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NO. 21

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DAVID W. HIGGINS

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With so very important an object in view, we hope to see Executive energy and private enterprise going on, as they appear to be doing now, hand in hand.

Where shall we Bury our Dead?

The question with which we head the present remarks is inevitably suggested by the notice which appeared in Saturday's *Gazette*, viz. 'after twelve months from this date no further burials will be permitted to take place in the present Victoria Cemetery.' And here we take occasion to commend the decision at which the Board of Trustees have

decided to close the present cemetery, and providing a suitable place for the burial of the dead somewhat more remote from the habitation of the living has been advocated more than once in these columns, and we think the Trustees have rendered an important service to the public in so promptly taking the initial step towards the attainment of so desirable an object. But this first step involves a second, which, from its very nature, should be taken as quietly as possible. With the positive knowledge that no burials will be permitted to take place in the present cemetery after the lapse of twelve months, there will be a natural and very decided disinclination to bury any more in the ground about to be abandoned. In the case of families especially such will be the case; for the desire that in the last long sleep the various members of a family should lie side by side is very general. For these reasons as well as for the more practical ones which have led the Trustees to resolve upon closing the old cemetery, it is desirable that a new one should be provided with the utmost haste consistent with so grave a subject, in order that burial in the old one may cease to be longer necessary. Under these circumstances we would urge that immediate steps be taken to provide a new cemetery. It is to be presumed that the duty will fall within the legitimate functions of the present Board of Trustees, and we only hope they will display the same promptitude in providing a new that they have in interdicting the old. The question of choosing a suitable site for the new cemetery is one upon which it is not proposed to enter in the present article. We would wish, however, to impress upon those whose duty it will be to make the selection—what, doubtless, is already present to their minds—the importance of securing a site which will be not further removed from the centre of population than sanitary considerations render desirable, at the same time, a site capable of meeting all future requirements and of becoming every way worthy of the metropolis of a large Colony. In order that no more changes may be necessary, let the site be demanded with a just view to the probable demands of the future.

NEWS NEWS!

The "British Colonist" is the only newspaper published at Victoria that receives the latest Telegraphic Dispatches, as a comparison will prove. Late Telegrams appearing in any other paper are copied without credit 24 hours after they have appeared in the British Colonist. The circulation of the British Colonist being greater than that of any other paper, it offers the best medium to advertisers.

The Omicra Trade.

Right glad are we to learn the determination of the Government to push forward with the utmost energy the work of opening up a channel for supplies East of the Cascade Range to flow into Omicra. Looking at the subject from a higher standpoint than that of a mere commercial transaction, it is obviously the true interest of the Colony that the millions of unmarketed produce lying on the hands of farmers in the interior should find in the great Eldorado of the North a demand which the older fields no longer offers. It can be no secret that the productive capacity of the country East of the Cascade Range has long since outgrown the consumptive capacity of Cariboo, and it has just come to this, that new markets must be thrown open or else agricultural operations in the interior must decline at a period when declension would be most fatal. And, if Omicra is to yield up her golden treasure now, how utterly suicidal to permit that treasure to be drained into foreign channels when it might, with a little effort and judicious management, be made to fertilize our own agricultural districts, guided into the pockets of our own farmers. The policy of the thing admits of no question. The only debatable ground is as to how so desirable an object can best be accomplished. We have already indicated the determination of the Executive to do its part; and it is gratifying to observe that private enterprise appears equally determined to do its part. We announced last week the successful passage of the steamer Enterprise through Cottonwood Canon, and will see by reference to an advertisement in another column that the Enterprise above the Cottonwood Canon and the Victoria below, will run in cooperation, carrying freight and passengers for Omicra. We are not yet in a position to state with that degree of definiteness which one could wish, how far the Enterprise will be enabled to extend her term; but we are quite prepared to learn that she will run up a line of some thirty miles, being within about twenty miles of Fort George. This would give steamboat communication all the way from Soda Creek to this twenty miles of Fort George, a distance of less than half a mile. Cottonwood Canon. The reader will at once perceive the great advantage this will be, especially in so far as the conveyance of freight is concerned. And this arrangement cannot fail to greatly increase the attractiveness of the route for passengers. To be able to travel on a comfortable steamer from month to month to the Upper Canon, the trifling sum of five dollars is no small inducement. The saving in time, to say nothing at all about comfort, would be far more than an equivalent for the passage money. Under all the circumstances we are disposed to take a hopeful view of the prospects held out by Omicra as presenting a ready market for the produce of the great East of the Cascade Range.

Departure of the Beatty Troops.

This really respectable and talented theatrical troupe, having just completed an engagement here, goes over to Puget Sound to-day. Although Victoria has not been in her best play-going tempo during the greater part of that engagement, yet there has been occasional proof of real talent and undoubted worth. During their stay here Mr and Mrs Pearty and their wonderfully gifted and charming little daughter, May Wells, have become very decided favorites with this community, and will always be certain of a warm welcome back. Messrs Melville and Ward, too, are much liked and have established a good professional reputation. Indeed, taking the company as a whole, it presents an array of talent not often to be met with in these parts, and we only trust that it will be duly appreciated by the various committees on Puget Sound. As we feel that we are only giving expression to the universal sentiment of the people of Victoria when we wish the Beatty Troops a pleasant and profitable tour and a speedy return here.

The Road Steamer.

We regret to have to announce that there will be a temporary interruption to the road steamer enterprise in the upper country. It is found that the links holding the steel shoes which form the flexible or outer tires, being made of malleable cast iron, will not answer on the rocky roads of this colony, as they are constantly snapping, causing much delay. In every other respect the steamers appear to answer very well. They are singularly tractable, being most completely under the control of the driver, while they climb the steepest grades with the utmost ease. This single difficulty of course, can be easily overcome, but it is to be feared, in time to enable them to accomplish much this season. The difficulty will be properly represented to the manufacturers and patentees, and there can be little doubt that with the substitution of good wrought iron links the machines will be found to be well adapted to the carrying trade of the country.

The Last Scene.

Mr Barker yesterday completed his panorama by placing the last touches upon an Alaskan view representing a group of Cariboo Indians in the foreground with a range of snow-capped mountains in the background. We have all along indulged in the hope that this truly fine work of art, which comprises, among others, an excellent view of Victoria and surroundings, would be exhibited in this city before being sent to the East. It appears, however, that Mr Barker's engagements are such as to require his presence with the panorama in New York City on the 1st of July, which fact will render his departure in a few days imperative. It is to be regretted that this local work of art, which possesses real merit, should be taken away without the citizens of the place in which it was painted being afforded an opportunity of seeing it.

Amateur Athletic Sports.

These sports came off yesterday afternoon at the Cricket Grounds on the Esquimaux Road. The weather was fine and the number in attendance was very large. Every available vehicle was employed from 1 till 5 p.m. in carrying vast and eager crowds to the scene of the sports. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Macgregor.

The sports of the day, as arranged in the programme, came off as follows:
1 Flat Race—100 yards, won by Lieutenant Wright. Time, 11 seconds.
2 Flat Race—200 yards, won by Gannet. Time, 23 seconds.

