taking a flying leap, when his horse turned a complete somersault, and then rolled over heavily on its rider.

The Prefecture of the Seine has accepted the tender of a builder for construction at the Pere la Chaise Cemetry of a crematory. This is the first tim that an apparatus for cremation has been ordered by an administrative body.

Cures of sciatica are reported as having taken place in Paris after a single application of Dr. Debove's method of freezing the skin above the painful parts with a spray of chloride of methyl. The operation is said to be applicable also to facial neuralgia.

Some 20 colonies have been established in the Santa Fe district of the Argentine Republic. Their territory occupies ninety-five square leagues, and the settlers number 1,359 families. During the last thirty years the district has grown through colonization unil it has a population of 110,000 souls.

The telegraph system of the British Islands, under control of the Post Office, now amounts to 156,000 miles, and employs 17,000 instruments. The standard rate is twelve words for a sixpence, address included. Press messages alone now average a million words a day.

The new German ironclad Oldenburg will be of entirely novel construction. It is a broad ide ship, with ten ten-inch guns—five on each side, two above and three below deck, but the whole five can be concentrated on the same point with sufficient force, it is estimated to disable even the strongest ironclad.

The principal weather stations of the signal service have been furnished with the whirling psychrometer, instead of the wet and dry bulb now in use. In connection with this instrument thermometers having cylindrical instead of spherical bulbs will be used, and new hygrometic tables for computing are being prepared.

Two French women entered into a contest to determine which of them could talk the faster. A mutual friend was appointed umpire, and the sum of 1,000 francs was to go t the victor. For three hours they read from Eugene Sue's *feuilleton, and during that time the* victor succeeded in pronouncing 296,- the first place 10 is [illegible]er adversary came in a any feeling amongst th[illegible] 203,560 words.

lengthened period; then, Sir[illegible] being tried at conceded all that he can or ever, with the tended to concede to the French pop[illegible] practica- lation of Quebec. The power of the [illegible] steam French speaking inhabitants of lower [illegible]e fuel Canada has been dwindling every year [illegible]ur- for the last quarter of a century, and [illegible] it will not be long before the privileges they at present possess will be taken from them one by one. The present anomalous character of the laws permitted to exist in lower Canada was submitted to when the proportion of the inhabitants was much in favor of the French speaking portion; their relative positions have entirely changed, and the inconvenience to the English speaking residents in Quebec is daily becoming more intolerable. The leaders among the *habitants* are perfectly aware of this, and will in due time fall into their old positions, when they find that Sir John is obdurate. They know that they never can expect the same consideration from the Grits with which they are treated by Sir John, and they will return to their cake and milk, with possible grumbling, but without the least doubt. They know that the Grits would make use of them to climb into power; but that, once reaching the point, they would kick away the ladder by which they had reached their goal. As for the Grits, they have as much likelihood of obtaining office as they had at the commencement of the present Parliament. Protection has now become a necessity for Canada, and they are quite sure that if the Grits obtained the upper hand at Ottawa, protection would be in imminent danger. Of course, there will be a great deal of grumbling always; but that arises from the Canadians possessing a great deal of the John Bull characteristic, and [illegible] use ordinarily made of [illegible] INDUSTRY. [illegible] tent in order [illegible] view; [illegible] hi[illegible]

[illegible]RR - - Manager

PORT MOODY, B. C.

Selling Out.

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

F. B. LOGAN,
Mortgagee's [illegible]

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.

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

NOTICE

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

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

HAVE YOU READ

ANCILLE DE MONTES

—OF—

"One Summer"

BY THE CRICKET.

JUST OUT AND SELLING LIKE WILD-FIRE.

THIS VOLUME IS FOUNDED ON facts concerning an inland village of this Province and its unique inhabitants. The work has all the fascination of fiction. Don't rest till you read it.

PRICE, $1.00.

SOLD BY OUR AGENTS ONLY.

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.

PIONEER

BOOT & SHOE STORE!

QUEEN STREET,

PORT 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.

LOUIS TROMMER.

CITY BAKERY,

Next door to Coon's,

CLARKE STREET, - - PORT MOODY.

FRESH BREAD

Pies, Cakes, &c., kept constantly on hand, at the lowest CASH PRICES

JAMES KIMBLE, Prop.

NEW

[illegible]ITURE STORE.

