

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. II.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870.

NO. 21.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:
Per Annum in Advance \$12 00
Per Month 1 00
Per Copy 5 Cts

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:
Per Annum in Advance \$12 00
Per Month 1 00
Per Copy 5 Cts

ADVERTISING IN ADVANCE.
First Column, 25 Cts per Line per Week.
Second Column, 20 Cts per Line per Week.
Third Column, 15 Cts per Line per Week.
Fourth Column, 10 Cts per Line per Week.
Fifth Column, 7 Cts per Line per Week.
Sixth Column, 5 Cts per Line per Week.
Seventh Column, 3 Cts per Line per Week.
Eighth Column, 2 Cts per Line per Week.
Ninth Column, 1 1/2 Cts per Line per Week.
Tenth Column, 1 Cts per Line per Week.

ADVERTISING IN ADVANCE.
First Column, 25 Cts per Line per Week.
Second Column, 20 Cts per Line per Week.
Third Column, 15 Cts per Line per Week.
Fourth Column, 10 Cts per Line per Week.
Fifth Column, 7 Cts per Line per Week.
Sixth Column, 5 Cts per Line per Week.
Seventh Column, 3 Cts per Line per Week.
Eighth Column, 2 Cts per Line per Week.
Ninth Column, 1 1/2 Cts per Line per Week.
Tenth Column, 1 Cts per Line per Week.

Public Meetings and their Results.
Public meetings in Victoria would appear to be in a fair way of acquiring a very doubtful celebrity, if they have not already done so. Within five weeks two public meetings have been held in this city, the consequences of which threaten the cause for the professed advocacy of which they were convened. Were an intelligent stranger to judge of this community by the meeting held in the Theatre on Friday night, it is to be feared his estimate would be far from complimentary. To say that it was a fair representation of the community would, indeed, be unwarrantable. The irregular and mysterious manner in which the meeting was called led a considerable number of persons to attend out of their curiosity, and very many of our most influential citizens were present at another gathering of a very different character. Of the three hundred and fifty (not one hundred) who were present, certainly not more than two-thirds in any way sympathized with, or participated in, the proceedings, and of these probably less than two-thirds were actual residents. Respecting the speakers it may truly be affirmed that he who dealt most loosely with facts and attacked the constituted authorities of the country in the coarsest and most offensive terms was most loudly applauded by the 'Lands' brought together for that purpose. We have neither the right nor the wish to object to the admirers of Mr. Humphreys giving some public manifestation of their love; but we must object to this being done in the name of the people, or in the interest of political liberty and freedom of discussion. Freedom of discussion, indeed! What freedom of discussion was there at the public meeting on Friday night? Some men are born great, and some attain greatness through praiseworthy self-effort; but there are others who have greatness thrust upon them. Mr. Humphreys may be said to have had greatness, such as it is, thrust upon him by what many regard as an error of judgment on the part of the Legislative Council. But it is to a much more important feature of the case that we would invite attention. What most concerns the people just now is the influence such proceedings are likely to exert in relation to the very general demand for Responsible Government. It will readily be admitted by all reflecting persons that it is not by loud-mouthed and coarse denunciation of those in authority that we will be most successful in convincing either the Imperial or the Canadian Governments of our fitness for full self-government. Every earnest advocate of Responsible Government must, therefore, view with regret and alarm such demonstrations, as placing in the hands of the Governor, at the most critical moment, the strongest arguments that can possibly be adduced against the policy of conferring full powers of self-government upon this colony. Nor can the Governor well be blamed for serving these meetings to such account, when our own colonial newspapers are found pointing to them as evidence of the unfitness of the people for self-government. Well may our Cariboo contemporary, in referring to the previous meeting, at which such unbecoming language was indulged in, remark, 'Irresponsible demagogues have done more to retard the material progress of the country than anything or

anybody else'; and, again, in speaking about the paucity of men fitted to fill positions of trust under Responsible Government, our contemporary says, 'The public meeting at Victoria only furnishes evidence of the rarity of such material. Let those amongst us who have substantial interests to be affected either for good or evil by the political institutions which may be conferred upon this colony consider well the ultimate and inevitable tendency of this system of trotting out irresponsible demagogues in the name of the people. Such exhibitions may serve to amuse at the time, but their fruit may prove to be anything but palatable.'

Shortly before noon on Sunday (18th inst.) the long-expected Flying Squadron was signalled as in sight from the Race-Rock Light to Admiral Farquhar on board the flag-ship Zealous, and soon after six war-ships, with all sail set, were in sight of the city. A breeze sufficiently strong to fill every inch of canvas was blowing, and as the vessels rounded the rocks, the townspeople flocked to adjacent hills and points to witness the grand picturesque sight. On about Head four of the ships were abreast, tall, stately and majestic, with the bright rays of the sun falling full upon their snow-white sails and the stiff breeze bowling them swiftly on towards Esquimalt. The Soylla was the first to enter Esquimalt harbor, followed by the Liverpool, flagship of Admiral Horby. On the entrance the Liverpool saluted, and the compliment was immediately acknowledged by H.M.S. Zealous, flagship of Admiral Farquhar, lying at anchor in the harbor. The remaining vessels followed one by one and took up the position assigned them at the buoys.

The Squadron consists of the frigate Liverpool, 30, flagship of Rear Admiral G. T. P. Horby; frigate Liffey, 30; frigate Endeavour, 21; frigate Phoenix, 30; corvette Soylla, 16; and corvette Pearl, 17. The squadron reached Yokohama from Auckland on April 6. On the passage Lieutenant Robinson of the Liverpool died of liver complaint. The ships were an object of admiration to the Japanese officials, many of whom came aboard and Admiral Horby subsequently visited the Mikado. At Yokohama the Barossa was dropped and the Phoenix came on with the Squadron. On the 19th April the Squadron, encountering a severe gale which scattered the ships when a day or two out. On the 22nd April George Knowles, a 6, fell from the foretopmast yard of the Liverpool into the sea and did not rise again. He is supposed to have struck the anchor-fluke in his descent. Three days afterwards, in latitude 38° 49' N, 155° 04' E, E. B. Warren, a midshipman of the Soylla, while standing in the mizen rigging heaving the log, missed his hold and fell overboard. He rose at once and struck out for a lifebuoy which was thrown him, but when distant a few feet from it, he threw up his arms and went down. The ship was making 10 knots at the time. On the 29th April the ships were scattered by a gale, but were all together again on the 3rd inst. The Squadron then ran an average of 250 miles a day till the 12th of May, when the wind fell. Next day, on sighting land, the Soylla was detailed to report at Esquimalt, but being becalmed at the entrance of the Straits on Saturday morning, was overhauled by the Squadron. The ships came up the Straits with a fine breeze behind them, rounding Race Rocks in company, as before stated.

The Flying Squadron sailed from home on the 19th of June last, left the Bristol at Bahia and the Barossa at Yokohama, and brought the Phoenix and Pearl on. The Soylla will be left on this station and the Charybdis will proceed to England. They expect to reach England in October next. Rear Admiral Horby was on this station as Captain of H.M.S. Tribune, during the stirring time of 1839, when a brush with Uncle Sam with respect to San Juan Island seemed inevitable. He was visited yesterday by a number of former acquaintances.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SQUADRON.
Liverpool—Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Horby, Flag-Lieut. James A. T. Bruce, Admiral's Secretary Thomas H. L. Bowling, Secretary's Clerk F. L. M. Dyer, Assistant Clerk Wm W. Inch, Captain John O. Hopkins, Commander Samuel Long, Staff Surgeon W. M. Saunders M. D., Staff Commander William H. Sharp, Paymaster Robert W. Warwick, Chief Engineer Owen Jones, Lieut.—Rohs Layton, P. O. Jonstone, Burgess Watson, W. H. Hender.
Esquimalt—Naval Instructor Walter L. Tasker, Assistant Surgeons—James Bradley, Fleetwood Buckle M. D., Assistant Paymaster—Clarence A. Tait, C. W. C. Mackay, Sub-Lieut.—C. G. Crawford, Herbert Roxby [Navigating], Arthur H. O. P. Lowe, A. W. Moore, E. W. Gore [Acting].
Engineers—John Lankbury, William Walker, Charles Beddington, Assistant Engineer J. O. Wright, Captain Royal Marines Frederick H. Ross, Lieut. Royal Marines John O. Kendall, Midshipmen—Walter Bognold, Ernest J. Seymour, Leonard E. Dick, George E. Richards, Houston Stewart, Norman Macdonald, Charles J. M. O'Connell, Edward H. Marsh, James T. Daly, Superintendent Machinery—Reginald E. Newell, Archibald Macpherson, Walter Corbett, Randolph E. O. Foote, E. Radolph, R. A. Quaquezague, Charles W. Thomas, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, Walter T. Whately, James Kitchener, Henry F. O. Cavendish de Lisle, Arthur T. Dwyer, Gunner Patrick Crane, Boatman Jas. Sodin, Carpenter Thomas R. Peters, Boatman 3rd class James Bird.

anybody else'; and, again, in speaking about the paucity of men fitted to fill positions of trust under Responsible Government, our contemporary says, 'The public meeting at Victoria only furnishes evidence of the rarity of such material. Let those amongst us who have substantial interests to be affected either for good or evil by the political institutions which may be conferred upon this colony consider well the ultimate and inevitable tendency of this system of trotting out irresponsible demagogues in the name of the people. Such exhibitions may serve to amuse at the time, but their fruit may prove to be anything but palatable.'

Shortly before noon on Sunday (18th inst.) the long-expected Flying Squadron was signalled as in sight from the Race-Rock Light to Admiral Farquhar on board the flag-ship Zealous, and soon after six war-ships, with all sail set, were in sight of the city. A breeze sufficiently strong to fill every inch of canvas was blowing, and as the vessels rounded the rocks, the townspeople flocked to adjacent hills and points to witness the grand picturesque sight. On about Head four of the ships were abreast, tall, stately and majestic, with the bright rays of the sun falling full upon their snow-white sails and the stiff breeze bowling them swiftly on towards Esquimalt. The Soylla was the first to enter Esquimalt harbor, followed by the Liverpool, flagship of Admiral Horby. On the entrance the Liverpool saluted, and the compliment was immediately acknowledged by H.M.S. Zealous, flagship of Admiral Farquhar, lying at anchor in the harbor. The remaining vessels followed one by one and took up the position assigned them at the buoys.

The Squadron consists of the frigate Liverpool, 30, flagship of Rear Admiral G. T. P. Horby; frigate Liffey, 30; frigate Endeavour, 21; frigate Phoenix, 30; corvette Soylla, 16; and corvette Pearl, 17. The squadron reached Yokohama from Auckland on April 6. On the passage Lieutenant Robinson of the Liverpool died of liver complaint. The ships were an object of admiration to the Japanese officials, many of whom came aboard and Admiral Horby subsequently visited the Mikado. At Yokohama the Barossa was dropped and the Phoenix came on with the Squadron. On the 19th April the Squadron, encountering a severe gale which scattered the ships when a day or two out. On the 22nd April George Knowles, a 6, fell from the foretopmast yard of the Liverpool into the sea and did not rise again. He is supposed to have struck the anchor-fluke in his descent. Three days afterwards, in latitude 38° 49' N, 155° 04' E, E. B. Warren, a midshipman of the Soylla, while standing in the mizen rigging heaving the log, missed his hold and fell overboard. He rose at once and struck out for a lifebuoy which was thrown him, but when distant a few feet from it, he threw up his arms and went down. The ship was making 10 knots at the time. On the 29th April the ships were scattered by a gale, but were all together again on the 3rd inst. The Squadron then ran an average of 250 miles a day till the 12th of May, when the wind fell. Next day, on sighting land, the Soylla was detailed to report at Esquimalt, but being becalmed at the entrance of the Straits on Saturday morning, was overhauled by the Squadron. The ships came up the Straits with a fine breeze behind them, rounding Race Rocks in company, as before stated.

