

The Weekly British Colonist,

AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 6, 1869

WHITE PINE is a perfect godsend to dishonest Californians who make that an excuse for leaving sundry claims unsatisfied; to the manufacturers of bad whiskey, because in the absence of anything else a large quantity of that horrible compound will be consumed; to the Railway Company, because it is better than going into the market to borrow \$150,000 for which they would have to pay a big interest; and because by this means they induce thousands to spend their little savings to build the Railway, for the judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the services of unprincipled runners in "blowing" the affair amongst credulous miners. Can any one believe what is stated with regard to that country? Does anyone know from reliable sources anything about it? Of course no one has a right to object to men impoverishing themselves in their own way, but as public journalists it is our duty to warn the public against these periodical humbugs that are got up for the benefit of a few heartless speculators. We have been regaled with accounts of men having already made fabulous amounts of money there, when any one who knows anything about the real facts of the case is morally certain that in nine cases out of ten such statements are simply untrue. That one or two claims are known to be rich is quite possible, but that any number of claims have been prospected is simply absurd, because the country is at least nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, and people who have been to Cariboo, which is only at half that elevation, know how little can be done during a season, and how very unlikely it is that any mining operations can have been carried on at White Pine to test the value of the mines there. Why, it is supposed that 300,000 people went to Washoe, in the whole of which only five claims, represented by about 1,000 persons, are paying dividends, the balance being only used to perpetrate the most cruel robberies on quiet, inoffensive people in San Francisco who were ruined by the investment of their little savings in "feet." That some men will make large sums of money is very likely, but it will not be from the development of real, bona fide claims. It will be simply from taking advantage of the public gullibility, which has in the meantime been properly inflated by reports got up for the purpose. Supposing that there are a few rich silver mines—that it becomes another Washoe, what then? How many people are likely to obtain employment there? Not certainly over 10,000, and what then is to become of the balance, say 150,000, of those who rush there from all parts of California and the neighboring States? Can anyone doubt the result? Misery of the most appalling character, aggravated by scenes of rowdiness and bloodshed, the usual consequences of all "ru-hee," because a large mass of worthless characters are always on the qui vive for such profitable fields for the practice of their nefarious arts. A word of advice to those who propose to leave our own mines on such a wild goose chase. The experience of the last few years has given ample proof that our mineral land has been but very partially developed. The miners of 1869 are a very different class from those of 1862. They don't run about boasting of their rich claims as they were in the habit of doing in the last-named year, and although very little is heard from the outside creeks, we have the very best reason to know that a large amount of gold is being taken out in Cariboo, of which the men about Barkerville—except the Bankers—know very little. It is sufficient to point to the amount of gold brought down for the Banks last year, which was only \$60,000 less than the sum recorded for the year before, and that in the face of the unexampled drought which prevented the great majority of the well known paying claims (particularly on William Creek) being worked. What, then, can be more self-evident than that Cariboo will continue to increase in production yearly? We do not advance this with the intention of restraining any of those adventurous persons who go to peril life and limb

in a country a great deal worse than Cariboo; we only speak to our own citizens in order that they may not receive a wrong impression from men who would relate the same stories of Kamsohatka it it answered their purpose. In relation to silver mines, we are firmly convinced that when the Mineral Lands Bill becomes law, we shall have similar rushes from California; only in that case it will arise from the development of actual mineral wealth which will make this country in a short time the place where the best remuneration for labor can be obtained on the Pacific.

Tuesday, March 2

Beacon Hill Park—The Municipality Sustained.

The meeting called last evening by order of the Mayor was largely attended by ratepayers and others interested in the preservation of Beacon Hill Park as city property, and to protest against the invasion of Municipal rights by the Legislative Council. Town Clerk Leigh acted as Secretary. His Worship the Mayor called the meeting to order about 8 o'clock, and stated the object of the call. He said the Park had been considered city property since '58, but in 1867 the Council passed an Act giving the Municipality of Victoria control of the Park. A bylaw was introduced this session to extend the city limits and include Mr Young's property, and hence the opposition on the part of the Government members. Mr Young's property had always been religiously excluded from the city limits, although property lying a mile and a half distant from the city centre was included. The city workmen were engaged in blasting rock at Beacon Hill to metal the streets; Mr Trutch demanded their authority for doing so, and was referred to the Mayor, who told him that the City had the power to control the Park by the Act of 1867, and that if he (the Mayor) saw Mr. Trutch cutting a tree down he would bring him before Mr. Pemberton. It was stated at the Legislative Council that the city was about leasing a part of the Park to Capt. Stamp to build a stable on. This was a falsehood. Capt. Stamp applied for permission to do so, but no report was ever made upon the application by the committee to whom it was referred. Don't let the Park go out of your fingers gentlemen, (continued the Mayor), if you do, it will be sold away from you. The pretext that they wish to beautify and improve it is nonsense. Why have they not done it before? You must raise your manly voices and tell the Government they shall not trample upon the public rights. Will you back up the Council (cries of "yes," "yes").

W. J. Macdonald, Esq., (former Mayor) introduced the following Resolution, which he supported with a few able remarks: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the course pursued by the Legislative Council with regard to the Bill to amend the Municipal Ordinance, 1867, in attempting to withdraw the control over Beacon Hill Park from the Municipal Council is extremely detrimental to the interests of the citizens of Victoria; and that such withdrawal would be a retrograde movement throwing the management of the property of the people into the hands of the Lands and Works Department, the Chief being in no way responsible to the people.

