The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday April 26th, 1871

Annexation.

The "Manifest Destiny" dogma of the neighbouring Republic answers admirably to round off a Fourth of July oration or to spice top-room bluster; but we are led to believe that few thoughtful men have any real faith in the wild idea that all the peoples on this continent will yet nestle under the wings of the American Eagle. How much farther south the boundaries of the Great Republic may extend is a question which the people of the United States will, in all probability, have to decide for themselves. There would, indeed, appear to be no reason to question the ability of a powerful nation like the United States to push Southward even to Cape Horn; but it is a question for serious consideration whether, in doing so, it might not, to use a phrase rather less elegant than expressive, "come out at the small end of the horn." There is now discernible on the surface of American politics a growing disposition to think before jumping into new territory, to philosophically weigh the advantages and disadvantages. We have seen a recent illustration of this in the San Domingo affair. We see it in the more rational spirit with which the larger question of the absorption of British North America is now approached. The people of the United States are evidently becoming more thoughtful as they grow older, and the eagle seems less disposed to play the role of the fabled frog which, in an unfortunate fit of ambition, made a disastrous attempt to attain the enlarged dimensions of the ox—John Bull. It is not long since American politicians talked tall and glib about gobbling up the whole of British North America. Now, however, we find the more thoughtful of them significantly silent on the subject, while others openly question the policy of such an acquisition, even if they could get it. Thus we find an American contemporary saying, "We scarcely know whether any party in the United States would be willing to take the responsibility of annexing Canada, even if annexation could be consummated at once," and the following reasons, suggested by the London *Economist*, are adopted by our Republican contemporary as ground for the doubt expressed: "Canada would make ten States, and the political leaders would probably consider the election of their own man to the Presidency more advantageous than the addition to the ranks of the electors of vast numbers of new Canadian electors with unknown sympathies, able favorites and a tendency to make geographical rather than party alliances." Of course we find numbers of the American Press still adhering to the old wild doctrine of "Manifest Destiny," still blustering about the absorption of the Dominion. But it may be remarked that these are not the most influential members of the Press. They are rather the Territorial bantlings who try to crow as the great American cock used to crow. It will be quite safe to conclude that if ever British North America becomes a part of the Great Republic it will be by a voluntary act of its own. Nor can the careful student of passing events discover anything to encourage the belief that there is a tendency in that direction. There are those who profess to see in Confederation the first step towards a complete agglomeration of all the Anglo-Saxon peoples of this continent. The independence of the Dominion they regard as the second step. It is difficult not to discover in Confederation a step in precisely the opposite direction. Had the various British possessions in North America, scattering across the continent from ocean to ocean, been left in their isolation, it would not have been at all unreasonable that, as separate atoms, they might have been attracted towards the greater body; but with all these cemented into one great whole, an empire with all the material necessary for expansion into a great and powerful nationality, with a heart to feel and ambition to aspire to national glory, the probability of encountering such a fate entirely disappears. The motive is removed. As a nation, the Dominion may study the institutions of her powerful neighbor, and profit by the study; but she has nothing left to covet. She cannot wish for more liberty, for she has enough. She cannot desire more territory; for what she has will suffice to make her the Greater Britain of America. In geographical advantages and in natural resources she may, indeed, excite the jealousy of her neighbor. Nature has been singularly kind to her. The true North West Passage is hers. With a monopoly of coal stores on both oceans, she will compel commerce and industry to kneel to her. With a water and canal system unparalleled, she will even compel her neighbor to pay tribute to her. This talk about absorption, or even annexation, had better cease. There is plenty of territory, abundant material for two great Anglo-Saxon nations in North America; and it would, indeed, be a sad commentary upon our race to assert that these two nationalities cannot exist in amicable relationship and noble rivalry side by side—go forward like twin-brothers in the great work of human progress. But if not, if we must forever have absorption or annexation dinned in our ears, it will become a legitimate question for consideration whether or not the tables may be turned—whether the Dominion of Canada, with her superior political organization and transcendental natural advantages and resources, may not yet become the absorber, the United States the absorbed. In what respect has the latter the start of the former now? In population only. A thorough national colonization policy, to which Great Britain is fast awaking, *must* awake, would give Canada in a single decade a larger and more homogeneous population than the United States can boast of today.

