

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, December 7, 1870

The Real Estate Tax Grievance.

The observations offered yesterday upon the subject of the Real Estate Tax difficulty were historical rather than practical. The reader will doubtless have arrived at the conclusion that to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance of 1867 indiscriminately against all comprised in the published list of so-called delinquents would be altogether unreasonable. To give some idea of the extent of the injustice which would result from such a course, it may be mentioned that out of the published list representing some thirty thousand dollars; there are not more than nine thousand dollars really due. Under these circumstances what is to be done? Shall the Government collect twenty-one thousand dollars not due in order to secure nine thousand due? Such a thing must not be. Shall the Government relinquish the nine thousand because it has become so mixed up with the twenty-one thousand? The condition of the revenue and justice to those who have honestly paid their taxes would forbid that course. To disentangle the knotty skein of 1860 and 1861 would appear to be no easy undertaking, and to pay twice over, or perhaps, lose their land altogether on account of official malfeasance, would be an act of high-handed injustice. It has been stated that, in consequence of the postponed middle resulting from the irregularities of 1860 and 1861 the Government of that period resolved to write off the entire record in respect of these years. We are told, however, that no official evidence of that resolution, such as would justify the present administration in recognizing and acting upon it, can be found; and it is said that there seems to be no other course open to the Executive but to proceed under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1867 to enforce the payment of all such taxes as appear to be still unpaid. It is also intimated, and we can readily believe it, that in pursuing this course, the Executive anxious to discriminate between those taxes really due and those which, though paid, have never been accounted for, are most desirous that they should receive every possible assistance from those tax-payers who may have in their possession receipts or any other evidence of having paid their taxes, or of having been in any manner wrongfully assessed or included in the published list of delinquent tax-payers. To this very proper desire on the part of the Executive we give all the prominence and publicity of a leading article, believing that a ready response on the part of those more directly concerned might greatly facilitate the clearing up of a mess which is a most disagreeable reminder of days and doings one could wish in some respects to forget. It would not only appear to be the duty of such persons to come forward promptly to aid the Executive in the performance of a difficult and disagreeable task, but it would seem to be their interest to do so, as in this way alone they may be able to establish their right to be exempted from the arbitrary and summary operations of the Ordinance under which the present proceedings are being taken. Under any circumstances, it is most desirable that this old complication should be got rid of; but it is especially so in view of impending political changes.

Railway Terminus Question.

Now that the danger with which Confederation was at one time threatened, through the indiscreet agitation of the railway terminus question as a sine qua non of Union, appears to have happily passed away, we experience a greater degree of liberty in treating the subject of the terminus upon its own merits, and giving to it that prominence which its unquestionable importance demands. The charge has come from another part of the Colony that the metropolitan press had taken a sectional, narrow, selfish position in regard to this question, and a great deal has been said about this community having incurred the responsibility of inaugurating the war of localities. It cannot be denied that to a section of the press of Victoria must attach the odium of having enunciated the dog-in-the-manger doctrine that the whole colony should be deprived of the unquestionable advantages of Confederation unless the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway were first secured to Esquimalt; but the circumstance of this community having, with singular unanimity, repudiated that doctrine clearly absolves it from the imputation; and it is but fair to mention that, as far as the responsibility of setting the terminus ball a-rolling is concerned, it must attach to New Westminster rather than Victoria; for not only has the paper published there continued for months

From Kootenay.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr John Jessop arrived in this city yesterday, having accomplished the journey from Kootenay, via Portland, in the short space of 15 days. The news is consequently to the 16th inst, but is very interesting. It appears that the mining communities in that section of country have dwindled down to a few ebb. The white population on Perry creek is estimated at 18, and on Wild Horse creek at 30. On the latter creek there are still about 150 to 175 Chinese. The shallow diggings are mostly worked out, and there is not a sufficiency of capital to attempt the deep diggings, which are supposed to be good, but are very expensive to work. A party of 4 men, with 9 months' provisions, started out on the 15th for the purpose of prospecting Findlay creek, some 65 miles north. Business is very dull. The Hudson Bay Company's business is being closed out. Mr Johnson, the expressman, started to come down on the same day that Mr Jessop left. He was accompanied by Mr Haynes, Messrs McKay and Hardisty of the Hudson Bay Company, and Mr Carrington, constable.