The Flying Squadron sailed from home on the 19th of June last, left the Bristol at Bahia and the Barossa at Yokohama, and brought the Phoenix and Pearl on. The Soylla will be left on this station and the Charybdis will proceed to England. They expect to reach England in October next. Rear Admiral Horby was on this station as Captain of H.M.S. Tribune, during the stirring time of 1839, when a brush with Uncle Sam with respect to San Juan Island seemed inevitable. He was visited yesterday by a number of former acquaintances.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SQUADRON.
Liverpool—Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Horby, Flag-Lieut. James A. T. Bruce, Admiral's Secretary Thomas H. L. Bowling, Secretary's Clerk F. L. M. Dyer, Assistant Clerk Wm W. Inch, Captain John O. Hopkins, Commander Samuel Long, Staff Surgeon W. M. Saunders M. D., Staff Commander William H. Sharp, Paymaster Robert W. Warwick, Chief Engineer Owen Jones, Lieut.—Rohs Layton, P. O. Jonstone, Burgess Watson, W. H. Hender.
Esquimalt—Naval Instructor Walter L. Tasker, Assistant Surgeons—James Bradley, Fleetwood Buckle M. D., Assistant Paymaster—Clarence A. Tait, C. W. C. Mackay, Sub-Lieut.—C. G. Crawford, Herbert Roxby [Navigating], Arthur H. O. P. Lowe, A. W. Moore, E. W. Gore [Acting].
Engineers—John Lankbury, William Walker, Charles Beddington, Assistant Engineer J. O. Wright, Captain Royal Marines Frederick H. Ross, Lieut. Royal Marines John O. Kendall, Midshipmen—Walter Bognold, Ernest J. Seymour, Leonard E. Dick, George E. Richards, Houston Stewart, Norman Macdonald, Charles J. M. O'Connell, Edward H. Marsh, James T. Daly, Superintendent Machinery—Reginald E. Newell, Archibald Macpherson, Walter Corbett, Randolph E. O. Foote, E. Radolph, R. A. Quaquezague, Charles W. Thomas, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, Walter T. Whately, James Kitchener, Henry F. O. Cavendish de Lisle, Arthur T. Dwyer, Gunner Patrick Crane, Boatman Jas. Sodin, Carpenter Thomas R. Peters, Boatman 3rd class James Bird.

anybody else'; and, again, in speaking about the paucity of men fitted to fill positions of trust under Responsible Government, our contemporary says, 'The public meeting at Victoria only furnishes evidence of the rarity of such material. Let those amongst us who have substantial interests to be affected either for good or evil by the political institutions which may be conferred upon this colony consider well the ultimate and inevitable tendency of this system of trotting out irresponsible demagogues in the name of the people. Such exhibitions may serve to amuse at the time, but their fruit may prove to be anything but palatable.'

Shortly before noon on Sunday (18th inst.) the long-expected Flying Squadron was signalled as in sight from the Race-Rock Light to Admiral Farquhar on board the flag-ship Zealous, and soon after six war-ships, with all sail set, were in sight of the city. A breeze sufficiently strong to fill every inch of canvas was blowing, and as the vessels rounded the rocks, the townspeople flocked to adjacent hills and points to witness the grand picturesque sight. On about Head four of the ships were abreast, tall, stately and majestic, with the bright rays of the sun falling full upon their snow-white sails and the stiff breeze bowling them swiftly on towards Esquimalt. The Soylla was the first to enter Esquimalt harbor, followed by the Liverpool, flagship of Admiral Horby. On the entrance the Liverpool saluted, and the compliment was immediately acknowledged by H.M.S. Zealous, flagship of Admiral Farquhar, lying at anchor in the harbor. The remaining vessels followed one by one and took up the position assigned them at the buoys.

The Squadron consists of the frigate Liverpool, 30, flagship of Rear Admiral G. T. P. Horby; frigate Liffey, 30; frigate Endeavour, 21; frigate Phoenix, 30; corvette Soylla, 16; and corvette Pearl, 17. The squadron reached Yokohama from Auckland on April 6. On the passage Lieutenant Robinson of the Liverpool died of liver complaint. The ships were an object of admiration to the Japanese officials, many of whom came aboard and Admiral Horby subsequently visited the Mikado. At Yokohama the Barossa was dropped and the Phoenix came on with the Squadron. On the 19th April the Squadron, encountering a severe gale which scattered the ships when a day or two out. On the 22nd April George Knowles, a 6, fell from the foretopmast yard of the Liverpool into the sea and did not rise again. He is supposed to have struck the anchor-fluke in his descent. Three days afterwards, in latitude 38° 49' N, 155° 04' E, E. B. Warren, a midshipman of the Soylla, while standing in the mizen rigging heaving the log, missed his hold and fell overboard. He rose at once and struck out for a lifebuoy which was thrown him, but when distant a few feet from it, he threw up his arms and went down. The ship was making 10 knots at the time. On the 29th April the ships were scattered by a gale, but were all together again on the 3rd inst. The Squadron then ran an average of 250 miles a day till the 12th of May, when the wind fell. Next day, on sighting land, the Soylla was detailed to report at Esquimalt, but being becalmed at the entrance of the Straits on Saturday morning, was overhauled by the Squadron. The ships came up the Straits with a fine breeze behind them, rounding Race Rocks in company, as before stated.

The Flying Squadron sailed from home on the 19th of June last, left the Bristol at Bahia and the Barossa at Yokohama, and brought the Phoenix and Pearl on. The Soylla will be left on this station and the Charybdis will proceed to England. They expect to reach England in October next. Rear Admiral Horby was on this station as Captain of H.M.S. Tribune, during the stirring time of 1839, when a brush with Uncle Sam with respect to San Juan Island seemed inevitable. He was visited yesterday by a number of former acquaintances.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SQUADRON.
Liverpool—Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Horby, Flag-Lieut. James A. T. Bruce, Admiral's Secretary Thomas H. L. Bowling, Secretary's Clerk F. L. M. Dyer, Assistant Clerk Wm W. Inch, Captain John O. Hopkins, Commander Samuel Long, Staff Surgeon W. M. Saunders M. D., Staff Commander William H. Sharp, Paymaster Robert W. Warwick, Chief Engineer Owen Jones, Lieut.—Rohs Layton, P. O. Jonstone, Burgess Watson, W. H. Hender.
Esquimalt—Naval Instructor Walter L. Tasker, Assistant Surgeons—James Bradley, Fleetwood Buckle M. D., Assistant Paymaster—Clarence A. Tait, C. W. C. Mackay, Sub-Lieut.—C. G. Crawford, Herbert Roxby [Navigating], Arthur H. O. P. Lowe, A. W. Moore, E. W. Gore [Acting].
Engineers—John Lankbury, William Walker, Charles Beddington, Assistant Engineer J. O. Wright, Captain Royal Marines Frederick H. Ross, Lieut. Royal Marines John O. Kendall, Midshipmen—Walter Bognold, Ernest J. Seymour, Leonard E. Dick, George E. Richards, Houston Stewart, Norman Macdonald, Charles J. M. O'Connell, Edward H. Marsh, James T. Daly, Superintendent Machinery—Reginald E. Newell, Archibald Macpherson, Walter Corbett, Randolph E. O. Foote, E. Radolph, R. A. Quaquezague, Charles W. Thomas, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, Walter T. Whately, James Kitchener, Henry F. O. Cavendish de Lisle, Arthur T. Dwyer, Gunner Patrick Crane, Boatman Jas. Sodin, Carpenter Thomas R. Peters, Boatman 3rd class James Bird.

anybody else'; and, again, in speaking about the paucity of men fitted to fill positions of trust under Responsible Government, our contemporary says, 'The public meeting at Victoria only furnishes evidence of the rarity of such material. Let those amongst us who have substantial interests to be affected either for good or evil by the political institutions which may be conferred upon this colony consider well the ultimate and inevitable tendency of this system of trotting out irresponsible demagogues in the name of the people. Such exhibitions may serve to amuse at the time, but their fruit may prove to be anything but palatable.'

Shortly before noon on Sunday (18th inst.) the long-expected Flying Squadron was signalled as in sight from the Race-Rock Light to Admiral Farquhar on board the flag-ship Zealous, and soon after six war-ships, with all sail set, were in sight of the city. A breeze sufficiently strong to fill every inch of canvas was blowing, and as the vessels rounded the rocks, the townspeople flocked to adjacent hills and points to witness the grand picturesque sight. On about Head four of the ships were abreast, tall, stately and majestic, with the bright rays of the sun falling full upon their snow-white sails and the stiff breeze bowling them swiftly on towards Esquimalt. The Soylla was the first to enter Esquimalt harbor, followed by the Liverpool, flagship of Admiral Horby. On the entrance the Liverpool saluted, and the compliment was immediately acknowledged by H.M.S. Zealous, flagship of Admiral Farquhar, lying at anchor in the harbor. The remaining vessels followed one by one and took up the position assigned them at the buoys.

The Squadron consists of the frigate Liverpool, 30, flagship of Rear Admiral G. T. P. Horby; frigate Liffey, 30; frigate Endeavour, 21; frigate Phoenix, 30; corvette Soylla, 16; and corvette Pearl, 17. The squadron reached Yokohama from Auckland on April 6. On the passage Lieutenant Robinson of the Liverpool died of liver complaint. The ships were an object of admiration to the Japanese officials, many of whom came aboard and Admiral Horby subsequently visited the Mikado. At Yokohama the Barossa was dropped and the Phoenix came on with the Squadron. On the 19th April the Squadron, encountering a severe gale which scattered the ships when a day or two out. On the 22nd April George Knowles, a 6, fell from the foretopmast yard of the Liverpool into the sea and did not rise again. He is supposed to have struck the anchor-fluke in his descent. Three days afterwards, in latitude 38° 49' N, 155° 04' E, E. B. Warren, a midshipman of the Soylla, while standing in the mizen rigging heaving the log, missed his hold and fell overboard. He rose at once and struck out for a lifebuoy which was thrown him, but when distant a few feet from it, he threw up his arms and went down. The ship was making 10 knots at the time. On the 29th April the ships were scattered by a gale, but were all together again on the 3rd inst. The Squadron then ran an average of 250 miles a day till the 12th of May, when the wind fell. Next day, on sighting land, the Soylla was detailed to report at Esquimalt, but being becalmed at the entrance of the Straits on Saturday morning, was overhauled by the Squadron. The ships came up the Straits with a fine breeze behind them, rounding Race Rocks in company, as before stated.

The Flying Squadron sailed from home on the 19th of June last, left the Bristol at Bahia and the Barossa at Yokohama, and brought the Phoenix and Pearl on. The Soylla will be left on this station and the Charybdis will proceed to England. They expect to reach England in October next. Rear Admiral Horby was on this station as Captain of H.M.S. Tribune, during the stirring time of 1839, when a brush with Uncle Sam with respect to San Juan Island seemed inevitable. He was visited yesterday by a number of former acquaintances.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SQUADRON.
Liverpool—Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Horby, Flag-Lieut. James A. T. Bruce, Admiral's Secretary Thomas H. L. Bowling, Secretary's Clerk F. L. M. Dyer, Assistant Clerk Wm W. Inch, Captain John O. Hopkins, Commander Samuel Long, Staff Surgeon W. M. Saunders M. D., Staff Commander William H. Sharp, Paymaster Robert W. Warwick, Chief Engineer Owen Jones, Lieut.—Rohs Layton, P. O. Jonstone, Burgess Watson, W. H. Hender.
Esquimalt—Naval Instructor Walter L. Tasker, Assistant Surgeons—James Bradley, Fleetwood Buckle M. D., Assistant Paymaster—Clarence A. Tait, C. W. C. Mackay, Sub-Lieut.—C. G. Crawford, Herbert Roxby [Navigating], Arthur H. O. P. Lowe, A. W. Moore, E. W. Gore [Acting].
Engineers—John Lankbury, William Walker, Charles Beddington, Assistant Engineer J. O. Wright, Captain Royal Marines Frederick H. Ross, Lieut. Royal Marines John O. Kendall, Midshipmen—Walter Bognold, Ernest J. Seymour, Leonard E. Dick, George E. Richards, Houston Stewart, Norman Macdonald, Charles J. M. O'Connell, Edward H. Marsh, James T. Daly, Superintendent Machinery—Reginald E. Newell, Archibald Macpherson, Walter Corbett, Randolph E. O. Foote, E. Radolph, R. A. Quaquezague, Charles W. Thomas, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, Walter T. Whately, James Kitchener, Henry F. O. Cavendish de Lisle, Arthur T. Dwyer, Gunner Patrick Crane, Boatman Jas. Sodin, Carpenter Thomas R. Peters, Boatman 3rd class James Bird.

