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 NIEL JUDSON \& SOX,


## THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

 And Wictoria (Thronicle.
## VOL. 8. <br> VICTOR1A, VANCOU VER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867

WKEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
HIGGINS, LONG
Per Anum, in adracee $\overline{\text { RNAS }}$.

PAYABLE INvaRABLY IN ADVANCE.
NO. 23

| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { was deuounced as distonest. It is not } \\ & \text { to be supposed that the Conservatives }\end{aligned}\right.$ as a party would accept a measure so little satisfactory as was proposed, far less accept it by instalmen : $s$; and had not the opposition come from other quarters, it wonld have come from them. But they neither origioated the opposition nor took the lead in conducting it. Mr Lowe first, and attor him Mr Laing, Mr Horsman and Lord Filcho speaking in the name of | the Radical can retain government of the country for any length of time except by the assistance of the Whige. On the heads of this central party, which holds the balance between the The most important characteristic of any measure of Reform really "roade to pass " must be that it shasil not in. volve the abdication of a elass. The day is gone by when it was arge apon Partiamant the depasition eithers | The following is the ecale of che under the new Ordinance relating to <br> and Tonnage Dues: <br> For all Vessels, other <br> than Vessels hold- <br> cence, entering or <br> clearing at any <br> port, for every such entrance or clearo <br> Provided alw....... 4 cents per ton reg <br> be made upon or exacted from Vessels <br> ing any harbor in distress or by reason |
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The Clamor $\underset{\substack{\text { Por Rriaint }}}{\text { Rerm in Great }}$ tion in Great Bititain was as large ma. jority in favor of the Adninisistration support was given rather to than to any strongly expresesed politi.
cal principles. Lord Palmeraton was the object of heir choice, becanse the pared to move with the times here. after, as,he had done before, he woul
never consent to go farther or faste than an edueated pablic opinion migh
warrant. His Liberalism as the great insti utions of the country were concerned, a thoroughly con
servative Liberalism. They enter
tained as lititle disposition o the level ot demooracy, and the

| ed the measure ; and Eat Grosvenor, the Whig member for Chester, was the first to give notice of an amendment. After the two bills had got into Committee every attempt on the part of the Conserva, ives to modify the terms |  |
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|  |  | head. The Whigsell. Jike the Thories,

may bave changed lheir opinions may bave echanged their opinions on
varions important points again and again; but to one leading principle
they have always remained true ${ }^{\text {namely, that tie real constitution o }}$ O tion. The late Ministry committed the great fault against which Lord posing a Reform Bill in the first ses
sion of upon an assembly, the pulse of which they had not time to feel, to eupport
them in carrying it. Having lost Lord Palmerston, the choice of Prime Min-
ister foll upon Earl Russell, and Mr ister ffill upon Barl Rasell, and $\mathrm{Mr}_{1}$
Gladstone had the leadership of the Hoase of Commons committod to him.
 scalo in the balance the heaviest
weight had beon cast, Whig predilections, if he still retained any, were not strong enongh to out.
weigh the Radical leanings of $M$ Gladstone. Radical foanings of Mr
One another, jarring Whig fast upon one another, jarring Whig sascopti-
bilities and alarming Whig foars. There was too much gronud for ase suming that, directly or jodireotly, the
Cabinot was in confidential oommuni. man, we are told, who at first gencke asa tribane of the people, melted away the Government, and cautioned adberents to accept as an "instal.
ment" " matever Lord
Rosesell Gladstone might propose. The single point on which Mr Bright insistod to
the last was, that Reform shond in the shape, not of one bill, but two bills; and that having lowere
the franchise this sesian should wait till the nezt bariamen proaching the not less diffeol ation of redistribating seats. Parlia. which the recolleotion is still freel the memorios of of our readilers. The
Government introduced exaetly as Mr Mright had recommended them to do. Opposition was taken to to
the escale at which the Gorernment desired to fix the franchise, and tho plan of carrying the measaure by fragmenta

 d the mines. She aliso
and a few head of cate and a few head of cato
TTruth, Busby, Oar-
Baboitt and others left
 Mr Pemberion and
ing been convited, be
her was discharged. ireck of an old packet,
te Coloubba Kiver,
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WELKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE

