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Moody Gazette.
PUBLISHED
ERY SATURDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION BY POST,
OLLARS PER ANNUM
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Port Moody Gazette.

VOL. 2. PORT MOODY, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885. NO. 24.

THE BLACK VEIL.

(Continued.)

"You *are* ill," he said, gently, "although you do not know it. The fever which had enabled you to bear, without feeling it, the fatigue you have evidently undergone, is burning within you now, Put that to your lips," he continued pouring out a glass of water—"compose yourself for a few moments, and then tell me, as calmly as you can, what the disease of the patient is, and how long he has been ill. When I know what it is necessary I should know, to render my visit serviceable to him, I am ready to accompany you."

The stranger lifted the glass of water to her mouth, without raising the veil; put it down again, untasted; and burst into tears.

"I know," she said, sobbing aloud, "that what I say to you now, seems like the ravings of fever. I have been told so before, less kindly than by you. I am not a young woman; and they do say, that as life steals on towards its final close, the last short remnant, worthless as it may seem to all beside, is dearer to its possessor than all the years that have gone before, connected though they be with the recollection of old friends long since dead, and young ones—children perhaps—who have fallen off from, and forgotten one as completely as if they had died too. My natural term of life cannot be many years longer, and should be dear on that account; but I would lay it down without a sigh—with cheerfulness—with joy—if what I tell you now, were only false, or imaginary. To-morrow morning he of whom I speak will be, I *know*, though I would fain think otherwise, beyond the reach of human aid; and yet, to-night, though he is in deadly peril, you must not see, and could not serve, him."

"I am unwilling to increase your distress," said the surgeon, after a short pause," by making any comment on what you have just said, or appearing desirous to investigate a subject you are so anxious to conceal; but there is an inconsistency in you statement which I cannot reconcile with probability. This person is dying to-night, and I cannot see him when my assistance might possibly avail; you apprehend it will be useless to-morrow, and yet you would have me see him then! If he be, indeed, as dear to you, as your words and manner would imply, why not try to save his life before delay and the progress of his disease render it impracticable?"

"God help me!" exclaimed the woman, weeping bitterly, "how can I hope strangers will believe what appears incredible, even to myself? You will *not* see him then, sir?" she added, rising suddenly.

"I did not say that I declined to see him," replied the surgeon; "but I warn you, that if you persist in this extraordinary procrastination, and the individual dies, a fearful responsibility rests with you."

"The responsibility will rest heavily somewhere," replied the stranger, bitterly. "Whatever responsibility rests with me, I am content to bear, and ready to answer."

"As I incur none," continued the surgeon, "by acceding to your request, I will see him in the morning, if you leave me the address. At what hour can he be seen?"

"*Nine*," replied the stranger.

"You must excuse my pressing these inquiries," said the surgeon. "But is he in your charge now?"

"He is not," was the rejoinder.

"Then, if I gave you instructions for his treatment through the night, you could not assist him?"

The woman wept bitterly, as she replied, "I could not?"

Finding that there was but little prospect of obtaining more information by prolonging the interview; and anxious to spare the woman's feelings, which, subdued at first by a violent effort, were now irrepressible and most painful to witness; the surgeon repeated his promise of calling in the morning at the appointed hour. His visitor, after giving him a direction to an obscure part of Walworth, left the house in the same mysterious manner in which she had entered it.

It will be readily believed that so extraordinary a visit produced a considerable impression on the mind of the young surgeon; and that he speculated a great deal and to very little purpose on the possible circumstances of the case. In common with the generality of people, he had often heard and read of a singular instance, in which a presentiment of death, at a particular day, or even minute, had been entertained and realized. At one moment he was inclined to think that the present might be such a case; but, then, it occurred to him that all the anecdotes of the kind he had ever heard, were of persons who had been troubled with a foreboding of their own death. This woman, however spoke of another person—a man and it was impossible to suppose that a mere dream or delusion of fancy would induce her to speak of his approaching dissolution with such terrible certainty as she had spoken. It could not be that the man was to be murdered in the morning, and that the woman, originally a consenting party, and bound to secrecy by an oath, had relented, and, though unable to prevent the commission of some outrage on the victim, had determined to prevent his death if possible, by the timely interposition of medical aid? The idea of such things happening within two miles of the metropolis appeared too wild and preposterous to be entertained beyond the instant. Then his original impression that the woman's intellects were disordered, recurred; and, as it was the only mode of solving the difficulty with any degree of satisfaction, he obstinately made up his mind to believe that she was mad. Certain misgivings upon this point, however, stole upon his thoughts at the time and presented themselves again and again through the long dull course of a sleepless night; during which, in spite of all his efforts to the contrary, he was unable to banish the black veil from his disturbed imagination.

The back part of Walworth, at its greatest distance from town, is a straggling miserable place enough, even in these days; but five-and thirty years ago, the greater portion of it was little better than a dreary waste, inhabited by a few scattered people of questionable character, whose poverty prevented their living in any better neighborhood, or whose pursuits and mode of life rendered its solitude desirable. Very many of the houses which have since sprung up on all sides, were not built until some years afterwards, and the great majority even of those which were sprinkled about, at irregular intervals, were of the rudest and most miserable description.

The appearance of the place through which he walked in the morning, was not calculated to raise the spirits of the young surgeon, or to dispel any feeling of anxiety or depression which the singular kind of visit he was about to make, had awakened. Striking off from the high road, his way lay across a marshy common, through irregular lanes, with here and there a ruinous and dismantled cottage fast falling to pieces with decay and neglect. A stunted tree, or a pool of stagnant water, roused into a sluggish action by the heavy rain of the preceding night, skirted the path occasionally, and, now and then, a miserable patch of garden-ground with a few old boards knocked together for a summer-house, and old palings imperfectly mended with stakes pilfered from the neighboring hedges bore testimony, at once to the poverty of the inhabitants, and the little scruple they entertained in appropriating the property of other people to their own use. Occasionally, a filthy-looking woman would make her appearance from the door of a dirty house, to empty the contents of some cooking utensil into the gutter in front, or to scream after a little slip-shod girl who had contrived to stagger a few yards from the door under the weight of a sallow infant almost as big as herself; but, scarcely anything was stirring around; and so much of the prospect as could be faintly traced through the cold damp mist which hung heavily over it, presented a lonely and dreary appearance perfectly in keeping with the object we have described.

After plodding wearily through mud and mire; making many inquiries of the place to which he had been directed; and receiving as many contradictory and unsatisfactory replies in return; the young man at length arrived before the house which had been pointed out to him as the object of his destination. It was a small low building, one story above the ground, with even a more desolate and unpromising exterior than any he had yet passed. An old yellow curtain was closely drawn across the window up stairs, and the parlor shutters were closed, but not fastened. The house was detached from any other, and, as it stood at an angle of a narrow lane, there was no other habitation in sight.

When we say that the surgeon hesitated, and walked a few paces beyond the house, before he could prevail upon himself to lift the knocker, we say nothing that need raise a smile upon the face of the boldest reader. The police of London was a very different body in that day; the isolated position of the suburbs, when the rage for building and the progress of improvement had not yet begun to connect them with the main body of the city and its environs, rendered many of them (and this in particular) a place of resort for the worst and most depraved characters. Even the streets in the gayest parts of London were imperfectly lighted, at that time; and such places as these were left entirely to the mercy of the moon and stars. The chances of detecting desperate characters, or of tracing them to their haunts, were thus rendered very few, and their offenses naturally increased in boldness, as the consciousness of comparative security became the more impressed upon them by daily experience. Added to these considerations, it must be remembered that the young man had spent some time in the public hospitals of the metropolis, and although neither Burke nor Bishop had then gained a horrible notoriety, his own observation might have suggested to him how easily the atrocities to which the former has since given his name, might be committed. Be this as it may, whatever reflections made him hesitate, he did hesitate; but, being a young man of strong mind and great personal courage it was only for an instant;—he stepped back, and knocked gently at the door.

A low whispering was audible, immediately afterwards, as if some person at the end of the passage were conversing stealthily with another on the landing above. It was succeeded by the noise of a pair of heavy boots upon the bare floor. The door-chain was softly unfastened; the door was opened, and a tall, ill favored man, with black hair, and a face, as the surgeon often declared afterwards, as pale and haggard as the countenance of any dead man he ever saw, presented himself.

"Walk in sir," he said in a low tone.

The surgeon did so, and the man, having secured the door again, by the chain, led the way to a small back parlor at the extremity of the passage.

"Am I in time?"

"Too soon!" replied the man. The surgeon turned hastily round, with a gesture of astonishment not unmixed with alarm, which he found it impossible to repress.

"If you'll step in here, sir," said the man who had evidently noticed the action—"if you'll step in here, sir, you won't be detained five minutes I assure you."

The surgeon at once walked into the room. The man closed the door, and left him alone.

It was a little cold room, with no other furniture than two deal-chairs, and a table of the same material. A handful of fire, unguarded by any fender, was burning in the grate, which brought out the damp if it served no more comfortable purpose, for the unwholesome moisture was stealing down the walls, in long, slug-like tracks. The window, which was broken and patched in many places, looked into a small inclosed piece of ground, almost covered with water. Not a sound was to be heard, either within the house, or without The young surgeon sat down by the fire-place, to await the result of his first professional visit.

He had not remained in this position many minutes, when the noise of some approaching vehicle struck his ear. It stopped; the street-door was opened; a low talking succeeded, accompanied with a shuffling noise of footsteps, along the passage and on the stairs, as if two or three men were engaged in carrying some heavy body to the room above. The creaking of the stairs, a few seconds afterwards, announced that the new-comers having completed their task, whatever it was, were leaving the house. The door was again closed, and the former silence was restored

Another five minutes elapsed, and the surgeon had resolved to explore the house, in search of some one to whom he might make his errand known, when the room-door opened, and his last night's visitor, dressed in exactly the same manner, with the veil lowered as before, motioned him to advance. The singular height of her form, coupled with the circumstance of her not speaking, caused the idea to pass across his brain, for an instant, that it might be a man disguised in woman's attire. The hysteric sobs which issued from beneath the veil, and the convulsive attitude of grief of the whole figure, however, at once exposed the absurdity of the suspicion; and he hastily followed.