Depot:
GLEYS & CO.
VICTORIA.
WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.
TERMS:
Per Annum in Advance \$12 00
Per Month 1 00
Per Copy 5 Cts
ADVERTISING IN ADVANCE.
First Column, 25 Cts per Line per Week.
Second Column, 20 Cts per Line per Week.
Third Column, 15 Cts per Line per Week.
Fourth Column, 10 Cts per Line per Week.
Fifth Column, 7 Cts per Line per Week.
Sixth Column, 5 Cts per Line per Week.
Seventh Column, 3 Cts per Line per Week.
Eighth Column, 2 Cts per Line per Week.
Ninth Column, 1 1/2 Cts per Line per Week.
Tenth Column, 1 Cts per Line per Week.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 18, 1870.

The Strong Man Armed.

The Island of San Juan has been 'paragorically' (as Mrs. Partington would express it) described as 'The Strong Man Armed, keeping the door of the British Pacific.' Considered apart from the merits of the international dispute, it must be perfectly clear that the possession of that intrinsically worthless Island is of infinitely greater importance to British than to American interests. To the former it constitutes the key to the only outlet on the Pacific. To surrender that key may be regarded as, indeed, tantamount to retiring from the Pacific. And does not retirement from the Pacific mean retirement from the Continent? To the latter the Island in question can really possess little or no value or importance, save in so far as it gives an undue advantage over a neighbor. If he really means to be an honest and peaceful neighbor, Uncle Sam has no need of San Juan. His frontage on the Pacific is ample enough, and his outlets are numerous enough, and why should he wish to hold the key to our sole outlet? His very desire to obtain possession of that key is calculated to create doubt and suspicion as to his motives and intentions. Looking at the matter in the light of the rights of the respective claimants, there would appear to be little doubt that to Great Britain the Island belongs; yet when we find our neighbors, from their leading statesmen at Washington down to their most obscure stump-politicians in Washington Territory, declaring in the most emphatic terms that the Island belongs to them, and that they mean to have it, to hope to settle the question by the 'You're another' argument would be as unwise as undignified. The wolf in the fable was not the less pronounced in its charges against the lamb because those charges were groundless. It rather sought, by the ardor of its declamation, to cover the badness of its cause; and, without any intention of accepting the full application of this figure, it may well be concluded that Great Britain cannot hope for either justice or a final adjustment of the dispute by protracting this assembly international wrangling. Let us have this dispute settled—peaceably if we can; but let us have it settled! Although this international question may not be regarded as forming any part of the programme entrusted to the Delegation now leaving for Ottawa, yet it is one which is most intimately connected therewith—one, in fact, which cannot well be separated from it. Confederation—a British Dominion extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, must, indeed, lose its true force and significance with the loss of that little, and apparently insignificant Island. Our neighbors know this full well; and knowing it, they are all the more anxious to put the key of the British American Empire in their pocket! Although this San Juan question does not strictly enter into the 'conditions' upon which the Government at Ottawa will be asked to admit this colony into the Dominion, yet it so greatly affects the whole question, that it would appear to be impossible to overlook it; and we trust, therefore, that the Governor will have instructed the Delegates upon this most important and urgent question. That the Government at Ottawa cannot settle the San Juan dispute we need not be reminded; but, having a very direct and deep interest in that dispute, they are specially entitled to urge upon the Imperial Government the necessity of a speedy settlement which will give the Island to the Dominion. Some two years ago, while in London on business connected with Canada, Sir George E. Cartier and the Hon. Wm. McDougall joined in a forcible and statesmanlike paper to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies upon this subject, pointing out that the claims of Great Britain to the Island were clear and incontrovertible, and that the possession of it was of the most important importance to the Dominion, and, at the same time, reminding the Secretary of State how apt British Statesmen were to allow American diplomats to get the better of them in these territorial and boundary negotiations, pointing to the irreparable national sacrifices which had already been made in this way, on both sides, as well as in the centre of the continent. Let our Delegates do with the authorities at Ottawa what those gentlemen did in London. It is alike our duty and our interest to look sharply after this matter. If it became the duty of Canadian statesmen to do so, how much more is it the duty of the Representatives of the British Pacific to attend to a matter possessing, to us, both a local and a national importance!

Municipal Council. A bill was presented from Mr. Mallandinas for commission for collecting road and school tax.

A communication from Mr. T. S. Allatt, asking for \$54, a balance due for constructing side walk on View Street. On motion of Councillor Carey, the Clerk was authorized to notify proceedings against delinquent parties.

A long consultation was had about the propriety of passing a By-Law for the destruction of thistles.

Washington Territory. At a meeting of the Board of Precinct, County, and Territorial officers, at least as far as they are elective, and that is very far. For Delegate to Congress Mr. Garfield, the present Delegate, is being again run in the Republican interest, and we are led to believe, with some prospect of success. It would appear, however, that Marshall Blinn, a powerful man, has also been put forward on the Republican ticket, possibly, however as a 'blind.' Should both go to the polls, and thus divide the vote of the party, nothing is more likely than that Judge J. D. Mix, the Democratic nominee, will slide in under such a 'mixed' condition of parties. As it is, the canvass goes on bravely. Each party has a steamer under charter, and every point on the Sound which can boast of a Baker's dozen of citizens is honored with a public 'meeting,' and no end of 'spreads' talk. Our neighbors are heavy on elections and powerful on the stump; yet it appears to us that they have a trifle too much of this sort of thing for their good. It would be interesting to calculate the precise cost in time, money and talk squandered on these elections.

PRESENTATION TO DR. COMRIE, R. N.—Last evening, at the Colonial Hotel, Mr. Thomas Russell and a deputation, on behalf of the Caledonian Society, presented Dr. Comrie, R. N., lately attached to H. M. S. Sparrowhawk on this station, with a handsome gold-headed cane, bearing the thistle of Scotia and this inscription: 'Presented to Dr. Comrie by the Caledonian Society of Victoria, V.I.—1870.' Mr. Russell, in presenting the cane, alluded to the kindness shown to members of the Society by the worthy doctor, and the regret they felt at parting with him. Doctor Comrie made a few appropriate remarks in reply, and after an interchange of sentiment the deputation withdrew. Dr. Comrie will start for home by the next steamer, having been relieved. During several years' residence here he has made many friends, who will witness his departure with deep regret, and whose best wishes for his future prosperity will follow him wherever he may journey.

NEWFOUNDLAND FLOUNDERERS.—The Anti-Confederates of Newfoundland would not appear to have sent a particularly brilliant set of Statesmen to the new Council. It appears that they have passed an address to Earl Granville, remonstrating against the proposed withdrawal of troops from the Island. The reasons urged against that measure are that the Newfoundland fisheries are carried on by merchants in the United Kingdom. That those who make money in the Island retire to England, thus enriching the latter and impoverishing the former. That there is no accumulated capital in the Colony to foster business, and that the Island is as much a part of Great Britain as any one of her maritime colonies. Finally, that it was the first colony in America possessed by Great Britain, and the loyalty of its people is such that it will be the last to cling to her. Some of these reasons are not very cogent, and others scarcely come gracefully from Newfoundland lips.

THAT PROTECTOR.—Like their Republican brethren, the Democrats of Washington Territory have issued their 'Platform,' and like theirs, it consists of 'seven planks.' On one point only is there consensus of sentiment, and that is to have San Juan Island. The seventh plank in the 'Democratic Platform' runs thus:—'We hold that the national honour demands the prompt enforcement of our claims to San Juan Island.' We beg our neighbors over the water to maye their minds perfectly easy about San Juan, as the British Lion is amply competent to guard it and 'the national honour' at the same time.

ADMIRAL FARQUHAR appears disposed to extend a helping hand to every scheme for the advancement of public recreation and amusement, for we learn that he has extended his patronage to the Regatta as well as the Races, and manifests great interest in the prosperity of both sports. Admiral Farquhar has also promised that the band of M. M. S. Zealous shall attend upon the Regatta.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The performance this evening will be under the distinguished patronage of Admiral Farquhar and the Officers of H. M. Fleet. By particular request 'Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp,' a laughable musical extravaganza, will be given. It is expected that there will be a large and brilliant assemblage.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The result of the popular vote in France fully sustains the Emperor. A majority of 5,000,000 is a pretty strong endorsement of the liberal government lately granted France, and the devotion of the Army is an additional pledge of internal peace. One-man government in France is gone forever and is succeeded by Responsible government with M. Ollivier at its head.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last evening 'Aurora Floyd' was repeated with great effect. Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Miss Mandeville and Mr. Vinson sustaining their parts admirably. In the afterpiece of 'Box and Cox' Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Melville and Miss Cummings threw the audience into convulsions of laughter. This evening Mrs. Bates will appear in her great character of Lady Gay Spanker in the comedy of 'London Assurance.' Tomorrow evening the performance will be under the patronage of Admiral Farquhar and the Officers of the Fleet.

NEW EDITOR.—Mr. W. Hebbard has been installed as leader-writer of the Little News. We observe, too, that the new editor has adopted the Parisian style of signing his name in full in his productions—probably to add to their weight and influence.

THE FENIAN BATHROB.—A San Francisco despatch says that John Savage, Fenian Chief, has arrived, and was received and entertained at the Lick House by members of the Order. He intimates that the Fenians will soon attract public attention by something more than talk.

Interesting Letter from Mr. Waddington.

OTTAWA, April 20th, 1870. DEAR MR. FRANKS:—I wrote to you on March 16, giving you an account of the dangers we ran at sea and of my safe arrival here. As you will have learned, the City of Boston, less fortunate than ourselves, has never since been heard of and is undoubtedly lost, together with every soul on board. Many of the passengers had embarked at Halifax on their accustomed spring-trade trip to England, and it appears that the wives of not less than fifteen persons there of note or well-to-do, will have been widows and been left with their young families to bewail their bereavement.

Since my last I have been very unwell, nor have I yet entirely recovered, which I attribute to the change of climate and the deleterious alterations of sleep and snow which we have been enjoying here. The thaw set in, however, about a week ago, since which the weather has greatly improved and I believe we shall at last bid adieu to burning hot stoves, hot air, frozen meat, six months old, and the glacial period generally.

My proposals for the construction of an overland railroad, which I mentioned to you in my last, have now been before the Privy Council for nearly three weeks and will, I have reason to believe, be seriously considered. But what with the Red River difficulties, which are every day becoming more complicated, the Fenian movements on the frontier and the approaching close of the Session, the Ministers have not a moment to themselves—so much so that they sat in council on Good Friday till past 6 o'clock in the evening. Nevertheless, as the Government and everybody here are most anxious that the railroad should be built, my proposals are likely to be discussed and a negotiation possibly entered into in order to arrive at such terms as the Government may be willing to grant and with which a company could be raised; so that a bill could be introduced to that effect at the next session in the Autumn, when it is to be hoped the Red River difficulties will be at an end. As I see nobody here in a position to start a rival company I think I may in that case run a fair chance of success.

Riches and Scott, B.A.'s delegates from Red River, arrived here last week and have been arrested on a writ taken out by a brother of Scott, the murdered man; the delegates in relation of the latter, as being implicated or having assisted in the crime, but I imagine they will be released. The third delegate, Judge Black, has also arrived, but he is a respectable man and keeps altogether aloof from the others, and believes the government are very much embarrassed how to deal with these so-called delegates. We have also Dr. Shultz, Mr. Maiz and a dozen other refugees from Manitoba. Their property has been confiscated and everything belonging to them plundered. Dr. Shultz's store was plundered to the amount of \$19,000, and I knew a London merchant who will lose \$50,000 worth of furs. A rather imposing force, composed of volunteers and troops of the line, will leave for Thunder Bay and Fort Garry as soon as the ice will permit, which will probably be in the course of another week—but it will take the expedition a full month, or say to the end of May, to arrive at Fort Garry. It will follow Mr. Dawson's route by Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods—and it is to be hoped will bring the half-breeds to their senses.