quoted paragraph, as follows :
"If in spite of your resolntion in favor
 stand that I consider the public failh and
honor arrayed on the one side against possi
ble expedienocy on the other." Te expediency on the other.
pletely as one of "publio faith" and "honor;" and this point was vehe members hostile to the resolation take not, it was their main argument The objection, it will be seen, perhap it was not here so intended-an ob the Council, and, we must add, up
the vast majority of the inhabitants the United Colony, as preferring pediency" to "public faith and honor,"
or at least as not being sufficiently alive to the claims of the latter. The matter, i we trust we shall find bitto culty in proving that "public faith inquiry, and that the seat of Govern toria without their sacrifice on shrine of "expediency." If we peruse
the Proclamation of the 14th of Feb uary, 1859, whieb is reterred to as pledge of the Legislature as to the
locality of the capital, we find that it deals with three matters-namely Crown Lands, Gold Claims, and the
Capital of British Columbia. We find, moreove, New Westminster is to be the capital instead of Langley, and it indemnifies lotholders at the latter place by giving ormer. But we seek in vain, and no wonder, for anything approaching to a promise that in the event of Uuio
with Vancouver Island, New Westminster was to be the capital of th
United Colony. The words made use of are: "It is intended with all des, of a city to be the capital of British Westminster are bound to make ou ames Douglas, and that he intended to convey such promise (for this als
is essential) that New Westminste biould in all events be the seat of Government. The bare idea that Sir James intended that whenever Union
should take place Victoria should and that spanted by New Westminster, Proclamation with that object in view is enough to cause a somile with any rapid and steady rise of Vietoria ander his administration, the high prices of her town lots, and the numer. ous substantial stores built during that prosperous period, form the bent proot as to which city was looked
upon as the future capital upon as the future. capital of
the United Colony. Supposing moreover, the iwo Colonies had Colony of British Cole title of the couver Island-and probably th Vanreason for not adotin its length-there could not hame was ny room for the argument. What erence can it make that the expression British Columbia" was selected? We cannot suppose that tho shorter title as preferred with a view to afford argument in tavor of Westminster. Such a manceurre would be entirely Pairlion the dignity of the Imperial Parliament, a and we should be sorry to

The wetkly sbitint ralunix AND CEBRONICLE. The Capital Question as regards "Public Faith" and "Honor," rorogation Speech of His Excellene fallacy of the views advanced by some of the honorable members whe
took part in the debate upon the to discuss the merits of we propose ith reference to "Publio Honor" as allud bio Honor," as all "Pa atter clear, continue unaffected, and that sh
should still cla:m to be the Capital the one case, and Montreal, Otta sach a proposition is simply ridiculo
but wed submit that it is no more th
a legitimate conclusion necessaily e drawn from the doctrine that "p
ic faith" and "honor" require tal after Union; this ld be the Capi result, must therefore be abandon pat upon another, and, we believe, a
wider ground. We deny that the lection of a particular place as
Capital necessarily imports that ther
is never to be a The history of English a removal stant effort to make laws continuall ties of mankind. Such must be the lightened community. We know, f maxtance, that though it is a thit
matery man's house important public work that is unde
taken, shows that in numerous in instances the Legislature have dis made as loud and louder than those of
our New Westminster friends about
what "pulic what "publie faith" and "honor
equired, but the Legislature allowe he public works to proceed notwith tanding. It is admitted that ne
aws must constantly be made to mee now circumstances; but whilst every
hing else is mutable, is the question o he Capital to be determined by a rul pervaded the laws of the Medes and Persians? Sappose at some future da a railway is made from Bute Inlet to
the Recky Mountains, and communithat a large town is formed at th head of the Inlet, whilst those alon
he Fraser River become deserted, must New Westminster still, be th
Capital, notwithstanding the intolerable inconvenience? In truth
the Legislature never does or can attempt to bind subsequent Legisla-
tures on this point. Such interference wares on this point. Such interferen
would be contrary to well established principles, and must not be thought o often be selected during the infancy a new State, which time and circumstances will prove to have been inexstances, as soon as wo find we have made a mistake we should promptly correet
it. Canada, Califorrias aut New Zealand ail faroish parallel cases, and we need not look
in vain for them in the old world. Viclocis, moreover, has lost her free port-a, perhap neceessary sacrifice to the exigencies of Union,
but which tells bentily on those who have invested in her town lots and stores on
faith of the conticuance of a free tr policy; and New Westminster cannot exshe will not be callled upon to surrender
something, if required, to the great principle of modern Legislation-the benefit of th community at large. The time will perbap in from the East, Vietoria will is turn have oo yield to some town in the interior of the
mainland, and find that what she took from New Westminster "is given to an

## fised to do daty, they were jesterday se tenced by the magistrate to undergo tetm

 of imprisonment varying from six to twelve weeks, and three of the number were eachordered to lose ten dollars of their pay. The investigation shewed that the men had
real grounds for complaint, and that really too well treated by Captain Inglis.