The woman led the way up-stairs to the front-room, and paused at the door, to let him enter first. It was scantily furnished with an old deal box, a few chairs, and a tent bedstead, without hangings or cross-rails, which was covered with a patchwork of counterpane. The dim light admitted through the curtain which he had noticed from the outside, rendered the objects in the room so indistinct, and communicated to all of them to uniform a hue, that he did not, at first, perceive the object on which his eye at once rested, when the woman rushed frantically past him, and flung herself on her knees by the bedside.

Stretched upon the bed, closely enveloped in a linen wrapper, and covered with blankets, lay a human form, stiff and motionless. The head and face, which were those of a man, were uncovered, save a bandage which passed over the head and under the chin. The eyes were closed. The left arm lay heavily across the bed, and the woman held the passive hand.

The surgeon gently pushed the woman aside, and took the hand in his.

"My God!" he exclaimed, letting it fall involuntarily—"the man is dead!"

The woman started to her feet and beat her hands together. "Oh! don't say so, sir," she exclaimed, with a burst of passion, amounting almost to frenzy. "Oh! don't say so, sir! I can't bear it! Men have been brought to life, before, when unskillful people have given them up for lost; and men have died, who might have been restored, if proper means had been resorted to. Don't let him lie here, sir, without one effort to save! This very moment life may be passing away. Do try, sir—do, for Heaven's sake" And while speaking she hurriedly chafed, first, the forehead, and then the breast of the senseless form before her; and then, wildly beat the cold hands, which when she ceased to hold them, fell listlessly and heavily back on the coverlet.

"It is of no use, my good woman," said the surgeon, soothingly, as he withdrew his hand from the man's breast. "Stay - undraw that curtain"

"Why?" said the woman, starting up.

"Undraw that curtain!" repeated the surgeon, in an agitated tone.

"I darkened the room on purpose," said the woman, throwing herself before him as he rose to undraw it. "Oh! sir! have pity on me! If it can be of no use, and he is really dead; do not expose that form to other eyes than mine!"

"This man died no natural or easy death," said the surgeon. "I *must* see the body!" With a motion so sudden, the woman hardly knew that he had slipped from beside her, he tore open the curtain, admitted the full light of day, and returned to the bedside.

"There has been violence here," he said, pointing towards the body, and gazing intently on the face, from which the black veil was now, for the first time, removed. In the excitement of a minute before, the female had thrown off the bonnet and veil, and now stood with her eyes fixed upon him. Her features were those of a women of about fifty, who had once been handsome. Sorrow and weeping had left traces upon them which not time itself would ever have produced without their aid; her face was deadly pale; and there was a nervous contortion of her tip, and an unnatural fire in her eye, which showed too plainly that her bodily and mental powers had nearly sunk, beneath an accumulation of misery.

"There has been violence here," said the surgeon, preserving his searching glance.

"There has!" replied the woman.

"This man has been murdered."

"That I call God to witness he has," said the woman, passionately; "pitilessly, inhumanly murdered!"

"By whom?" said the surgeon, seizing the women by the arm.

"Look at the butchers' marks, and then ask me!" she replied.

The surgeon turned his face towards the bed, and bent over the body which now lay full in the light of the window. The throat was swollen, and a livid mark encircled it. The truth flashed suddenly upon him.

"This is one of the men who were hanged this morning" he exclaimed, turning away with a shudder.

"It is," replied the woman, with a cold unmeaning stare.

"Who is he?" inquired the surgeon.

"*My son*," rejoined the woman; and fell senseless at his feet.

It was true. A companion, equally guilty with himself, had been acquitted for want of evidence; and this man had been left for death, and executed. To recount the circumstances of the case, at this period, must be unnecessary, and might give pain to some persons still alive. The history was an every-day one. The mother was a widow without friends or money, and had denied herself necessaries to bestow them on her orphan boy. That boy, unmindful of her prayers, and forgetful of the sufferings she had endured for him—incessant anxiety of mind, and voluntary starvation of body—had plunged into a career of dissipation and crime. And this was the result; his own death by the hangman's hands, and his mother's shame, and incurable insanity.

For many years after this occurrence, and when profitable and arduous avocations would have led many men to forget that such a miserable being existed, the young surgeon was a daily visitor at the side of the harmless mad woman:. not only soothing her by his presence and kindness, but alleviating the rigor of her condition by pecuniary donations for her comfort and support, bestowed with no sparing hand. In the transient gleam of recollection and consciousness which preceded her death, a prayer for his welfare and protection, as fervent as mortal ever breathed, rose from the lips of this poor friendless creature. That prayer flew to Heaven and was heard. The blessings he was instrumental in conferring, have been paid to him a thousandfold; but, amid all the honors of rank and station which have since been heaped upon him, and which he has so well earned, he can have no reminiscence more gratifying to his heart than that connected with The Black Veil.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: One of the ablest and most philosophical writers of our day discourses in the "Quarterly" concerning the hollowness of our so-called age of progress. The conclusion at which he arrives is that there is very much of a muchness in man, and that the "heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time" differs but in a thin veneer from the aboriginal savage. Says this melancholy moralist. Like the savage, the Englishman, Frenchman, or American makes war; like the savage, he hunts; like the savage he dances; like the savage, he indulges in endless deliberation: like the savage, he sets an extravagant value on rhetoric; like the savage, he is a man of party, with a newspaper for a totem, instead of a mark on his forehead or arm, and, like a savage, he is apt to make of his totem his god. He submits to having these tastes and pursuits denounced in books, speeches, or sermons; but he probably derives acuter pleasure from them that from anything else he does.

One of the most splendid collections of armor is that of Mr. Stittert, an Englishman, at Florence. It is mounted with great tast in a vast hall. He estimates that for twenty-seven years he has spent at the rate of £3.000 a year on it. He means to leave it to the city of Florence.

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The Port Moody Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOME.

The citizens of Victoria elected a Mayor and Town councillors pledged to drain the city, and then declared, at the polls, that the city is *not to be drained*. Our neighbours on the other side of the line are laughing at them. Chloride of lime and other disinfectants will be imported in large quantities to destroy the odours of the undrained city.

Reil has surrendered and is a prisoner. If he may be judged by all the testimony before us he deserves the rope, and is a poltroon and a coward. Alive in the hands of the soldiers he is an encumbrance to the politicians called "states men" who rule at Ottawa. The people of Quebec sympathize with the half-breeds of the North-West and political influence may interfere with justice in the case. Justice! dear old justice! Those who wish to see your charming face will visit the United Kingdom.

On Saturday night the people filled the Court House of New Westminster and several prominent citizens denounced the Government at Ottawa, and the home made sham called Responsible Government over which the Hon. John Robson is boss. All the speakers declared he is a deceiver, and they hold him responsible for the Order in Council which was described as "a sample of Russian rule." The feeling of the multitude was in favor of going back to the old flag. The Squatters who have been robbed by the local Government, and the Settlers who are to be robbed by the Dominion Government will make a splendid brigade. Sir John Macdonald should come over and see them on parade before he ventures to make law of that Order in Council.

That great defender of law and order Chief Justice Sir Mathew B. Begbie found it necessary to lecture an ignorant jury last week at Victoria, and the editor of a journal published in that city permits an ignorant scribbler to say—"the chief justice did not do his duty." In this age of the world any fool can bark at wisdom; and the people seem to forget that perfect justice is their only shield. The booby that condemns an honest judge is merely an animal that does not perceive the difference between friend or foe. The jury, sworn to do justice in this case, could not think, and the "Colonist" says, "the jurors spent the night singing comic songs and dancing the clog dance." What is the difference between a jury of monkies and a jury of men?

Death on the railway from Port Moody to Savonas Ferry, is never idle. G. B. Wright, by telegram, says to the Colonist: "The sudden wash-out by recent heavy rains, caused the ditching of the train on the trestle near Ashcroft; a brakesman was killed and the fireman badly hurt." And now the poets all over the country are singing—

"Our hopes of justice are all gone;
But sure we have—the great Sir John."

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says: "The members who represent British Columbia at Ottawa, have consented to give up manhood suffrage and allow a large number of white men to be disfranchised. And he adds: "The British Columbia members have displayed an amount of servility that does them no credit."

The people in this province have proved by the selections they make of men to represent them in the local House that they are not fit to be entrusted with the franchise. The hon. John Robson was the ringleader of those who robbed us of the Capital. That is a well known fact, and HE was elected again! The more you kick and cuff an elector in this Province, the more you merit his esteem. Sir John has read our history, and therefore he will disfranchise the sycophants. And those who fawn when they're kicked deserve no mercy.

On Tuesday the Police Magistrate at Victoria decided that there is sufficient evidence to justify him in sending Sam Greer for trial to the Assizes, but a remand was granted until Thursday Greer's counsel engaging to bring up important witnesses for the defence.

UNITED STATES.

On Wednesday, the people on Kearny street, San Francisco, were amused by a fight in old-fashioned style. Frank Pixley, the editor of the *Argonaut*, in discharging his duty as journalist, described the conduct of Senator Sharon and Sarah, his wife, in very plain language. Tyler, one of the attorneys for the woman, stopped Frank on the street and said: "You are not a gentleman." Frank promptly replied: "You are a liar." Tyler attempted to strike the editor, but he understands the noble art, and warded off the blow; then he let loose his right hand, shut; hit the lawyer on the nose, and while he was staggering let him have the left. The lawyer went down speechless, and then got up and went to get his nose repaired. The editor went to his office to write another leader on the divorce case.

We are glad to hear that General Grant is recovering rapidly. On Tuesday night he slept well and rose at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning and revised the proof of a chapter in his book. The military critics say he was not a great General. It may be true; but he proved himself a great man in making terms with his vanquished foes. This fact in the history of his life will make him immortal.

On Monday a deputation representing the Mormon population of Utah waited on the President to protest against the action of federal officials. In reply he said: "It is my duty to see that the law is enforced; so far as any appointments I shall make are concerned, I will endeavor to give you men who will see that the Edmonds law is impartially administered." And the President smiled, as he finished by saying: "I wish you folks out there could be like the rest of us"

In Portland on Thursday there was an immense supply of strawberries selling at four cents per pound.

The wheat fields in Oregon are described as "truly magnificent," and the wheat crop in California "a complete failure." In Oregon, spring rains are always followed by cool "growing" weather; the soil is very rich; all the uncertainties of spring is past, and the State will have a vast surplus crop. The people of California should plant less wheat and more vines. In exchange for oranges, lemons and grapes they can get an abundant supply of flour. The farmer who tills large wheat fields in California is a mere gambler. He may get a good crop every fourth year, but it does not pay four years' expenses.

