

Semi Weekly British Columbia Wednesday, October 27 1869 Confederation as Viewed from Ottawa.

The view generally put forward here by the advocates of Confederation, as to its basis and immediate financial results, has been of such a character as to cause many honest minds to doubt whether Canada would be willing to receive British Columbia upon conditions which show the balance of advantages to be altogether on the side of the latter. It is not at all unnatural that such doubts should arise, and as they are entitled to consideration it may not be out of place to present a few of the reasons which have led us to believe that Canada is fully prepared to receive us into the union upon terms which we admit do bear the appearance of being one-sided. Canada does not take a short-sighted view of the matter, and estimate the value of British Columbia in the light of its present status as regards population and development. It she did, we fully admit that it would be unreasonable to expect such terms as have been from time to time put forward. Canada fully recognizes the extent and value of our territory, the variety and immensity of our resources, and above all, the political and commercial importance of our geographical position. The Canadian Government is engaged in laying broad and deep foundations of a future empire, and its policy is not, therefore, one which is cramped within the bounds of a few short years. It looks far into the future, deals with unborn generations. Did Canada adopt the narrow view, the great Northwest would never have been taken over, with all its consequent responsibilities and expenditures. Taking a broad, national view of the subject, the Canadian Government sees in British Columbia the keystone, so to speak, without which the magnificent structure they are engaged in rearing could never be complete—could not stand. Looking through the vista of futurity, they see it, not as it is at present, a sparsely populated and unproductive colony, unknown and influential in the great centres of population, but as the busy seat of commerce on the North Pacific, and the happy home of unborn millions. Taking this broad and statesmanlike view of the subject, they lose sight of temporary disadvantages and expenditures in the effulgence of future glory and prosperity. If they did not do this they would be utterly unfit for the great work of founding an empire. But Canadian statesmen also regard our needs, and are willing to meet us in a liberal, generous spirit. We may be asked, "How do you know all this? Do you merely assume the large views and liberal spirit attributed to the Canadian Government?" Every letter which we have seen from Canadian Ministers breathes this spirit. Every oration both in Parliament and out of it goes to sustain our position. It is uniformly admitted by the Canadian Ministers that they expect to lose money by British Columbia for some time; and it is freely asserted that they are quite prepared to concede the most liberal terms, both as regards fiscal arrangements and political weight in the Federal Councils. As one of many illustrations bearing upon the latter point, we may be permitted to quote words spoken in the Canadian House of Commons, in the session of 1868, by Sir John A. McDonald, the Prime Minister of the Dominion:—"At present, in commencing their new system, the chief object, it seemed to him, was to have such a large full Cabinet as would secure a proper representation from all parts of the Dominion. By and by, when they were a more homogeneous people, every portion of the country might be satisfied with the representation in the Cabinet—even although sectional interests were not closely regarded. But at present it would be a great mistake to commence by a reduction of the representation in the Cabinet. Take British Columbia for a case in point. When that Colony came into the Union would they be satisfied with their representation if only one man were in the Cabinet from that section? They would not, even although their population or revenues entitled them to no greater representation. Setting aside, therefore, the question of expense, as one of our interests in comparison with the general question, it was, first of all and above all, the duty of every lover of the Union to see that no false economy was exercised; that there should be a full and complete system of administration, which would secure to every portion of the Dominion a fair representation in the Cabinet." Indeed, we may be permitted to allude to the dispatch recently received by Governor Muir as evidence, that not only is this Colony appreciated at Ottawa, but that its importance as an essential part of the British American Empire is be-

coming to be recognized even at the Court of St. James. The dispatch, which, for some unexplained reason has not yet been made public, instructs the Governor to invite a direct expression of opinion on the part of the Colonists as to the terms they desire. The people are to tell their Governor what they want, and the invitation is couched in terms which justify the inference that if our demands are at all within the bounds of reason they will be complied with. But there is another noticeable feature of the dispatch,—the allusion to this place as the San Francisco of the Dominion. Taking the scope of the dispatch in connection with letters written and words spoken by Canadian Ministers, we are greatly disposed to regard the whole subject in this light: The Imperial and Canadian Governments have become fully alive to the necessity of pushing forward continuous railway communication to the Pacific, as a sine qua non of national success; and as the commencement of that work cannot precede Confederation there is a very natural desire to complete the latter without further delay. In conclusion, we will only remark that, in this and previous articles, our aim has been to present facts, rather than arguments. The great question is at once to be presented to the Colonists; and, although they will, in the diplomatic sense, be invited to say whether they desire Confederation or not, it will be well for them to regard their duty as being confined chiefly to the terms to be asked. We can respect and honor the position of the man who declines to accept Confederation upon any or without any terms. Such a position is to be commended. But we confess that it is difficult either to understand or respect the position of the man who, while conscious that Confederation is both inevitable and imminent, throws away the golden opportunity for securing such terms as would conduce most to the well-being of this his adopted country. Let all unite in urging the best terms which in reason can be expected, and if those with whom we have to negotiate prove to be illiberal or unreasonable, it will then be time enough to assume an attitude of hostility to a union which some persons still prefer to think the Colonists have the power to prevent.