Thursday, April 20.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—The *Guardian* advocates putting the Burrard Inlet road in a thorough state of repair, intimating that a contrary condition may have occasioned the terrible accident which resulted in the death of Dr Black.....The Rev W Morley Punshon lectured to a large audience in the Drill Hall on Tuesday evening. The lecturer was enthusiastically applauded, and the local paper says he did no discredit to his high reputation as the world-renowned orator.....The rifle shooting on Saturday was very good. Gunner Odlin carried off both prizes.....The Scott prize was won with 61 points and the Black medal with 57 points.....The subscription to the late Dr Black's monument is progressing favorably.....The Lulu is loading at Moody's mills and the Columbia is loading at Hastings mills.....The weather is springlike and highly favorable to agricultural interests.....The steamer Lillooet was to have been launched from the ways yesterday.....J T Scott's new saloon is nearly completed.....The steamer Onward sailed for Yale yesterday morning with a full freight and a large number of passengers. Amongst the passengers were the Rev W M Punshon and party.

COWICHAN POLITICS.—By letter from Cowichan we learn that the member for Victoria District is writing to all the prominent men in the country districts, advising them to stand for the local Parliament. As only *two* members can be returned, it will readily be seen that his object in writing to a dozen or more persons is to flatter them and so secure their votes and influence for himself. The transparent trick was exposed by one of the fortunate (?) recipients of a flattering epistle calling upon his friends to ask their opinion as to the propriety of his following four members' advice, when it came out that the other three had also received letters from the same statesman advising *them* to stand! Inquiry through the district has unearthed *eleven* other notes of the same character addressed to other settlers! Of course, the indignation of the parties thus attempted to be cajoled is very great; but the dodge is so transparent and so like the man, that its exposure has caused much amusement in this city.

THE SKEENA ROUTE.—The following extracts are from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city, under date Skeena mouth, April 11th, 1871: "You will see I am still here. The ice is not out of the river yet. Hankin who went by the Nass river to the forks of Skeena, returned down the Skeena a few days ago, and says he hauled his canoe over one hundred miles of ice. At the forks there were three feet of snow, and thirty-five miles from here, two feet. Capt Moore and about one hundred men were camped on the ice. Moore came down a day or two after Hankin for supplies * * * He has about thirty men that he is feeding to the Forks. His horses are on shore, in two feet of snow; his hay is all out gone, and he has only 30 sacks of grain. I cannot see how he can save them, or, at any rate, have them in fit state to work when they get up."

COURT OF REVISION.—The Municipal Court of Revision yesterday decided not to allow Councillor Carey to represent the City Council before them. The reason for this decision is fully explained in the report of yesterday's proceedings; but it appears that the offence committed before the Court was aggravated by the insertion in a paper (to the editorial columns of which, it is suspected, Carey has too frequent access) of an offensively worded and incorrect report of the proceedings before the Revisers on the 19th inst. Upon a member of the Court applying for the name of the author thereof, Councillor Carey was given up and an abject apology published on the following day. The final sitting of the Court will take place on Wednesday next.

THE ROAD STEAMERS AT YALE.—A sojourner at Yale, writing on the 17th inst., says: "One of the road steamers has arrived here and with it six Scotchmen from the Highlands—young, keen-eyed, intelligent engineers. They are busily employed in giving shape to this mighty road horse. Those who see it now have some idea of its great propelling power, and there is no doubt of its success. It will be a surprise, in fact a thing to astonish the natives and the white population, this iron horse rolling steadily over the road in the wilderness on its way to the land of gold."