In Portland on Friday night a hackman was stabbed by a person who owed him $3.00. The only provocation given was a demand made for payment. In Portland at present demands of that description are regarded as deadly insults.

President Cleveland appointed James Blackburn, the brother of Senator Joe, to be internal revenue collector for Lexington (Ky.) district, and he was happy for a month; but a letter written by him to his wife in 1861 was preserved by an enemy, who presented it to the President last week, and he dismissed he collector at once. The letter is a blood-and-murder document; but the writers of such documents are all harmless braggarts The President's advisers approve of the dismissal

The German immigrants who visited the rooms of the State land board at Astoria on Monday last had with them in cash $40 000. The immigration agency in Oregon is no sham, and the agent can give clear, concise information regarding any unoccupied section in the State.

The Boston *Sentinel* says: "We have a large exchange list, and the news comes from all parts of the country that the Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests have formed a powerful opposition to the liquor traffic."

Of the Dominion, the *Oregonian*, in a leading article, says: "Since 1867 her debt has increased at the rate of thirty millions per annum. On the 31st of March last it amounted to $257,000,000 This is about one sixth of the debt of the United States, and the credit of Canada is at a low ebb. In January last, when thirty millions of the Dominion bonds fell due, a new issue of bonds was made to meet the debt, and the best terms that could be secured for them in London was 91 cents on the dollar."

The art of getting into debt is apparently a part of the Dominion policy, and if the statement made by the *Oregonian* be true Sir John is not a statesman.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Lord Randolph Churchill declares that Gladstone's great speech defying Russia is all bluster, and that he is a coward. "Gladstone and his Ministers, said the noble lord, "are mere election agents and not statesmen."

On Monday next fourteen firstclass men-of-war will engage in a sham fight at Bantry Bay, which is one of the finest harbors in the world. German, French and Russian admirals will view the combat from the grand old Irish hills which shelter the Bay on three sides. The Cork *Examiner* says: "Fifty thousand Irish men and women who love the art of war will also come to see this magnificent display of power and skill. It will amuse and delight the Irish spectators, but it will astonish the foreigners."

Within nine miles of Glasgow, on Sunday last, there was a terrible fight between the Orangemen and Catholics. The Orangemen, marching through the streets playing orthodox Orange airs, were attacked by a strong party of the others and stoned for an hour in orthodox style. It was worse than any of the battles in the Soudan; a disgraceful scene; and every sensible man who saw the fight declared it would be an act of charity to hang six or seven of each party side by side in front of St. Mels Cathedral, to encourage the others to keep the peace in future. The ferocity of these Islanders is a terror; they have been quarrelling among them selves for seven hundred years, and yet they managed to get possession of half the world! If they had been wise enough to keep the peace at home they would have taken the other half long ago. These Catholic and Orange parades should be ended forever by a law that would declare such nonsense a felony.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends the editor a ballad from which we quote a stanza:

"We do not want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We've Protestant and Catholic,
Turk, Infidel and Jew.
We've 'God' and 'Mammon,' 'Allah,'
'Buddha,' 'Brahma,' and 'Vishnu;'
We've collared all the Deities—
So what can Russia do?"

On Monday last, General Graham, with the guards, left Egypt and sailed for England. General Wolseley issued a farewell address in which he says, "The deeds of the British soldiers in the Soudan have added another chapter to the glorious records of their past history."

Count Paul Vassali, a Frenchman who resided in London for many years, has written scandalous letters which he has published in a French journal. He has named several English noblemen, who have, he says, been guilty of making love to Mrs. Langtry, Laura B. and several other pieces of soiled candy. The noblemen have wives, sons and daughters, and it is to be hoped that one of the sons will go over to Paris and prove at the muzzle of a pistol that the Count is a poltroon and a coward.

Rank, title, or fame, is not a shield that can save poor human nature from its own insignificance. The eldest son of the Marquis of Ripon was married last week to Gladys, Countess of Lonsdale. She is a professional beauty, and killed her first husband by a scandalous violation of the laws of decency. Her present husband is the best shot in England, and will have to use the pistol to keep the young bloods at a safe distance from his professional charmer. No man in his senses would venture to take charge of such a jewel as this lady is reported to be. She is a brilliant, beautiful, bewitching sample of the noble rotten egg.

Burton and Cunningham, the dynamiters, have been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. They were saved from the gallows by the tender heart of the Crown prosecutor, who refused to charge them with the crime of high treason.

The French and Russian journals do all they can to provoke the old lion, and if they succeed in getting his back well up he will astonish the Gallic cock and the Russian bear. The *Novoe Vremya* talks triumphantly of the British "retreat," and says that "Herat is a ripe plum that will fall into our hands in a year at farthest."

La France says: "England gives way. Lord Dufferin telegraphs that Penjdeh is not worth defending; and in a few months he will use the same words in speaking of the whole of Afghanistan. The fact is," says the Frenchman, "the English Empire of to-day is only a trading firm, a syndicate of merchants and a feudal association of landlords. The merchants wish to secure trade, the landlords try to protect their estates; the honor of England is not represented, and the nation quakes in the presence of a national danger."

Austria is scared by what her newspapers say. One of them declares that England is of no more account than Holland, and that the timidity of England will increase Russian arrogance.

All over Europe the policy of Gladstone is condemned.

THE END OF THE RIEL REBELLION.

We have never looked upon this emeute as a very serious affair, and although a number of valuable lives were lost, the dreadful features of the measure are due in a great measure to the fruitful imaginations of newspaper reporters. We have noted, from time to time, very strong expressions touching the capacity of General Middleton to conduct the kind of warfare he was likely to meet with at the hands of Riel's followers, and the great probability of failure, if not of disastrous defeat. We never anticipated either the one or the other, although we thought it probable that more lives would be sacrificed, owing to the vast extent of the country and the improbability of the half-breeds making a decided stand at any one point. There can be no doubt that the first skirmishes with the rebels had induced these misguided men to believe that they were at least equal to the citizen-soldiers they had to contend with, but they did not count on artillery and gatlings, with an experienced soldier like General Middleton to direct them. nor did they calculate on the brave and fearless charge of the soldiers at Batouche, which neutralized all their prowess with the rifle. It is quite evident that the bayonet has let out all their courage, and that they are now completely demoralized, no one can doubt, when Riel's condition is taken into account. The braggart of a few days before now displays the miserable imbecility of a coward, and this would certainly have not been so pronounced had he not been conscious that all hope of help was gone, and with it the possibility of any more resistance. The rebellion is completely crushed, and it now only remains to disarm the malcontents. The death of some fine, promising young men, and the maiming for life of a number of others, are matters that must cause lasting grief to the friends of the brave men, and sincere regret to the country at large. But there are none—even great evils—that are not productive of some immediate or future good, be it in the form of a salutary lesson or dear-bought experience. The rebellion will do more to secure the settlement and pacification of the ill-disposed Indians who have hitherto given so much trouble to the Government, than years of unsatisfactory parleying, and the expenditure of a great deal of money in the attempt to satisfy a number of greedy, ungrateful savages. It will also establish the truth or falsity of the numberless stories in respect to the injustice supposed to have been inflicted on the half-breeds, in relation to their land claims. It may also assist in putting a stop to land grabbing, at least such as the papers of the North-West boldly assert is prevalent there, by which industrious settlers have been cheated out of their lands after having been years in possession. That much good will result from the late rebellion we have every confidence in believing, and possibly one of the principal benefits will be more intelligent appreciation of the Canadian Pacific railway. Without this means of locomotion the half-breeds might have defied the Government for years. The cost and labor of taking men and supplies to the front would have been enormous, to say nothing of the loss of time. The promptitude of the Government and the commendable assistance of the railway company combined to crush what appeared, at first, to be a formidable rebellion, in a month, at not a very heavy expenditure of men and money. But we must not forget the most valuable result, which will be a lasting benefit to the country, and does much to belittle the outlay—the gallantry of the men and the consequent glory it reflects on Canada generally. That our citizen-soldiers possess all the British courage and bravery we were always prepared to believe, but it would have been too much to expect the firm, soldier like gallantry they displayed at Batouche. No veteran troops could have excelled them in their dauntless charge on Riel's stockade amidst a shower of bullets from the deadly rifles of the half-breeds. The bayonet charge at Batouche has crushed the half-breed rebellion, and it will go far to convince other braggarts that Canadian soldiers can give a good account of themselves when required.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AS A FIELD FOR IMMIGATION.

It will be a long time before the unfortunate victims of the cruel, heartless fraud perpetrated by the present local Government, by means of pamphlets, issued at the public expense, is forgotten. Poor people were invited here to settle on lands which the Government well knew they could not give, and described in a ridiculously exaggerated manner. While they were deluding poor people to leave comfortable homes in the Eastern Provinces or Europe, they were actually giving away the lands to alien companies or partizan friends, in enormous quantities, so that when the immigrants arrived there was nothing to speak of left but the railway belt, and that is not open for settlement. In order to show the interest this valuable Government felt with respect to the people they had, by misrepresentation, induced to come to this Province, they absolutely voted a sum of the public money to pay certain settlers, who were placed on land by the Government Agent, a paltry sum for improvements on their locations in order that the Government might give them to a ring of speculators. The immigration humbug and pamphlets, only intended for electioneering purposes, were of all the paltry political tricks ever perpetrated, the most despicable. They formed the most cruel act of imposture ever heard of. The fact is that this Province is not by nature intended for settlement by an agricultural population. It is a mineral country, and the people we want to come here are men of capital. New population can only be absorbed as the mines are developed, and the mines cannot be opened without a great deal of money; hence immigrants arriving here in numbers too great for the advancement of the country, are very likely to suffer many privations before they can find employment. But, nevertheless, we have a very rich country, and one that is likely, in the course of time, to be the most populous in the Dominion. The climate is delightful, and the land, so much of it as can be cultivated, extremely fertile. Cereals, roots, fruits and flowers grow to perfection in the greatest abundance. The minerals, including the precious metals, are to be found in every part of the country, and will give employment to a vast number of people when money is sufficiently plentiful to permit of the mines being opened. Being the gate of the Dominion on the Pacific, a very large number of people will be employed at the seaboard, in commerce and manufactures; but that will take time. Every year henceforth, a large number of people will find employment in a variety of ways; but for some years the natural immigration which will always go on, and without any lectures or pamphlets, will supply the labor market. We are under the impression that quite a number of people will come here from the North-West settlements; they are those who have mistaken their calling in agriculture, or who find the climate of the North-West too severe for them. There are also, a number of tradesmen who will come here from the Eastern Provinces, in search of a wider field for their enterprise. This province, from its being the point of departure for the travelers and merchandise from Eastern Canada and Europe, will be a great commercial centre. Steamers will be constantly leaving for the different ports in Australia, New Zealand Japan, India and China, carrying all kinds of manufactured goods to these ready markets. In return, the steamers will bring passengers for this continent and Europe, besides teas, spices, silks, wool, and the ten thousand other articles that will be carried so much cheaper and more rapidly on the Canadian Pacific, than by any other route. To those who can understand the immense character of the trade to and from this Province, some idea will be apparent of the populations which will people our cities. If to these we add the metal workers, the shipbuilders in wood and iron, the coal, iron and copper miners, the smelters, and the various branches of industry connected with these trades, we see at a glance the kind of immigrants that will come to us uninvited, because there is a demand for their labor. But these industries will not be opened in a day or a year; they will require time to mature after capital has been attracted this way. They will not even make a beginning until the present local Government has been thrust from office. A more impotent, narrow-minded, incapable set of men never attempted to rule even an incipient Province like this. Their government is a mockery, stained with corruption and jobbery; their own manners are marked by hypocrisy and snobbery, and they are detested throughout the length and breadth of the land.