These Red River difficulties, unless settled, will be another obstacle to the federation of British Columbia, to say nothing of the proposed terms as prepared by the Governor in Council—a copy of which appeared in the Ottawa Times of March 21st, for some of the demands are considered as inadmissible. Such as the annual grant on a supposed

population of 120,000, the guarantee for a graving dock, the million dollars a year for a railroad in British Columbia, which would have to be managed differently, the hospital, lunatic asylum, and penitentiary, which are all local matters. I believe the Government here will be most willing, however, to grant very fair terms, and I have no doubt that matter will be easily arranged. You can write to me, if so inclined, Russell House, Ottawa, where I shall probably remain some little time. I remain, dear Sir, yours very sincerely, ALFRED WADDINGTON.

The Late School Meeting.

EMOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Permit me through the medium of your columns to correct a few grave errors, into which you have no doubt unintentionally fallen, in your leader of the 6th inst., on the subject of the public meeting held in the Council Chambers on the evening of the 4th, to adopt one of the three modes of supporting the public schools of Victoria district for the current year. Public notice of the meeting was given, and resident freeholders and householders were invited to attend. The chair was taken, in the absence of the regular chairman, by a member of the Board, as the law directs. After some irregular discussion, Mr. Wallace moved the first resolution, that an application should be made to the Governor, for a sum of fifteen hundred dollars in aid of the common schools of the district for the current year, seconded by Mr. McMillan, and passed unanimously. Mr. McMillan moved that further action be deferred by the meeting until the Governor was heard from. This motion was seconded. To this Mr. Hebbard moved an amendment that the voluntary rate on the mode by voluntary subscription be adopted by this meeting, seconded by the undermentioned, Mr. Wallace, in moving his resolution, took occasion to advocate the propriety of extending religious instruction from the common schools. Mr. Hebbard insisted on the opposite view, in a very decided tone. Ex-Mayor McDonald believed that no schools would last long from which the Bible was excluded. Mr. Carey inquired what version of the scriptures would be selected in that event. All the gentlemen got a tolerably fair hearing while advocating their respective schemes. The principal interruptions from the meeting were, 'chair, order, question,' we didn't come here to discuss religion, come to business, put the resolution. This language was repeated over and over again by the meeting.

But the chairman seemed deaf to every remonstrance, and allowed this irrelevant discussion to proceed. The meeting became indignant, demanding that the amendment and resolution should be put from the chair, and the business, for which they were legitimately assembled, concluded. But in vain. A motion to adjourn was put and rejected by the meeting. Influenced by a few individuals, one of whom undertook to speak against time rather than allow any action to be taken either on the resolution or the amendment, and under the flimsy pretext, that the ordinary chairman should preside before anything should be definitely settled—the chair was vacated—the meeting loudly protesting against being called to witness a solemn farce. I am perfectly amazed that the gentlemen having such facile means of knowing the truth, could proclaim in a leading article, 'That a certain class came there in full force and as a religious body with hostile intent &c to oppose state secular education, and were so successful in defeating the legitimate object of the meeting.' I have, I think, abundantly shown upon whom falls the odium of having broken up the meeting without having adopted any of the methods which the law allows for maintaining the common schools for the current year. That the class indicated attended as a religious body is a perfectly gratuitous assertion. Not a single act or expression of that class, as a body, at the meeting, can be, or is, adduced to justify so grave a charge. That they evinced any disposition to oppose state secular education is negatived by the fact that the resolution moved by Mr. Wallace, and seconded, that an application should be made to the Governor to grant fifteen hundred dollars to the district schools of Victoria was unanimously passed by the meeting. A few gentlemen were allowed by the Chair to ride their religious hobbies unchecked, when forsooth all the odium attached to their course is concentrated and made to fall on the devoted heads of a religious body wholly unrepresented as such at said meeting. And what surprises and pains me most is, that such accusations should be made by a gentleman whose antecedents are alike destined for the most enlightened spirit of fair play, liberality and toleration. With regard to religious education in public mixed schools, I am emphatically opposed to it. And as far as I have an opportunity of knowing their sentiments, most of my goodly flock are of my way of thinking. I have, however, like the members of the other denominations, no objection to differ. Now, sir, my motive for supporting the amendment in preference to a forced rate, and in so stated to the meeting, was that the compulsory rate, which forces the labourer, the mechanic and the struggling farmer of small means, to pay as much as the man of large means and great wealth, is a monstrous piece of injustice. Nor does the evil stop there, for the millionaire, who draws his large revenues from the colony, and spends them in Paris, London, New York, or elsewhere out of the country, is exempt altogether, and is not compelled to contribute one dollar. This bonus is held out to encourage absenteeism. Yet not a single member of our model legislature that I am aware of, made an attempt to remedy this crying grievance. Let me, therefore, or both, be equally taxed for the support of the common schools. Then, and not till then, will the system work harmoniously.

Thinking you for allowing this long and tedious communication a place in the British Colonist, I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. P. FRANKS, Victoria, May 9th, 1870.

NOTICE

D. M. DAVIS HAS MOVED HIS RESIDENCE TO DAVENPORT STREET, WESTWARD, BETWEEN CORNER AND HAMBOLDT STREETS. His office is below.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in its estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most efficacious remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and inhaled as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although called 'Cough-syrup' it is thought in curable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. Its complete success in its remedy over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. It is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., which include all the malarious fevers arising from malarious marsh, or miasmatic poisons. As its name implies, it does cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Rhus, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, whatever, it is in no wise injurious to any system. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacquainted persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable to the hair, and healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a dressing, it may be used.

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MORTIMER WALKER, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, of counterfeiting the obituary notices of the deceased in the Standard.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 20th June, 1866, the same man was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment for selling seditious articles.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 20th June, 1866, the same man was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment for selling seditious articles.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges are a most valuable remedy in cases of INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, and other pulmonary affections. They are sold in Boxes and Tins, by all the principal Dispensaries and Druggists.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills.

The North-West

Domain exchanges received by last mail afford more full and precise information respecting the military expedition to Red River. The force is ten thousand strong, and includes a Steel Battery, composed of picked men from the Royal Artillery, and a Rocket Brigade. The Canadian contingent is composed of picked men, selected from the military districts of Ontario and Quebec, in equal numbers, by the Deputy Adjutant General. These last will be enlisted for a two years' term of service and will be entitled to receive grants of land in the Territory, upon the expiration of their term, but it is thought not unlikely that they will be disbanded sooner than two years. This expedition was to have started on the 16th of the present month, under the command of Major-General Lindsay. The Imperial Government, it was understood, would assume all the responsibility of the measure, in the first instance, at least. The expedition would go by way of Lake Superior, marching around Saint Ste Marie Canal and proceeding from Collingwood to Fort William by steamer. From Fort William to Lake Shebandowan, a distance of forty miles, they would travel by means of waggons. There one hundred Governments boats, of from twenty-five to thirty feet keel, built expressly for the service, will be employed in transporting the expedition. Mr Dawson accompanies the expedition, and it was stated he felt confident of being able to put them through from Fort William to Fort Garry in the incredibly short space of eight days. So much about the expedition: Now, a word about its work and results. There appears to have existed throughout Canada a very general feeling of impatience on account of the apparent phlegmatic demeanor and policy of the government in the matter of the Red River difficulty. The universal feeling appears to have been one of intense eagerness to avenge the death of Scott, and men by thousands, and money by the millions, were promptly proffered to the Government. Indeed, history affords no instance of a people more thoroughly aroused, or of more patriotic and warlike intent. Not so the Government, however. Ministers apparently drank in none of the martial spirit of an enthusiastic people. They continued provokingly cool, reticent, mysterious, Sphinx-like. And, as might well be expected, they got roundly abused. The condition of the public mind, was, under all the circumstances, quite natural, certainly nothing to be ashamed of; but will any one in cooler moments say that the Ministers were wrong? In the first place, the whole question of any movement upon Red River must necessarily be an Imperial one. The Territory not having been transferred, Canada could have neither right nor authority therein, and had the Dominion Government permitted themselves to be led away by a very natural and lovable enthusiasm and rushed pell-mell into the Territory the most serious complications and the most unhappy results might have followed. But the authorities at Ottawa did not adopt a course, in the heat of the moment, which even the people would have condemned after the smoke of battle had passed away. They adopted the constitutional and statesmanlike course of referring an Imperial question to the Imperial authorities; and the consequence is that the whole matter will be thoroughly settled at Imperial expense. This Imperial movement possesses interior advantages. The impression was too common on this Continent that Great Britain cared little and would do less for the Dominion; that she was chiefly concerned to get the Canadians off her hands, and leave the Canadians to sink or swim. It was the prevalence of this feeling that emboldened some persons in the Red River country to take up arms against Canada. It was this feeling that led some persons in British Columbia to think that a mere handful of colonists had nothing to do but express a wish to transfer allegiance and territory to Uncle Sam. It was this same feeling that encouraged a certain class of persons in the United States to hope for the easy acquisition of the entire country north of them. The prompt and decisive steps taken by the Imperial Government must thoroughly dispel all such ridiculous notions. The colonial mind will thus be reassured, while foreign intermeddlers will be undeceived. The world will be made to know, and realize that Great Britain regards her North American Possessions as parts of herself, and that she will no more tolerate her authority to be questioned at Winnipeg than in Yorkshire. In that territory, the disposing of the absurd pretensions of Reil and an armed mob of a few hundred men occupying merely a spot on half a con-

Our San Francisco Letter.

San Francisco, May 4, 1870.
Last summer, while strolling one evening through an almost deserted mining camp in Tuolumne county, my ears were greeted with the familiar Chinoise, and on turning round I saw a native female representative of your Island. In the fall, business took me through the central countries. Hardly a village but contained an ex-colonist, and I suppose we might even look for them in the State and county gaols. The many friends of Mr Shepherd, manager of the Bank of British North America in this city, will be sorry to learn that he has been superseded. A well-known gentleman connected with the Hudson Bay Company, now visiting London, has received the appointment of Superintendent of one of the banks doing business in Victoria, and will shortly return to the charge. The Rev Mr Garrett is filling a temporary vacancy at the Episcopal Cathedral, in the meantime endeavoring to keep his own congregation and school together. So much for personal gossip. Our hotels are actively preparing for the expected rush of Eastern visitors. Housemaids, upholsterers, painters, paperhangers, and decorators are busily engaged in putting parlors, dormitories and dining-rooms in apple-pie order. Cleaning and repairing is the order of the day and interiors are being furnished to a degree of exorcising neatness. Very just complaints were made last year of the enormous prices charged to strangers for every accommodation. Their souls were vexed at the difference between long and short bits; our generous unmercifulness in keeping small change off their rigid notions of the rights of property, and so they went back with long tales of petty extortion—exactions which, if profited on a larger scale, would certainly be called swindling. A private letter from England states that a number of merchants have chartered a special steamer for New York and a train of Pullman Palace cars thence to the Pacific, and that an immense excursion of business men will leave London the last week in May on a visit to San Francisco. What truth there is in the report cannot be ascertained, but it is not generally credited. The pioneer boat of the Australian line, the City of Adelaide, is now fully due and may be expected within a few days. She left Sydney March 17th for this port, coming by way of Auckland and Honolulu. The British residents here have held a meeting for the purpose of giving the passengers a suitable welcome. This vessel was chartered by Mr Hall, the U.S. Consul at Sydney, the New Zealand and Australian Postmaster General guaranteeing a subsidy if he would carry the mails. Mr Hall has no capital, and his first trip is likely to be the last. As an experiment it will be valuable, as a permanent undertaking a failure, for the charterer has no monetary foundation to work on. The whole business of a permanent steam service between San Francisco and Sydney is in such a middle that it is difficult to write in a reliable manner about it, but it stands somewhat like this: At the last session of the State Legislature Congress was petitioned to grant a subsidy to an American line. The California Steam Navigation Co, the Pacific Mail, and Mr Webb, owner of

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills. The first irregularity of any function should be speedily corrected, and set right by the use of these Pills.