3 Flat Race—400 yards, won by Lieutenant Wright. Time, 41 seconds.
4 Flat Race—1/2 mile, won by Lieutenant Wright. Time, 1 minute.
5 Punting—2 lb Shot—Distance, 28 feet, 3 inches, won by W. A. Hillman.
6 Hurdle Race—200 yards, won by Lieutenant Wright and Tolmie. Time, 23 seconds.
7 Throwing the Hammer—W. A. B. Gray. Distance 67 ft 6 in.
8 Hal. Mile Flat Race.—Won by Ball and Britten.
9 Mile Flat Race.—Won by Lieut Wright. Time 5 minutes 29 sec.
10 Sack Race.—Struck out.
11 Three-Legged Race.—Won by C. E. Pooley and W. Gibbon.
12 Flat Race, 200 yards.—Won by Lieut Wright. Time 22 sec.
13 Hurdle Race, 200 yards.—Won by Wheeler and Blackmore.
14 Flat Race, Half Mile.—Won by Mr Brant.

The races and other games were well contested and elicited great applause from the spectators. At the close of the affair Mrs Macgregor presented to the lucky winners the following prizes: 1 Pewter, 2 Money, 3 Fishing rod, 4 Pipe and knife, 5 Fly book, 6 Governor's cup and ring, 7 Whip, 8 \$5 and keg of beer, 9 Fancy mug, 11 Two Pipers, 12 Bat and fask, 13 \$5 and \$2, 14 Pewter.

In addition to the sports announced in the programme other amusements were indulged in. That ubiquitous old lady Aunt Sally contributed largely to the fun. The most difficult and persevering feat was that of climbing the greased pole, which was accomplished by an indefatigable marine, who after a desperate struggle that lasted nearly an hour secured the top of the pole, but a \$5 note which he expected to obtain with the feat was not there.

The 'Sentinel' on the Civil List Bill.

In a leading article the *Cariboo Sentinel* takes a very calm and practical view of this measure, which has furnished such ready material for political agitators to work upon. Our contemporary says—'The Civil List Bill, which was still being discussed at last accounts, provides for the salaries of all Government employees now in office, so long as they continue in the service, without going through the ceremony of voting the amounts year by year. It is objected against this Bill that the heads of departments should be permanently provided for; but it strikes one as making little matter, as the present bill can be repealed or amended at any time—and if an officer is found to be superfluous or inefficient it will always be in the power of the Executive to dispense with his services.'

Private Soundings.—The Seattle *Intelligencer* of yesterday highly compliments Rev Mr Paashon's lecture on 'Daniel in Babylon,' terming it one of the finest compositions ever penned. A petition is in circulation for a daily mail between Olympia and Port Townsend. Hon James Smith of Chehalis was slightly wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol a few days ago. The railway terminus war on the Sound continues. There will never be an end to it—was the war, not the railway. The Odd Fellows' anniversary celebration at Seattle passed off with great eclat. Land and Snobomish river is being rapidly encroached by actual settlers. A Methodist Church is about to be erected at Port Townsend.

FUNERAL OF MR JOHN WILKIN.—The funeral of the late Mr Wilkin was very numerous and attended on Sunday. The obsequies were under the direction of the St. Andrew's and Orthodox Society, at 11 1/2 o'clock, and were performed by Rev. Mr. Douglas and the President and Vice-President. The pall-bearers were Messrs J. C. Nicholson, J. Warren, E. Stamp, W. W. Wilson, A. O. Elliott, G. Warren, C. W. Ward, T. Lowe, E. Grandin, and A. B. Gray. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. McGregor at St. Andrew's Church, and the remains were interred in the cemetery.

PAKAI ONSHAGUIS.—On Friday Kong Pay King, a Chinese Free Mason, died, and on Sunday he was buried amid the blaring of trumpets, the beating of drums, the sounding of tom-toms, the clashing of cymbals, and the wailing of mourners. A more hideous din could not well be imagined. The chief mourner was a son of the dead man, who walked barefooted in the procession, wearing a coat and cap of sackcloth. Two pigs, two horns and an assortment of confections were borne in the procession: They were provided to provision the deceased's spirit on its flight to the celestial sphere. The demonstration was witnessed by a large concourse of people.

DEAD.—Hon James M. Mason, of Shields, Mason notoriety, died on Sunday.

The propeller George S Wright, for Sitka, passed up yesterday afternoon.

It is rumored that the member for Victoria District will start on a political starting tour along the East Coast to-day. He will probably be accompanied by the fossil member for Nanaimo, the Civil List Bill and sundry copies of his political wind-up sheet. The *Cariboo* gentlemen have been advised to stand for Oeyichan have been appointed a select committee to receive him at the wharf and invite him to partake of eggs-sellant cheer.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The match between the Olympic and Victoria Nines came off yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill and resulted in a tie—28 to 28. One home run was made by Friedman. Another match will take place about the 24th of May.

NEW TUG.—The new propeller *Etta White*, belonging to Mr. Williamson of the Freeport Mill, Puget Sound, came in yesterday, bringing a few passengers. She is a very powerful-looking craft and is employed in towing rafts to the lumber mills.

THE BALL.—The May Day celebration closed with a ball by the pupils of the McClara Street Dancing Academy at Alhambra Hall. The attendance was large and very respectable, and the committee were preparing in their exertions to render the ball agreeable to all participants. Dancing was continued until an early hour this morning.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS AND OTHERS.—We have much pleasure in directing the attention of those interested in Omicra to a notice in another column. It will be seen that arrangements have been completed for transporting freight and passengers by steamer from Geesemouth to the upper canyon near Fort George at very reasonable rates. This arrangement cannot fail to exert a very decided influence in favor of the central route to Omicra.

EXCLUSIVE MARKET REPORTS.—For full information as to the extraordinary rise in breadstuffs at San Francisco, Merchants and others should refer to the *Colonist's* Exclusive Telegrams.

FROM THE SOUND.—The Puget Sound steamer *Olympia*, Capt Finch, arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon bringing 63 passengers and a quantity of live stock. She will sail at 10:30 o'clock this morning for ports on the Sound. Mr Finch has placed his under obligations for files of his papers.

PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.—The Puget Sound section of the North Pacific Railway will be commenced immediately. The contract for the construction of first 25 miles from Kalama Soundward has been given out to Mr Montgomery.

SOUND MAIL.—The steamer *Isabel* arrived from the Sound last evening at 8:30 o'clock, with 66 passengers and a mail. She will return this morning at 9 o'clock.

OFF.—Mr T. G. Murphy informs us that the ship *David Headley*, ashore on Smith's Island, was tugged off yesterday by the *Godiah*. She had sustained no damage.

MAIL COMMUNICATION.—The enterprising folk on Puget Sound are agitating for a daily mail, falling that they will be content with a bi-weekly mail.

GARDEN ROMANUS continues. Naked footprints on the beds give rise to the belief that the deprecators are Siwash.

The propeller *California* is advertised to sail from Portland for Victoria on the 20th May.

READ TAX, 1871.—An adjourned Court of Appeal for Equitable Town Road District will be held to-day at 11 o'clock at Peasemaker Howard's house.

JOSE HEDON.—The Chinese are about to erect a Joss House and Masonic Temple in this city and the gods are being made to order in China.

A DISPATCH from Mr G. J. Findlay, received by Mr Bracie, announced that the Pacific would sail from Portland for Victoria last evening.

