

Confederation.

We are glad to know that the feeling in favor of Confederation is growing in the Colony, and that there will soon be a decided expression of popular sentiment on the subject. Every body is agreed that the Colony cannot long keep its head above water at the rate it is going now. The publication of the last financial statement by the Government must have convinced the most sceptical on that point, and it is high time that steps were taken to add this Colony to the New Dominion and save us from further disaster. The necessity for the change, and the blessings that would flow from the Union, must be so apparent to all that we wonder there is even a moment's hesitation felt on the part of anybody. If we are to grow as a Colony, if we are to escape from the state of depression into which we have been plunged, it will be by Confederation upon fair and equitable terms with the Colonies lying East of the Rocky Mountains. What is necessary in the present crisis is action—prompt, decided, vigorous action. There need be no delay. "Delays are dangerous." We can make better terms with the Confederacy to-day, with a Ministry pledged to consolidate the whole of British North America in one great country, "washed by the spray of two oceans," than we can make one or two years hence with a Ministry that may be exacting in their demands. If the people will but give a "good pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," the work will be accomplished.

Italy.

If the telegram that left London on the 25th inst. is entitled to credence, the war-cloud which for some days hung threateningly over Europe has lifted, and the attempt of the Garibaldians to capture Rome ended in failure. To the determined attitude of France, backed by Austria, Spain, and probably Portugal, and the evident reluctance of Prussia to side with Italy in a quarrel where she would have nothing to gain—at a time, too, when she is exerting every effort to unite all the German States under one grand Confederation, and when one false step might destroy her bright prospects—is to be attributed, no doubt, the action of Victor Emmanuel, who, at the sacrifice of his popularity, and possibly his throne, has consented at the last moment to observe the terms of the September Treaty and suppress the efforts of his subjects to overrun the Papal States. The peace of Europe is again secured. But for how long a time, is a puzzling question.

Thursday, Oct 31.

AN INGRAIN FALSIFIER.—It is hard to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Notwithstanding the frequent wholesome dressings that we have administered to the *Columbian*, the fellow continues to wallow in the mire of misrepresentation and falsehood. In yesterday's issue of his brilliant sheet he says that Mr Howe of Nova Scotia "quotes from the *Colonist* to show that the people of British Columbia have changed their minds and are not now in favor of Confederation." It is needless to inform our readers that the *Colonist* referred to is not—as our contemporary would have them infer—the *Victoria* paper of that name, but the *Halifax Colonist*, of which Mr Howe is part owner. Such attempts as this are not only absurd but contemptible—like the course pursued by the *Columbian* from the day of its first issue to the present towards *Victoria* and *Victoria's* interests. It may, however, be some consolation for the people he has maligned so long to know that he is repudiated by even those whose cause he has ruined by his intemperance and abuse, and that they are rapidly withdrawing their support with a view of casting him and his bogus *British Colonist* out from their midst. The unprincipled manner in which he has conducted his sheet has made New Westminster a "by-word and reproach" even in London, and when, in a few days, the crowning result of his political baseness and fawning hypocrisy shall have become known to the few people who still adhere to his standard, there will be none at the "capital" so poor as to do him reverence.

WHAT ARE THEY COMING TO?—The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* contains the following in its Washington correspondence: "Let Congress attempt to depose our worthy chief magistrate, and such a hurricane will be raised as the world ever saw. Thirty thousand armed and equipped militia from the State of Maryland, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands from the North, would assemble and fight for the maintenance of the Government against the oppressors and usurpers. Then instead of regal honors at the Executive mansion, as contemplated by Mr Wade, a halter would be his end—a fit punishment for his treachery and contumacy."

GOOD TEMPLARS.—At a regular meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, held on Tuesday evening, the following were duly elected as Officers for the ensuing term:—David McFadden, W. C. T.; George Norris, W. V. T.; George Robinson, W. S.; John Jackson, Sen. W. T.; John T. Norris, W. F. S.; John Fox, W. M.; James Freeman, W. I. G.; Geo. Marsh, W. O. U. The installation of the above officers will take place on Tuesday next.

U. S. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—An advertisement from the American Consul, containing regulations to be observed in shipping goods to American ports, appears in our columns to-day. It is important that every merchant and shipmaster should preserve a copy of the advertisement, so that he may guard against possible loss.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, Oct 29th, 1867.
The Council met at 7:30 p. m. Present: The Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Tisher, Gibbs and Hebbard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Colonial Secretary, relative to an interview between the Governor and City Council some time since, concerning the repair of James' Bay bridge, stating that tenders were called for and that the sum of \$2000 would be required. The Secretary asked what course the Council would take in the matter? Received and filed.