From the beginning of the Afghan muddle Mr. Gladstone has always had some very good reason at hand why England should wait. For many months it was because Gen. Zelenoi, the Russian Boundary Commissioner, had not yet met Sir Peter Lumsden. The Russians advanced in force from Sarakhs into the disputed territory and Englishmen grew impatient, but they were told that nothing could be decided until after the durbar between Ameer Abdurrahman and Earl Dufferin. Before the Durbar was concluded Gen. Komaroff slew some hundreds of England's Afghan allies and seized Penjdeh. The British became furious, but were told to wait until the official reports were received. When Komaroff reported that the Afghans were the aggressors, his Government loaded him with honors, and the British Government said: "Let us wait and see what Sir Peter Lumsden says about it." Sir Peter Lumsden said flatly that Komaroff's report was a pack of lies, and the people again became very hot Mr. Gladstone then proposed that an international Commission of experts should sift the contradictory reports, and that England should, of course, await the result. The mixed Commission was agreed to by Russia, although without the slightest hint that she would consider herself bound to abide by its decision, and this projected debating club on the frontier received the pleasing title of an "arbitration of the Penjdeh affair." In the meantime Russia holds Penjdeh, Zulfikar, and a dozen other points in the disputed zone, and is unquestionably reaching out for Herat. The British public must be lulled again, and it is told to wait until a budding diplomat can bring a despatch box 5,000 miles from Sir Peter Lumsden to Earl Granville.

☞ For artistic monumental work apply to George Rudge, "Victoria Marble Works," Douglas Street, Victoria.

CITY BREWERY.

R. RIESTERER,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE establishment, is now supplying many customers in the city with a first-class quality of

Lager Beer,

Which he furnishes in Kegs and Bottles at Victoria prices.

The Beer will be left at the houses of patrons free of charge.

Orders left with COON, THE DRUGGIST will be attended to at the same rates.

THE BURR
SAW MILL!

All kinds of Rough and Dressed

LUMBER

Furnished on short notice and at most reasonable rates.

DOORS AND SASHES

Kept constantly on hand.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

JOHN BURR - - Manager

PORT MOODY, B. C.

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.

PORT MOODY MARKET

Pioneer Market of Port Moody.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FRESH AND SALT W

FISH,

Vegetables, Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,

General Shipping and Commission Merchants Orders from Interior Promptly Attended to.

C. S. WINDSOR & C

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

NOTICE

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASU informing the public that M Hill, C.E., has become a member of which will in future be designated

HOWSE,
HILL & RICKM

HOWSE, HILL & RICKMAN announce that they are now to execute, with the utmost desp business pertaining to

Civil Engineering
(In all br
Architecture
Survey
Real Estate
Brokerage,
Conveyancing
Accounts

Plans, Specifications, Estimates careful prepared.

They have on hand, Lots in every part of the

TOWNSITE of PORT M

TOGETHER WITH

Town, Country, & Sub Properties

Throughout the District of New We

Most reliable information freely All business intrusted to them w prompt attention.

Agents for CANADA LIFE, and G FIRE INSURANCE Co,'s.

OFFICES: Wise's Buildings, Front Westminster. Lundbom's B Douglas Street, Port Moody.

CITY BAKER

CLARKE STREET, - - - Port

THANKING THE PUBLIC for patronage bestowed upon opening my Bakery, I beg to friends that I am still prepared the custom with all articles in m short notice, and on the most liber and respectfully solicit a continuan support

JAMES B

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE all persons are forbidden t from any person or persons any interest in that certain scow now occupied by the undersigned and lying in the waters of Port Moody

T. B. S

Port Moody, B. C., April 17th,

Contractor & Bu

E. KILB

MURRAY STREET, - PORT

ESTIMATES by Mail, or othe ished on the shortest notic Also, Plans and Specifications on application.

Try the "Mainland"
MADE OF
The Best Havana T

WM. TIETJ
PROPRIETOR OF
The Mainland F

Columbia Street, New West

Employs only white labor, and ceived every encouragement his factory, begs a continuance o patronage.

NEW BAKE

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to the public that he has his new Bakery, and solicits a of the patronage of Port Moody

LEE T

jy17 Between Clarke &

For Sale or Ex

A FIRST-CLASS FRENC Wagon, in good order. of large, well-broken Oxen, w Chains. Will be sold a bargain or will be exchanged for good Apply to T. J. PO

Or to T

The Port Moody Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

C.P. Railway Time Table.

PORT MOODY.

d train arriv s Mondays, W dnesdays, and ldays, 6:30 p. m., and leaves on Tuesday, urs ays, and Saturdays, at 6 a. m.

assengers entering trains without tickets, at ons where tickets are sold, will be subject to ditional charge of 75 cents.

M. J. HANEY,
Gen'l Supt.

NDERDONK,
Gen'l Manager. je14

Mr. LOTTUS R. MCINNES paid our city the pliment of a visit last Sunday.

he British Columbia Market is doing a perous and steadily increasing business.

Mr. Wm. Insley is making some tastey imvements in connection with the Elgin se.

CAPT. J. A. CLARKE has nearly completed clearing of a building site for his elegant dence.

We are informed that Messrs. Taylor & bry are planning to erect a residence in eastern portion of the townsite.

Mr. Jos. ARBUCKLE left on last Saturday's n for Whonnock, where he expects to de for a season.

Mr. Coulthard, a prominent real estate er here, but resident of New Westminpaid our city a flying visit on Tuesday.

Mr. BRETT is successor to E. K. Sargison he editorial staff of the *Telegraph*. He among our visitors last Monday.

STOCK in the "Georgia Sea Gull Co." is r at a premium, and has been withdrawn m the market for 60 days.

Madame De Haines of the Royal City has tained with a party here for clearing some with a view to building—so report saith.

Iron ships with steel rails from England the C.P.R., are long overdue at this t and are, therefore, now hourly expected.

We are glad to note that Supt. McKinnon, ving fully recovered from the effects of accident that befel him a few weeks ago, resumed his duties once more.

A veranda extending along the front and t sides of the "Winnipeg house" is being cted, which enchances its appearance y materially.

THE steam shovel was put in operation re again last Monday, and, we believe, it the purpose to prosecute the work vigorly until fully completed.

A large number of men from up country ded at Port Moody Tuesday—most of om, we believe, secured immediate emyment.

Mr. W. B. Little is improving in health, ich many will be pleased to hear. Dr. rrow of New Westminster prescribes for m at present.

LOT CLEARING.—Negotiating for the clear of several lots in different parts of the wnsite have been closed this week, yet le was done in the way of burning, on count of the frequent rains.

Messrs. Connor, Cook & Nelson have ased Mr. Geo. Annand's building known as Temperance Hall" with a view to the eslishment of a green grocery forthwith. wish them success.

Wednesday's train was only five hours e! There were upwards of 100 head of tle aboard. Departed 8 a. m. Tuesday th railway freights, consisting principally elegraph poles.

Str. "Western Slope," Capt. Myers, arred Wednesday with freight and passen. Messrs. John Burr, P. Carey, and n. Carey and others took passage on her parture for Victoria same evening.

The steam shovel is among the curiosities attractions of the terminal city this ek. At the present rapid progress mak with it, together with day and night ce at work with the construction trains road will soon be in a first class conon in the vicinity.

The public school was closed Monday on acnt of the illness of Mr. Fales' daughter. izens feared that her complaint might ve to be diptheria, The apprehension, s, however, ill-grounded, as the young y is again in the enjoyment of her usual lth.

We take especial pleasure in calling the ention of our citizens to the "Port Moody rket." Mr. C. S. Windsor, the principal the firm, is an old resident of the country has established a good business reation, and therefore he will doubtless et with merited success.

Monday's train did not arrive until Tues 2 o'clock a. m., bringing mails and sengers and cattle. The delay was caused cipally by the engine jumping off the k above Port Hammond. More heavy es are seriously apprehended on account eavy rains.

Mr. CAREY, the enterprising proprietor of Winnipeg House, has erected a frame 27 feet, with awning overhead, admirasuited for dancing parties or skating for the summer season. We underd it is his purpose to give a grand party n.

Mr. LAURENS, a Winnipeg gentleman has invested largely in real estate here, begun to make his presence felt in ner that speaks volumes for his energy foresight. He is now erecting one of a ber of buildings he contemplates the struction of in a short time. There is m for more Winnipeggers of his stamp.

On account of the railway accident at nies the train did not arrive till 10:30 Saturday. An extra came down at 1 ock a. m. Sunday, bringing A. J. Armng, mail clerk, who was injured in the strophy. He is now confined to his room under the care of Dr. Cooper, of New stminster.

ARROW ESCAPE.—Our townsman, Mr. Brett, whilst corraling a brood of chickon Monday last, was savagely attacked he mother, which resulted in a most ful wound, and almost causing the loss ne of his eyes. Dr. Nelson being absent, the druggist, stitched up the gash with her talons, and the patient is now, are happy to say, in a hopeful state of alescence.