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 once ; it is hoped by the Bishop that in
the course of twenty years some may be apparent. Two out of the four whis
key shops that formerty key sbops that formerly did such a flourish
ing business in the setllement have closed-


 Her last complaint was made yesterday stealigg a pair of three dollar pantif from her store. The accused pleaded that she geve
him the pants in part payment of his which were in árrears. Mrs Copperman Friday, whereas a trader pa tor her shelf on testified that he saw the Indian weariong the
pants a week preving pants a week previous. The pearinoer wa
discharged, Mr Pemberton advisiog Mra Cop erman to employ more truetworthy servant

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Ras Eleven thousand two hundred and

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| 1etters received from Madeira |  |
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|  | tacksp-tring urs rilurd. The followiog is from the Idaho States. |
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| (int Lisbon for asuply. Atter receirining 200 |  |
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| Nares, arrived at Madeira on the 1st inst., after <br> a lengthened passage, during which she en |  |
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|  |  | fifty dollars mera subberibed at the Southern

Relie! Meeting in San Francisco.

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| Clte 1 Overaly |  | $\mid$ Liverk T Trese |  | The Governor and the Board of Education． |
|  |  |  |  | Colonial Secretary＇ To Alfred Waddington，Eso |
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| e Board of Education an | and dotally untounded $b y$ any act directly or indireouly of the Beard of |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | I bave the honor to be，sir， Your most obedient servant， |
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|  |  |  | an estate $n$ hich realized $\$ 350,000$ per annum． | 込 |
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|  |  |  | hands of Jew lenders，where they will pro－bably remain till the next heir entail such |  |
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|  |  |  | at Port Angeles on Thucsday and discharged | at the Board of Education upor the invitationand appointment of Governur Kennedy；thatalthough vacancies have from time |
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|  |  |  |  | present members of the Board，the laudableefforts of the teachers，and the desires and |
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|  |  |  | question of the fisheries．The report em－ braces a bistory of the fisheries，a statement |  |
|  |  |  | rights of the United States in them， cision of the British Empire sustaining |  |
|  |  |  | our rights of the Bass of Fundy and Chalent a description of the climate and resources of the country between Canada and the Pacific |  |
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|  |  |  | century，although the fishermen are exempt－ |  |
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|  | astride． <br> For Cariboo－Mr Shepherd，Manager ot the Bank of British North America，with the intention of making arrangements for the coming season＇s business． |  |  |  |
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The Capital Question
＂Public Faith＂and This important $q u$ is concerned，it teemma
of New Westmintter to contend that＂pub
honor＂were pledged honor＂were pledge
and that in this re
their claims would as for a Colony to re
We say，then，in hope we yield to
for＂public faith a know that as
strouger than that these virtues，so we mu cerned in this question o huve been improperly foie
argament．The proclam 14th February， 1859
to，states as follows
with all despatch to
the site of a city to be t
British Columbia，＂and i
give compensation to the town site of Langley， Westiminster．This，then，
tended，is to be construed tended，is to be construed
by Sir James Douglas，
events，wiether there sho erents，whether there sho
or not that New Westmi Columbia．Dr Paley
Moral Philosophy，＂Whe of a promise admit than one the promise
formed in that sense promiser apprehended
that the promisee rece actually intended it governs the ：nterpreta
equivocal promise，becau
rate you might excite rate you might excite
which you never meant n
obliged to satisty．Much sense in which the promi that rule you might
engagements which signed to undertake．
fore，be the sense，fo remaining，in which the pron that the promisee accepted promise is given witho or reserve，
Dr．Paley, eminent theologian and no but very good legal authon
said that＂the rule appea true in law as in ethicss＂，
this simplo test and assum
was a promise（which we ly there was not）the quest did Sir James Douglas
the people of theso Coloni the proclamation as a distin be Union or not，and no Westminster was to be the We don＇t profess to be a
into what Sir James＇opin were，or what they are now
believe no one better unde would understand the Pro amount of the investments
and New．Westminster re
But it in But it is absurd to suppose
of his aniversally acknowle sonse intended to hold out fulfilled，might prove dest Clearly or they anderstood the pros abused him from the time It does not lie in their mout
that he believed the Coloni derstood the promise，if ind
one；they always accuse sacrificing everything Some stress has been laid
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WEHKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE
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 inquire whether they are really con-
cerned in this question of the Capital; and we think we can show that they have been improperly foisted into the
argament. The proclamation of the 14th February, 1859, so often reterred
to, states as follows; "It is intended with all despateh to lay out and settle British Columbia," and it proceeds to give compensation to lot holders in
the town site of Langley, by giving them an equivalent in the City et New tended, is to be construed as a promise by Sir James Douglas, that in all
events, whether there should be Union or not, that New Westminster for the
future should be the Capital of British Columbia. Dr Paley says, in his
Moral Philosophy, "Where the terms of a promise admit of more senses
than one the promise is to be per formed in that sense in which the
promiser apprehended at the time promiser apprehended at the time
that the promisee received it. It is
not the sense in which the promiser actually intended it that always governs the interpretation of an
equivocal promise, because at that rate you might excite expectation
which you never meant nor would be obliged to satisty. Much less is it the
sense in which the promisee actually received the promise, for according that rule you might be drawn into
engagements which you never de signed to undertake. It must, there remaining, in which the promiser believed This will not differ from the actual intention of the promisee when the
promise is given without collusion or reserve.
eminent theologian and not a lawyer, but very good legal authorities have said that "the rule appears to be as
true in law as in ethics." Applying this simple test and assuming there
was a promise (which we think clear ly there was not) the question will be the pe James bogas believe tha the proclamation as a distinct promis that in all events, whother ther be Union or not, wath no thare should Westminster was to be ee, that New We don't profess to be able to dive into what Sir James' opinions then were, or what ibey are now; but we
believe no one better understood the Colony, or the sense in which people would understand the Proclamation, Which was best shown by the relative amount of the investments in Victoria
and Now Westminster respectively. But it is absurd to suppose that a man of his universally acknowledged good so rash that the performance of fulfilled, might prove destructive Clearly, New Westminster people never so understood the proclamation abused him from the time of its issu ap to the period of his resignation It does not lie in their mouths to sa derstood the promise, if indeed it wo one ; they always acensed bim aacrificing everything to Victoria. Some stress has been laid on the cir cumstance that the Colonies wer united under the title of British Co lumbia instead of the title of British