From the Assistant Surveyor General, stating that the services of the chain-gang might be had on or about the 4th prox., and that it was proposed to employ them on Government street. The reply to the Council application was deemed unsatisfactory, and filed.

Communication from same, enclosing a bill of \$68 for expenses incurred in the repair of Store and Menzies streets; and stating there was a guarantee from the Council for the payment. A statement of the expenditure of the sum of \$200 voted by the Council for similar work some time since, was read and filed, and the application for additional amount was referred to the Street Committee.

From A. J. Brun in respect to the relaying of sidewalk fronting his store. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Account of \$30 from W. Bond for putting in a culvert at corner of Douglas and Pandora street. Referred to finance committee for payment.

Communication from F. W. Green in behalf (we have since heard) of M. Tius, requesting payment of claim in connection with the View street drain affair. Filed.

From the agent of the Town Council premises, offering entire building at a rental of \$25 per month. Filed—premises not required.

From M. Wells offering to grade Menzies street from Dallas and west of the Government Buildings, for \$165 (190 yards), and 50 yards which require repairing on Quebec street to be passable from the new street, for \$30 additional. That the Street Committee have power to act in the matter was carried.

Application from E. Leigh and W. C. Robinson to be appointed returning officers at the forthcoming election; read and filed.

Also, from E. Mallandaine to audit the Corporation accounts.

From W. S. Green, enclosing note from Mr. Bishop relative to the suit Tius vs. the Corporation. The amount of the award was submitted to the Corporation, under date the 20th September last. Mr. Green requested instructions as to what answer was to be returned. It appears that in this matter the Registrar of the Supreme Court taxed \$41 18s 2d off the sum of \$163 18s 11d, leaving a balance of £122 0s 9d. Received and filed.

It was resolved that the usual advertisement be inserted in the morning paper as to the ensuing election, and that a committee be appointed to determine the polling place.

A. F. Main and J. Thain were appointed auditors to examine the Corporation accounts—to receive ten dollars each for same.

Council adjourned until Saturday evening next.

Big Bend.

Amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday were a party of miners from Big Bend, who left the mines on the 15th inst. They do not bring any news of importance. Gold had been found at the mouth of McCulloch's Creek, but not in great quantities. In fact no very satisfactory lead had been struck on any of the Big Bend Creeks, although several of the claims on French Creek yielded wages, some a little over wages occasionally. Yet, notwithstanding all this, it does not follow that no paying diggings exist there. Operations this season have been chiefly confined to ground previously located or partially worked, beyond which very little prospecting has been done. But, be that as it may, there is no denying the fact that if Big Bend has not proved a "fizzle," faith in it as a goldfield of any standing is on the wane. It is stated that the Blackhawk claim had come into the possession of the Hudson Bay Company, in consideration of advances made, and that it was being worked vigorously with satisfactory results.

The steamer Forty-Nine was expected up about the 20th or 21st, and her arrival was anxiously looked for, as she was expected to bring more definite information respecting the new diggings on Tobacco Plains. In the event of good news being received the steamer was expected to carry away a large portion of the remaining population of Big Bend. The Tobacco Plains diggings are about sixty miles south of Kootenay, and about three miles south of the boundary line. They are the same diggings to which we alluded a short time ago, as the scene of the murder of two white men by five Indians. A trail from the river to these mines was being opened out and a good deal of interest was excited.

Our informants met with 2½ feet of snow on the summit, of their way out from the Columbia River to Seymour, and travelling was bad. The Hon. Commissioner Cox was to have come out next day (the 18th) but would probably remain some time at Seymour, Kamloops, and other places on the way down.

THE PAPER HUNT.—The hares will leave Maplewood (Admiral Hastings' residence) at 2 p. m. to-day. Ladies and gentlemen who purpose joining in the hunt will be entertained by Admiral and Mrs. Hastings at lunch at 1 o'clock. We hope that a goodly number of our citizens will join in the sport, which the Admiral, with a public spirit, has inaugurated here.

THE ENTERPRISE.—This steamer came down at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, bringing 60 passengers.

THE DISASTER TO THE ROBERT COWAN.—The new brig Robert Cowan, which returned in a disabled condition from Cape Flattery, on Tuesday evening, was towed into the harbor yesterday by the steamer Fly. When 50 miles south of Cape Flattery, the topmast and sails were carried away. The Cowan will be repaired and start again in a few days for her destination.