LONDON NEWS.—On Thursday morning Lumley Franklin will quit grocery, fishery, furniture, confectionery, harness and saddlery. ADVANCE.—Four, having advanced half a dollar at the main points of production, has taken a corresponding rise here. THE HAVANNAH from Langley, N.W. Westminister and Burrard Inlet reached port on Sunday, bringing a few passengers.

Wednesday May 3d, 1871

Which Tariff Shall We Have?

Amongst the larger subjects which will occupy the attention of the Legislature, at its first session, that of a choice between the retention of our present Customs Tariff and immediate acceptance of that of the Dominion will not be the least important. It will be within the recollection of the reader that this question constituted a distinct issue at the last election and that in every instance two the constituencies pronounced in favor of at once accepting the Canadian Tariff and low taxation. The two constituencies that appeared to linger by the side of a pseudo-protection were those of New Westminster and Victoria Districts. The former pronounced emphatically against the Canadian Tariff, and against the better judgment of its chosen representative. The latter was dumb, and its equal representative was on the fence. Under these circumstances, with six constituencies and seven representatives to two in favor of the immediate acceptance of the Canadian Tariff, one would naturally suppose that its acceptance was no longer doubtful. But, unfortunately, votes in the Legislature are not always in strict accord with promises at the hustings. The doctrine that the member is the mere agent or mouthpiece of his constituents we utterly repudiate. He is their agent and mouthpiece in a certain sense. But he is not to be a mere mouthpiece. He ought to be able to think for himself as well as speak, and vote for his constituents. And yet on a distinct, but important, question, under consideration, it may be questioned how far a representative would be justified in carrying out the wishes of those or seeking his own ends, in opposition to the emphatically pronounced views and wishes of his constituents. Least of all would he be justified in doing so while under promise, either expressed or implied, to pursue a different and definite course. Hence we must regard the action of at least one member as a flagrant betrayal of the trust reposed in him. Perhaps no constituency in the United Colony was more pronounced in favor of the Canadian Tariff than that of Nanaimo. Certainly no constituency had a greater interest in coming under that tariff at the earliest possible moment. The successful development of the great coal interests of that important District is so largely and so directly contingent upon the price of living that it became a question of the most vital importance whether the people, the hard working and highly productive people of Nanaimo were to pay a tax of one dollar and a half upon every barrel of flour, whether they were to pay a tax at all; whether they were to pay a tax of two dollars and a half on every gallon of grog, or whether they were to pay only eighty cents. And yet their representative, after having sought and obtained the suffrages of that important constituency on the distinct understanding that he would go for the Canadian Tariff and the removal of a crushing tax upon the working-man's living, actually went dead against it. The chief, if not the only reason given for this recalcitancy was that the Exchequer Laws of Canada would operate injuriously upon the brewing interests, and that brewing was a British institution and must be protected. Of course this was extremely unselfish; but the hard working and heavily taxed coal miners will very naturally ask why they should be sacrificed in order that brewing may be protected. They doubtless like their beer as well as any other class; they know well enough that it is a source of the price of beer. In Canada, it is sold at twenty cents a gallon, and certainly equal to the best British. Under Confederation it was sold at half price, so that it would be idle to say that the Canadian Tariff or Exchequer Laws would raise the price of beer. In answer to this it may be said that the local brew is from local grain, and on that ground is entitled to be bolstered up although it is sold at more than double the price of Canadian beer. But a glance at the Customs Returns before us knocks over that argument. We find that in the year 1868, there were imported 636,000 lbs. of malted barley, worth \$12,119, and 458,811 lbs. of malt, worth \$6,046. In 1869 there were imported no less than 1,293,655 lbs. of malted barley, worth \$18,991, and 1,627,786 lbs. of malt, worth \$5,707. Here, then, we have, in two years, to employ round numbers, two million pounds of foreign barley, and not very much less than half a million pounds of foreign malt, at a total cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars, consumed in domestic beer-making. We leave the reader to imagine to what extent our own farmers depend upon the brewers for a market. It is not for one moment proposed to question the right of our brewers to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. Such is the universal commercial creed. Only we object to having the present high tariff retained, with its crushing tax upon the working-man's living, under such flimsy and false pretences. In the course of the memorable debate which took place in the Canadian House of Commons upon the Terms of Union, the Minister of Customs

As in British Columbia and the Dominion, he did not take so gloomy a view of affairs as the member for Sherbrook, even although he made the amount more than his own. He took the total amount to be paid at \$361,300, without the land grant of \$100,000 altogether \$461,300. From all sources the revenue would be \$263,500, the deficiency of \$100,000 being represented by the land. That is calculated on the present tariff of British Columbia—they have the option of taking the Dominion tariff at any time, but they seemed to like their own. A high duty on flour, &c. If the Canadian tariff were adopted the receipts would be reduced to \$308,000, not including stamps. Other ministers also would pay into the Dominion Treasury by retaining the present tariff, and this was constantly used as an argument in favor of the terms as viewed from a Canadian standpoint. It is not proposed in this article, already drawn out to a sufficient length, to say how far circumstances justified the effort which was made during last session to keep our cake and eat it—by going to our present tariff and, at the same time, getting that tariff materially reduced; but whatever glimmer of hope might at that time have presented itself to some highly imaginative minds as to the possible success of that attempt, there certainly can be none now. After the hard and nobly fought battle of the Canadian Government to get the terms passed through Parliament, and especially after having used an apparent disposition on the part of British Columbia to cling to her higher tariff as an argument in favor of these terms, it would, indeed, be a bold Britany that would ask Parliament to reverse and make these terms still more favorable to British Columbia by cutting out the additional duties of Federal Revenue pointed out by every minister. To expect anything of the kind now would be extremely unselfish—palpably absurd. There is now no other alternative. The Canadian tariff with its downward tendency, or our own as it is. 'Tis Hobson's choice, now.

Official Announcements. The following announcements appeared in yesterday's Government Gazette:—The Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners under and to carry out the provisions of the Revised Statutes Act, 1871: Hon. Mr. Justice Gies, Hon. Geo. Phillips and E. Graham Alton, Esq. The Governor directs it to be notified by the advice of the Trustees that after 12 months from the date no further burials will be permitted to take place in the present Victoria Cemetery. Her most gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confirm and allow the following Act passed by the Legislative Council of this Colony during the session of 1871: No. 1. An Act to appropriate the sum of \$347,535.01 out of the general revenue of the colony for the contingent service of the year 1871. No. 2. An Act to exempt the Lane & Kurr's Mining Company from the payment of duties and tolls on certain machinery, imported and yet to be imported, by them for mining purposes. In compliance with an application made by property holders on the North Arm of Fraser River, to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works of New Westminster District, a highway is established sixty-six feet in width, extending from the main channel of Fraser River northwards to the South Branch of the latter Arm of said river, along the line between Ranges 6 and 7 West, and extending equidistant over said ranges, instead of the line of a highway notified in the Government Gazette of the 27th January, 1871. Metochin has been created a School District pursuant to the provisions of the Common School Ordinance, 1869, and the said district includes the whole of the District of Metochin according to the official map, together with that portion of the adjacent District adjoining the same, which lies outside the boundary of the Craigflower School District. All that parcel of land comprised in the official map of New Westminster District of the northerly shore of Burrard Inlet and adjacent to the Indian Reserves opposite the Second Narrows, and the Indian Reserve bearing the First Narrows, and extending back from the water's edge to the base of the mountains, shall be and is hereby created, in the name of the said District, with the name of the Second Narrows North Fence District, with, under and subject to all and singular the provisions and conditions of the said Ordinance of 1869, in that behalf provided.