MR PUNSHON AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Rev W M Punshon, M A, delivered a lecture at New Westminster on Tuesday evening, subject, 'Daniel in Babylon.' The lecture was delivered in the Rifle Drill Hall, a very large building, and we are told it was well filled. William Clarkson, Esq, occupied the chair, and we learn from gentlemen who were present that the lecture far excelled the most extravagant expectations that had been formed. A gentleman who heard both lectures says that Punshon on Daniel is even superior to Punshon on Macaulay.

THE OOLACHANS ARE COMING!—This delicious little fish made their first appearance for the season in Fraser River yesterday morning, and the Indians were commencing to rake them in. The Oolachan season is a harvest for Indians and seagulls—and even whites do not object.

Court of Revision.

This Court met at 11 o'clock a m, yesterday. Kenneth McKenzie, A C Elliott and W J Macdonald, Esqrs, were present. Minutes of the meetings of the 4th and 12th inst. read and adopted.

Mr Elliott called attention of the Court to the fact that at the last sitting Councillor J W Carey, representing the City Council, indulged in language which in any other Court would have been summarily dealt with. Personally he did not care, considering the source from which the remarks emanated—but public decency demanded that the Council be informed of the conduct of their representative.

Mr McKenzie (chairman) quite agreed with the remarks of Mr Elliott.

The Clerk was instructed to request the Municipal Council not to appoint Mr Carey to represent it before the Court in future.

In the case of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company, the Court decided in favor of the company.

The following cases of appeal against real estate tax were also disposed of: H Wootton, T Moody, W F Ruxton per Dr Helmcken, Dr Helmcken, Charles K Smith per H Dickson, estates of J M Reid, Bank of British North America, J J Southgate per H A Tuzo, H A Tuzo.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday next at 11 a m.

THE INCENDIARY CASE.—E W Smith underwent a second examination yesterday on a charge of setting fire to a dwelling on Gordon street. No further evidence was elicited for the prosecution, but three or four witnesses were examined on the part of the prisoner in order to prove an alibi which failed. The most favorable witness testified that the prisoner was working on the Tiger engine ten minutes after the fire bell rang. The case was postponed two days.

OFFICIAL MORALITY in the United States would not appear to rank particularly high. A leading American paper before us says there are 326 defaulting revenue collectors, with an indebtedness of twenty millions. There are, says our contemporary, 'many points in which we are ahead of mankind. We have the right to claim that our public officers can, with anything like a fair arrangement of the conditions, out-steal and out-embezzle the world. In this matter we will not abate one jot of our lofty pretensions.'

INCREASING WEALTH.—Deposits in the monetary institutions of a country may be accepted as indicating to some extent its wealth. Judged by this rule Canada is rapidly increasing in realized wealth. The amount of deposits in its banks has reached $65,000,000. The amount advanced $6,500 000 in 1869, and $13,500,000 in 1870.

LAST OF THE SEASON.—The McClure Street Dancing Academy will give a grand ball at Alhambra Hall on the evening of the 1st of May. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock; and tickets admitting a gentleman and ladies may be had of members of the Academy.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday at 5 p m, bringing the following passengers: Mrs Thiselton, Dr Glass, Messrs Geo Cole, Geo Brooks, Stocker and Gardner. She also brought Barnard's Express from the lower country.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—The steamer Success, Capt Coupe, came across from San Juan Island yesterday to take on board a quantity of hospital stores that were brought up by the last steamer from San Francisco. A number of ladies and gentlemen from the American Camp came on the Success.

AREA OF THE DOMINION.—With the admission of British Columbia and the two little island provinces of the Atlantic the Dominion of Canada will have an area of 3,127,645 square miles, being 127,197 in excess of the United States of America, or about equal to the United States and China put together.

THE ground near the Half-Way House, Esquimalt road, is being put in order for the athletic sports on the 1st of May. Entries will be made on the 24th inst.

THE SPARROWHAWK is expected to return to Nanaimo this morning. She will visit Nettinet and Barclay Sound during her short cruise.

THE failure of Volkb, Ris & Co., a leading firm of auctioneers at San Francisco, is reported in our Exclusive Dispatch of last night.