THE ELECTION.

was held by Mr Haynes on the 14th, the nomination and polling being on the same day. Polls were held on Wild Horse and Perry creeks. There were two candidates—V. Mr John Jessop of Victoria and Mr Robert Skinner, son of Mr T J Skinner, Maple Bay. There were in all 54 votes polled, 14 being for Mr Jessop and 40 for Mr Skinner. Sixteen of the latter were, however, protested against by Mr Jessop, on the ground that the voters were not British subjects.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

was yesterday brought before the Police Court charged with having pushed Henry Davies, son of J P Davies, through a window of the Oriental Restaurant on Wednesday night last, causing serious injury by wounds being inflicted with the glass. The offence charged was proved by two witnesses—Edwin Costello, and David Davies, brother of the injured boy—who testified that Grahamslaw deliberately put his hands on the boy's shoulders and pushed him through a pane of glass in the window. Dr O H Riems testified that he dressed the wounds of the injured boy, which were quite serious—one over the left eye was 2 1/2 inches long, which was the most dangerous. There were several small cuts on the face, and one on the nose, which were pretty deep but not dangerous. He considered it would be unsafe to bring the boy to Court in his present state, as exposure might induce erysipelas. He thought the case was not dangerous if he was kept in the house. Three pieces of glass were exhibited in Court which were extracted from the face of the injured boy.

REUNION.

There will be a Tea-meeting and Soiree on the 20th inst for the benefit of the Order of Good Templars in this city. This Order, based upon the principles of Temperance and Benevolence, has, we are glad to know, attained a high degree of efficiency and usefulness in Victoria, and we have no doubt that frequent reunions such as the one contemplated would tend to increase the popularity and strength of the Order by doing away with an impression that because its members are "tea-tealers" they must, therefore, be long-faced, morose beings, utterly incapable of social enjoyment, and entering a perfect horror of anything like "fun and frolic". There is every reason to believe that the occasion will be one of no ordinary enjoyment. In the interest of a most deserving institution, we wish it the utmost success.

THE WAR.

Our last night's dispatch contains highly important news from the seat of war. The great army of the Loire, the last hope of France, has been destroyed, at least so says the telegraph. The rumor that Paris has capitulated may or may not be true; that is of little importance, as its capitulation can only be regarded as a question of time; and that time must now be measured by days, if not by hours. Why should Paris hold out, now that all hope of succor from without has been cut off? That point would really appear to have been reached beyond which further resistance ceases to be valour—it becomes madness! If Paris has not already capitulated we shall be in hourly expectation of the announcement. Poor France.

THE DRAMA.

Miss Minnie Pixley takes a benefit at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night. It will not be needless that we should employ many words in commending the occasion to the liberal patronage of a community in which these accomplished actresses have become such favorites. It is enough to say that the performance promises to be a good one in every respect, and that it is for the benefit of this popular young lady. We may mention that Mrs Pixley arrived yesterday, and will take part in the performance to-morrow night.

STILL THEY COME.

Good news from Peace River comes thick and fast. Ten Chinamen arrived at Queenstown with \$18,000 in dust from the Omineca mines. They averaged \$30 per day to the hand. Kwong, Lee & Co have received a letter announcing this. There will be a rush of Celestials to the new diggings next spring.

ALIBI.

Thos Geo Smith, under a charge of the murder of Baker, on remand from the 28th ult, in order to give the prisoner an opportunity to prove an alibi, was again before the Police Court yesterday. One witness was examined and the case was again remanded until Monday next for other evidence.

WALLA WALLA.

The lands in this part of the Territory are being settled more rapidly than formerly. During last month about 2000 acres were entered at the Land Office.

TACOMA MILL.