Excise Return.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning special officer Hart, while on Government street, heard a sound as of breaking glass from the direction of Broad street. Hurrying in the direction from which the sound proceeded he saw two men running from Burns & Edwards' store. He halted upon them to stop and freed his pistol once in the air and once at one of the retreating figures, who, however, continuing his flight and soon disappeared in the gloom. Mr. Burns, who was asleep upstairs, was aroused by the noise and, with Mr. Edwards, proceeded to the premises and discovered that only a half-dozen shirts were missing. The robbery had removed the shutter and broken one of the panes of glass in the water street window and inserted their hands, intending doubtless, to make a clean sweep, but the vigilance of the officer frustrated their plans. The discovery has recently been made that some may be extracted and then again replanted. It has been found that in cases of inflammation about the roots of a tooth, the latter may be taken out, scraped, cleaned, and reinserted, to do duty again. The method of procedure is to remove the diseased tooth, clean out its cavities, filling them up, and after cleaning with carbolic acid and cotton wool impregnated with the same, then scrape the tongue—but preserving the mucous membrane about the neck—and after holding it in a solution of carbolic acid to return it to its place. The London Lancet says in referring to the case, 'Mr. Lyons carried this out in fourteen cases, Mr. Solomon with success in the case of a scurvy and molar, no mechanical appliances being used to keep the teeth supported until they had become firm.'

Benitack vs. Bate. An anonymous writer in a leading Canadian newspaper, 'as a denizen of the country many years ago, and the possessor of a knowledge of its physical features which few have,' undertakes to present Benitack Arm as the best outlet for the overland traffic. After pointing out the disadvantages of Bate Inlet he proceeds thus:— 'To the Benitack there is no objection on this score, opening at once on the Pacific, though at the same time admirably sheltered, and in all respects, fit, and attractively fit, for a 'great commercial depot,' as the report says, and moreover being in the same latitude as Liverpool and the objective point on traverse of the Rocky Mountain ridge known as the Yellow Head Pass, and on the most direct practical line from Britain to Mid China, it, to me appears to be the proper place for a terminus. A lateral line to Westminster at the mouth of the Fraser would answer all local purposes. I urge these views, not from any personal stake or interest in British Columbia—for I have none—but solely upon the broadest public grounds, and to obviate in so far as this suggestion may the mischief of any premature determination of railway terminus on the Pacific. A thorough exploration is what, of course, must first be had. Our Lar Parlatonieria, I believe, requires such. The amount spoken of, viz, \$270,000, on the supplementary estimates for Pacific Railroad, i.e., I take it for work in or for the British Columbia section, is too little; it should be \$400,000.

As might well be supposed, Mr Waddington enters the lists with 'Britannicus.' In the first place Mr Waddington disclaims any desire or intention to hamper the selection of a terminus on the Pacific, the words employed in his Bill for a charter being, 'Bate Inlet or any other suitable seaport in British Columbia.' In the second place, he defends Bate Inlet against the imputations of 'Britannicus.' In the third and last place, he pitches into Benitack thus:— 'I cannot do better than quote the description of Lieutenant Palmer of the Royal Engineers in his official report on the Benitack Arm trail: 'A large flat shoal, extending across the Head of the Arm, composed of black field mud, supporting a rank vegetation, bare at low spring tides for about 700 yards from high water mark, and covered at high tide with from one to six feet of water; and at a distance of 800 yards from the shore, terminating abruptly in a steep shelving bank, on which soundings rapidly increase to 50 and 70 fathoms.' The whole is, moreover, subject to violent winds and gales (fouls) and Captain now Admiral Bichards, Hydrographer of the Royal Navy, declared the whole navigation to be in sailor terms, 'stinking.' When Britannicus talks of the attractiveness of Benitack Arm Harbor, he must surely be joking.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last night's performance was amongst the best ever witnessed here. In 'Nick of the Woods' Mr and Mrs Beatty specially played well their parts, while Mr Melville did a splendid Rossini, Ralph, and Mr Ward did exceedingly well as Roland Forrester. Mrs Bird appearing to much advantage in the interesting character of Edith Forrester. The afterpiece passed off very well. It is to be regretted that the attendance was by no means as large as the popularity of the beneficiary and the attractiveness of the bill warranted us in expecting. The unpropitious condition of the weather had doubtless much to do with the thinness of the house.

DOG POISONING AND BURGLARS.—Several valuable watch-dogs in the suburbs have been poisoned within the past few days. Are the burglars going preparing for a raid upon dwellings? To provide for the contingency perhaps barkers of another kind should be got ready.

THE LINCOLN.—This revenue cutter arrived from Port Townsend yesterday morning with Mr. Drew, Collector of Customs for Puget Sound, and wife, and Mr. Galbride, Supervisor of Steamers for the Pacific, and wife. She will sail again at 5 o'clock this morning.

THE COOK who was driven from Seattle has made his appearance in Lake District, where he is doing quite a stroke of business in the begging line. The Seattle folk, after hearing his doleful tale, relieved his apparent necessities and afterwards discovered that he was tricked with greenbacks. He is an elderly person, and scarcely any words to speak of.

FIRST OF MAY BALL.—The McClure street Dancing Academy Ball will take place to-morrow evening. We can ensure all who may attend a pleasant evening's entertainment. A few tickets remain unsold in the hands of the committee.

The Firemen's Drill—Official Report. ORDER OF DRILL. The Tiger—To leave their House with the hand-engine and pass along Government street, thence down Yates street and take water at the Yates and Wharf street cistern. Then take up and proceed along Wharf street to Johnson street; up Johnson street to Government street; and then take water at the Government and Yates street cistern. The Deluge—To leave their House with the hand-engine, pass down Yates street, along Wharf street, up Johnson street to Stern street and take water at the Stern street cistern. Then take up and proceed to Government street, along Government street to Yates street and take water at the Government and Yates street cistern. After having thrown water through their respective pipes, each company to disconnect from the hand-engine and connect with the steamer. Three lengths of hose to be used on each occasion. Drill to take place on Friday, the 28th of April, at 5 o'clock P.M. JAMES ORR, Foreman Tiger Co. JOHN CROWTHER Foreman Deluge Co. Signed in presence of: OMAS BUNTING, Foreman U.H. & L. Co. TIME.—Tiger, at the foot of Yates street, 2 minutes; at the corner of Government and Johnson streets, 6 minutes. Deluge, at Stern street cistern 2 1/2 minutes; at Yates and Government street cistern, 5 1/2 minutes. SIMEON DUCK, Chief Engineer V. F. D. F. G. RICHARDS, Asst. Engineer V. F. D.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.—To-morrow the Amateur Athletic Sports will come off at the Cricket Ground, Esquimaux Road. A large attendance and much amusement is anticipated. PRIZE.—For every \$100 worth of real estate he may own the San Francisco pays \$2 99, in addition to a special rate for school purposes. That is pretty good for high. NATURE has started a sprinkler in opposition to the Spring Ridge Water Works Company; and Nature, we are bound to say, has the best of the competition.

ST ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN SOCIETY. The members of this society will meet to-day at 2 o'clock p.m. at the residence of the late Mr. Wilkie.