THE propeller California sailed from Portland for Victoria at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE steamer Emily Harris returned from Sooke yesterday afternoon.

CAPT. E. STAMP.—This gentleman sailed in the California for Victoria last evening.

Cowichan Politics.

COWICHAN, April 8, 1871.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—It may be interesting to the readers of the COLONIST to know that the quiet settlement of Cowichan and Chemainus, and most likely Salt Spring Island are now enjoying a little political excitement, as there are already several candidates for the next local Parliament in the field. Mr Morley, our J P, is said to be one who has been put forward.

Mr Skinner of Cowichan and Mr Fry of Chemainus met a few days ago and cut and dried it all right for them to be the men.

Our member has been quietly pulling the wires for some time by writing letters to several persons up here suggesting that *they* are the proper men to have the honor of sitting in the next House. We all expect letters from him in our turn—and of course through his flattering us in this way we shall all vote for him to go to Ottawa, if not to be homemade Governor, provided he does not overdo the thing in his usual way.

I believe a grand ball is to be given next week by the bachelors of Cowichan.

If we are troubled with politics in a chronic form I shall let you know. COLONIST.

California Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1871.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I have made arrangements by which the mining news of British Columbia will be telegraphed to the press of San Francisco. The *Alta California* has promised to send a correspondent to Cariboo during the present summer. Other mining districts in Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Idaho are constantly before the public, while British Columbia, owing to the want of telegraphic news, has been forgotten and considered as one of the dead and needs an electric shock to bring it to life. Starting a new company in a country so long looked at as one in which gold was only found during an excitement and was almost forgotten by the mining public, has required more time and hard work than I expected. When I first started to build a hole capitalists and talk Cariboo, describe the glorious prospect, a lease of ground four miles long, and one mile wide on the richest creek that ever has been found on the continent, on which over forty shafts had been sunk by miners and the ground proven to be rich in gold; that it was estimated a thirty-horse power engine would be sufficient to drain and work the ground to the bed rock; that we intended to double the power so as to be on the safe side; how the ground would yield millions to those who invested. I had overhauled the Library of the Mercantile Institute, collected a pile of books with data and statistics to prove my assertions, I had also collected papers from the old Artesian Company and with other documents I was enabled to make a show and paint in glowing colors how thousands could be made by mining in the William Creek Meadows; and in addition I had the assistance of old Cariboolites—Gillette, McLaughlin, Cox, Jeffreys, Pendergast and others, who knew the ground and were willing to vouch for the richness thereof. Other parties who had an interest in mining in Nevada and Utah were not desirous of seeing capital turning into a channel in which they were not interested. My finger was no sooner out of the button-hole than they slipped in with a description of the other side: How a man named McMillan had tried years ago to form a company to work this ground. That it would take a million of dollars to tunnel or drain the ground. What an immense subterranean lake we would have to drain. How the winter was so cold that work could only be done during a few months. Under a foreign Government, impassable roads. Heavy freights. So far from San Francisco that it was folly to throw away money by investing in British Columbia, and such statements were endorsed by one of the residents of Vancouver Island. The greater the opposition the more glorious the victory.

We have several capitalists in San Francisco who invest in no mines unless their own mining expert has reported upon them. Many more who will not invest unless they have seen the mines themselves. Others who go in because their friends are in. Some who only invest after a mine is paying dividends. Some again who will not invest outside of California, and a few who will invest where they think there is a good chance of the mine paying—relying upon their own judgment.

They are watching, and if we win they will see for themselves or send their experts or watch their friends. In such a market it is not an easy task to start capital in a new direction. I have sold mines in New York, Boston and London with me it has been a speciality, and I never had such a strong opposition as in forming the Lane & Kurtz Cariboo Mining Company.

Eventually we formed and incorporated the company and the outside pressure then became less. To-day they ask me questions: Will the mines pay? Will the Government of British Columbia encourage the investment of capital? The law passed by the Legislature remitting tolls and duties has added to me more than the dollars and cents saved to the company, for it has shown conclusively that the Government desires and will encourage the investment of foreign capital in the colony.