HE celebration of Her Majesty's birthday take place at New Westminster on the inst. The public is respectfully invited, we have no hesitancy in assuring all who be circumstanced to attend, that the t will well repay the effort and outlay red thereby. Let Port Moodians show patriotism by a rousing turn out on day.

Mr. L. R. MCINNES has leased his lot corng on Clarke and Douglas streets, to Mr. iladaux, of Emory, for the purpose of ting a hotel, bath-house and barber-shop. situation is eminently adapted to that pose, and the gentleman who proposes to gurate the enterprise being highly mmended, we are assured of his ultimate ess. So mote it be.

A RICH JOKE.—The new jail quarters have, under the skillful supervision of Messrs. Noon & Lehman, been improved by the addition of two new cells. We understand that the first prisoner in care of the keeper was Mr. E. A. Sharpe, who inadvertently went in for inspection, whereupon the keys were turned on him, and he was finally released only on his solemn promise to "set 'em up."

NEARLY A FIRE.—A boarder at the Caledonia hotel on Tuesday night very nearly caused the building's being destroyed by fire. It appears the man retired to bed smoking a cigarette, the fire from which communicated to the bed clothing. The smell of burning clothing attracted others from adjoining rooms and the fire was thus fortunately checked barely in time to save a heavy loss. Another warning to cigarette smokers. It is safer to smoke the "Mainland."

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night a railway foreman named Mackin was robbed at the Elgin house of sum of $178—$55 in specie, and bank notes and balance checks on Wells' Fargo and Co. Portland Ogn.; the result of an over indulgence of the *O be joyful*. One Boyle was arrested on following morning and searched at the instigation of C. W. Miller, and two other roughs, who are *themselves* suspected of the deed, as no treasure was found on the person of said Boyle. Miller and Mackin were both arrested by Constable Shennan on charge of drunkenness and disorder.

NORTHWESTERN CRACKER CO.—Capt. David Gilmore, of the Northwestern Cracker Co., Seattle. Washington Territory, visited Port Moody last Sunday. He informs us that his company has the capacity of manufacturing fifty barrels of flour per day into crackers; that his trade is largely on the increase; that the trade is solely wholesale, and that it is rapidly building up in British Columbia, the steamer Idaho bringing over consignments weekly. The company has our best wishes for continued prosperity.

"A THING OF BEAUTY—A JOY FOREVER."—All are compelled to admit as well as admire the additional grace that paint lends to the face of even the most ordinary looking individual of the female sex, but when applied to an object that combines the qualities of indispensable utility and ornament, the pen is taxed to its utmost capacity in an adequate portraiture. This latter task falls to our lot in the notice of a row boat built after the latest model. The natural charm of utility is heightened by the application of a coat of elegant colors from the skillful hand of Prof. Silas Jones. And to behold it swiftly bounding o'er the placid waters of the bay is a pleasing sight. Mr. Geo. Lewis, the energetic agent of the Royal City Planing Mills, is proprietor of this handsome property, and employs the same in the pursuit of his rapidly increasing business. Exhibition *free*.

CAUGHT IN A SHAFT—Wednesday afternoon as Harry Smith, sawyer at the Pioneer Co.'s mill, was adjusting some machinery, his coat was caught in a shaft. He was thrown down and every thread of clothing torn from him in an instant. His back and arms were very severely wrenched and bruised, but it is believed he sustained no very serious injuries. Luckily the mill was just shutting down, or the result would undoubtedly have been fatal. That this is Mr. Smith's first accident in over 20 years' experience in all departments of mill business, speaks much for his carefulness. This is the second quite serious accident that has occurred at this mill within a week, Milbert Matterson having had one finger sawed so that it hung by a thread, and three others partially off, a few days ago. He had plenty of "sand" for when he saw the bloody hanging digit, he said to the assembled operatives, "Well, that's a fine-looking thing. Cut it off, boys."

THE PEOPLE IN EARNEST.—The fact is now patent to all that the people of British Columbia are awakening to their true situation as subjects of the Dominion of Canada. They begin to realize that the misgovernment at Ottawa, as well as at home, has been a great factor in bringing about a general stagnation in business. The disposition of our rulers at the Dominion Capital is one of greed, and indifference to the wants and requirements of the Province. They are exacting undue revenue from our resources, without, in any way, returning a comparative remuneration; thus crippling, instead of fostering our industries, and actually driving capital from our shores. They have enacted obnoxious and inapplicable land laws, and persisted in keeping the lands in the railway belt locked up from settlement and purchase, thereby discouraging immigration and the improvement of the same—driving many away and discouraging many others from coming to settle in the Province. From one session of Parliament to another the people have waited patiently for relief Petition after petition has been sent up, but no heed has apparently been paid to them, until now another session is about to prorogue without having made any progress satisfactory to the people. The sentiment of the people as expressed in the resolutions adopted Tuesday last is the sentiment of the great body of the people of British Columbia.

OUR YALE LETTER.

YALE B. C. May 18th 1885.

The two victims of the late railway disaster were brought down and buried in the Yale cemetery on Sunday last. Their funeral was largely attended both by railway employees and residents of the town. The Rev. Mr. Wright of St. John's church, officiated at the burial.

Mr. D. Creighton, late proprietor of the Oriental, has sold out to Messrs. Darling & Keams who purpose going into the hotel business. Mr. J. McLennan has opened a restaurant, opposite the station, where the hungry epicure may secure the latest delicacies.

On Saturday morning considerable excitement was caused by the report that during the night a man had been hanged to the roof of the Express Co.'s building. Upon hearing the report people rushed excitedly out on the streets, and soon large crowds were hurrying along the sidewalks in the direction of the gallows all eagerly enquiring who the unfortunate victim could be. To add to the excitement a sign board was seen hanging by the body upon which was printed in large characters. "No trial. Fine $50.00. Get out of town you stiff." Every one seemed to think that to hang a man without trial was heinous, and caused the Puritan blood to boil with indignation. The excitement was becoming intense when some one in front more cool-headed, or sharper-sighted than his fellows cried out. "Be jabers boys its an iffigee!!" True enough it had simply been the image of a man that had caused the excitement, but so well had the perpetrators done their work, that one of our business men on viewing it from close quarters exclaimed. "By mighty, this minds one of olden times, it looks just like him too."

The Express Agent soon appeared upon the scene, and securing a ladder proceeded to cut the image down. No sooner had it fallen than it was seized by a crowd of small boys who packed it to the river bank, placed it in a large dry goods box, labelled it for Chilliwhack, and shoved it out into the current. It is believed the effigy was intended for some man in that town by the name of *Wise*, as that was the name written on it.

Fine trout are being caught at Coquitlam river, now-a-days. We were shown one taken from that stream lately, which weighed 3½ lbs.

SQUATTERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of squatters on Dominion lands in New Westminster district, was held in Williams' Hall, Port Moody, on the 19th inst, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Mr. S. W. Lehman called the meeting to order, and moved that Mr. A. Noon act as Chairman, which motion prevailed.

On taking the Chair and thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Noon, in a few well chosen remarks, set forth the object of the meeting, viz.: to take into consideration the question of settlers on Dominion lands in British Columbia; their treatment at the hands of the government, and the proper steps to take to bring the matter before the Government to obtain a redress of grievances.

On motion of Mr. John Shennan, Mr. N. Fraser was elected Secretary.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Lehman, seconded by Mr. J. Fraser, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas at least 1500 heads of families have settled on Dominion lands in British Columbia; and

Whereas these people have settled upon these lands, many of them years ago, with the assurance that the same should be placed in the market without delay, at the uniform price of one dollar per acre; and

Whereas incalculable injury has been done and is being done our province, through the painful suspense in which settlers have been placed by keeping the lands locked up, thereby discouraging the settlement of the country, besides proving ruinous to individual settlers;

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That it is essential to the welfare of this Province that the terms of the "Settlement Act" between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, be forthwith complied with, so far as relates to the claims of settlers on such Dominion lands.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. N. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Shennan, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it is obvious that the "Dominion Lands Act, 1883," is wholly inapplicable to British Columbia, and never could have been intended to apply to it; and

Whereas settlers upon Dominion lands in this Province have been led to believe that amendments would be made to that Act specially applicable to British Columbia, but cannot learn that any movement has yet been made with that end;

Be it therefore further *Resolved*, That it is indispensible to the welfare of this Province and the interests of its settlers upon the railway belt, that such "Dominion Lands Act" be forthwith duly amended.

Moved by Mr. T. Pogue, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the settlers upon Dominion lands in this Province, have repeatedly and respectfully petitioned the Dominion Government to confirm their claims upon the lands they occupy, but have never yet received any definite or satisfactory reply;

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That we, representing, as we feel assured, the whole body of settlers on the railway belt, now, still respectfully, but firmly, demand an immediate confirmation of our rights as such settlers.

Moved by Mr. E. W. King, seconded by Mr. D. Lake, and further

Resolved, That these resolutions be immediately transmitted by telegraph, through Jas. Reid, M. P., to the British Columbian representatives in the Senate and House of Commons now in session at Ottawa.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Jas. Spiers, recently of Spiers & Beaton, of New Westminster, a first-class machinist, has become a resident of Port Moody, and connected with the Pioneer Lumber Co.

A large-sized planer of the most improved pattern, has just arrived for the Pioneer Lumber Co. It will be put in position at once.

Several neat cottages are being erected at the Pioneer Lumber Co.'s mill for the use of the employees,

Mr. John Johnston is clearing and slashing on his brother's estate in the western portion of the townsite.

Read the advertisement of Mr. R. Riesterer, of the City Brewery. He manufactures a good article. Try it.

Messrs. Fales & Noon have been awarded the schoolhouse contract.

DR. COOPER, of the Royal City, has made several professional visits since last issue.

DID GLADSTONE EVER MEAN TO FIGHT?

If instead of wasting time in attempting to construe Mr. Gladstone's Delphic outgivings, we fix our eyes upon the facts that represent the net outcome of the recent crisis we may perhaps detect the motive which has all along inspired the action of the British Government. May it not be that the Cabinet whose position three months ago seemed desperate, has managed to shape events to its private and partisan advantage, while by conceding everything to Russia in the Afghan boundary dispute it has sacrificed grave public interests and exposed the British nation to ridicule in Europe and to disrespect in India?