FOR THE ISLANDS.—The Robert Cowan sailed from Sooke for the Sandwich Islands yesterday morning. She was towed out by the Emily Harris.

THE CALIFORNIA sailed at 7 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning for Nanaimo. She will return to this port before going to Portland.

PASSED UP.—The Shooting Star, from San Francisco bound for Nanaimo, passed up yesterday.

FROM BURRARD ISLET.—The schooner Discovery, with lumber, arrived from Burrard Inlet yesterday.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1868, MORTIMER WALKER, a Printer, convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of the late Mr. Wilkie.

THE REV. J. E. GOOD IN CHARGE. Of the above Mission mention was made in the assistance of the well disposed towards aiding the erection of his projected permanent Native Church, the site recently acquired, just outside Lytton. The building in question will be required to accommodate at least 500 adults of both sexes, who will be aided in his baptism, catechism, and instruction. The estimated cost of which he puts down roundly at \$2000. Of this sum, the greater part, it is hoped, will be contributed from England, the last mail informing him of a grant of \$500 as a first response to the appeal that had lately been made to the Mother Church at home. It is thought only can be raised within the diocese Mr Good would feel a great satisfaction and pleasure in making known the same to the Venerable Parson's Society, which mainly maintains him at his post, as also to others interested in his work and present field of labor. The large body of Indian adherents under Mr Good has already begun to subscribe their respective mites in support of this undertaking, and Mr Good is prevented by his numerous engagements from personally soliciting help from the colony. It is to be regretted that the medium of the press and the advocacy of friends to accomplish the worthy purpose in hand and by which also he proposes to make known heretofore what has been given. Contributors will please either to send their donations direct addressed to the above address, or by the kind permission of Messrs. Bate Bros. Lytton, they may pay the same at the Bank of British North America, Victoria, to the credit of the Church Building Society, No. 8. It is highly desirable that the building should be commenced within six weeks from this date as it is available (B.C.) for the Bishop's proposed visit to this Mission during the coming summer. (See 2nd col.)

F. Grelley, WHARF ST, VICTORIA, B.C. Importer & Dealer in WINES & LIQUORS. OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING: HENNESSY COGNAC, oak & case BUN BUM OLD TOM GIN BOURBON WHISKEY CLARET—Prellet, oak & case do Millor Paillac do ;Delus do do SPARKLING MOSELE PINE HOOK WINE BURGUNDY MOUSSEUX do WINE Chamberlain do do Nuits do do St George do do Fossilly do do Chablis SHERRY SAUTERNE do Paul Marry BOKER'S BITTERS ANGSTURA do HOSTETTER'S do ORANGE do COCKTAIL do French Liqueurs: VERMOUTH CURACAO MARASCHINO ABSINTHE ANISETTE KIRCH CASSIS ASSORTED STRUPS Champagne: NAPOLEON'S CABINET BOUQUE FIUS Vrs. CLIQUOT SPECIALE CUYVE GRAPE LEAF BANDEROL'S OIDER CIDER in cask

Dalby, Wilson & Co, ST NICHOLAS BUILDINGS GOVERNMENT ST. HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY, HARNESS TRUNKS, & VALISES in the Colony, and are SELLING AT COST TO MAKE ROOM FOR GOODS Now on the way from England and Canada. They also have on hand a large stock of Sole Leather, Harness, Saddle, Apron, Saddle Girth, Sole Leather, Wall, Bags and a general Assortment. SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS The Highest Cash Price paid for Hides Wool and Deer Skins. FOR SALE—One 8 Horsepower Engine and two Boilers, in American order. For particulars inquire at the store, St Nicholas Buildings, Government street. Apply.

HARMONIUMS, BY ROBERT & CO. EX "PRINCE OF WALES" TO ARRIVE—PIANOS & HARMONIUMS manufactured expressly for the climate. Apply to J. BAGNALL, Manufacturer, Yates street. Price and Musical Instruments issued and paired at Reasonable Charges. TIMOTHY SEED SMALL LOT OF HAMBURGER A TIMOTHY SEED sown in last year's ground. For Sale by D. BLYTHE, Wharf street.

THE SEED STORE, YATES STREET, VICTORIA. JAY & BALES Are now prepared to supply their Customers with Fresh and Good Agricultural, Garden AND FLOWER SEEDS OF EVERY KIND, PRINCIPALLY OF THEIR OWN GROWING. FRUIT TREES, &c. At their Nursery, Cook Street, Victoria. CATALOGUES may be had at the Store. The GARDENER'S CHRONICLE & AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE, etc. (See 2nd col.)

Europe. New York, April 24.—A night from Paris says the inhabitants of Neully to Paris. A special from Versailles Demorbill made a night at Anciers, which was then attacked the second bar riddled with several loss by 12-pounders and mitrailleurs. A strong desire for reconnoitres in Paris. Immense defensive measures, including the planting of the railway stations and Castillon. The churches of St. Roche are reopened and the streets are armed. There has received Chiscon an armistice. Thiers says that he would grant a truce but that the Commune would not. The Versailles Government men work at Châtillon. London, April 24.—Despatches from Paris say the desire of d'Iray and Vaoyres have been. Another special reports a being made by the Commune barricades on the Quay of which was repulsed. The Commune's greater part of their army is being decimated. On April 24, Count M. notices that he will make a list of names to guarantee against all occupied provinces of France. Demorbill is fully paid and a report firmly established. Versailles, April 24.—The yet commenced. Valerien is the insurgents. Berlin, April 24.—Parliament a Loan Bill. Bismarck stated in the House although the French should pay statement of the indemnity in forts on the North and East not be evacuated until the peace was concluded. The negotiations at Broese slow progress. The French better the conditions, but the impossible. The movement of his entailed sacrifices on Germany would not meddle with the in France. Paris, April 25.—Suspension of hostilities newspaper reports a general London, April 25.—There are reports of a treaty at Châtillon. There had a long interview with the and Gen. Fabrice yesterday. There is in the provinces in favor of Napoleon. Versailles, April 25.—The issued yesterday, says the last been employed in engineering concentrating troops. New formed at Obergurgel, Combray. The Commune is insured great engagement at Bayonne. London, 25.—Paris advices from Versailles and Central Committee are said to be of a Bismarckian kind. The steamer Queen of the Thames, London, is left and many passengers have been injured. The bill in the Reichstag, giving Provisions, April 25.—The bill continues in the senate. The bill proposes a Bill for the separation of London, April 25.—A V. pendent says it was stated that the Algerians insisted on being paid. Dispatches are demanding aid. The insurance of that in Paris, will be taken to suppress the on the accounts of the insured. Versailles, April 25.—The evacuated soon, the incessant repairs. The Government is established between Patuxax and Neully. New York, April 26.—A special from Paris, dated Monday states natives of Alsace and Lorraine emptied from military service certificates of birth. Notices on persons between 19 and 40 threatening them with court-mart if they do not march into rendezvous appointed. Just of the 12th battalion is to be disbanded to disarm the 15th. The disarmed and refused to. This evening shells were fallen in Paris, Blythe and Joseph inhabitants and with north directions for shelter. Bar Rivoli and Castiglione are being and preparations are being made resistance. Borgeot is in Central Committee denies the resignation and says the National only disappear when liberty taken. Versailles, April 26.—The siege guns was light to-day against forts Issy and Vanves was misty and hid the moon side. In the Assembly, to-day, announced that all requisites been taken to put down the Algerians. Paris, April 26.—Evening have been suspended in continuation. The belligerents in building and repairing. Many placards with a conical been posted up. M Pysat has withdrawn his remains in the Commune. The Reville says the revolution averages six hundred daily, and is sufficient to produce under arms and conduct the. A delegation from Lyons assembly and Commune to be held. Versailles, April 26.—d'Iray continued replying at the outer batteries continued. The first parallel of the opened to-day.