Let our company meet with success and show that money can be made, and others will have less difficulty to encounter than I have had. Success will bring capital to develop the mineral resources of British Columbia.

Several of the mining capitalists will this summer visit and examine for themselves the mines of Cariboo or anything else that promises good investment, among whom will be George Hearst, the Vice President of the company, Col Rogers, L W Greenwall, John Kurtz and others who feel an interest in the future prosperity of British Columbia.

A contract has been made for the removal of the machinery to Cariboo, erection of the same and sinking the shaft to bed-rock—George Hearst and myself being the contractors. I expect to have steam up on July 4th. I shall return by the Portland steamer of the 18th, and on my arrival will push ahead as fast as possible.

Yours truly, C. C. LANE.

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Estate of Chas. Evans, deceased.
ALL CREDITORS ARE REQUESTED to send in their claims to Mr Barnard, Yale, and all debtors to pay the amounts due by them to him.
JANE EVANS, Executrix.
March 31, 1871. apl 1m4w

The Artificial Palate.—Card from Dr Barnard.
EDITOR COLONIST.—To the young and hardly initiated Dentist, I have no doubt the maiden effort of inserting an artificial palate to cover the bony fissure of a case like Mr C Herber's, might seem like the achievement of some great feat or event, but really it is a very simple thing in itself, requiring little skill on the part of the manufacturer, unless by the addition of a "velum palati" and uvula, he so restores the power of the vocal organs and mouth that what before was sure to escape in an incoherent mass, now assumes some tangible form and can convey to those about him the expression of his wants or the meaning of the sentences he may try to articulate.
I happen to be well posted in the case of Mr. Herber and was the first Dentist he consulted thereon. Mr. H. appeared to me about a year ago, but as his mouth was not then in a state for taking an impression, he called on me a couple of weeks or months subsequently, at which time I not only took an impression of his mouth but got up a rough sample of the same in plaster, built him a gutta-percha palate with velum palati and uvula attached, which he wore about the city for an hour or two and then returned to tell me that he was so satisfied that his speech and swallowing were improved thereby, that as soon as his brother should arrive from San Francisco he would give me the manufacture of an artificial palate for him. His case is not the worst I ever saw or of which I have hitherto taken an impression. As long ago as 1841-2, before Mills Bowden was thought of or saw the light, I took an impression of a similar but worse case, inasmuch as the bones of the upper jaw had no continuity in front of the upper lip under the nostrils, but a space of an inch or more there, like an inverted V.
Dentists are not as thick as blackberries in this country and I therefore must doubt if "many persons were tried" and only "Mills Bowden" was found to give entire satisfaction.
I do not believe from my conversation with Mr. Herber that he ever had 5 impressions of his mouth taken by Dentists, unless Mills Bowden took four himself; and if he did, I will venture to say that if Mr H were put upon his oath as to who got the best and most thorough impression of his mouth, he would say it was Dr Barnard, and that he also was the first man to convince him of the benefit of an artificial palate.
Had Mr H., as he promised, employed me to put him in an artificial palate, neither this Card nor that of The SOI-DISANT Doctor would ever have found an insertion in the columns of the Victoria COLONIST.
C. FRANCIS BARNARD, M. D.
Douglas St., March 6th, 1871. apl 1m4w

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NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT any person or persons found destroying or damaging the Telegraph Poles or Wires will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.
By Command,
B. W. PRAISE.
Lands and Works Department, Feb 8th, 1871. fe24dkw

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday April 26th 1871

Was Justice Blind?