Wonderful Recoveries.—Surely there must be some curative agency in the atmosphere of this colony which permits men suffering from injuries that in most other countries would be attended with fatal results, to recover from the effects and become in a short time "whole men." We remember the case of an Indian in 1864 who came to the Police Station with his head crushed by blows from a bottle. It was seen that a tea-cupful of brains had escaped, yet the head was retracted and the man recovered and soon became as sharp-witted as before. In 1860, a man named Kingston was stabbed in the pericardium inflammation ensued and his case was pronounced hopeless; but in four weeks he left his bed and subsequently served a long term in the chain-gang for selling liquor to Indians. Almost every one will recall the young English gentleman, named Walker, who, while accompanied with a friend at B. H. Oobles, in 1863, was attacked by Indians. The miscreants fired through the tent upon the sleeping men; Walker's friend was killed outright, and Walker received five rifle balls in his hands and body and was left for dead. He lay in the tent for thirteen days, suffering meanwhile upon a little rug which succeeded in being near his head. At the end of that time his situation was discovered and he was relieved. Two of the wounds were pronounced fatal, and the exposure alone would have killed many men; but Walker got well and is now a happy husband and father in "Merrie England." We might go on and multiply these instances of remarkable cures, but the case of James Phillips will suffice. Ten days ago he was taken to the hospital with a deep hole in the head through which the brain oozed. The injury was pronounced mortal, and an operation regarded as hopeless and subjecting a dying man to needless torture. He was conveyed to the Royal Hospital to die in comfort. Yesterday in the Police Court the Inspector of Police asked for the record of the assault for three days, while it is hoped Phillips will be on his legs again and prepared to give testimony.

The Extraordinary Descent of Seamen.—The extraordinary means adopted by ten or twelve of H. M. seamen to desert on Wednesday night, has not, we think, for impudent daring, been excelled on this station. We remember, some seven years ago, that eight sailors, after gun-fire, one evening sprang from their hammocks on the flag-ship, and, on the deck, and leaping into the ship's pinnace, which lay alongside with the crew in, rowed away and made good their escape—ones of the deserters, drawing a revolver and covering the sentry on duty as the boat moved off. The affair at San Francisco last April, when the Zealots, lost a number of her men, was managed in a way similar to the desertion from the South. We remember, too, when the Camelion was first on the Coast, in 1863, that while she was on day lying in Nanaimo harbor, twenty of her men dropped into the ship's launch, which was lying alongside, and rowed off. The launch was imagined an island which they saw a short distance off in the Gulf to the American territory, and that once there they were safe from pursuit. They were followed in a pinnace, brought back and well punished. But the conduct of the deserters on Wednesday evening, in first overpowering their officer and then snatching him and the few sailors who remained faithful, throws a new and previous exploit of H. M. sailors in these waters in the shade.

The Nanaimo Address to the Governor and the Reply. To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Esq., Governor of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, the inhabitants of Nanaimo, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency to offer our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this Colony, and to assure you of our devoted loyalty to Her Majesty's Government.

Science that peace, contentment and prosperity can only result from just and equal laws, voluntarily assumed and cheerfully obeyed, we pray your Excellency to afford us as large a proportion of representative institutions as may be consistent with the Colonial policy of the Crown. Aware of the unspeakable value of mental culture, we earnestly press upon your Excellency's consideration:—1. That we have no public school-houses. 2. That a school, in two departments, one for boys the other for girls, is very urgently required. 3. That the lands obtained under the School Act will not meet this necessity. 4. That Nanaimo contains 150 children of school-going age.