POLICE COURT.—Stephens, who keeps a public house on the Saanich road, appeared in the Police Court yesterday to answer a summons charging him with having "waled" a man named Wells, the other day. Stephens asked and obtained an adjournment of the hearing until Saturday.

RIFLE MATCH.—We learn that the contest for the two British Columbia Challenge Cups, presented by the Governor and Mr. Birch, will be shot for by the Victoria and New Westminster Volunteers at an early day. The tens will be selected shortly.

GOOD.—We learn that the reports from the Harrison Lake silver lead are most encouraging. The lead is improving in extent and richness, as the work goes on.—*Examiner*.

CHERRY CREEK SILVER.—Twenty tons of silver ore have been extracted from the lode on Cherry Creek. Three tons of the amount will be shipped to San Francisco for sale.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This body will meet on Saturday, at 12 m., to discuss the desperate state of the educational finances.

"Contemptible Trick."

EDITOR COLONIST:—In the *Morning News*, of the 27th inst., there appears an article under the above heading, in which it is charged that I had "most unscrupulously circulated that Mr. Franklin had renounced all intentions of offering himself as candidate in favor of Dr. Trimble. The result has been a requisition, signed by a number of persons, most of whom would have voted for and supported Mr. Franklin had he not been made a Municipal corps of by Mr. Lewis." I beg to say the statements contained in that article have no foundation; in fact, I had no knowledge of a requisition being brought out in favor of Dr. Trimble until informed by Mr. Franklin himself. I have not induced any person to sign the requisition for Dr. Trimble, and on being requested to sign it, I refused, stating that I had promised to support Mr. Franklin if he would become a candidate. I afterwards asked Mr. Franklin, in the presence of a third party, if he still intended to become a candidate for Mayor; he said he declined, and thanked me for my endeavors on his behalf, and said he released me and the gentlemen present from the pledges we had made to him, and that we were now at liberty to support any other candidate we pleased. As such falsehoods may have a tendency to injure my reputation, I deem it but right they should be contradicted. By inserting the above in your paper you will oblige.

Yours, truly,
RICHD. LEWIS.

The Boat Race for the American Championship.

The following particulars of the great boat race for the championship of America is from the New York *Evening Post* of September 9th:

The great boat race between Hamill, of Pittsburgh, and Brown, of Portland, Maine, took place at Newburg early this morning. An immense crowd had assembled at Newburg on Friday and Saturday, including a large part of the worst class of fighting men, gamblers and rowdies of the country.

This morning the water was comparatively smooth, and the preparations for the race were completed. There was a large attendance of spectators, estimated at seven or eight thousand persons. These secured positions on the docks and along the river banks. Two steamboats followed Hamill and Brown up the river.

At about six o'clock the men appeared and made their arrangements for the race. They were both cheered by their partisans. Betting was nearly even, and much money was staked on the result.

Councilman Stephen Roberts, of this city, was chosen referee. At a quarter past six o'clock the men started up the river for the stake-boat, a distance of two and a half miles. The distance to be pulled was five miles—returning to the place of starting. Brown took the lead, and for the first half mile was four lengths ahead. The men pulled steadily at a rapid pace. At the end of the first mile Hamill had gained his lost ground, and between the first and second miles he had passed Brown.

At the end of two miles Hamill was four lengths ahead, but at the stake-boat Brown had regained two lengths. There was much excitement at this point, and heavy odds were offered on Hamill. As the latter was turning the stake-boat, Brown rushed upon his boat and broke in the stern. Hamill immediately leaped into the stake-boat, refusing to pull any further. Brown, after parleying a minute or two, continued on his course, and made the whole five miles in forty-one minutes and fifty-six seconds.

There was much excitement on shore at the unsatisfactory termination of the race. The friends of Hamill claimed that Brown ran into him intentionally, and the referee taking this view of the case, declared Hamill the winner. One of the standing rules of boat racing stipulates that any boat fouling another shall be declared out of the race, and be deprived of all the benefits which might otherwise be accorded to it. All bets go with the stake-money.

Brown's boat is built on the English style. It is about thirty-four feet long and eleven and one-half inches wide, and

thirty-five pounds in weight. It is four feet longer than Hamill's, and was built by Charles P. Elliott, of Greenpoint, Long Island. Hamill's boat is shorter and wider, but about the same weight as Brown's.