Water Works

It is admitted on all hands that Victoria is a pleasant city, a most desirable place of residence and healthy...

Another Audacious Burglary

About 9 o'clock on Monday night, John Schmitt, who is employed at Rhodes' Bakery, was awakened by a noise...

The 'Enterprise' through the Canon

A telegram from Dr. Trevor to Mr. Edgar Martin announces that the Upper River steamer 'Enterprise' got through...

The Athletic Sports

The Athletic Sports. The committee for the furtherance of these sports have nearly completed their arrangements...

Confederation Debate

Mr. Mackenzie said that the hon. gentleman could not say that he had any objection to present the matter in a different light...

Taking Possession

On the 30th inst. in the Canadian House of Commons, Mr. Geo. E. Cartier announced that the supplementary estimates would be brought down on the following day...

Dr. Brown

Dr. Brown, it may interest our readers to learn that Dr. Robt. Brown, so well known in this colony as the commander of the first exploring expedition to this island in 1855...

Ray Ma Punsion and Party

Ray Ma Punsion and Party sailed on the Olympia for Puget Sound. Mr. Punsion was announced to lecture at Seattle yesterday morning...

Several Parties of Miners

Several parties of miners have started from the British Columbia. Some large herds of horses and cattle are also being driven in.

Under Bond

Under Bond. Charles, the Port Rupert Indian, who was on remand charged with having a bunch of keys illegally in his possession...

The Enterprise

The Enterprise sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster, carrying Mr. Thos. Bate, Miss Lammeter, Mrs. McKinnon, Mr. J. A. Mars, Mr. P. H. Clarke and 40 other passengers...

A New Brick Building

A New Brick Building. A new brick building is to rise like a Phoenix from the ashes of the store on Fort Street...

Theatrical

Theatrical. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bates have secured an engagement at the California Theatre, San Francisco, at a salary of \$500 a week each...

The Grappler

The Grappler with 70 passengers sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Skeena-mouth. She had also a good freight and a Royal Mail...

The Confederation Debate

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Wednesday, April 26. A stranger appeared in the dock yesterday, charged by effect of a writ with being a suspicious character...

A Notorious Woman. Wright, alias Wright, who had been a year and a half ago, and let many memories of his visit...

The Tariff. The debates in the Canadian House of Commons on the Confederation resolutions, afford a tolerably strong argument against retaining our present tariff...

FOR SALE - LOW. A New Westminster, now in the hands of a small town lot...

MISSING. A young man, who left his home in Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 28th, 1871.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

C. OPPENHEIMER. Extensive Stock of Groceries & Provisions. MINING TOOLS. WINES & LIQUORS.

Mitchell & Johnston. Goods Packed in Convenient Sized Packages for the Trade.

HASTINGS SAMMILL COMPANY. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF Lumber, Timber, Spars. QUICK DISPATCH GUARANTEED.

THE ARTIFICIAL PATENT. A new and improved method of manufacturing artificial teeth.

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Chr. Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 3d 1871

The Great Duty of the Hour

Having dwelt upon the advantageous character of the terms upon which this Colony is about to become a Province of the Dominion of Canada, and having intimated the indebtedness of the people to those through whom and from whom these beneficial terms have been obtained, and the duty of fitting recognition of that indebtedness, we now come to consider what may justly be regarded as the great duty of the hour. The new and, let us believe, glorious dispensation upon which the Colony is now entering is by no means one of rest-and-be-thankfuls. Quite the contrary, indeed. If Confederation brings in its right hand material advantages and political liberty, it brings in its left greater responsibility. It has been claimed, and with much show of reason, that in a political sense, the people of British Columbia have hitherto been slaves. A one-man power has levied and expended the taxes: The representatives of the Queen have been the mere agent, to speak of Downing street, and the affairs of the Colony have been administered by a power wholly independent of the people. Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the people should have given way to a spirit of fault-finding and political discontent - that their natural self-reliance should have been somewhat undermined. Political slavery, like physical slavery, enervates and unmans the men in a greater or less degree to become the architects of their own fortunes. Well, Confederation knocks off the political chains with which the people have been bound these many years. It brings with it the fullest political liberty consistent with solid constitutional wellbeing. It confers upon the people self-government, the full control of all local affairs. It surely requires no great effort to discern the gravity of the situation - the responsibility thus involved. Nor can it be exaggerated that a people so long enslaved will at once fully realize the importance and responsibility of their new-born liberty. The change is so sudden, the transition so great, that it may be deemed to take some little time to recover that alertness and vigor of thought and action, so essential to the proper exercise of the powers of self government. It should be the object of every true patriot at this critical juncture, this turning-point in the history of the Colony, to arouse the people to a sense of the great duty of the hour, to endeavour to bring them to a practical realization of individual responsibility - of the fact that each has a distinct duty to perform in shaping and creating the new system - a duty which every man must perform for himself, which no one else can perform for him. A new Government has to be formed; and it has to be formed by the votes of the people. In order to vote every man must, by his own ballot, place himself upon the roll of registered voters; and this must be done within the tenth day of May and the tenth day of June next. The man who neglects to do this will have failed to do his duty; his individual part in constructing a people's government, in working out that system for which the people have so long and anxiously sought. The first step is to register - to qualify to vote. To neglect that is to neglect all. Hence the paramount importance of taking the first step. The second step is to vote; and upon the manner of exercising the right to vote must chiefly depend the success or non-success of responsible government in British Columbia. It has long been objected that this Colony was not quite prepared to work out that system, that public opinion was not sufficiently formed, that the people would not take that careful interest in political matters so essential to the successful working. The people are now called upon to demonstrate their fitness to manage their own local affairs, and British Columbia expects that every man this day will do his duty. In the past the people have not always been careful as to how they cast their votes. In some instances they have even gone the length of expressing by their votes detestation and contempt for a mock system which gave them no real voice in the management of their own local affairs. But it is of the utmost importance to remember that the new government will be just what the people make it - that they need no longer stand men to oppose a hired government which shall have ceased to exist. The work is no longer one of destruction; it is one of creation. It is not one of pulling down a bad system; it is one of building up a good system. Every true colonist will now exercise his freeman's franchise with an earnest view to obtaining, not combustible, explosive, destructive material, but good, sound, wholesome material which can be used with good results in the construction of the new political edifice. It ought now to be the

aim and ambition of every constituency to seek a representative fit to be Cabinet Ministers. And unless the people will do this, unless they are prepared to do their part in constructing a system which must rest upon the only firm basis of free constitutional government - the people - it is perfectly certain that the attempt to work out responsible government in the Pacific Province cannot be successful. And upon whom will the consequences of failure fall? Upon the people. Who will then, be to blame? The people. For their own sake, for the credit of this great country, for the good reputation of the Dominion, let the people of British Columbia come up to the great duty of the hour in a thoughtful, sober, intelligent, earnest and patriotic spirit, remembering that the eyes of the other Provinces, of the parent Empire, of a long line of neighbors are fixed upon them. Remembering too the vital importance of beginning the task that they, as pioneers, are called upon to lay the foundation of a future empire on the British Pacific, let them be firm, let them be bold. Let every man possess himself of the requisite qualifications to place his name on the Register. Having decided that let him make a discreet use of his vote.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, 1871. Re. The Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company. In this suit yesterday Mr McCreight concluded his argument, and the Attorney-General will reply to-day. It is expected this important case will be submitted to-morrow. Obituary.—Death has once more invaded this community and snatched away one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, John Wilkie, who died yesterday morning, was one of our most prominent merchants, having been in the wholesale business since 1823. He was a native of Peebles, Scotland, and was in his thirty-ninth year when he died. He was a member of the St. Andrew's Society, Mr Wilkie was a generous-hearted and public-spirited citizen, and his death will be very generally regretted. Although gradually sinking for some months, he died rather unexpectedly at his residence yesterday morning. The funeral will take place on Sunday next.