—ROTHERO

THE HASTINGS [illegible]aced business in

This shameful trans[illegible] we have previously re[illegible] flat denial from the Co[illegible] New Building, however, in a subseq[illegible] which that journal [illegible]BIA STREET, produce proof of the [illegible] lease. This was exa[illegible]eep on hand a first-class [illegible] Stock of sired; but we deeme[illegible] make our statements [illegible]NITURE! time for the House [illegible] might be fresh in th[illegible] for the Market. bers when the ques[illegible] debate. It appears [illegible] decided by the Gover[illegible]nufactured on the premi- renewal for ten years [illegible]st-rate style, and will be acres, and this was a[illegible]sh. Orders from the Mr. Heatley, the acti[illegible]ed.

the original mill company. So clearly was this understood by the Coal Har bor syndicate, that one of them positively stated to a gentleman who was afterwards interested in the speculation, that the lease had been granted. It was however, pointed out, that if such a lease were granted, the lands would be open to pre emption, in accordance with clause thirty-five of the present land law, and the result was that the offer of the lease was [illegible]ed. Clause thirty-five [illegible] work of the pres[illegible] it can be [illegible]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 1, 18[illegible]

As usual, the New Year was usher[illegible] here with a grand reception at the [illegible]. C. Mansion. The official w[illegible] rolled out in its carri[illegible] the President's be[illegible]dential inaugura[illegible]tion, the weat[illegible] subject. [illegible]

THREE STORIES IN [illegible] a Bar well stocked at all [illegible]t

, LIQUORS & CIGARS

[illegible]entlemen's Sitting Room is a model of neatness and comfort, [illegible]are 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

BEST IN THE MARKET.

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

First-Class Spring Beds and Bedding,

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

Open for Guests on and after 15th May.

Patrons may rely on receiving every possible attention from the [illegible]roprietor and his attendants.

P. CAREY, PROPRIETOR

PORT MOODY MARKET.

Pioneer Market of Port Moody.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FRESH AND SALT WATER

FISH,

Vegetables, Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

[illegible]eneral Shipping and Commission Merchants Orders from the Interior Promptly Attended to.

C. S. WINDSOR & CO.

REMEMBER THE STAND—Two Doors West of the Caledonia Hotel.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

PORT MOODY B. C.

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-selected 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.

DOMINION SAWMILL CO., Limited

RICHARD STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD, the Company are now prepared to offer special inducements in Lumber and Material of all kinds, including,

Doors, Sash, Mouldings and Finish

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

The Company wish to draw special attention to their stock of

HOME-MADE FURNITURE!

This Department is conducted on the most improved principles. All the latest designs are produced in the choicest material.

BEDROOM SUITES A SPECIALTY!

PARLOR CHIFFONIERS & SIDEBOARDS (Queen Anne Style), FOLDING CHAIRS, EXTENSION TABLES, &c., &c.

Persons about to Furnish Hotels are strongly recommended to visit the Mill, as special prices are accepted for large purchases.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

E. BRWON

BEGS TO INFORM THE RESIDENTS OF NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICINITY that he is constantly receiving from Europe shipments of choice

Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs,

ENGLISH ALES

London and Dublin Stout,

WHICH HE WILL SUPPLY

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF TAYlor & McLeod, proprietors of the hotel known as the "Pacific House," is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement of Angus McLeod. All debtors owing the late firm will please make immediate payment to John R. Taylor, who is also solely liable for all legal demands against the late firm to date.

JOHN R. TAYLOR,
ANGUS McLEOD.

Port Moody, Sept. 16, 1885.

Contractor & Builder

E. KILBY,

MURRAY STREET, - PORT MOODY.

ESTIMATES by Mail, or otherwise, furnished on the shortest notice.

(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.

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 never failing remedies in all cases where the 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 Breast

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

It is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Colds, 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 Medicines 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 may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label 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, and having water frontage on, Port Moody Harbor, finely situated and exceedingly valuable.

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

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

RARE CHANCE

—FOR—

ENTERPRISE.

To Brickmakers, Woolen Manufacturers and others.

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.

PORT MOODY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ANNAND, GEO.	Propr. Pacific Hotel.
ARMSTRONG & BURR,	Lumber Merchants.
BRETT, JAMES,	Baker.
COON, C. E.,	Druggist and Telephone
CLARKE, J. A.,	Real Estate
FALES & Co.,	Gen'l. Mdse.
GRANT, D. B.,	" "
HAMILTON, P. S.,	Barrister & Real Estate.
HESLOP, M.,	M. D.
INSLEY, WM.,	Propr. Elgin House.
KILBY, E.,	Contracto.
KELLY, R. B.,	Propr. Caledonian Hotel.
LANGIS, H. E.,	M. D.
MENNIE, A.,	Lumber Agent.
MURCHIE, —,	Groceries & Crockery.
NELSON, F. F.,	London House.
TIFFIN, J. B.,	Shingle Manufactory.
VanVolkenburgh Bros.,	Meat Market.
TROMMER, LOUIS	Shoe Store.
WISE, JOS.,	Stage Proprietor.

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.

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.

June 25th, 1885.