The Vanderbilt Forgery.

The New York *Tribune* of September 17th has the following:

On Saturday, September 14th, detectives officer Elder arrived in this city, having in custody one John Livingston, otherwise Henry, Matthews, DePeyster, or Louis, according to circumstances. On the 11th of July last the accused presented for payment at the National City Bank a check for \$75,000 purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and made payable to Henry Keep, President of the New York Central Railroad. The check was indorsed "American Express Company will collect and deliver at Albany," and Livingston, on delivering it, claimed to be a messenger of the Company. The money was paid, and it was nearly six weeks afterward the forgery was discovered.

Meantime Livingston had, during his residence at Harlem and Buffalo, been spending money lavishly, buying fast horses, etc., and finally he removed to Chicago, where he also made a display of means. He bought two farms in the vicinity of Blackberry Station, on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, for which he paid \$25,000 and which he stocked expensively. When arrested he had but \$10,000 left. The necessary requisition from Governor Fenton upon Governor Ogelsby having been secured, Livingston was brought hither, and Justice Barnard committed him for trial. He was fully identified by Mr. Worth, the paying teller of the bank, as the man who passed the forged check. Livingston is a native of this State, and was formerly a railroad conductor.

How Paper Collars are Made.

A correspondent describes the process for making paper collars and cuffs at a factory in Biddeford, Maine. The paper from which they are formed comes in large sheets of the required thickness. Some forty of these are placed one upon another and then moved under the die which cuts through the whole, giving the requisite shape to forty collars. The paper is then moved under the die again and forty more cut, and so on to the end. The button holes are next made. Some half a dozen collars are placed under the die, and three holes are cut instantly. Next the collars are placed one at a time under a die or mould which impresses the stitching upon them and marks the line by which the collar is to be turned or doubled. The collars are then doubled or turned over one at a time by hand, run through a machine which presses them and they are finished. They are then packed in boxes of ten each, and ten of these boxes packed in a large one, when they are ready for market. The cuffs are cut with dies after the manner of the collars, the buttonholes cut by similar method; then they are stitched and then packed for market. Three styles of collar are made—plain enamel and linen surface, the paper being finished in a particular manner for each of these different styles. The average size of the neck is 14½ inches. Some collars are made 16½ inches long; but most are sold of 14, 14 and 15 inches. The present capacity of this manufactory is 25,000 a day, but with a new cutting machine, now nearly ready, its capacity will be more than doubled. Most of the work is done by females. Twelve hands are now employed, but in the autumn double the number will be required.

Relic of Maximilian.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:

QUERETARO, PRISON OF CAPUCHINAS, }
June 17th, 1867.

Dear Baron Lago, Minister of Austria
I am done with this world; my very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must survive me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by two servants, Gull and Tudos. I have ordered that my body be transported without any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, and that on board the vessel that is to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness when in my coffin.

You will take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried beside my poor wife. If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed somewhere until the Empress rejoin me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Capt. Groeller. Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I reckon the more on the fulfillment of this request as she is charged by me to remain with my mother at Vienna. I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain your well-wishing

MAXIMILIAN.

Why is a fire the greatest paradox in existence?—Because the more it's cooled the hotter it gets.

Dominion of Canada.

By Overland Mail we received the Montreal *Herald* of Sept. 14th.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—Major General Meade, of the United States army, is in town and the guest of Lord Monck.

Disturbances are rife at Lewis between the soldiers of the 23rd Regt. and the residents. An affray occurred last night, in which the soldiers were driven to camp amid showers of stones and other missiles; two soldiers got badly beaten and several residents severely injured. The speedy removal of the Regiment is looked for.

ONTARIO.

In Toronto on Saturday, Charles Ulrich, charged with counterfeiting the national currency of the United States, was brought up for examination at the Police Court. He is a man about 35 years of age. The counterfeits which he now stands charged with executing are considered among the best of such ever seen.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—To-day whilst a young man named Alba was driving a carriage through the market at a rapid rate, the city market Clerk, Mr. Trotter, and market constable Robinson stopped the horse and ordered Alba to drive slow, the latter jumped off drew a knife and seriously stabbed Trotter and Robinson, the former in the arm and three places in the left hip, and the latter in the arm. Alba was arrested.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bite and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE WEAK.—In addition to the ailments common to both sexes woman has special ailments of her own, which demand our sympathy, and should receive relief if possible. It is possible. In her peculiar trials she needs strengthening and sustaining, and the functional derangements to which she is subject can only be removed by a preparation combining the properties of a tonic and regulating medicine. Alone among remedies of this nature the vegetable Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Wholly vegetable, perfectly innocuous, and especially adapted to delicate and over-susceptible organizations, it will be found invaluable in all the peculiar exigencies of the sex. Used at the same time with the Sarsaparilla, Bristol's VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a powerful help in effecting a complete cure, carrying off from the system all the accumulated and depraved humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and thus enabling the organs to resume their healthy functions at the proper and natural seasons.