The damage done to this mill by the recent fatal explosion, says our Seattle contemporary, has been repaired and everything is again in working order.

Cariboo, Omineca and Elsewhere.

A gentleman who left Barkerville on the 21st November, informs us that there were about 15 inches of snow on the creek and weather mild. The Ballarat and other companies were preparing winter quarters. At the mouth of Quesselle and at Soda Creek there were a number of Peace River miners gathered. They were well pleased with their season's work. Mr Delatre, who resides at Yale and is an old, experienced miner, states that he believes the new mines on

GERMANS CREEK.

Will pay from one to three ounces per day to the hand—that is the ground already discovered. The diggings are shallow and easily worked. Flour and every other article except salt was a dollar per pound. Salt was selling for \$1 per ounce. Beef was fifty cents per pound.

A PROJECT.

Is on foot for the purpose of cutting a trail which will only be, at the most, six miles in length, and will save 70 or 80 miles of travel to Germans and other new creeks for persons going by Quesselmouth.

WILL DIGGINGS.

Are reported to have been discovered in the Omineca country in the vicinity of Vitale creek. If this report prove true, the Colony is on the eve of rich discoveries before which the earlier discoveries of Cariboo will seem insignificant.

THE WAGGON-ROAD.

Through the green timber and elsewhere in splendid order. The bridges at Nicaragua Slide and Jackson Mountain have been well secured, and the roadmakers are still employed in rendering all things safe for the winter.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION.

R Brodriek & Co announce that after the 15th of this month they will reduce the price to \$10 per English ton, delivered, for Nansimo coal, and \$9 50 per English ton for Newcastle coal, delivered.

UNFORTUNATE.

There is a temporary suspension of telegraphic communication with Europe, notwithstanding there are no fewer than three cables. Such a condition could scarcely be presented at a more inopportune moment, and it is to be hoped that it may be of very short duration.

AT GERMANS CREEK DIGGINGS.

Vinegar is worth \$5 per cist. All a fellow has got to do is to walk through the camp and look sour and his fortune will be made.

OUTWARD BOUND.

The ship Aylmer, lumber laden from Moody's Mills, Burrard Inlet, anchored in Royal Roads yesterday and will to-day sail for Callao.

THE CAPTAIN RELIEF FUND.

The net result of the performance for the benefit of the Captain Relief Fund was \$211—very creditable.

A Bogus Count.

FROM AN ENGLISH PRISON TO GO THAM'S FASHIONABLE DRAWING ROOMS.

From the New York Sun, October 18th.

When the Russian fleet was in New York harbor a few years ago, as everybody will remember, a ball was given in the Academy by the city to the officers. At this ball a young man presented himself as a Russian nobleman, the Count Metzkewitch, and as a member of the Russian party he was invited to share in the festivities. He cut a magnificent figure, and promenaded and dined with the first belles in the city with noble condescension. He was introduced to a young beauty of the greatest respectability, to whom he addressed himself with ardor. His introduction to the miss and her mother was formal and correct, and of the latter he asked permission to call and pay his respects next day. He called accordingly and by his conversation and bearing ingratiated himself into the good graces of his hostess and her daughter. After much common-place conversation the attention of the Count was accidentally directed to a dazzling diamond ring which glittered on the finger of the daughter. He expressed his admiration of the jewel, and the young lady, with well bred grace took it from her finger and handed it to her noble friend. He was enraptured. It was the purest gem that he had ever seen. It was like the fortunate owner, beautiful, incomparable. And artistically twirling it in the sunbeams with an apologetic air the nobleman placed it on his little finger, and forthwith began to talk on some other subject. He was good-looking. He was fashionably dressed. He was fascinating. He was deliriously affectionate. Likewise he was a Russian count. An hour or two slipped away and as other visitors called Count Metzkewitch took his leave. Might he call again? Oh, certainly. Might he hope to have the supreme felicity of including the young lady in his list of friends? No objection in the world. 'But Count,' said the unsuspecting girl, 'do you forget to return the ring I handed to you a few minutes ago?' 'The diamond ring?' exclaimed the Russian noble, with an air of virtuous surprise; 'I returned it to you immediately after you handed it to me for inspection.'