The Delegates and their...

Our Delegates, (perhaps it more correct to say Governor's Delegates,) are now on the Capital of the Dominion, for pose of negotiating terms for mission of British Columbia Confederated Empire of America. The mission is one with interest to this colony. ther the policy of Her Majesty's Government is developed the mission must everyone feel that not evade our destiny of Confederation. The mission is one with interest to this colony. ther the policy of Her Majesty's Government is developed the mission must everyone feel that not evade our destiny of Confederation. The mission is one with interest to this colony. ther the policy of Her Majesty's Government is developed the mission must everyone feel that not evade our destiny of Confederation.

San Francisco, May 4, 1870.

San Francisco, May 4, 1870.

San Francisco, May 4, 1870.

San Francisco, May 4, 1870.

San Francisco, May 4, 1870.

San Francisco, May 4, 1870.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 18, 1870

The Delegates and their Mission

Our Delegates, (perhaps it would be more correct to say Governor Musgrave's Delegates,) are now on the way to the Capital of the Dominion, for the purpose of negotiating terms for the admission of British Columbia into the Confederated Empire of British North America.

This colony, started and weakened by Downing-street mistake, and impoverished by Downing-street patronage, must, of very necessity, have a fostering, helping hand extended to it for a few years, and it is by doing this that Canada will most speedily and effectually build up a prosperous and powerful Province on the Pacific, alike creditable and profitable to the nation.

The news from Cariboo is very gratifying, and everything looks well for the approaching season. The snow is melting rapidly and work will soon be general throughout the district.

The Government has set a watch on the hands, commanding a good view of the Straits, with instructions to signal to Government House the first appearance of the Flying Squadron.

but she published a document in which she confessed to having contracted a secret marriage with an Italian nobleman a year before. She was at once released.

Advertisement for 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS' and other medical products, including 'NEFORDS' and 'MAGNESIA'.

Advertisement for 'The Workman to His Wife' and other literary or domestic items.

Advertisement for 'SPROAT & CO. OFFER FOR SALE' listing various goods and services.

Advertisement for 'LANDSBERGER & CO'S CAL WINES' and other wine products.

Something for the People to do

The outlines of a Colonization scheme, freshly originated in England, have now been indicated in these columns with a sufficient degree of clearness, we trust, to enable the reader to arrive at tolerably correct conclusions. Speaking without authority, we may presume that the Corporation alluded to will be prepared, on learning of our readiness to co-operate with it, to send out, say, one hundred families, comprising about five hundred souls, and establish them upon whatever land might be designated for that purpose. The precise nature and extent of the co-operation expected from the colonies residing these immigrants are not arbitrarily stated. Indeed it will be readily perceived that there is of very necessity a good deal of elasticity on this point. The expense of sending emigrants to the various colonies must be to a considerable extent regulated by distance and the facilities of intercommunication, and it is presumable that these conditions will also gauge the value of such emigrants. For instance, the cost of sending one hundred families to British Columbia must greatly exceed the cost of sending a like number to Canada; but it is fair to think that the value of these emigrants would be relatively greater here than in Canada. Yet it will readily be concluded that, inasmuch as the settler does not possess a monopoly of this appreciated value, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that the additional cost will fall exclusively upon him. If the commodity possesses a greater value delivered in British Columbia than it would deliver in Canada, we must be prepared to pay more for it. Now it appears to be our duty to approach this subject in a business, rather than a sentimental spirit, and come to some definite decision as to what we should be willing to do, by way of co-operating with the Corporation in England. So little money could be spared from the depleted revenues of the colony that it would be idle to attempt any money assistance. But it is a happy feature of this movement that money is scarcely desired from us. That essential element of success is furnished at Home. What would appear to be required of us is a grant of land, either in whole or in part free, and certain privileges, immunities and supervision extended to the colonists thus introduced into the country. Happily we have abundance of good land which would be available for such a purpose, and provision exists in the new Land Ordinance for making precisely such grants. Although the Corporation would not appear to expect land grants to be wholly free in every case, yet no one will hesitate to say that, in our case, they should be absolutely free in fact, and most liberal in quantity; and it is just here that we should expect to make up, in some measure at least, for the additional expense attending the sending of emigrants to this distant colony. The reception of these people upon their arrival, the conducting them to the lands set apart for them, as well as the general supervision of their establishment thereon, the collection of any payments due from them to the Corporation, are duties all of which might be undertaken by the local Government, free of any charge whatever to the Corporation. In short, our position would appear to be one of impossibility. We want population. We have no money with which to purchase it; but we have abundances of the most tempting kind of land; and we are willing to be liberal with that land as well as to assist the operations and guard the general interests of those who supply the requisite cash for carrying out the scheme. There is one point which, although not new in these columns, appears to be not wholly disconnected with this part of our subject. Why should not some of the "old wooden walls of England" be more or less employed in transporting emigrants from England to the more distant colonies? Great Britain has her pauper subjects accumulating in festering heaps at home, and she has her ships plying and rotting in every sea for the lack of employment. What better employment for them, in time of peace, at all events, than distributing amongst her more distant and needy colonies some portion of the enormous surplus population now going to utter waste, to worse than waste, to—? How very much better would it be for individuals and for the nation at large, if a portion of the millions little better than squandered every year in a vain attempt at regulating pauperism were employed in the only effective means of curing it. If the British Government could only be induced to second the patriotic efforts now being put forward by colonization societies by giving free transport in some of those idle armaments, what a noble service would it be. The sums of money now necessarily paid for transport ships could be devoted towards promoting the increased wellbeing of the colonists

thus sent out. Surely, a respectful appeal made in the proper quarter would not be altogether without effect. Mr. Childers is engaged in a laudable effort to lighten taxation by reducing the Naval expenditure. Would not home taxation be much more effectually reduced by utilizing some of the national ships to distributing surplus home population amongst the colonies? Pauperism in England alone costs between fifteen and twenty millions sterling every year. To remove the cause of pauperism is surely the most effective way to relieve the country of the enormous taxation it involves. Not only would the nation thus be relieved of a burden and a blot at home, but it would be greatly strengthened in its colonies. It has been presumed that the Corporation to which constant reference has been made will be prepared to send out a batch of emigrants upon being assured of our desire for them and our readiness to co-operate. Now, how are they to be assured of this? How is our own Governor, who, as has already been stated, is in communication with the Corporation, to know that the people really desire to extend such co-operation? It does not become us to speak for the people in a matter of this nature. It is not enough for a newspaper writer to tell the Governor and the Corporation that the people really do desire population, and to say what they are willing to do in land grants, or in any other way, in order to promote such a scheme as that which we have been placing before them. In a matter of this kind the people must speak their own sentiments for themselves. They must meet together and discuss the subject, and put their views and wishes in the form of resolutions or addresses; and if the people do not feel sufficiently interested in the matter to do this, they have no right to expect that the Government will assume the whole responsibility of action; nor can they expect the members of the Corporation in England to believe that population is either desired or appreciated in British Columbia. We can get up public meetings for the purpose of giving expression of indignation against any real or supposititious misdoing on the part of the Government. Are we not prepared to do as much in prosecuting a scheme which proposes to supply, on the most favorable terms, our great want?

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The str. Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived from New Westminster last evening at 6:30 p.m. with the str. Hope in tow. Among the passengers were Rev. Mr. Woods, Messrs Thomas Cunningham, Picht and Spence. There is no news from the upper country. Mr. Spence reports the repairs on the road from New Westminster to Burrard Inlet nearly completed. The funeral of the late Mr. DeBeek was very largely attended at New Westminster on Saturday last. All the principal places of business were closed and every flag at half-mast; and besides an almost universal turnout of the citizens, Burrard Inlet and the North Arm district were well represented. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. R. Jamieson, in the Presbyterian Church, and a funeral sermon is to be preached by him on Sunday evening next. A feeling of deep sympathy for the bereaved family pervades the entire community. An Indian has been mysteriously murdered at Burrard Inlet. The little daughter of Capt Fleming has been voted the Gold Star of the Huxak Company of New Westminster, who deputized Mr. J. I. Franklin to present it.

THE DELEGATES IN CANDY.—Mr. Piper, the celebrated artist, yesterday brought out a capital and amusing caricature in ready of His Excellency the Governor and the delegates. Messrs. Truitt, Carrall and Helmcken are represented seated on a bench with staves and pencils in their hands. His Excellency stands in front of a blackboard and is directing the attention of the triumvirate to their lesson (instructions), which are: "Confederation, Irresponsible, Position," with a train of cars and locomotive to represent the overland railway. Over the heads of the trio is a placard which sets forth that while \$10,000 are expected to educate 2500 children, it costs \$5000 to "instruct" three delegates. In the background, wearing a most disconcerting pile of unaccountable length, is a splendid profile likeness of Hon. Mr. De Coumas, with a dandy's cap and ears of tremendous length suspended above his head. The portraits are all good with the exception of that of Hon. Mr. Truitt, whose popular expression of face the artist has not caught. The caricature drew crowds of people to Government street last evening.

Tax BAZAAR.—To-morrow evening has been set apart for a ball for the benefit of M. and Mme. Sandrie. The attendance will be large and respectable and a most enjoyable evening is anticipated. Every one ought to join in extending the worthy aid couple a helping hand.

POOR TOM'S A' COLD.—Tom Lafont, minstrel and versatile actor, whose death at the County Hospital has been chronicled, was the son of Mrs. Honston, whose husband is a merchant tailor in a small way on Depot street. Tom was a performer of no small talent in his line, and particularly excelled in whistling, his efforts being really musical and artistic, and always well received. He had long since left his parents and refused to acknowledge his mother, who is a colored woman, seeming to think that she had done him an unpardonable injury in not being of pure Caucasian blood. So far did his prejudice affect him that, returning from Victoria sick, he would not go home but preferred a cot in the City and County Hospital, and died at last among strangers. When life had fled his mother took what was left of her vain, prejudiced boy and had the last rites paid his remains as a token of the love which had never been withdrawn from him, but which he had cruelly rejected.—San Francisco paper.

PERSONAL.—Most persons in this community will already be aware that we contemplate dispatching a Special Correspondent to Ottawa by the next steamer. This step, we need hardly say, is purely a piece of legitimate newspaper enterprise, the sole object of which is to supply our readers at the earliest possible moment, with reliable information respecting the progress and result of negotiations so deeply affecting the entire Colony; and we may be permitted to add that the movement is entirely disconnected with any political, party, or ulterior object or design whatsoever. We have conceived it to be due to ourselves to make these remarks in view of attempts put forward in a certain quarter to misrepresent, in the most wanton manner, the object of the mission and the motives which prompted it— attempts which we are anxious to attribute to a less ignoble origin than that of petty jealousy and personal pique; the output of a little mind, utterly destitute of public spiritedness itself, unable to brook in others that enterprise which it cannot rise. How true it is that "All ignoble souls, with envy torn, In others' good see only cause to mourn."

REV. A. BROWNING, with his family, will go East by the next steamer after many years' service in the colony as a missionary of the Wesleyan Church. Mr. Browning came to British Columbia in 1859, following the immigrants who came hither upon the first discovery of gold on the Mainland. He has visited every part of the colony where white men have penetrated and endured the hardships and privations inseparable from a pioneer life in his endeavor to widen the influence of Christianity and of the Church that sent him here. His exertions have been eminently crowned with success, for amongst the many zealous workers the Wesleyan Church has sent us, none have been more energetic or successful in the service of the Master than Rev. A. Browning. We wish him a God speed on his journey, and trust that a long and prosperous career in a more extended field of usefulness lies before him.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The performance last evening, under the patronage of Admiral Farquhar and Officers of H. M. Fleet, passed off in splendid style. The leading characters in the comedy of the Barrack Room were sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Bator, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Thornton in a faultless manner. In the extravaganza Mrs. Bates, Miss Madeville, Miss Cummings and Mr. Wilson all played and sang well—there being frequent encores. Admiral Farquhar occupied the Governor's box, which was dressed with the national colors intertwined with those of the United States; but in consequence of the arrival of the mail the attendance was not so large as we should wish to have seen it. This evening London Assurance will be given.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—THE PROVIDENCE OF OUR DELEGATES.—We are glad to learn that the Hartford Life and Accident Insurance Company is doing a brisk business in this community. Its energetic and respected Agent, Mr. J. Robertson Stewart, having already taken a large number of risks. Among the more recent insurers we find the names of two of the Delegates to Ottawa. The wonder is that every one does not insure. For a payment of \$5 a year the insurer is entitled to receive \$5 a week, while incapacitated from pursuing his ordinary avocation by accident, or the sum of \$1,000 in the event of death. The sum of \$15,000 pays for a \$2,500 policy for one year, with a permit to visit the East, entitling the holder to \$12.50 a week while incapacitated by accident.