AMPUTATION.—The right leg of Mr E. Gough, of Nanaimo, was successfully amputated yesterday at the Royal Hospital. Mr Gough, it will be remembered, sustained a compound fracture of the leg while working in the coal mine near Seattle a few weeks ago. The patient is reported as doing well and with every prospect of a speedy recovery. From PUGET SOUND.—The mail steamer Teaser, Capt. Starr, arrived last night, bringing 75 passengers and the mails. She will sail for the Sound at 11 a. m. today. We have to thank Capt. Starr for the files of papers.

THE CALIFORNIA.—This steamer left for Portland last night. She will take coal for Portland and will sail from this port on or about Monday next. STREET SINKING.—Two carts with sprinklers were sent out yesterday to lay the streets. The holes in the sprinklers, however, were too fine, and the dust still flies.

THE BIG ROBERT COWAN will sail from Sooke to-day with a cargo of lumber for the Sandwich Islands. RIVER VENTURE.—For the H. B. Company's steamer Enterprise, yesterday, more freight was offered than she can carry.

THE CANAL.—This British bark has cleared from San Francisco to load with lumber at the Hastings Mills for Valparaiso.

PARIS.—We have Exclusive Telegrams dated to last night. The end of the Communitists seems nigh.

The rumors relative to the Joint High Commission are assuming shape. Read our Exclusive Dispatch.

Bankruptcy Court. THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, 1871. Re. J. Good et al.—The bankrupt passed his final examination and certificate of discharge was suspended for six months.

Supreme Court. THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, 1871. Re. The Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company.—In this suit yesterday Mr McCreight concluded his argument, and the Attorney-General will reply to-day.

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whether the leaders of the Opposition are remarkably obtuse or are addicted to wilful misstatements. Perhaps, on the whole, we ought to give them the benefit of the doubt, and assume that lack of wit rather than lack of principle is what ails them. But it is impossible without admitting one of these hypotheses to account for the extraordinary manner in which they and their master's organ at Toronto misrepresent the statements made by Ministers in reference to the British Columbia resolutions and the Pacific Railway. To assert, as it has been asserted, that Sir Francis Hincks, or the Hon. Mr. Morris, hold that although not one of these resolutions could be altered still his seal being once affixed to the bargain, Parliament could at any time withhold the means necessary to give the scheme effect is altogether untrue. Neither of these honourable gentlemen said a word of the kind. What Mr. Morris said, and what the Finance Minister endorsed, was that the question now was whether or not British Columbia should be invited to join the Union, and whether or not the railway should not be constructed, and the honourable gentleman added that the House must be aware that before a dollar could be expended or an acre of land granted, a scheme would have to be submitted to and endorsed by the House, and therefore the whole matter would be within the control of Parliament.

The Ballot in England. The Ballot Bill introduced by the Government in the House of Commons on the 26th ult. forms the principal measure of the session, and radically changes the system of voting. The substance of the bill is as follows: 1. The bill shall apply to municipalities well as parliamentary elections. 2. No voting paper except the official paper shall be used—that is to say, the object of the ballot shall not be defeated by the use of a somewhat similar paper, which would enable it to be ascertained how the vote had been given. 3. The voting paper shall not be given to the voter until he enters the voting booth. 4. The voter is not to be permitted to put any mark upon the voting paper except that which is necessary to show for whom the vote is given; and in the event of that regulation being violated, the vote will be cancelled. 5. The returning officer shall give out his paper to each voter, shall impress it with a stamp, the character of which shall be bound to keep secret, and which shall not be used again until a certain fixed time shall have expired. Then, when the boxes come to be opened, each unopened voting paper shall be rejected as void. 6. When a voting paper has once been put into the ballot-box, the box shall not be opened except under such precautions as shall secure the infallibility of the vote. 7. Where in a case of re-opening for the question of the number of votes it is found a vote is bad, it shall be struck off from the total of the candidate for whom it has been recorded; and also, where an elector voted for him, the vote shall be kept aside, and under certain circumstances counted for the candidate in whose favor he had intended to vote. 8. The same penalties shall be attached to personation that attach to bribery and treating. The candidate shall lose his seat for procuring or attempting to procure personation. 9. Any candidate who does not include all his expenses in his election returns, or who with his own hands has paid expenses which ought to have passed through the hands of the agent, shall lose his seat. 10. The use of public houses as committee rooms during the progress of elections is prohibited. 11. The old plan of nominating candidates, and making the final declaration of the poll, is abolished. 12. The expenses of the returning officer shall be paid out of the local rates.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES. Celebrated for the quality of their goods. All of Superior Quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT SAUCES, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, PICKLED SALMON AND HERRINGS, FRESH AND LOCHFYLE HERRINGS, FRESH AND TINDON HADDOCKS, PURE SALAD OIL, SOUPS IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED BEANS AND ONIONS, PRESERVED SAUCES, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BUTTER, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE POKE PATES, GALANINES, TOMATOES, DRAWS, POULTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEB & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CAUTION. To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles on jars with Goods should always be examined upon delivery, & detected any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior quality.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. PULVERMACHER'S Patent Galvanic Chain Bands, Belts, and Pouches. The following testimony from the extracts of the English medical faculty has been received: We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. Pulvermacher's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for the relief of Paralysis, are of great importance to the scientific and medical world, and that the success of his system is a most valuable and important discovery. The daily increasing number of cures effected by Mr. Pulvermacher's GALVANIC SYSTEM is so striking and conclusive as to point to this invention as the embryo of the universal remedy for Paralysis. The following testimony from the extracts of the English medical faculty has been received: We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. Pulvermacher's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for the relief of Paralysis, are of great importance to the scientific and medical world, and that the success of his system is a most valuable and important discovery.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES. Chain Bands for various diseases, Head, Tooth & Facial Pain, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Indigestion, Stomachic, Dropsy, Catarrh, Strabismus, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Faciobronchitis, Liver Complaints, etc. etc.

General Depot: Messrs. LANOLEY & CO., 24, WATER STREET VICTORIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CELEBRATED CHLOROXYNE. This valuable remedy is a powerful and safe agent for the relief of Paralysis, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

CAUTION. None genuine without the name of J. Collis Brown on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations.