WHAT IS YOUR AILMENT?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of these, common sense suggests that the medicine which cures that organ restores full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, Bristol's SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartic are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, then to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so Bristol's SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. 413

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mishaps.—An accident will sometimes befall the most wary. A sprain, a burn, a cut, cannot always be prevented; but a speedy and easy cure may be obtained by the application of this inestimable Ointment. It immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, prevents the blood flowing to the seat of injury thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For curing accidental burns this Ointment surpasses every liniment, lotion, or emollient. It restores soundness to the skin, and firmness to the muscle; it gives freedom of motion, once more to stiffened sinews, contracted joints, and strained ligaments. For repairing damage done by external violence, no influence is equally rapid, no agency equally curative.

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY AND LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATERS for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is under, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm.

LONDON HOUSE.—J. H. Turner & Co have received fine Cloths, consisting of Beavers, West of England Broad and Doerings, Tweeds, Witneys, Kerseys, etc., and a full assortment of Hosiery of the best make of Balbriggan, together with a large stock of new goods for Fall and Winter Trade.

NOW'S THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!—Brunn & Co. having purchased a large invoice of clothing, consisting of 500 pairs French Casimere Pants and 300 Coats and Vests, at a great discount for cash, they offer the same, together with their well-selected stock of fine and heavy clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods, at such low prices as will benefit one and all. Remember the place—BRUNN & CO.'s, corner Yates and Langley streets, Victoria, V.I. Greenbacks taken at San Francisco rates.

Have Foreigners a Legal Right at the Approaching Municipal Election?

We ask this in all serious the time of the passage of the Municipal Ordinance common with a majority of low citizens, we entertained that the right of franchise conferred upon ALL ratepayers British subjects or foreign we are persuaded, was the the Legislative Council; quite recently we were of that intention was not or but stated in the Ordinance however, examine the sec apply to the question of with a view of ascertaining the law is reconcilable with structure that has been placed upon it. The new which was passed on the 2 1867, comes into force on November next, and its 6 enacts that "Victoria Inc Act, 1862" shall on that null and void, with certain which do not affect the pre tion. Sections IX., XV., the new Ordinance give th tions and disqualifications Under Section XV. four necessary to entitle a per First, being a male of full a three months' residence in of British Columbia; th the time of tendering his v the Municipal Assessment city; fourth, having paid ments due up to the time So far the qualifications clear enough; but on refer last clause but one of the it appears that the sec quoted do not apply to th ing election, for in Section following clause occurs: nevertheless, that the Mayor and Councillors to on the 8 h day of Nov shall be held according visions of the said "Victor act, 1862," save in that the persons entit therat shall be such per at the time of election b municipal rates and tax by them." We refer to the Incorporation Act, 1862, tion X. we find the qua voters to be as followe: "British subject of full age sided in Vancouver Islan dependencies for the space of dar months preceding the which he tenders his vot the time of tendering his the Municipal Assessment said city for freehold or estate to the amount of comparison of the section appears (to us) plain, t the Council may have t have failed to express meaning in the Act that must be a "male British subj and that he must, in a paid "all Municipal rates due." Clearly, the Ord not confer the right of ir all persons who have pa it merely appears to r additional qualification, shall have been paid by sessed of all the qualifi tioned in the Act of 186 least, is the construction upon the sections beto question is one of imp should be submitted to legal authority for an of the day of election, in confusion, and, probab test for the seat after the poll has been declared.

The Summary

The County Court Act Summary Court, and no that the Act has been in 17th of September last, been held here under its large number of cases adjudication, and it wou no person on the Island power to issue summon the cases. A serious flicted upon the public on the part of some or exactly say who—to into effect, and it is to steps will be taken to correct the evil.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A occurred at King's camp, on Whidby Island, on the 12 man named McDonald was several others, breaking when one of the logs, rolled over him, completely and his head, leaving only under jaw attached to the was about 55 years of were conveyed to Port M were interred by the Mac P T Message.