THE YOUNG LADY QUIETLY PROTESTED.

That she had not received it, and the Count in turn solemnly averred that she had. As the too well-bred beauty was unwilling to create a disturbance, the illustrious foreigner was allowed to depart.

SHORTLY AFTER HE HAD GONE, HOWEVER,

she resolved to look for ring. The first

place she went to was Bishop & Rein's, and there she found the ring which was sold by the Count for \$600.

The mother of the young lady representing that the ring was her property, repleviend and the distinguished Russian with the unpronounceable name, was arrested and lodged in the Tombs for the theft. He escaped punishment solely because the young lady did not like to appear even as a complainant, in such a place as the Tombs.

The Russian noble disappeared and subsequently traced up in London as a prisoner at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of larceny. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

A few months ago this same Russian Count appeared in Paris and got into fashionable society. Two months ago he managed to gain admittance into the American club in that city but his former villainous record becoming known he was ignominiously kicked out.

At the present time Count Metzkewitch is flourishing in this city. He may be seen on Fifth Avenue attired in the height of fashion and with a beautiful woman on his arm. This young lady is the daughter of a late wealthy banker in one of our western cities to whom he is engaged to be married. The man is a miserable adventurer and a despicable rascal. He has been recognized and it is believed that he is staying at the Clarence.

CHANG, one of the Siamese twins, has recently suffered severely from paralytic seizures and the medical fraternity have been industriously discussing the question of the possibility of the separation of the brothers in case one of them should die. The condition of Chang is stated in a recent letter from one of his daughters. She says that her father is low spirited and scarcely moves without assistance and that his whole right side is perfectly useless. 'Uncle tries to cheer him up,' she remarks, 'but he has nothing to say.' Commenting on the state of affairs thus revealed Dr H Lee, F.R.S. in a letter to the Lancet infers from this effort of Eg to cheer his brother a distinct and separate volition and vitality and hence concludes that Eg could be successfully cut out from the dead body of Chang should the latter die first.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.

The Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to. Emulous Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely and none other than Dr Browne—See Times, July 12, 1864. The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

REMEDIAL USE AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged motions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvelous power in relieving and curing cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, neuralgia, colic, coughs, asthma, cramp, rheumatism, headache, neuralgia, Colic, Hysteria, &c.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL ROSSELL COMMUNICATED THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND J T DAVENPORT THAT HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT THE ONLY REMEDY OF ANY SERVICE IN CHOLERA WAS CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

FROM A. MONTGOMERY, ESQ., LATE INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS, BOMBAY.

'Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed.'

DR. LOWE, MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN INDIA, REPORTS (Dec. 1866) THAT IN NEARLY EVERY CASE OF CHOLERA, IN WHICH DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE WAS ADMINISTERED, THE PATIENT RECOVERED.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it is not a new drug, but it is singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Extra: from the General Board of Health, London, a note to its staff, viz in Cholera.—So strongly are we impressed with the necessity of adopting it in all cases, that we are aware of numerous and dangerous compounds which have lately appeared from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, which states that Dr J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words 'Dr J. Collis Browne's' on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J F DAYTON, PORTLAND.

33 CANAL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON Sold in Bottles, Is. 1/6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11/6d.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

THE BOXER CARTRIDGE

For Soldiers, Rifles, and Revolvers. The Boxer Cartridge is a new and improved cartridge for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, and also of .450 bore for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal Cartridges with enclosed primers, small boxes, adopted by foreign governments for the converted Chassepots, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles, and also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles. The 'ELEY BOXER' are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition and being made entirely of metal, are water proof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridges (empty of all sizes, and of the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for firing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

Pin-Cartridges for Lefauchoux Revolvers of 12 m. 9 m and 7 m. bore.

Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes systems of Guns.

Double Waterproof and E.P. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Full Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, LONDON.

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, WHOLESALE ONLY.