The result of all the clamor about Muscovite aggression, and about the duty of resistance incumbent upon England, is that the Russians seem to be firmly planted in Afghanistan, whereas the British are scuttling out of the Soudan. The halting course which Mr. Gladstone pursued last year showed how unwelcome to him was the task of rescuing Gordon and the besieged Egyptian garrisons, and after Gordon was slain and Khartoum had fallen, the necessity of further action to retrieve British prestige was doubly odious. Yet there was apparently no way of escape from a galling responsibility, and he only avoided censure for the miscarriage of the Wolseley campaign by a distinct pledge that the advance from Korti against Khartoum should be renewed in the autumn, and that meanwhile Gen. Graham would put down Osman Digma and construct a railway from Suakim to Berber. The distasteful work thus promised was begun, and proved so onerous that a considerable part of the large credit asked for on the pretence of safe-guarding England's interests in Asia is really needed to provide for past expenditure in the Soudan business.

The sudden alarm excited in England by the Russian encroachments on the Afghan frontier was a singularly lucky incident for a Minister then at his wit's end for an excuse to shirk obnoxious events which occurred in the Nile country. Time will show whether his enemies are justified in imputing to Mr. Gladstone deliberate intention of aggravating a panic, under cover of which he might extricate himself from the Soudan, while at the same time he was determined to escape a war with Russia, no matter at what cost. Time will show, because, if England is not to be obliged to fight in Asia after all, why should not the recall of Graham's soldiers from Suakim and Wolseley's from Dongola be countermanded? Why should not the Government be held to its pledges with respect to the Nile region, if all its loud talk about the paramount duty of protecting Herat is to go for nothing? We may be sure that all these question will be pressed upon the ministry before the present session of Parliament is ended, and if there shall be reason to believe that the Afghan difficulty has been used as a scarecrow with no other object than to enable Mr. Gladstone to slip out of the Soudan, there may yet be a bitter reckoning for the Grand Old Man.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The MAINLAND CIGAR is of the finest Vuelta Abajo Havana.

A RUSSIAN RIVAL TO FERDINAND WARD.

The trial of Rykov, once, manager of the defunct Bank of Skopine, who, by the enormity of his depredations, unmatched even in Russia, obtained an almost European notoriety, took place some little time ago at the Moscow Assizes.

The Bank of Skopine, founded in 1863, was a communal, not a strictly Government institution. Rykov was appointed manager, although he had been guilty, while holding a previous appointment, of extensive malversation. But the offence was overlooked, perhaps for a reason suggested by the Russian proverb, 'Only he who has not sinned against God has not robbed the Czar.' The malversations of the ex-manager and his confederates were reckoned at 12,000,000 roubles—probably the biggest robbery ever perpetrated, even in the empire of the Czar.

The Chief of Police was in Rykov's pay. Aleksandroff, the local Justice of the Peace, called in division Rykov's lackey, received from the Bank 100,000 roubles and a stipend of 500 roubles a year. His successor, Likareff was put on a similar footing. The connivance of the smaller official fry, such as the Postmaster and the inferior police, was secured in like fashion, as also the members of the force who acted as the manager's spies. Having thus bought the entire local administration, Rykov became as much the autocrat of Skopine as the Czar is of All the Russias.

In 1868 there was a deficit of 54,000 roubles. Rykov drew up a false balance sheet, and of so satisfactory a character that it drew deposits from all parts of the country. From this date the affairs of the bank went from bad to worse; but the more desperate became its condition the more brilliant became its balance sheets. Though he was doing no legitimate banking business whatever, Rykov, by the offer of 7½ per cent. interest on deposits (while other banks were paying 5), procured funds in abundance. To show how his unexceptional profits were earned, Rykov entered in the bank's books divers ingeniously contrived financial operations. There were fictitious discounts, fictitious loans, fictitious purchases, and fictitious sales. An old man in the pay of the bank, so illiterate that he could hardly write his own name, signed every December a contract for the purchase of several millions' worth of imaginary securities, and this transaction, and the resulting imaginary profit thereon, always figured on the bogus balance sheet presented to the Minister and published in the *Gazette*.

Rykov not only paid his depositors a high rate of interest, he gave away large sums to charitable institutions, supported schools and subsidized churches, thereby securing the good will of the clergy, and acquiring a high reputation for piety and philanthropy, good works and right views. All these gifts, as well as Rykov's own personal expenditure, which was on a lavish scale, were taken from the bank's coffers and entered as payments to dummy customers. The remainder and greater part of the receipts and deposits were simply stolen, either for the manager's own purposes or to buy the silence of his confederates. Paper was made on an extensive scale and with little attempt at disguise. Antieff, a man of straw, drew on Safoneff, equally a man of straw, for fifty or a hundred thousand roubles, discounted the bill, and got the money. Then the operation would be reversed, and Safoneff get the money. Purely fictitious bills with imaginary names were discounted, and the porters and messengers of the bank figured in the books as debtors for tens of thousands of roubles taken by their masters. "Everything was done *en famille*," said one of the witnesses.

But to profit by all this profusion it was necessary to belong to the clique, to be either a protector, a kinsman, or an accomplice. Lists of supplicants were laid regularly before Rykov, who, according to his caprice, wrote opposite each name "granted" or "refused." When a bill fell due the acceptor was courteously requested to accept another, including the discount, which, it is hardly necessary to say, nobody ever thought of paying in coin. But after a while even these formalities ceased to be observed. When the favored few wanted money they asked for it—sometimes took it without asking. "They took money from the cash box without counting it," said one witness. "They came with a pocket handkerchief, filled it with bank notes, and went home," testified another.

Such was the method of doing business in the famous Bank of Skopine. And the swindle went on, not for a few weeks or months merely, but for something like fifteen long years, an astounding fact even for Russia, and elsewhere unimaginable. In a small provincial town, where everybody knows everybody else, Rykov's doings and the bank's position could not be secret, and when the crash came, the entire province (Krasar) produced out nineteen unfortunates who had intrusted their savings to M. Rykov and his fellow robbers, and among the 6,000 customers of the bank not one dwelt in Skopine. How, above all, did the irregularities escape attention? For the law places communal banks under the immediate supervision of Mayors and municipalities. It is their duty each month to examine the books, count the cash and overhaul the securities. The answer is simple. They were privy to the frauds and participators in the plunder. All robbed the bank. Mayor Ikonnikov robbed, Mayor Ootschinnikov robbed, the Town Clerk robbed, every member of the municipality robbed. The monthly audit was a farce. The books were never looked at, the cash was never counted, and the balance sheet was signed without being examined.

Rykov could do whatever he liked, and conducted himself with all the insolence of the ignorant parvenu. There dwelt in the town a doctor of the name of Bitni, a man of good repute and highly esteemed, but, being so unfortunate as to offend Rykov, he was one day ordered by the police to betake himself to the town of Kassimvo and there abide. No reason for this arbitrary proceeding was assigned, and it was only when the day of reckoning came that Dr. Bitni learned that his expulsion was due to Rykov, who had remarked to the Chief of Police that the Doctor was an "evil-intentioned man." On this hint the Chief of Police had acted. A young fellow named Sokoloff was so ill-advised as to whistle while passing the manager in the public garden of Skopine. Rykov chose to look on this as an insult, and the youth was exiled by administrative order. "The police of Skopine," said the witness Lanskoy, whose evidence was quoted in the indictment, "was ready at any moment to execute Rykov's least desire."

Nor was this all. Rykov counted so confidently on the support of the local representatives of the Government that he lorded it over everybody, openly rated the fire brigade because they did not conduct themselves to his satisfaction at a fire, and, vexed by some show of independence on the part of the Chief of Police, told him that he had better take care what he was about. "You are nobody very particular," said Rykov, "and I have only to say a word to have sent down on your place a wagon load of Chiefs of Police." When, in order to ruin M. Diakonov, who, unfortunately for himself, owed the bank 10,000 roubles, he had this gentleman's house seized and offered for sale by auction, not a single bidder appeared on the scene, so great was the fear inspired by the all-powerful manager. This was exactly what Rykov desired. The house was worth 30,000 roubles; he made the complaisant police value it at 9,000, and had the unfortunate M. Diakonov cast into prison, where he remained for eleven months. In this way an almost illiterate man—for the manager could only just read and write—became absolute master of Skopine. "God alone could contend against Rykov," said one of the witnesses.

It was only in 1882 that some gentlemen in question succeeded in getting printed in the *Russian Courier* several letters on the affairs of the Bank of Skopine. The journal that did this good service for the community is one of the few liberal organs left, and it has been harried and persecuted by the Government to the verge of extinction.

The letters in the *Courier* were the death sentence of the Skopine Bank. Creditors rushed from all parts of the country to withdraw their deposits; but the run ceased almost as soon as it began, for the strong room, instead of containing the twelve million roubles, as shown on the balance sheet, was empty, and the bill cases were filled with bogus paper. The bank fell, and great was the fall thereof. The scandal and the panic it caused spread far and wide, confidence was at an end, and there was a run on nearly every communal bank in Russia. A few stood the test, but a full dozen came to the ground, and when their affairs were looked into they were found to be pretty much in the same condition as those of the Bank of Skopine.

During Rykov's trial he protested warmly and often against what he called the injustice of the public and the press. "They say that I am a monster; that I have stolen six millions. It is a gross calumny. I swear before you, gentlemen of the jury, that I stole but one million—one million only," he protested, with indignant gesture and unconscious humor. This was quite true; as his young advocate triumphantly poved. For his personal use Rykov had taken only a million. But he had been enabled to take that million only by spending four millions more as hush money.—*London Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 8th, 1885.

The city is now full of Democratic politicians who are here for the purpose of carrying the Administration by force. The throng of mere office-seekers have been coming in within the last few days. As a rule these men are not asking for appointments for themselves or their friends, but merely demand that the party be recognized. They do not denounce the administration publicly, but whenever they call on the President or meet a cabinet officer they urge the policy of making wholesale removals of Republicans and filling their places with Democratic workers.

Considerable significance is attached to a conference which occurred between Mr. Randall, Chairman Barnum, and Secretary Manning, during which Appointment Clerk Higgins was sent for and consulted. It is alleged that the effort is being made to reach the President through Mr. Manning. The so called Democratic stalwarts have the utmost confidence in the political sagacity of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also in his influence over Mr. Cleveland. As the question of party recognition was discussed at the caucus of the above notable trio, it is the impression that many changes are to be made very soon.