HOLD YOUR HORSES.—The authorities have at last determined to put a stop to the practice of fast driving over the bridges, and in order to manifest that determination an array of offenders were compelled to appear before Mr. Pemberton yesterday to answer to charges preferred by two of the police who had been detailed to procure ocular evidence for driving over the second Equilibrium bridge faster than a walk. Four persons were yesterday convicted and fined \$5 each.

A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN, who has planted cotton in Mississippi for 27 years, writes to his son in Victoria his views with respect to the proposal to substitute Chinese labor for that of the blacks. "In reference to the labor system, say what they will, Chinese imported labor will not do in this country. With society disorganized, labor changed suddenly from slave to free—these things cannot be restored in one day, or a few years. It will have to be the work of a generation. The negro will have to be used to the best advantage, as long as he lasts; then we must employ white labor from this country and this country only."

THE STEAMER TACOMA, having taken on board her machinery at Yesler's Wharf, was hauled around to Mr. Hammond's Ship Yard, where she is now undergoing extensive alterations, preparatory to taking her place on the Sound, between Olympia and Victoria, as a passenger boat. She is now being fitted with large saloons and thick streaks in her hold, and is to be thoroughly refurnished throughout. Her upper works will be entirely remodelled, and with the addition of an elegant upper saloon will be made one of the most comfortable boats on the Sound. We are informed that no expense will be spared to put her in perfect order and make her the favorite with the traveling public.—Seattle Intelligencer

ANTI-CHINESE.—At a meeting held at San Francisco a few days ago, Fixley, one of speakers, asserted that steamers were subsidized by Government, and their owners, which besides bringing men every trip, landing hundreds of prostitutes on our shores. Were there no other means of ridding the country of these, he himself would take the torch in hand and burn them. The meeting resolved "it is only our reverence for law and order, and our determination to remedy our wrongs at the ballot-box, that restrains us from expressing our detestation of the men who can thus attempt to trifle with our dearest rights, in a more demonstrative manner."

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. ACTIVE.—The North Pacific Transportation steamship Active, Capt. C. E. Lyons, arrived at half-past 7 o'clock last evening from San Francisco after a tedious passage of upwards of seven days—one day of which she rode out in the harbor of Port Orford, to avoid a severe northerly. Heavy northerly gales are reported during the trip. One hundred and twenty-one passengers and a good freight were brought. Mr. C. Phillippe (the new Attorney General) and wife, Mrs. Thomas Wright, Mr. W. E. Boone, Mr. John Mara, Mr. Henry Harvey and Mr. E. Lenning were among those on board.

THE BAND OF H. M. S. ZEALOUS performed on Foster's wharf yesterday afternoon and drew a number of ladies and gentlemen from the city thither. The band is one of the finest that has visited this station.

THE STEAMER Emily Harris has received a contract for carrying the mails up the East Coast until the repairs of the Douglas have been completed.

It is expected that Rev. Mr. Punsong, President of the Wesleyan Conference of Canada, and a most eloquent divine, will visit Victoria during the coming season.

DISCHARGE.—Pablo, a Mexican, remanded on a charge of selling whisky to Indians, was yesterday discharged for want of sufficient proof.

OUR THANKS are due Mr. O'Connell, Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger, and Mr. Emerson, Purser of the SS Active, for the customary favors.

BARNARD'S Express for Cariboo and Omelia will close at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The list for which prizes will be awarded at the great Floral Fete will appear to-morrow.

The Kootenay Express will close at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Colonization Scheme.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Your correspondent H. G. A. will find the *modus operandi* of the scheme of the 'Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation' fully explained in your leading article of the 10th inst. of most thank 'E. G. A.' for the promised co-operation in a truly practical scheme. The 'Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation' owes its existence to a purely philanthropic and patriotic idea, combined with sound sense and matured experience. A local director of position, in whom the people can place confidence, would be a desirable person to have, and 'E. G. A.' might apply the desideratum. If it be true that 'Dulce et decorum pro patria mori,' the loss of a little time and a little pecuniary risk can be of no great moment. I am, sir, your obed't servt',
H. M. S. Zealous, May 11, 1870.

NO MORE SEA SICKNESS.—Allusion is made in the *Railway News* to a patent, brought out by Mr. Henry Bessemer (the inventor of the steel process), which, if it answers all the expectations formed of it, promises to make a complete revolution in steam navigation. The article states:—Mr. Bessemer proposes to do away at once and for ever with sea sickness. By an application of the principle upon which a ship's compasses are suspended, he provides a room which will be perfectly free from the rolling or pitching motion of the vessel. A working model shows the simplicity and efficacy of the plan. The suspended chamber in this model is hemispherical in shape, and can be made with a glass roof. It moves inside a guard, to protect it from any wave dashing on deck; and as applied to such a vessel as Mr. Fowler proposes to construct, would seat comfortably 200 passengers. A brake is fitted to it, which in case of need would fix it and permit it to answer to the motion of the vessel. We hope that when the new Channel steamers are built they will be provided with this invaluable asylum. The last ocean steamer, to which adopts the invention will reap a rich harvest, as berths fitted up in a chamber of this sort in a Gunarder or a Penninsular and Oriental boat would command any price asked. Mr. Bessemer has conquered Neptune, as has he eclipsed Valcan.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The mails have commenced here in case of J. Fisk, Jr, against B. R.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—A hail storm this P. M. The damage exceeds that of September hardly a pane of glass, except the Hotel were broken. Fruit in the district were almost destroyed by stones from the size to seven inches in circumference. The President will send next week additional documents matter of annexation of San including the certified vote of it. It is understood the gained no positive strength considered. The feeling in against it is even stronger than at 100,000.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The of all the circles of the Fenian hood in Manhattan district yesterday at the Head-quarters difficulties between O'Neil and ate constituted the chief subject of discussion. The Faction of the bitterly condemned the circles themselves to support O'Neil event of his commencing war. Over 1000 immigrants arrived the past week.

CITY OF MEXICO, May Amendment to the Constitution and awaits ratification by the revolution is quiet, Juarez is pardon a son of Santanna. I ed that the Mormons are Mexico as a place of refuge.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator expresses his opinion that the do nothing with the tariff. The General says if the franking abolished he will be able to postage to two cents. The House mittee have agreed to report back Telegraph Bill with a recommendation no land grants be given. A two for ratification is now claimed by the Dominican Treaty. Govern not received any official information Cuba, nor is there anything to relief of change in the Spanish policy. The increase of imports, in goods, for 8 months of the office \$27,271,250.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The State land has used the Baltimore and road to recover the value of gold rency on its dividends a preferred amounting to nearly \$20,000,000. is based on the recent decision preme Court of \$20,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A party of merchants start June 3d. excursion to San Francisco, re- capital to the amount of fifty Governor Claflin and the Boston and announcing to members of the party.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The between Allen and Mace was the former in ten rounds, minutes.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The Washington special says it seem to be that the combustion of the passage of the Northern Railroad will succeed.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Mr. acquittal, the jury was out by The steamer Arizona has She brought the survivors of Europe.

PARIS, May 8.—Midnight of Paris on the Plebiscitum, section, gives 'yes' 188,790; 881; the city is tranquil, a few from surrounding provinces 108,836; no 89,810.

PARIS, May 8.—Arrests for the in the assassination plot continue of an outbreak at Lyons are not Heormina, who at a recent purged the imprisonment of the been sentenced two years im and a fine of 10,000 francs.

LONDON, May 9.—The Times that the warning given to Germa against American bonds came North German Consulate, New North Pacific Railroad and Hon the Times says, were especially Paris, May 9.—6 o'clock, p turns now foot up—Yes, 7,12 1,486,440. The army, as far Yes, 219,200; No, 36,598. It

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN'S STORES,
All of Superior Quality
PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS,
JAMS IN TINS AND JARS,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
PRESERVED FRESH SALMON,
KIPPED SALMON AND HERRINGS,
PICKLED SALMON,
FRESH AND LOCHFVNE HERRINGS,
FRIED SOLES,
FRESH AND FINEST HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS,
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PICKLED BEANS,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES,
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES,
GALANINIA,
TONGUES, BRAUNS, FOWLTRY,
LIME & PARSNIP WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be procured from GROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen, and Exhibition of 1867, and
Sole Importers and the King of the Dominion of Wales
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON
As the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE Medals were awarded to GROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

LEA & PERRINS
Worcestershire Sauce.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
SAUCES AGAINST FRAUD.
The support of this most delicious and unvaried food having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to inferior imitations, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to purchase from LEA & PERRINS, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
and remember that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and label of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations, which their rights may be infringed.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The arrangements have commenced here in the case of J. Fisk, Jr. against the N. P. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—A terrible hail storm this P. M. The damage greatly exceeds that of September the 8th; hardly a pane of glass, escaped destruction; all the windows of the Continental Hotel were broken. Fruit trees in the district were almost entirely destroyed by stones from the size of a pea, to seven inches in circumference.

The President will send to Senate next week additional documents in the matter of annexation of San Domingo, including the certified vote of annexation. It is understood the treaty has gained no positive strength since last considered. The feeling in the House against it is even stronger than in Senate.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Convention of all the circles of the Fenian Brotherhood in Manhattan district was held yesterday at the Headquarters. Late difficulties between O'Neil and the Senate constituted the chief subject of discussion. The Faction of the Senate bitterly condemned the circles and pledged themselves to support O'Neil, in the event of his commencing war.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 7.—The Amendment to the Constitution, creating Senators, has passed the Congress and awaits ratification by the States. The revolution is quiet, Juarez is expected to pardon a son of Santanna. It is rumored that the Mormons are looking to Mexico as a place of refuge.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Sherman expresses his opinion that the Senate will do nothing with the tariff. The Postmaster General says if the franking privilege is abolished he will be able to reduce letter postage to two cents. The House Land Committee have agreed to report back the China Telegraph Bill with a recommendation that no land grants be given. A two-thirds vote for ratification is now claimed by friends of the Dominican Treaty. Government have not received any official information from Cuba, nor is there anything to induce a belief of change in the Spanish policy.

The increase of imports, including free goods, for 8 months of the official year was \$27,271,250.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The State of Maryland has sued the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to recover the value of gold over currency on its dividends (a preferred stock, now amounting to nearly \$20,000,000). The claim is based on the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A party of Boston merchants start June 3d on an excursion to San Francisco, representing capital to the amount of fifty millions. Governor Claflin and the Mayors of Boston and surrounding towns will be members of the party.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The prize fight between Allen and Mace was won by the former in ten rounds. Time 44 minutes.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The Tribune's Washington special says the chances seem to be that the combination in favor of the passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad will succeed.

NEW YORK, May 10.—McFarland is acquitted, the jury was out two hours. The steamer Arizona has arrived. She brought the survivors of the Oneida.

Europe.

PARIS, May 8.—Midnight. The vote of Paris on the Plebiscite, except one section, gives 'yes' 188,790; 'no' 183,381; the city is tranquil, a few returns from surrounding provinces give 'yes' 108,330; 'no' 89,310.

PARIS, May 8.—Arrests for the conspiracy in the assassination plot continue. Rumors of an outbreak at Lyons are not confirmed. Heermans, who at a recent public meeting urged the impeachment of the Emperor, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 francs.