A reference to the public accounts of the Colony will show your Excellency how very largely Nanaimo has contributed to the revenue for many years; while a glance at the town will prove that no government money has been expended in local works of public utility. 1. The bridges built long ago by the Coal Company are rotten and dangerous to life. 2. The streets retain the stumps of the primeval forest. 3. The roads to the farms in the vicinity are impassable during the winter; the bridges are broken and unsafe and the difficulty and risk thus incurred in bringing produce to market, are a serious hindrance to the cultivation of the soil. 4. The Literary Institute, though a valuable agency for the improvement of the people, and consequently, in the preservation of the peace, has never received any government sympathy or support, yet such aid has not been withheld from other kindred associations.

Convinced of the future greatness of this Colony, as the Pacific terminus of the great road, which is yet to carry the commerce of Eastern Asia to the Atlantic seaboard, we feel the vast importance of our mineral wealth, the development of which is still in its infancy, to the ultimate achievement of so grand and truly national a consummation. Our export trade, amounting annually to about 50,000 tons, and upon which our material growth and prosperity chiefly depend, is prejudicially affected by the high protective tariff of foreign markets. We would therefore pray your Excellency's early attention to the attainment of a well digested treaty of Reciprocity with the United States.

The grateful thanks of this community are due to the government for the solid advantages afforded by the equal administration of the laws, the presence of a Stipendiary Magistrate and the regular weekly trips of the steamer Sir James Douglas, and we earnestly trust it may be consistent with your Excellency's plans to continue these benefits. Assured of the grave and serious difficulties which beset the administration of public affairs in this colony, we, the Colonists, have no balmier hope that power and wisdom may be granted adequate to the fitting discharge of your Excellency's many solemn and arduous responsibilities. We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servants. Signed on behalf of the inhabitants of Nanaimo: JOHN BRYDEN, CHAIRMAN, MARK BATE, THOMAS JAMES, JAMES W. B., JOHN HO. DEN, R. DUNN, W. BARKIN, NANAIMO, V. L. B. C. 4th September, 1869.

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CATTLE DISEASE.—A new cattle disease has recently broken out in England. It has assumed the form of the foot and mouth disease, and has already committed sad havoc amongst the cows from which the London supply is drawn.

THE CHARITABLE BARR not less than \$358 15 about \$300 of which sum will be invested for the benefit of Mrs. Smith, and the remainder handed over for the relief of her pressing wants. Great praise is due the committee of gentlemen who carried the affair to a successful issue, and to the volunteer band, under Mr. Haynes' leadership, who played for 'dewy eve to rosy morn' without fee or reward save the happy consciousness of having contributed to the relief of distressed humanity. Following is the statement: Subscribers received \$448 15 Expenses for advertising and printing \$11 00 Audited and balanced 77 00 Net proceeds \$360 15

WATER SUPPLY.—Mr. Siffken, Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Company, contradicts our paragraph of yesterday with respect to the short supply of water. Our authority was excellent—in one case being that of a water-carrier, who excused himself for neglecting a customer's wants, by saying that the supply had given out, and secondly, we know, and so does Mr. Siffken, that the Company are drawing water from the well at Donald Fraser's residence and piping it in town to customers. Does it appear reasonable that if the flow at the springs was as great as usual that this expensive means of obtaining an auxiliary supply would be resorted to? However, we mention this circumstance, not by way of disparaging the company, but in support of the paragraph in yesterday's issue. So far as the quality of the water obtained at the springs is concerned, we do not now and never did believe it whole some.

COLONIAL MUNICIPALITY.—We alluded the other day to the case of a resident of Quebec who left to the charitable institutions of that city \$100,000. To that may be added the case of a gentleman resident in Halifax (N. S.) who has undertaken to erect at his own expense a large brick mission house in that city, at a cost of not less than \$12,000. The building has been commenced, and will contain school-rooms and all the modern improvements for city missionary purposes.

The Camelion sailed at six yesterday morning for the Sandwich Islands and the Tahiti group. She will then proceed to the Southern station and go home with the flying squadron next summer.

THE NEXT BOAT.—No advices have been received as to the date of the departure from San Francisco of the next direct steamer for Victoria.

The steamer G. S. Wright sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday for Portland; and the steamer Enterprise at 10 o'clock for New Westminster.