Some recent removals of chief clerks of Bureaus and of chiefs of divisions in the Treasury Department have caused much perturbation among officials of that grade. They have claimed that because of their peculiar fitness for their positions through long experience they were not subject to removal. There are about seventy of these officials in the Treasury alone, and since these last discharges, they complain that they cannot rely upon good records for retention.

The sixth Auditor of the Treasury is credited with having gotten up a "health report" showing how sickness has given place to health among the clerks under him. He has prepared a record of the sick leaves of the three hundred and seventy employees of his office for several months past, from which he draws the inference that sick leaves vary with the supposed necessity for making good records. In times when changes and dismissals are to be feared it is assumed that there are few sick leaves and that they increase in proportion as duties can be neglected with impunity.

The conscience fund of the United States Treasury continues to swell. During the two months of the new administration eight persons with consciences have rendered up their big and little thefts, varying in size from five to nine hundred dollars, and amounting in all to $2,293.80. The last contributor was a Washingtonian, and the amount refunded was $500. Every now and then you read that some annonymous person has forwarded some conscience money to the United States Treasury, and you may suppose there is a fund in the Department made of contributions from this source. This however, is not the case. Such contributions have always been conveyed into the Treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts. The term originated in this way. About twenty years ago Treasurer Spinner received a check for $1,500 from a man who said it represented a misappropriation of the Government funds of which he had been guilty while acting as quartermaster in the United States Army. Mr. Spinner said he would announce the incident in the papers, calling the money a contribution to the "conscience fund," perhaps it would incite other penitent rogues to refund Uncle Sam's money. The contribution to the conscience fund was duly announced all over the country, and the Treasury Department promptly got more From that time on for ten years the contributions were very numerous. During the past ten years they have been growing more infrequent, and now again there is a revival of conscience. The largest contribution ever sent was $4000 forwarded from Chicago by an internal revenue guager as the amount of the bribe he took from distillers, who desired to defraud the Government. The smallest contribution ever received was nine cents, forwarded by a Massachusetts man whose conscience had been burdened for years with a cancelled three cent postage stamp, which, when a boy, he had carefully washed and used on a letter to his sweetheart. He thought the nine cents would adequately cover the principal and interest involved in the theft. Most of the contributions have been made by women who have successfully evaded the custom laws in smuggling some feminine finery through the custom house. Occasionally the Treasurer gets money from some offender through a clergyman who received a death-bed confession, but ordinarily they come from the annonymous offenders themselves. The total amount of such contributions amounts to about $350,000.

WILL LORD DUFFERIN RESIGN?

There are conflicting reports of the view taken by Lord Dufferin of the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone in the Afghan boundary dispute. The *Morning Post*, a vehement expounder of Conservative opinion, says the Viceroy of India has resigned, while the *Daily News*, an organ of the Government, declares that he heartily concurs in the settlement agreed upon between England and Russia. The Prime Minister, questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, refused to make any categorical reply, but he had previously asserted that the agreement, so far as it related to the new delimitation of frontiers, had been arranged by Lord Dufferin with the Afghan ruler.

Lord Dufferin has an enviable reputation for loyalty to his party friends, and he is so far from being a rich man that according to rumor his expenditure continually outruns his income. He would be likely to think twice before throwing up the princely salary allotted to the Viceroy of India; and he would, no doubt, be honestly reluctant to put by resignatton a potent weapon in the hands of Mr. Gladstone's enemies. These well-known facts would give great force to his decision, should he be compelled by duty and by honor to repel the imputation of approving the action of the British Government in the Afghan boundary affair. His retirement from office for such reasons at this time could hardly fail to powerfully influence the Whig members of Parliament who for upward of a year have evinced a mutinous spirit, and who in considerable numbers followed Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen in open revolt against the Cabinet when the House divided on the motion to censure the Soudan fiasco. Only eight Whig votes more were needed then to overthrow the Ministry; and it would be strange indeed if the harsh criticism implied in Lord Dufferin's resignation should not now suffice to gain them.

It is hard to credit the statement that the Ameer has ratified in advance the large concessions made by England to Russia in the matter of the Afghan boundary. Why did Abdurrahman occupy Penjdeh a year ago if he now means to surrender not only that place, but other points still farther to the south and of greater strategic value on the lines of the Murghab, the Kushk, and the Heri Rud, all of which coigns of vantage would be lost by acquiescing in the Lessar frontier? Either he has undergone within a twelvemonth a suspicious change of conviction and intention, for which Russia should be grateful, or he has been coerced into giving an ostensible assent to sacrifices which are really repugnant to his subjects and himself. The truth is that, as regards the feelings and even the professions of Abdurrahman as well as the measure of control which he exercises over the tribes near Herat, the British public has been kept in the dark, and nothing short of the disclosures that would be apt to follow Lord Dufferin's resignation will be likely to enlighten it.

Mr. Gladstone's skill and good luck in the manipulation of the present House of Commons have given him the semblance of invincibility. But he has been beaten many times in the course of his career, and he may be beaten now, should the man who of all men is best qualified to pronounce judgment on the subject declare, by refusing any longer to serve as his accomplice or apologist, that the policy pursued toward Russia has shaken England's hold on India.—*N. Y. Sun.*

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Advices from Cabul say that the Ameer has ordered troops from Candahar to escort the guns presented by England to Herat.

Cronstadt is in a state of feverish activity. The work of fitting out war vessels is going on unceasingly.

Col. Ridgeway will take command of the British boundary Commission in place of Sir Peter Lumsden. Capt. Yate will be second in command.

In the municipal elections at Madrid the coalition of the Liberals and Republicans was triumphant. The Republican journals consider the elections a gauge of the coming triumph of Castelar, and other Radicals.

The fifth of May being the fete day of St. George, and therefore the name day of the King of Greece, the Greek inhabitants of Philippopolis publicy displayed their flags in honor of the occasion. The display gave offence to the Bulgarian inhabitants and a rioting ensued, during which the flags were torn to pieces, some property was destroyed, and several persons were wounded.

The Prince of Wales opened the World's Exposition of Inventions. The Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt were among the distinguished persons present. The attendance of the general public was very large.

The Cork County Club has expelled from membership the well known Irish physician, Dr. L. G. N. Tanner, because in company with John O'Connor, Home Rule member of Parliament for Tipperary, he marched at the head of the Nationalist procession that followed and hissed the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to Cork.

Deputy Sheriff Mosher of Chicago has Franz November arrested and brought before a police magistrate at Toronto on a charge of forgery committed while he was working for Seigel & Co., Chicago. The forgery was done in a rather peculiar way. November made coats for Siegel, and after delivered them, received tickets showing the amount of work done. He altered the numbers on the tickets, and in this way robbed his employers out of a large amount. The case was adjourned for further evidence, the prisoner being held for extradition.

Despatches from Tientsin say that the dispute between China and Russia regarding the frontier of Manchooria has become acute owing to the non-arrival of the Russian members of the Delimitation Commission and the constant postponement of the date of their arrival at the place of meeting to settle the boundary The Chinese Commissioners have been ready for the past seven months to begin the work of delimitation and the failure of the Russian Commissioners to meet them has caused the Chinese Government to fear that the same policy pursued by Russia respecting the Afghan frontier will be followed in this case. Now that the difficulty with France in Tonquin has been settled, China has become more courageous and has demanded that Russia fulfill her part of the agreement which led to the appointment of the Commission. It is said that China has also intimated that she is quite prepared to enforce her claims in regard to the frontier of Manchooria. The Chinese allege that the Russians have been constantly encroaching upon Chinese territory ever since the agreement of 1860.

Prof. Huxley is in feeble health, and has been obliged to cease work.

Advices received at Cairo say Kassala was still holding out on April 12.

Prince Victor Napoleon has drafted another manifesto to be issued on the eve of the coming election for members of the French Chamber of Deputies.

The English Cabinet decided to relax the stringency of some of the provisions of the Crimes in Ireland act.

Leave of absence for two months has been granted to the Duke of Connaught.

A commission of Russian savants has prepared the correspondence of Peter the Great for publication. The Commissioners collated 8,000 letters and documents in their work.

A hand car, on which were a man and a boy, went through the open draw, of a bridge on the Canada Southern Railroad across the Detroit River. The man and boy were drowned. Their names are unknown.

The Swedish Government has placed torpedoes at both entrances to Faro Sound. The northern entrance has been closed but the southern is accessible to pilots.

It is reported that Prince Lobanoff-Rostowski is to succeed M. de Giers as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prince, who is Russian Ambassador to Austria, was summoned from Vienna last March to advise the Russian Government in regard to the Afghan frontier. He is known to hold strong anti-English views.

It is reported that the orders for the dispatch of troops, to the trans-Caspian territory have been rescinded. The troops, however, will still be held in readiness.

The military organ *Svett*. expresses discontent at the settlement of the Anglo-Russian difficulty, and proposes a partition of Afghanistan between Russia and England, the boundary line to be the Paropamisus Mountains.?

The *Novoe Vremya* continues to give accounts of extensive war preparations.

The stock market closed depressed, owing chiefly to the news from Teheran of the Russian military occupation of Penjdeh. Less confidence prevailed in regard to a satisfatory settlement of the Anglo-Russian difficulty,. Bears were less anxious to close accounts. Numerous rumors were in circulation, emanating chiefly from Berlin, one rumor being that Mr. Gladstone was about to resign. Prices suffered in consequence, although the rumors were not credited. Russians closed ⅜ lower and Egyptians ⅜ lower.

Queen Victoria is attended during her excursions by George Brown, a brother of the late J. B., who was taken into the royal service after the death of his relative. He attracts much attention, and he is invariably clad in the Highland garb.

The *Indian Medical Gazette* records the deaths of seven shepherds in the Belgaum districts from being struck by hailstones of the size of cocoanuts. A large number of animals were killed by the storm, which, from the accounts, produced missiles quite as dangerous as the Russian cannon balls.

The Earl of Selkirk, whose title has become extinct by his death lately at St. Mary's Isle, Scotland, was son of the founder of the Selkirk Settlement in canada. Paul Jones once dropped down on St. Mary's Isle and carried off the family plate while the Earl was away. It was recovered, and the family have it to-day.

The average strength of the European troops in India in 1883 was 55,525, among whom the death rate was but 10.88 per 1,000. The native army showed an average strength of 114,830, with a death rate of 14. 31. The most fatal diseases for the Indian troops were those of the respiratory organs.