CAUTION. To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles on jars with Goods should always be examined upon delivery, & detected any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior quality.

BOYS!! I found a boy who dealt in stolen goods. He was a very cunning fellow, and had been in the habit of stealing from his employers. He was caught by the police, and is now in prison.

Chr. Weekly British Colonist. Wednesday May 3rd 1871. Canada on the Railway.

We have devoted considerable to a report of the Confederation in the Dominion House of Commons and to the opinions of the Press bearing more directly upon question of an inter-oceanic route. Those who have given these debates opinions a careful perusal will probably have reached the common conclusion that all parties in Canada, on words of the leader of Opposition, recognize in the way an urgent political duty, and that the determined taken in opposition to the terms proposed by the Government really no higher aim than a seat of 'Ministerial benches.' It seems a non-charitable to come to such a conclusion; and yet it appears to us inevitable. Indeed the leader of Opposition was heard to say last week that he was in favor of the generally, that he was in favor of a railway in particular, but that if appeared to be an opportunity for of ousting the Government upon question he and his party might advantage of it. The sequel would show that he and his party did eagerly and determinedly avail themselves of what they doubtless felt to be a favorable opportunity to get from the solid shades of the Opposition. Fortunately for British Columbia, as we think, for the Dominion, attempt failed. That the game legitimate one for a political party for the effects of office is scarcely to be won while to get to the party as the Opposition is the full Parliament had rejected a question for the trial of their strength. As a cockney once said to a manager of one of the inferior political theatres, 'We don't, excuse grammar here, but you might as well give your enemies. To admit that the Pacific Railway is an urgent political necessity' was to admit all was lost. The hollows of the opposition offered to the terms; for it is to be marked that throughout the whole debate no decided ground was stated to be taken against any other in the list. There are probably few Canadian Parliament better at grasp the whole scheme of the Pacific Railway, and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie admitted the 'urgent political necessity' of the railway, they scarcely hope to get credit for it in pretending that to build it in years is to build with undying lasts, they have the intelligence and good mind to know, as they must know, that 'urgent political necessity' is not within the domain upon which we are to come to rest. It was well said by the Hon. Mr. Dinkins, in the course of debate, that to pause in the westward of empire was to go back the distance. Another Cabinet Minister an apt illustration of the fact that the Confederation bark upon this matter made quickly or break through, in the case of the Treasury benches and now that the terms have been accepted the least and interest of the nation are bound up in their fulfilment, it is hoped the Opposition will vie with the best of the Government in an earnest patriotic effort to render the union brought about as happy and as good results to the Dominion at large united energies of the young nation, as we trust, by the parent empire, order it. It is earnestly to be hoped position to the terms will be decided as a division in Parliament. It would not be an easy matter to make the an issue at the approaching general election. It is not improbable that some might be gained at the expense of the Confederation in the public mind; but the ranks of the Opposition; but it is above Canada from the self-imposed position of the terms of union. It is to be hoped that the people of the Pacific will at a time and under circumstances unity and concord are essential. has given British Columbia good terms carry out her engagements in the loyal spirit and the Pacific Province soon receive even those who may have been misled by the terms of the terms that they were no better than served.

THE ROAD STRAIGHT.—By the side of the lower shaft one of the road has been shifted 12 miles below. Previous to the accident it had descended all grades with ease, but was strengthened by a gang of workmen who were employed in the shaft. It will be forged in this city, and a shaft from one of the other steamers be substituted.

SUPREMACY COVER.—The Attorney General's reply to the Queen's Coal Mining case, yesterday, was submitted. The Chief Justice has decided in an early day that we will not pretend to determine

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. LVERMACHER'Socket Batteries. IN BANDS, BELTS

PATENT GALVANIC... REMARKABLE LIGHT... LIVERMACHER'S SYSTEM IS ALSO APPROVED BY AN

THE following testimony from the... The following testimony from the... The following testimony from the...

LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES... BAND FOR NERVOUS DEAFNESS... BAND FOR TUBERCULAR AFFECTIONS

General Depot: LANGLEY & CO. 100 WATER STREET VICTORIA... J. COLLIN BROWN... H. LLOYD YIN

Collis Brown's Chlorodyne... CHLORODYNE... CHLORODYNE... CHLORODYNE... CHLORODYNE...

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 3rd 1871. Canada on the Railway.

We have devoted considerable space to a report of the Consideration debate in the Dominion House of Commons...

The Opposition, recognize in the railway an urgent political necessity, and that the determined stand taken in opposition to the terms proposed by the Government really had no higher aim than a seat on the Ministerial benches...

Both steamers were rolled - fire having been previously lighted in the furnaces simultaneously. They were dragged to the sterns just occupied by the respective engines...

It is perhaps superfluous to say that both companies exhibited great energy and that all labored with commendable zeal to gain their respective ends...

It is not improbable that some seats might be gained at the expense of creating undue prejudice in the public mind...

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Fire Department Drill.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 1/2 o'clock the Tiger and Deluge Engine Companies met at their respective houses to prepare for a drill.

The Hoop & Ladder Company had intended joining, but the owners of the St Nicholas Hotel declined to allow ladders to be placed against the walls and balconies...

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Another Suspicious Character.

A man giving the name of Wm Griffiths was found lying on the sidewalk at late hour on Tuesday night by Sergeant McMillan and Officer McCarthy.

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Canadian Pacific Railway.

The debate on the British Colonist... The debate on the British Colonist... The debate on the British Colonist...

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The Queen of Victoria.

Mrs. Murray & Luntan's Florida Water... Mrs. Murray & Luntan's Florida Water... Mrs. Murray & Luntan's Florida Water...

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Advertisements and notices at the bottom of the page.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE BRITISH COLONIST.

London, April 27.—A special correspondent at Paris reports heavy fighting all Wednesday night along the whole line. The fighting was fiercest between the fortifications of the Communists and the Versailles army. The Communists are determined to blow up the fort rather than surrender. The fourteenth battalion suffered greatly at the fort. Several men were killed in the fort. A shell burst, wounding three of the garrison.

London, April 27.—The House of Commons will discuss the Versailles Convention. The Government will propose to release the Communists from the fortress of the Communists. The Government will propose to release the Communists from the fortress of the Communists. The Government will propose to release the Communists from the fortress of the Communists.

THE NORTHWESTER CONTINUES.

The northwester continues. The bulk of the cargo of silk worm eggs recently brought here by a party of Japanese merchants has been sold by telegraph to dealers in Marseilles, Genoa and other Southern European ports and were shipped overland yesterday. The value of the shipment was nearly half a million dollars. The remainder will be sold at auction to-day.

San Francisco, April 28.—It is understood that Tweed and others of the Tammany politicians will have a meeting of the Democrats of San Francisco, but no definite programme has been arranged. San Francisco, April 28.—The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting to-day and fixed the rate of real estate taxation for the ensuing year at \$2.96 per \$100 on its valuation.

Shipping Intelligence.

Table with columns: PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, PASSENGERS, CONSIGNEES, MARRIED, JUST RECEIVED, RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

JOSEPH FURNITURE, CHARTRES COFFEE

Advertisement for Joseph Furniture and Chartres Coffee, featuring Ragazzoni coffee and various household goods.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Advertisement for The Standard Life Assurance Company, detailing investment funds and insurance services.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Advertisement for The British Colonist newspaper, including subscription rates and agent information.