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not been for the timely arrival of its keeper.
We are told the trouble arose through the
brute's independent action oo the capital
question. "They don't do things that way
in Australia !"

## Nor Accipental_Some montbs ago a paragraph appeared in this journal, copied from a Minnesota





## sicians gi breatbed anatomy <br> breatbed and had a being" in the la anatomy for some time

Exi

Vested Rights of Victoria. auatomy for some time. Strange
happen in Canada as well as here,
REpairing. - The steamer Aleanandra is
beiog thorougty repaired for a surveying
trip. $A$ large number of men have gone to
placeel in better arder than ever perfore, and
will be prepared for active sevice in the

spring goods received by last stamer, com
prisiag novelties in dress material for sprin
and summer wear, Ladies' and
ChildrenJobn A. Macdonald, Premier of Canade
will sbortly lead tô the altar a Miss Bernard
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Cibe Pbutlaty Mritity Gulaic Tzoedag, Aprin 16, 1867.
Mr Klaucke's Immigration scheme Mr M. F. Klaucke-a German gen-
tleman who passed this Colony for the parpose of making himaelf acquainted with its mineral re ing a large agricultural populationbecame impressed with the idea ments for settlement by immi grants from the overcrowded commu
nities of the Old World ; and afte lecting the fullest data, and putting himself in commanication with the terms on whieh the Crown lands could be secured for the settlement of an
industrious class of immigrants, Mr Klaucke proceeded to Ottawa, the
capital of the Canadas, where he laid capital of the Canadas, where he laid
his scheme before the Governuent and ing journals of those Provinces. In these columnss allusion has been made poses to introduce here, and by mean of whioh he philanthropically hopes beings on the road to prosperity and wealth. A brief outline of the immi.
gration scheme, as laid down in a prospectus issued in pamphlet form a Ottawa, will suffice to inform th reader thoroughly upon the importan
sabject. The title of the Company it is proposed shall be "The British an Northwest American Emigrants' Set
tlement Association (limited)" with capi al of $£ 200,000$, divided into 2000 to provide 400 farms of 200 acres each (i. e., 100 acres prairie or arable land,
and 100 acres forest), will be chased at the Government rate of $\$ 1$
a paying one, the cost of each farm and all other expenses connected with settler thereon, will be made a first charge upon the property, to be rea one-half of the net produce "in kind obligation of the farmer has been liqui dated. The whole amount to be mated by Mr Klancke as follows ;