LONDON, May 9.—The Times understands that the warning given to German capitalists against American bonds came from the North German Consulate. New York and North Pacific Railroad and Honduras bonds, the Times says, were especially taboed.

PARIS, May 9.—6 o'clock, P. M.—The returns now foot up—Yes, 7,126,288; No, 1,485,440. The army, as far as known—Yes, 219,200; No, 36,598. It is intimated

that without counting the army or navy and Algeria, Government has a majority of over five millions. A council of Ministers was held to-day, the Emperor presiding. It is reported as the result that the Ministers will resign and Olyvier will be charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

PARIS, May 9.—Midnight.—This evening barricades were thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple, but they were quickly carried by the troops who, it is reported, were fired upon. Other quarters are tranquil.

Canada.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The Government has received a dispatch from Earl Granville stating that the Admiralty have been required to send to Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fisheries and to maintain peace.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Arrived, the schooner, Wm H. McRae 14 days from Port Madison, lumber laden for Meigs and Gawley. Cleared, schooner Laping bound on a fishing voyage. Arrived, the 8th—Steamer Moses Taylor from Portland. The Brig Tanner, 12 days from Seabeck. The brig Bronte, 21 days from Disalady. The bark Powhattan, 15 days from Bellingham Bay, for Port Gamble.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—Wheat at Liverpool, has advanced to 9s, 9d. San Francisco flour, \$5.50 bbl. Superfine extra tra, \$5.75. 1,000 bbls extra \$6.00. Marysville extra is offering this morning @ \$5 50. Alviso extra sells 5 87 1/2 @ \$6 00. California brand—superfine in sds \$4 87 1/2 @ \$6 00. Extra, \$5 62 1/2 @ 5 87 1/2. Santa Clara extra \$5 76 @ \$6 00. Choice wheat in small lots sold to-day at \$1 75 @ \$1 80 per 100 pounds, an advance of 5 cents since Saturday. Barley—choice—held at \$1 65 @ \$1 80 per 100 pounds. Oats, quiet and firm, at \$1 35 @ \$1 55.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Sailed—Bark Glimpse for Port Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—There was no freight sent to Australian steamer to-day except one case of firearms. Only 35 passengers for New Zealand. Arrived—Bark Nicholas Biddle, Port Blakely; bark Gem of the Ocean, Port Madison; brig Gen Cobb, Seabeck. Cleared—Bark Delaware, Victoria. The House Carpenters' Eight-hour League determined to prevent the State University Buildings being erected, except by day work, at their meeting last night.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 11.—Steamer California arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning. Hesperian lies down.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, May 3.—White, who attempted the life of Lord Buxton, was arrested at Paris. The pistol was found on him.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The Freeman denounces Dierack's novel for gross immorality. The House of Lords to-day passed the Irish Bankrupt Bill in a second reading.

Lord Northbrook moved a second time for his bill to make a reform in the War Office, and explained the circumstance of its passage in the Commons. Earl Richmond severely criticised the bill. Earl Gray leaved its failure to arrange the object in the War Department. A second reading was agreed to and the House adjourned.

In the Commons Mr. Forster, in answer to a question, stated the existing Normal Schools would meet the demand for teachers under the proposed Education Act.

Oway informed the House that an expression of dissatisfaction of Her Majesty with the Greek Government and a second visit of the British Squadron on the Mediterranean to the Plokiens, had been countermanded. It would be premature to make public what measures the government proposes.

Monell denied that the Colonial Office has been informed of recruiting for the Red River expedition from the Papal Zouaves recently cleared to Canada. Hugh Berkeley, from Manchester, moving for a select committee for the repeal of the commercial treaty in France. A long discussion ensued. Lefevre argued against inquiry as unnecessary and would prove mischievous, because implying discontent here with the treaty would alarm France.

Oway, while he dislikes extension of the system of commercial treaties, was adverse to a return to protection. Debate became general among the speakers and the House divided on Berkeley's motion for a select committee giving a majority against it of 88.

Higgins moved that the public schools be thrown open to dissenters. After discussion the House adjourned without action.

LONDON, May 1.—Last night, at the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal

Academy of Arts, among the guests were the Prince of Wales and the Princess Christian, Tiesek and William of Saxe Weimar, Gladstone and other members of the Cabinet, several prelates and members of the Diplomatic Corps. Many artistic and literary notables were present. The Prince of Wales responded to the toast of the Queen and himself. The Duke of Cambridge replied for the Army and Navy.

Mr. Molesley answered to the toast of 'The President of the United States and the American People,' introducing his speech with agreeable effect by a description of a similar entertainment given in 1817 by a veteran Ambassador at London, when West, Alston, Capely, Stewart, Newton and Mellicie were present.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the toast complimentary to her Majesty's Government, alluded to the exalted character of the exhibition and congratulated the members of the Royal Academy, that their labors were unlike those of statesmen. The works of statesmen ended with the day—those of artists descended to all time.

The Archbishop of York responded for the invited guests. Mr. Dickens replied in the name of the brethren and sisters of that guild, especially the sisters, whose impending emancipation would perhaps give them next year the President and his own duties. He paid a generous tribute to the late Mr. Maclellan for his personal worth and excellence as an artist.

Special services were held and mass celebrated at the Carmelite Church in Westminster to-day for the termination of the war between Brazil and Paraguay. The church was crowded with Americans, and Minister Molesley was present.

LONDON, May 2.—There is an active movement among cotton weavers all over the country for advanced wages. The following delegates to the New York Protestant Conference have already announced their intention to be present: Lord Alfred Churchill, Earl Cairn, and the following members of the House of Commons: Sir Harry Verney, of Buckingham, Wm Shepherd Allen, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, John Candler, of Sutherland, Thomas Chambers, of Marylebone, William Fowler, of Cambridge Borough, W. Mc Arthur, of Lambeth, and Rowland Smith, of Derbyshire.

The Times of this morning ridicules the Toronto case, saying that neither English conscience nor honor are in any way concerned in it.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The propeller City of Ragusa, seven yards long, will leave this port for New York in a few days.

DUBLIN, May 2.—Cardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral letter renewing his denunciations of Fenianism and Free Masonry and reproaching the new inquiry into monastic institutions.

The report that Sarzana intends to resign the Spanish Regency is positively reaffirmed.

SIR JOHN ELLIEMERE on the Kangaroo.—A kangaroo is like a magnified rat; in fact a rat as big as a donkey, which has sat upon its hind-legs, considering schemes of intelligent benevolence until its fore-legs have dwindled down into comparative insignificance, so that it has to rely upon its hind-legs as its principal means of locomotion. The ears, like those of a bat, have been developed by listening perpetually to the dictates of an enlightened conscience. Then they have another great merit. When the little kangaroo makes a terrible noise in the nursery and prevent their wretched father, who is underneath them, from writing sound legal opinions or reading good books, the mamma-kangaroo picks the kangaroo brats, and there is no more noise heard. I would recommend that the kangaroo be created a lord; he would be a kangaroo lord.

Dr. Holmes, we believe, who said that busy crying addicks take new business most best. There is nothing like wet weather for trans-planting.

Benjamin Franklin was endeavoring from winter and entering of spring, it was wet and wholesome protection to keep cool and dry by some alternative pinnet to regulate disorderly actions and to strengthen while it cleanses. This long sought medicine exists in Holloway's far-famed purifying and tonic Pills, which will cure a variety of ailments, and which will cure a variety of ailments, and which will cure a variety of ailments.

When all employment becomes straits and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through weariness and exhaustion of the body, that some healthful tonic, acting gently but surely upon the liver, and stomach, and gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty. Such a tonic is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which, in purifying the blood and increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which, in purifying the blood and increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which, in purifying the blood and increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which, in purifying the blood and increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty.

EX ALPACA. Large and Fresh Additions to our Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Liquors, Groceries, &c.,

Just received and for Sale at REDUCED RATES by HENRY NATHAN JUN'R & CO. Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I.

EX ALPACA FROM LONDON FINDLAY & DURHAM

Are now landing from above Vessel the undermentioned Goods, which they offer to the Trade at LOW RATES.

- BLANKETS—24 Point. HOBBOCK'S White Longcloth. GREY CALICOS—All widths. CHEAP WHITE COTTONS. DENIMS AND BED TICKINGS. DRESS STUFFS—Various. BAIZES—Red and Green. HOLLANDS—Brown. SHAWLS—New Styles. HANDKERCHIEFS—White and Coloured. MEN'S BEAVER SAC COATS. MEN'S CLOTH AND OTHER VESTS. DUCK PANTS AND JUMPERS. FINE HATS. CLOTH CAPS. PRINTED COTTON SHIRTS. HICKORY SHIRTS. HALF HOSE—Cotton and Woolen. WHITE SHIRTS. GLOVES—Driving and other kinds. UNDERWEAR AND DRAWERS—All kinds. COLLARS—Linen and Paper. TOWELS—White and Brown Turkish. PANTS—Tweed and Cassimere. PANTS—Mole and Corduroy. DUNVILLE'S IRISH WHISKY. HENNESSY'S PALE COGNAC. HINE & CO'S PALE COGNAC. FINE PALE SHERRY. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMEN'S STORES. SEINE TWINE. FISHING LINES. WATERTIGHT BOOTS. LEATHER—KIP AND CALF. SHOE THREAD. BOOT WEBBING AND ELASTIC. SADDLERY SILK. TWINES—Seaming and Hooping. SHEEP TWINE—Brown and Colored. MATCHES—FORK. WORWESHTERSHIRE SAUCE. GINGER LIQUEUR in Case. IRON—Bar, Hoop and Sheet. FLOUR BAGS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a powerful and reliable remedy for the relief of the most distressing symptoms of Cholera, Dysentery, and other acute diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for the relief of the most distressing symptoms of Cholera, Dysentery, and other acute diseases of the stomach and bowels.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1888.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

J. & F. HOWARD.

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

CAMOMILE PILLS.

CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

LONDON.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1888.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

J. & F. HOWARD.

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

CAMOMILE PILLS.

CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.
New York, May 11—The steamer Nipic of the Darien Exploring Expedition has arrived at Aspinwall, the route from Colon Bay being found impracticable. The expedition moved to the Gulf of San Blas and began operations. They have adopted the line of Mondong River and intend to cross the Cordillera and strike the headwaters of Chiapas and Bay Amor rivers, which flow into the Bay of Panama.
Chicago, May 11—During the past week over fifty families of the Josephite persuasion have left Utah, returning to the States.
New York, May 11—Members of the Big Horn have gone into camp about one mile below this city. They will probably get off about the 15th inst.
Chicago, May 11—The total revenue collection of this District for April amounts to nearly \$788,000—\$62,400 from spirits, \$7000 from tobacco. A large number of Californians are registered at the hotels here.
New York, May 11—The indictments against Gould, Fish and others, managers of the Erie Railroad, for conspiracy in overcharging for freight and transportation were called for the fifth time before the County Court yesterday. Defendants failing to appear, their bail, amounting to \$40,000, was declared forfeited.
Washington, May 11—The Superintendent of Coast Surveys has asked fifty thousand dollars for the survey of Alaska.
Mr Douglas, Paris banker, appears before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow to agree that the loan coupons be taken in Europe at 4 per cent.
New York, May 12—Gen Garfield, Gen Banks and Horace Maynard addressed a meeting to-night in regard to the proposed treaty with San Domingo by which the Bay of Samana and adjacent territory are to be acquired by the U. S.
Public interest in the McFarland case has not yet subsided. McFarland thinks himself not fully vindicated and intends taking further proceedings in the Court. He will try to upset the Indiana divorce case and obtain possession of his other child.
Chicago, May 12—The Senate Railroad Committee have agreed upon a Southern Pacific line to run from Marshall, Texas, via El Paso, to San Diego, the United States to grant forty sections a mile beyond the border of Texas. Within that State the line will depend on local legislation for aid.
Among the amendments provided to the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill is one granting alternate sections of land, not granted to the road, into the hands of 13 trustees to be known as the Freedmen's Homestead Commission, who are to sell or mortgage these lands and with the proceeds provide homes for freedmen of the South and educate them.
A Times special says the action of House yesterday on the N P Railroad Bill is regarded as a final blow to all land grant schemes that don't provide that the company receiving lands shall sell them only to actual settlers, upon a stated price. This the Northern Pacific Company is not willing to accept and the bill is considered dead.
New York, May 12—Taylor, Phelps, Olmstead and Jerome have decided the Tammany nomination for Aldermen.
It is reported that a Fenian raid will be made next week.
Washington, May 13—In the Senate, Sumner introduced a bill giving equal rights to all citizens on railroads and steam routes.
Dewey Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill appropriating \$325,000 in gold to be paid by Government and Award Commission to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Payer Sound Companies. The award fixes the payment at \$650,000 in two annual payments, the first on December 10th, the second on September 10th, 1906.
Receipts of the Government for the quarter ending March 31st were \$224,837,243, including a previous balance in the treasury of \$128,463,237. Expenditures, \$106,005,039.
New York, May 13—The Fenian Brotherhood were in session all day. It is positively asserted that troops and officers have left within the past few days for the Canadian frontier.
Chicago, May 13—A St Paul special says the reports of the concentration of Fenians at Delahat is confirmed by Delahat papers.
Richmond, May 13—The House of Delegates rejected, by 220 to 57, the proposition to strike out the word 'white' from the tax bill.
New Orleans, May 13—General Longstreet has been appointed Adjutant General of Louisiana.
New York, May 13—A large meeting was held to-night in favor of the annexation of Samana Bay.
A banquet was given to General Jordan to-night. He spoke effectively for the Cuban cause.
Addresses have been issued by citizens of Richmond to the people of the United States asking aid for the families of the dead and wounded of the late court-house disaster.
New York, May 13—The papers give graphic accounts of the terrible conflagration