TO FREIGHTERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING

45 tons Machinery (despatch place 4200 lbs) from Victoria or Yale to Wilmington, Delaware, to be delivered by the ship 'The British Columbia' on the 15th inst. The freight at Wilmington Creek Security will be required. LANE & KURTZ CARIBOO MINING CO., by Charles C. Lane, Agent, Care J P Davist, Esq., No 12 2nd Ave.

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Esquimalt the Terminus.

It is upon no more local or sectional grounds that we advocate Esquimalt as the final western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If there is one condition or concomitant of Confederation more than another entitled to be regarded from a national point of view, it is surely the railway; and the man who can approach the subject without experiencing patriotic emotions can have small claim to share the honor and responsibility of laying the foundations of the Greater Britain of the West. Those who accustom themselves to think of that gigantic enterprise as a mere inducement or bait held out to the Pacific Colony to enter the Confederacy make a grave mistake. No such consideration entered the mind of the Canadian Cabinet in agreeing to guarantee the construction of the railway. That work is unquestionably a necessity of Confederation; but it is a great deal more. If its influences and interests were to be bounded by the Dominion we confess that we should have less faith in its immediate accomplishment and success than we have. The Canadian Pacific Railway must be regarded as the True North-west Passage which is to be the highway of nations and which is to secure to Great Britain her preeminence upon sea and land. In truth, the whole scheme of Confederation, of which the railway is an important part, must be more or less regarded in the same light. It is with this view and in this spirit that we wish to approach the important subject of the Pacific terminus of the railway. If it can be made to appear that Esquimalt possesses important advantages which cannot be claimed for other places, it follows that local and sectional interests should be made to yield to the general and national good; for it is alike in the interest of the colony, the Dominion, and the nation at large that the best possible route and terminus should be found. Esquimalt (and for present purposes it will be both proper and convenient to consider Esquimalt and Victoria as identical) must be regarded as the natural commercial and maritime centre and distributing point on the Pacific. Its magnificent harbor and close proximity to the great ocean track of commerce cannot fail to secure to it that proud preeminence. Commerce will never pass Esquimalt to seek a seat eighty or a hundred miles out of its way, and that, too, through an intricate and dangerous path. Shipping will not readily pass the safe and convenient harbor of Esquimalt to encounter the 'sunk rocks and dangers' presented alike by the Haro and Rosario Straits. In dealing with a question like this, it will not be considered unfair to assume the possibility of San Juan and the neighboring group of islands falling to the United States. In such an event, another and very formidable objection would be presented against having the transcontinental railway finally terminate at Burrard Inlet; for, in that case, we should be completely at the mercy of our neighbor. A single battery would effectually forbid our passage. We have no desire to attach undue importance to this point; but with those who fear that Great Britain will yield in the case of San Juan, as she has yielded in every other territorial dispute with the United States, it cannot fail to have very great weight. Esquimalt is now and is especially to be in the future, the headquarters of the British fleet in the Pacific. It is to possess the Graving Dock. These two elements, comparatively insignificant viewed in themselves, involve considerations of protection in time of war, and convenience in case of marine exigencies requiring a dock, which entitle them to be taken into account in dealing with this subject. It has been already intimated that Esquimalt possesses the very important advantage of being from eighty to one hundred miles nearer to the great ocean track of commerce than Burrard Inlet. The Canadian Pacific Railway will be thrown into direct competition with the Northern Pacific railway, now in course of construction and likely to terminate at Nisqually, on Puget Sound. Should the former terminate at Burrard Inlet it would be placed at a disadvantage as compared with the latter; but should it terminate at Esquimalt it would possess an enormous advantage. It would, indeed, be difficult to overestimate the importance of this point. In order to reach the terminus of the American line commerce and travel must pass Esquimalt and proceed a distance of one hundred and forty miles up the Sound; nor would it be to find a shorter, but a longer, road across the continent! It would appear to be of the very first importance, therefore, that we should not throw away so decided an advantage—one which must forever rest upon the national value and financial dividends