## taining thre Paseage for a $\$ 150$ each

Neceseary implements and provisici.....
for the family untit they reap their
firt harvest.....it en
$\frac{230}{\$ 1,300}$
On payment of which the sectler will
become the proprietor of his farm in
fee simple, and be exonerated from al
further payment. Of the capital fund
it is estimated that $£ 104,000$ will b and in bringing the settlers 400 farm \&96,000 in the purchase of two ships,
inctide ont and of a Reserve Fund In it oreatio on the Financial Results, the projecto estimates that the annual produce o each farm will be equivalent in value per bushel-half of which value (\$200) making, for the 400 farms, an aggre rate of $\$ 80,000$, bearing interest at th raie of 8 per cent, on the nomina
capital of the Company. The two
in bringing emigrants froses to employ try, and sending the vessels back ayain pon thafa cargoes. In his remark
rom Rev Mr Macfie's book, who rays
that "it is no libel on the
capabilities of the country to say that
its metaliferous capabilities are
greater. I do not hesitate to assert
that British Columbia contains
a population arable soil to sustain
besides, the large and profitable markets furnished to agricultural producers by mining and trading
settlaments part of the world." Mr Klaucke annoances himself in favor of Confederan
Hen tion, an overland railway, the main,

WEEEKKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE

Potion

This infrhiog Mail Skryice.-We ander vice bes been awarded the interior Mail semfirm of Dielz, Nelson to the well know includes the Hon. F. J. Barnard. This will
be gratifying intelligen or the interior inasmuch asit it to a sure puarante well,-Columbian.
will be done faithfully $y$ and APRLL SHowrrs-We had a first ineta
ment esterday of April showers-somethin try has began to assume a very agreeonble
appearance, and if " wearin" were a treasonable offence in this part of Her Majesty's dominions, one balf of the sube
urban real estater urban real estate would be confiscated to the
Orown. It is proposed to publish a morning pape her voyage to and from America, acteross, on Atlantie. The paper will be called the
Great Eastern Gazette. For San Francisco-H.M.S.
hawk will be dearow. mail and express, and will return in about ine daya from date. Get your letters ready Franale Inrirmary.-A meeting of the
committee, Collectors, and Subscribers mill Committee, Collectors, and Subscribers will 2 p . m. to or receive the annual report and ransact other important businesa.

 On Dir.-The following. changes are sporen of as in contemplation: Hon. Sane
ders to be magistrate at Lillooet; Hon:
O'Reilly to be magistrate at Yale. $-E x$. Manch $O$ OT.-The Volunteer Rifle Corpt wits band, will have a march out on Mony
day evening, at $73 / 4$ o'clock, sharp, fromm
front of Gorernment Buildings Jam Every member is expected to bo prees Ba THE British Columbian heads an artiole
with this startling question: "Is Now with this startling quenstion: "I I Now
Westminoter a seaport on oourse not, not
you muff! Whoever accused it of being
one?
 Per Sparrowhawk for San Franciseo, \&o.,

The John Bull states that Bennet'
inning yacht, the Henrietta, was built by
The IsabsL will sail for Westminster on
No Cariboo Expriss.-The Enterprise
hast evening brought down
The steamer Isabel will sail for New

## Joe Edin will go across the Sound to- on a boxing toar:

## THE PEOPLL'S FRIEND

PERRY DAVIS' The Greatest Family Min KILLER Taken internally, it cures sudden collo
cough, etc., weak stomach, general debility
nursery sore mouth, cance, gity dyspeppia or indigestion, cramp arer com plain
the stomach, bowel complain in te stomach, bowel complaint, paioters' coli
Asiatic cholera, diarrhcoa, and dysentery
APPLIED EXTRRN



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