now raging in the woods and mountains of Sullivan, Orange, Madison, and other counties in this State. It extends over 100 miles of territory. Loss is already estimated at five millions of dollars.
Chicago, May 14—A St Paul special says a force of 30 Fenians is gathered there effecting the necessary arrangements for transportation and subsistence before commencing their march to the Red River country, where they will proceed by the overland route. They may possibly go to Fort William to oppose the landing of the Casadian expedition.
Washington, May 14—The House judiciary committee agreed on an important bill regulating the mode of determining the ratification of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, based on one introduced by Biggs. The first section makes it the duty of State executives to forward certificates of ratification to State departments, where they shall be placed on file. The second declares that after certificate of ratification has been given it shall be unlawful for any State officer to certify to any repeal unless Congress shall have proposed to repeal, and if such certificate of repeal is received the State department shall make no record of the same, but it shall be void and of no effect. The third section declares that after three-fourths of the States have ratified any amendment, persons attempting to repeal it, either under color of State law or by ordinary means, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and on conviction be subject to fine and imprisonment.
Several Congressmen avow their intention of appointing colored boys to West Point.
New York, May 14—It is now certain that Gen O'Neill, president of the Fenians, intends to co-operate with the Red River rebels. He leaves for the west to-morrow to arrange details.
Louisville, May 14—The death of Theo Clay, son of Henry Clay, who for nearly 60 years has been an inmate of the Lexington Lunatic Asylum, is announced.
St. Louis, May 14—A dispatch brings information of the killing of a settler's wife and the capture of his daughter, thirteen years old, by a band of Ogalallas, in Dakota. The settler escaped. Great excitement exists in that locality and it is feared that it will be depopulated. News was received at Sheridan's headquarters here today of a fight between the troops and Indians on the 4th inst, in which several Indians were killed and a large amount of stolen stock recovered.
Canada.
Ottawa, May 13—The Dominion Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Governor, in his speech, says the troops go to the Northwest, but on account of peace there it is believed there will be no Fenian invasion.
Collingwood, May 13—The steamer Chiora was not allowed to go through Sault Ste Marie canal, and discharged her cargo of stores for the Red River expedition on the Canada side.
Toronto, May 13—Troops for the Red River expedition will leave on Monday.
Ottawa, May 12—The money has been paid the Hudson Bay Company for the purchase of Red River Territory which will be transferred to Canada next month. £146,000 has been appropriated by Parliament for Northwest purposes.
Ottawa, May 11—The Manitoba (Red River) bill passed the House of Commons last night.
Europe.
London, May 13—The race between the Sapho and the Cambria terminated this morning. It was won by the former.
Barrat, May 13—The postal treaty between the United States and German union has been ratified.
Americans to discontinue meetings in sympathy with Fenians and conjure the latter to abandon the project.
London, May 10—By a railroad disaster near Luxembourg 20 persons were killed.
The Spanish Ministers to France, Austria, Italy and Portugal are summoned to Madrid, it is supposed to confer with Ministers on the question of the monarchy. Esparto's chances improve, especially since Prim is supposed to succeed him as King.
One thousand six hundred free emigrants are booked for Canada by a British ship.
Paris, May 10—It is feared the disturbances last night will be renewed this evening. Great crowds gathered in the Faubourg du Temple. Ten p m—Barricades are again appearing in the Faubourg and troops are operating against them. A Captain is said to be wounded by a pistol shot. 11 p m—Tranquility is restored and the barricades will be taken down by midnight. The streets will be occupied by the troops.
Paris, May 11—Noon—Trouble throughout the city last evening was more serious than was at first supposed. The authorities are forced to make a large display of troops to restore order. The barricades in Belleville district were defended, but subsequently carried by the troops by bayonet charges—several killed and wounded on both sides. During the night other encounters occurred and numbers of police and citizens were killed. Belleville District was occupied by the military in force during the night, and no persons permitted to pass. The police made several charges upon crowds collected out of curiosity, using in some cases their weapons

and seriously wounding many who had no part in the disorders. Both police and rioters used firearms freely, but the troops made no general use of them during the night. A company of cavalry was assailed with stones and fired on their assailants. This is the only instance where the military departed from their determination to employ firearms only as a last resort. The workmen were out in greater numbers than upon any similar occasion. Order was restored before daylight. No signs of trouble now, though government has not relaxed precautions to guard against future danger.
New York, May 14—The Tribune's Paris cable dispatch says the total vote on the plebiscite is, Yes—7,257,379. No—1,530,000. Blank—199,000. Absent—120,000. Not reported—70,000.
California.
San Francisco, May 11—Arrived—Sohr Oceordia, Coos Bay; soh'r N T Drew, Coos Bay; soh'r White Wing, Port Ludlow; soh'r Ocean Pearl, Freeport, brig Deacon, Port Ludlow; bark Oyan, Kodiak; ship Oquimbo, ship Revere; Port Discovery, bark Bainer, Port Gamble, bark Caroline, Port Madison.
San Francisco, May 11—Arrived—Barkentine Geo Roberts, soh'r Stagbound, Port Ludlow. Sailed—Bark Delaware, Victoria.
Col James Fisk, jr, has engaged rooms at the Lick House and will arrive here early in June. He announces his intention of giving a \$2000 ball during his stay here.
It is reported that Gen Stoneham, who is to command here, will take the field against the Apaches.
San Francisco, May 12—The Chamber of Commerce held their annual meeting last evening. B B Swain was elected President.
It is reported that a party left by the last steamer fitted out by Harper Roberts & Co for a locality in Arizona near the new silver mines, which is said to contain ledges even richer than those already made known to the public.
Taffe & Co's stock is damaged \$15,000 by the carelessness of guests in the Lick House, who left the water running.
Pierce Butler, who was arrested for stealing \$100,000 in U S bonds at the East, not having been claimed under requisition, was released and probably skeddaddled to-day.
The British ship William Wilson has been libelled for violation of the U S Passenger Act.
The Board of City Hall Commissioners was organized to-day. J Canavan, President and Robert George, Secretary, and will proceed at once to the erection of the Hall on Yerba Buena Park.
San Francisco, March 13—The Workmen's Association Protective Society received last night the report of the committee appointed to consult with Mr Trevis of the Southern Pacific Railroad on the question of employment of Chinese labor. Mr Trevis' reply closes as follows:—It seem to our Board that inasmuch as the workmen and taxpayers of this city and country are the parties who are to decide, by their vote, the question of granting a subsidy to our company, it is eminently proper that they should, as far as possible, be the recipients of the benefit derivable from the disbursement of the money thus received. This being the view of the subject taken by our Board, and being authorized to speak for them, I take pleasure in unhesitatingly announcing to the workmen and taxpayers whom you represent, that if the subsidy is voted at the election to be held June 7th, they may rely upon every dollar being expended in paying wages to white laborers employed in the construction of the road. The Association, after hearing various speakers, some of whom counselled the most violent measures against capital, adopted the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That the answer of the officers of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the question whether or not Chinese labor will be employed in the construction of the said road, is unsatisfactory, therefore we pledge ourselves to vote against the subsidy.
Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the black list should be opened for publication, and that the names of all parties employing Chinamen be published in one or more of the San Francisco papers.
Resolved, That we consider it essential to the interests of the workmen generally that grocery, clothing and general stores should be opened on the co-operative principle and that capital be invited to carry out the same.
Arrived—Bark Florence, Freeport, bark Kingfisher, Port Madison, soh'r Eliza, steamer Japan, Hong Kong, steam Constitution, Panama.
Sailed—Bark Coroline Reed, Port Madison, ship Tallman, Port Townsend.
Hour—Extra 26.
Wheat—Market quiet, prices unchanged.
Barley—\$1 50, "good" brewing—\$1 50, "choice" \$1 65.
Oats—\$1 50@1 30.
San Francisco, May 16—Arrived—Bark Whistler, Columbia River, bark Buena Vista, bark Kadiak, bark Iconium, Seattle, ship John Jay, Freeport, bark California, Portland.
Sailed—Bark Forest Queen, Port Ludlow.
Oregon.
Portland, May 12—Telegrams from San Francisco state that Legal Tenders are lower. Steamer California sails for San Francisco to-day.
REMEMBER THE PATH OF ASSALON.—Fred Payne leaving for Arit Shaving 124, Hair Cutting, 25c, Shampooing 25c. That original cheap shaving soap stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTERED.
May 12—Star Active, Lyons, San Francisco
Star California, Rogers, Nanaimo
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Soh'r Black Diamond, Rodin, Nanaimo
May 13—Ship Rigslander, Daka, San Juan
Ship Invincible, Coffee, San Juan
CLEARED.
May 11—Ship Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Star Maggie, Johnson, Port Townsend.
May 12—Star California, Rogers, Nanaimo
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Soh'r Black Diamond, Rodin, Nanaimo
May 13—Star Active, Lyons, San Francisco
At Victoria, on the 13th inst, the wife of Mr T Price, merchant tailor, of a daughter.
At Bellingham Bay, W T, April 9, the wife of Mr J P Tarte of a daughter.
CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.
Holloway's Ointment.
This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving aching sore, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and sprains of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies the tissues on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure of the body by cleansing all internal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes sound and permanent cure.
Gout and Rheumatism.
This Ointment, by its penetrating power, penetrates the joints, and relieves the most distressing cases of Gout and Rheumatism. It is the only Ointment that will relieve the most distressing cases of Gout and Rheumatism. It is the only Ointment that will relieve the most distressing cases of Gout and Rheumatism.
Dr. Joseph Walker's CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.
Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California.
FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, MIGRAINE, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, THESE BITTERS have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by VITIALIZED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.
Cleanse the vitiated blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blemishes and singular eruptions, or when you find it obstructed and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy and all will be well.
AGENTS:
R. E. Mc DONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Corner Pine and Sanson Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for
Anyone can Use them!
Anything can be dyed with Judson's Simple Dyes without soiling the hands. In England, a "Judson" Dyer is held in high esteem as a faded and useless, may be dyed again so new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.
MAGNETS:
Green, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Black, Purple, Brown, Red, Grey, White, Silver, Gold, Bronze, Copper, Iron, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Nickel, Cobalt, Manganese, Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Barium, Strontium, Bismuth, Antimony, Arsenic, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium, Uranium, Polonium, Astatine, Tellurium, Selenium, Tellurium, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicon, Boron, Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Copper, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, Osmium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Cobalt, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Rubidium, Cesium, Francium, Radium, Actinium, Thorium,