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this journal under the caption, 'Blind Justice.' The article was a statement of alleged facts respecting a difficulty about a piece of land in dispute between Edward Allen and W H Kay, two settlers on the Cariboo Road, not far from Clinton. It claimed to be nothing more than an *ex parte* statement of the case, and the writer took the precaution to say (we quote from the article) 'We have stated the facts just as they have been placed before us; nor do we hold ourselves in any way responsible for the correctness of these facts.' We have before us about a dozen pages of foolscap, being a statement of the other side of the case, by the other party thereto, viz, Edward Allen. Although we would greatly prefer that Allen should tell his own story in his own way, considerations of space forbid the publication in extenso of his statement. Common justice to Allen, to the Magistrate, to ourselves, however, demands the publication of the substance of it. It is only fair to premise that the statement of Allen's does not rest altogether upon the veracity of its author; but that it comes to us endorsed by a gentleman wholly disinterested who had specially good opportunities for making himself familiar with the whole case, and whose honor and strict veracity no one who knows him would think of suspecting, much less calling in question. It appears from this statement that Kay is wrong in almost every one of his facts, certainly in every important particular. Indeed, Allen produces Kay's own evidence upon oath to disprove his facts! In the fall of 186 Allen bought a piece of land (section 2) from John Wilson. While at work upon it in the following spring Kay came along and forbad him working upon it. Allen said he had bought the land from Wilson, but that if he could prove he owned the land was his he should have it. The next day Kay went to the Magistrate and laid a complaint. The Magistrate asked him if the land was his. He said it was. The Magistrate said, Very well, I will summon Allen, and in the meantime I will look at the Records. Early in May Allen was brought into Court. Kay made his statement. The Magistrate asked Kay if the land was recorded for him. He said no, but it was for his wife. The Magistrate said he had been through the Records for his own satisfaction, but could not find anything in favor of either him or his wife. Kay then said it was a gift from Mr Elliott to his wife. The Magistrate asked Kay if Mr Elliott recorded it for her. Kay said he thought he did; he was not sure. The Magistrate said he would like to know if such was the case, and proposed to write to Mr Elliott, and suggested that Kay should meanwhile see the Records. This course was agreed to. The next day a notice in Kay's hand writing and signed by him was posted, forbidding trespass upon Mrs Kay's land. The notice was posted in the centre of Allen's land. Meantime Allen examined the records and, finding that Kay had no land except section 2, he made out an application for section 2, put down stakes for the same and otherwise complied with the provisions of the Pre-emption law. The case was to be heard on the 25th June 1869. Kay meanwhile went to Lillooet with the Magistrate to see the records, and a few days Allen received a letter from the Magistrate informing him that the Records showed the land to have been pre-empted by one Brown, and that Kay claimed to be his agent; and stating that, under these circumstances he could not grant the land until the case had been fairly tried, naming 25th June for hearing. On that day the case was heard. The Magistrate asked Kay if he objected to the land being granted to Allen. Kay said yes, and the Magistrate said, Then we will proceed with the case. John Wilson was sworn and testified to the boundaries of the land he had taken up and sold to Allen, stating that Kay had told him in 1864 that the adjoining land was pre-empted for his wife and child, but he (Wilson) did not believe it, as he never saw any stakes and he was aware that women and children could not pre-empt. Kay afterwards put up a notice claiming the land for his wife and child, but he only claimed to the 128 mile post, Brown's upper boundary. The Magistrate then asked Kay (who, be it remembered, was now claiming as Brown's agent) what objection he had that the land should not be awarded to Allen. Kay replied that there must be some mistake, and insisted that Allen had taken up a part of his land or rather his wife's land. The Magistrate asked, Then do you still claim the land to be your wife's? Kay said yes. The Magistrate said, I must put you on oath. Kay, on oath explained, or attempted to explain the mistake of one time calling the land his wife's and at another asserting it to be Brown's whose agent he claimed to be. He thought Brown had conveyed the land to his wife but as it turned out that it was still Brown's he represented Brown on it. At this stage of the proceedings the Magistrate asked Kay what proof he had that he was Brown's agent. Kay said he had none. The Magistrate read over Kay's evidence and told him he did not know what part of his evidence to believe, but if for his own satisfaction he should like to see some authority from Brown. All parties agreed to allow Kay three months to write to England. This was 25th June 1869. On the 12th October the Magistrate held Court, when the case was gone into. Allen's counsel pointed out very plainly the untruthfulness of Kay