NEVER RAISE A CHILD BY THE HAND OR WRIST.—It is a common practice of nurses and patens to grasp children by a single hand or wrist, and tilt them bodily, as in stepping over gutters, streams &c. Occasionally a child is seized by the hands and swung round with great force, the body being held nearly at right angles. The fat is not always allowed by immediate effects, but it is liable to result in most serious injury. At this period of life, the ends of the long bones are united to the shafts by cartilage, which renders them weak and liable to be distorted by force. There are three of these bones in the arm; one between the shoulder and elbow, and two between the elbow and wrist. The arm of the child is therefore, very weak. When extension is made at the hand, the force is not extended up a firm bone but rather upon bones broken at several points, and very loosely united. A small force, far less than is required to fracture a fully formed bone, will separate the cartilaginous portions, or permanently bend them. There is also another form of injury which may occur at the instant. Of this I have seen several examples. It consists in a slight displacement of the cartilage in one of the joints, either the wrist or elbow, attended by pain, swelling and tenderness. The joint is fixed in a semi-flexed position and the little sufferer will not allow it to be moved or even touched. It can be easily reduced by a surgeon by forcible flexion and extension. Finally, twisting the child in this manner, the ligaments which connect the joints may be extended, and thus will weaken the joints, and the weakness may remain as a permanent disability.—Hearth and Home.

NEW LIFE! When the mind and body are tired by over-exertion, or by long study, a little of the water which has been prepared by the late proprietor, LAMSON & KEMP, New York.

ARE YOU SICK? What is your ailment? Is your stomach weak and unable to digest? Are your bowels confined, and producing piles? Is your liver deranged, hardened, and torpid, causing pain in the side, right breast, and under the shoulder-blade? Or do you feel that your blood is impure, and that you are suffering from some of the various diseases which are the result of impure blood? If so, you will find relief in the use of the "New Life" medicine, which is a powerful purgative, and will cleanse the system, and restore the natural purity of the blood. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and will cure all the above-mentioned ailments, and many others. It is sold by all the leading druggists, and is also sold by the proprietors, LAMSON & KEMP, New York.

The N. Y. "Herald" and Prince Arthur. The New York Herald, usually rough on royalty, thus alludes in good-natured and respectful terms to his Royal Highness Prince Arthur:—"After a voyage of unprecedented rapidity Prince Arthur has found himself in Halifax, and our news columns this morning can testify, he has received a right royal welcome from the good people of Nova Scotia. Not since the Prince of Wales visited this continent, some years ago, has any scion of royalty received so much attention at the hands of any section of the American people. The enthusiasm manifested in Halifax will be repeated all along the line of the Prince's march. It will be one perpetual ovation until he settles down, as we believe he intends to do, to the discharge of his duties as a military officer. Why the Prince is not at present to pay a visit to the United States is to many a puzzle. (His brother was not so badly treated by us as to furnish any good reason why we should be shunned. If his guardians think fit to allow him to visit our great cities he will see some things which it will be well for him to learn in time, and he will find that republicans though we are, we know how to honor a young man who gives promise to be the worthy son of one of the best of fathers as well as most intelligent of princes and of a mother whose name is mentioned in every household where the English language is spoken with respect and reverence. If he is permitted to visit us the loss will be his, not ours. In the great future prince will be of no little account; but true mainly worth will never be at a discount. To the discharge of his public duties the Prince may yet find that he has even a greater interest in the great American people than that which the American people now take in him. If the presence of the Prince in the new Dominion gives it peace, contentment and prosperity we shall rejoice for such will facilitate the final arrangement which will make the Dominion a prosperous section of the United States. We do not expect to see any son of Queen Victoria reign on this continent, but it is not impossible that some of her descendants may temporarily preside with honor to themselves and satisfaction to the people over a republic which shall stretch from the Gulf to the Northern Sea, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Terms of Union. Editors BRITISH COLONIST.—That the time is fast approaching when this colony will form a portion of the Dominion of Canada there are none now, probably, who entertain a doubt. From the day when the "Quebec scheme" for Confederation, British North America was submitted to and endorsed by the Imperial Government it should have become a clear fact to every candid and reflecting mind, that sooner or later British Columbia must of necessity, become a part of the Confederation. Unhappily, however, either from motives of interest, jealousy, or dislike, a large portion of the influential classes of this section of the colony have, up almost to the present moment, disapproved of and opposed the measure, notwithstanding the oft repeated and unmistakable assurances of the Imperial Government indicating their confederate policy.