The present Duke of Bedford, head of the house of Russell, who is held up in a rather unpleasant form just now by the London press, is a confirmed cynic. There is no member of London society who says so many good things, who is the author of so many biting *mots* or who impresses one with a deeper notion of his disbelief in human nature generally.

A London paper points out that the strength of the British army lies largely in voluntary enlistment, which gives fighting men for fighting men and leaves the rest for peaceful pursuits. In England it has always been found that a rumor of war brings any number of recruits needed, whereas the United States are full of men who have left their country to avoid the army, many of whom are suited for nothing but the army.

The old notion of "combating" with medicines such diseases as lung inflammation has given place to more enlightened views. The system of the late Dr. Hughes Bennet is described as "treatment by restoratives directed to further the natural progress of the disease and supporting the vital strength" The *Lancet* states that the Doctor had 150 cases of uncomplicated inflammation of the lungs which he treated on this principle, without a single death.

A Mexican historian makes a new attempt to show that America was discovered in the fifth century, A. D., by a party of Buddhist monks from Afghanistan, of whom one, Hwui Shan, returned to Asia after an absence of forty-one years. A short account of the land which he visited, supposed to be Mexico, was included in the official history of China. There is proof that Hwui Shan actually visited some unknown Eastern region, and the traditions of Mexico contain an account of the arrival of monks.

According to the *Progres Medical*, the mortality among children "brought up on the bottle" is frightfully large. Of 4,510 infants under one year who died of gastro-intestinal troubles in Paris in 1882, it is found by recent investigation that very nearly the whole number were victims of artificial alimentation wholly or in part or had been fed prematurely with solid food. At the dispensary of the Societe Philanthropique not a single case of the disease was found in infants fed in conformity with natural laws.

England is the largest importer of wood in Europe, requiring 290,000,000 feet per annum more than she produces. Inasmuch as neither Canada nor the United States can much longer spare large quantities, and since no European country can now produce much more than is required for home consumption, while almost all of them are importers, Great Britain must ere long depend on her own resources. There are extensive tracts of land in Ireland and Scotland that might be profitably devoted to forest culture.

Regarding the incomprehensibilities in the form of slang and local expressions daily making their appearance among the words which go to form the English language, George A Sala suggests that it is about time we had a society for the protection of that language. He is moved just at present to this conviction by the introduction of such an uncouth piece of verbal coinage as "vestrify," by Mr. Chaplain, in the House of Commons. It is as abhorrent a word, Sala says, as "interviewer." The first thing to be done by the society should be the publication of an "Index Expurgatorious," in which such detestable innovations as "vestrify," "interview" (as a verb) collided." (for to come in collision with), "cloture" for closure). &c., should be gibbeted with the names of the offenders who most persistently coin words or seek to familiarize the public with unauthorized expressions.

Dickens has been much critisized for his apparent acceptance of the fact of spontaneous combustion, but Sir W. Gull lately testified to a surprising case before the committee of the House of Lords on intemperance. A large, bloated man, who was suffering from difficulty of breathing and great distension of the venous system, died at Guy's Hospital. At the post mortem of the following day there was no sign of decomposition, and the body was distended with gas. "When punctures were made into the skin," said Sir William, "and a lighted match applied, the gas which escaped burned with the ordinary flame of carburretted hydrogen. As many as a dozen of these small flames were burning at the same time."

The Prefecture of Marseilles has issued a voluminous report on last year's cholera vistation, profusely illustrated with maps and plans. The leading physicians, taking up different departments of the subject, describe the introduction and progress of the epidemic, the measures adopted for withstanding it, and the results obtained. The infection is clearly traced to Toulon. The aggregate number of deaths was 1,235 in July, 380 in august 114 in September, and 43 in October, the total being 1,772. In 1866 there were 1,104; in 1865, 1,863; in 1855, 1,410; in 1854, 3,060; in 1849, 2,252, in 1837, 1,526. in 1835 2,576, and in 1834; 860. It should be borne in mind that the population has increased.

Among the numerous presents received by the Emperor William on the occasion of his last birthday was a simple farthing of the year 1797, that being the year in which he was born. This curious present had been sent by a gamin living in one of the villages round Brunswick, who also wrote a letter congratulating the Emperor in the best language he could command on having reached so great an age. The other day, to his intense astonishment, this lucky youth received an acknowledgement from the Emperor in the shape of an autograph letter thanking him for his present, and, what was probably more valued, a twenty-mark piece, bearing the date of 1885.

On the subject of color-blindness, a correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*; "A very large proportion of the cases of the so-called color blindness is. I am convinced, due to ignorance, and, in confirmation of this opinion, there is the undoubted fact that it is rarely found in examination of female candidates. If color blindness is an organic defect of the visual apparatus, surely it ought to exist in somewhere about the same ratio in the male and female. I don't for a moment deny the existence of genuine color-blindness; but I do contend that the genuine defect is a rare one. My suggestion is that instruction in colors and their names ought to form a distinct item in the curriculum of all elementary schools."

English people are drinking more beer and less spirits. The revenue is less this year by $1,300,000. Beer pays a light tax compared with liquor.

The lawyer who obtained for Senator Fair his divorce from his wife, by which he was obliged to pay her $4,500,000 is now suing his client for $50,000 the fee charged in the divorce case.

Chinese doctors induce faith in their prescriptions by making them of gigantic size. A writer in the *Fort-Schritt* describes one of them two feet long and calling for twenty different ingredients.

Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, long a celebrity of fashionable London (the Lady Bertie and Bellair of Disraeli,) pays a Paris dressmaker so much a year to dress her. The gowns are worn half a dozen times, and then go back to Paris, and Lady A. gives her maid consolation wages.

The following lately appeared in a London daily: "will any lady present another at a drawing room in May? Highest references and good reasons given. Liberal terms. Address C. H." &c.

A French chemist has invented an armor for those who fear assaults from vitriol throwers. It is in the form of a collodion ointment, which, when spread over the face, forms an invulnerable glazing.

In a paper by Dr. Varick, read before our County Medical Association, the use of simple hot water as a dressing for wounds is strongly recommended. During an experience in its use of six years in cases of acute surgery, such as railroad accidents, &c., he has had no deaths from septicæmia or primary or secondary shock.

A few years ago, says the London *Standard*, the young people of England became imbued with the roller skating craze, and rinks were built all over the country. The fever, however, was as brief as any other vagaries of fashion; the enthusiasm died away, the rinks were deserted, the investors lost their money, and roller skates dissappeared in the land."

Osman Bey, the favorite Chamberlain of the Sultan, followed an Ottoman practice of choosing a mechanical trade in early youth, as the Sultans do. The trade Osman Bey took up was that of a printer, and he acquired such a liking for it that it became a favorite amusement even during his court career. With the view of encouraging the printing of Turkish works, he set up at great cost a large printing office, with the best machinery, and employing 200 men. He is now devoting a considerable sum to a great paper mill, and, as his attendance on the Sultan no longer allows him to give adequate time, he has turned over the management of the whole concern to his grandson, Jevad Bey who shares his tastes.

At a recent party in Florence, given by well known and popular people, a lady, when leaving, said to a friend, as they went down stairs: "Never was more bored in my life." The host, who chanced to be just behind chimed in with: "Sorry to hear that Countess, but," looking at his watch, "it is 12:45, so that you might easily have gone at least an hour ago."

A new alimentary substance, the seeds of the Bolivian cotton tree, has attracted the attention of the Academie des Sciences. It is rich in nitrogenized substances, and contains 23 per cent. of fibrine and 6 of casein. M. Sacc thought that flour from the seed would be very suitable for pastry and sweets. It is likely to be used in sugar making as a substitute for carbonic acid.

The catch of codfish off the Newfoundland banks during 1884 was the largest on record. The French take annually 360,000 quintals of cod, worth $1,440,000, Americans take a large quantity, but no returns are kept. The whole amount taken during the year was 1,830,417 quintals, showing Newfoundland to be the largest and most valuable cod fishery in the world. Next to it comes that of Norway, with an annual catch of 700,-800 quintals.

The letters appearing in the English journals relate that the Egyptians whose courage has been so often doubted, fought like lions on board those armed river steamers on the Nile; in fact they never broke down save once, and that was when they heard of the fall and sack of Khartoum. Then their hearts sank, and even Kashu-el-Mur and his officer prostrated themselves on the deck and wept like children. In the disastrous retreat from Gakdul to Korti the wounded owed their safety to the Egyptian soldiers, who carried them every step of that weary way with a patience, tenderness, and fidelity which secured Lord Wolseley's praise.

According to the *Medicinische Zeitung*, Dr. Schultheiss graduated in theology in Berlin in 1837, and went forth to convert the heathen in Southern Africa. In his sixtieth year he undertook some scientific journeys, and in 1881 he returned to Berlin, where he commenced the study of medicine. Having now—in his seventy-fourth year—received his doctors degree, it is his purpose to settle down in Africa as a general practitioner.

Italian antiquarains have discovered false teeth in a skull which has been excavated in an ancient Etruscan cemetery with many other curiosities at present safely stowed away at the museum of antiquities at Corneto, in Tuscany The sepulchre out of which the skull was taken dates, according to experts, from the fifth or sixth century B C., and the false teeth are nothing but animal teeth attached to the human teeth by means of small gold plates.

Platinum has been discovered in New South Wales in connection with gold in the Ophir district. It has been found in the form of small grains in the Hunter and Macleay districts, and a nugget weighing 298 grains was obtained from Wiseman's Creek with alluvial gold. The sand of the seacoast near Richmond River is also found to contain this precicious metal

At the recent conference of the societies of the Red Cross, the Emperor of Germany offered a prize of $1,000 and a gold medal for the best model of a barrack and field hospital. American inventors were requested to compete, The barrack must have twelve beds, be easy to transport, and capable of being taken down and reconstructed. The designs should reach Antwerp by Sept. 1.

Queen Victoria fulfils the biblical description of taking up her bed and walking when she changes her residence. It appears the Queen always sleeps in a bed of a particular shape and made up in a special way and whenever her Majesty goes to a strange place a bed and its furniture are despatched from Windsor for her use. Two were sent off from the workshop at the castle, the one for the Queen's cabin in the steam yacht Victoria and Albert, and the other to Aix-les Bain. There is already one of the Queeen's beds at Dramstadt. It was sent out when she went there last year.

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