The time has now come when all doubts as regards action or delay in the matter should be laid aside, and the people of this colony, whose interests both politically and commercially, are involved, should cordially unite in the endeavor to make the union profitable to themselves as may be compatible with acceptability to the government and people of the Dominion. That there should be a variety of views as to what we should demand as terms of admission, is quite natural and not blameable. But, in order to prevent unnecessary trouble and delay in the negotiations, we should avoid, as far as possible, questions of commerce and finance which mutually affect and especially relate to the entire people and general government of the Dominion. Already does it seem to this effect, to some extent, is becoming fixed in the popular mind in this colony, "Overland Railway," "Free Trade," and "Protective Tariff" seem to be the three favorite hobby-horses upon which we are to ride into the Dominion; three questions which should above all others remain untouched by this colony in the negotiation of terms.

In regard to the first, a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific through British territory is a Dominional as well as an Imperial necessity, and any claim or demand on our part in no way more or hastens its accomplishment, but would only tend to lessen our claim to more generous aids of a purely local nature. As regards to the question of Free Trade and Protective Tariff these are points upon which the greatest statesmen of the age are divided; no question has caused more political agitation than that of customs tariffs, and until the true theory ceases to remain an unworked problem, the mere handing over of people in this colony, the mere handing over their untried efforts in trying to perpetuate a law heading the future great population of B. C. to a struggle, even were it possible for them to agree upon a question of such paramount importance to the welfare of a whole nation.

I do not here propose to enumerate the many beneficial conditions which might be demanded and obtained from the Dominion Government, such as subsidies and public works, term which could be asked by this colony which in no way would conflict with the policy of the empire, and upon which the people here could cordially agree. My object is merely to "single out" in season, the evidence of a useless and hopeless conduct, by attempting to obtain terms of union which would not only cause a division and perpetuate a theme of contention amongst us, but might cause a delay in the relief which we hope to obtain from a change of our government.

ARE YOU SICK? What is your ailment? Is your stomach weak and unable to digest? Are your bowels confined, and producing piles? Is your liver deranged, hardened, and torpid, causing pain in the side, right breast, and under the shoulder-blade? Or do you feel that your blood is impure, and that you are suffering from some of the various diseases which are the result of impure blood? If so, you will find relief in the use of the "New Life" medicine, which is a powerful purgative, and will cleanse the system, and restore the natural purity of the blood. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and will cure all the above-mentioned ailments, and many others. It is sold by all the leading druggists, and is also sold by the proprietors, LAMSON & KEMP, New York.

Semi Weekly British Columbia Wednesday, October 27 1869 The Water The intimate connection between a plentiful wholesome water and whether regarded in domestic, social or national terms, is so obvious and will be so readily may well be excused of our subject, and ourselves to the mo. The subject is not nity. It has engaged those who give heed regulate Hygiene and it will be within many of our readers close of the last session Council, a Bill the purpose of providing water supply, which bring from Elk Lake fresh water, some of town. The late be remembered. appeared to be so even against the Bill that puzzled to know most interested desired, abandoned it all to the cause to remedy by no means free features and questions that the political its passage may have against the object of undeniable that persons of no income and weight in this position that the water for present party would be creating a burdensome tax to ply at such a large contemplated. It is pre would be found a gr aimly in this comm subject of the neces seeking a new and of water. It will that the City Cou ken the preliminary tant matter; and think that if these a ment with prompti and will not meet ance from a divid We have no desire existing water comp tion to which they e we doubt that in a fresh supply the rig that company will. Yet it will be well in a matter of this beyond, which consi or corporate rights no be permitted to. B. C. Water Compt sure to the city— interrupted supply of water? That is real and unless that que ed in the affirmative once a step in and a those of individual anxious desire to be phy by to whom the largely indebted for when that supply we furnished at a loss to are still in a position of duty to the public that we fear the at receive a negative present means of su recent circumstances lic are already suffic abundantly demon water is neither good some has been a long tlemen possessing so It is not at all togeth managers or offic company should be best possible face up it would, perhaps, b tlemen to carefully r responsibility they We should be only sure that they still afford an ample if they do not, they of keeping the publ race. It strikes very first things to b inquiry into the w competent and dism that the public may define information and quality of company is able t it will be wholly for us to employ purpose of impress with the vital impo ject we have left c up. One hesita possibility of a sudd water supply. The a whole community come dependent for for domestic purp