That the conduct of those members of the Legislative Council who voted in support of the Corporation in this matter is deserving of the thanks of this meeting and of the citizens of Victoria.

Mr. Macdonald said that the was in the Legislative Council when the Act of 1867 was passed, and got the Park put under Municipal control. He saw the Park while under Government control neglected and abused, and that was the reason why he wished the city to have the charge of it.

Some of the gentlemen who now opposed the Corporation were then warmly in favor of it. If the Municipal Council had abused their trust, he would not be there to-night. He asked the people to put their trust in the Governor, who, he believed, would give the overzealous officials a rebuke and end the whole matter. (Appl.)

Mr. W. Hebbard seconded the Resolution—which was carried with only one or two dissentient voices.

Mr. W. S. S. Green, rose to propose the second Resolution. He thought the matter called for the vigorous action of every citizen. Some years ago an attempt was made by Governor Kennedy to close the roads leading to Beacon Hill Park by placing barriers across them. Those barriers were removed if the act were repeated they would not be allowed to remain; the Municipal Council would never permit it. Governor Kennedy sent for him (Mr. Green) to consult with him as to the course he should pursue when the barriers were removed by the people, and he advised his Excellency to "grin and bear it," for the Government had no power to put them up again, and when the barriers were removed one evening, his Excellency took no further notice of them. He asked the assembly if it would be advisable for the Municipality to allow the Lands and Works Department to take possession of the Park? (No) Whilst the city was out of its power he thought it ought to have been removed but the rock that had been used in making a better road than the Lands and Works Department had ever made. Mr. Green here read the second Resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting strongly urge on their City Representatives the desirability of strengthening the hands of the Mayor and Council and supporting them in their

laudable efforts to maintain the rights and privileges of the citizens in preventing the suggested withdrawal by the Legislative Council of the control of the Corporation over the Beacon Hill Park.

Mr. Richard Lewis (an ex-Councillor) seconded the resolution in a few well-timed remarks. He thought every citizen ought to stand up for his rights, and the possession of the Park was one of them. [Applause] There were notices on the trees that emanated from the Lands and Works Department before the Park had been handed over to the city. They ought to have been removed long ago. He believed the title of the people to the Park was indisputable.

The resolution was carried, only three voices being raised in opposition. Robert Bishop, Esq., introduced the third resolution. The action of the Government in handing over the Park was like giving a loaf to a hungry man with a hungry family and saying, "don't let them eat it!" It was quite true the Corporation were blasting rock at Beacon Hill, but the Lands and Works were doing the same within a stone's throw of the Corporation workmen. He would say with Burns:

"I was some power the gillie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us."

Would that some power would give the gift to the Lands and Works Department to see itself as others see it. He thought the Council ought to be supported by good men selected from the people. He regarded the whole thing as a *brutum fulmen*—thundering words. Mr. Bishop then put the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven Citizens be deputed by this meeting to attend upon His Excellency the Governor, in conjunction with the Mayor and Council, for the purpose of urging His Excellency to refuse his sanction to any clause in the proposed amended Corporation Ordinance that may be subversive of the rights of the Mayor and Corporation of Victoria over Beacon Hill Park.

J. E. McMillan, Esq., seconded the resolution. He perfectly coincided with what had been said, and he thought quite enough had been said with regard to that part of the matter.

Lord cries for Mr. Fell, but that gentleman declined to make his appearance.

The resolution was unanimously carried with a tremendous "aye."

The Committee named by the meeting were: W. J. Macdonald, Robert Bishop, W. S. S. Green, Capt. E. Stamp, T. L. Stahlshmidt, Robert Bursaby.

Mr. McMillan here came forward and stated that he wished to say a few words upon a subject that had no connection with Beacon Hill Park, but in which the Municipality and the ratepayers had a direct interest. Mr. McMillan proceeded to make a few remarks upon the Road Bill now before the Council, and concluded by offering the following:

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its decided disapproval of the clause inserted in the Road Act, now before the Legislative Council, imposing a rate of \$2 a year upon each adult householder toward the improvement of the streets of the city—first, because it is an infringement upon the corporate rights of the Municipal Council who, by virtue of the Act of Incorporation, are alone authorized to impose rates for Municipal purposes; and secondly, because this meeting believes the Municipal Council quite competent to manage the affairs of the city, without the unsolicited interference of the General Government.

The resolution was ably seconded by Councillor Gibbs and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Mayor and Council.

THE INDIAN NUISANCE AT SALT SPRING.—A correspondent writes us from Salt Spring Island to state that himself and family, while walking across their farm, a few days ago, observed a canoe a short distance from shore, from which was presently fired a gun, the ball whizzing unpleasantly near their heads. In view of this outrage, and the bloody murders that have occurred recently on the Island, our correspondent thinks the locality must be abandoned, unless the strong arm of the Government is put forth and the savages made to feel its weight. These Coast Indians are about the worst on the Island. They have been a pestilent nuisance from its earliest settlement to the present time, and have destroyed more whites than all the other tribes on the coast put together—not excepting the Chilcatsen nuisance at Butte Inlet in 1864. They defied H. M. ships sent against them, but were only punished by a stubborn agreement to "gunboat forward, five years and a half ago."

Since that lesson was administered their open courage has cooled, and they have resorted to cowardly assassinations to revenge themselves for fancied wrongs. A reservation for those rascals is needed to keep them in check.

THE MEADOWS GRANT.—It is worthy of remark that the chairman of the meeting at Cariboo, convened to consider the proposition to lease the Meadows to a company of capitalists, is an opponent to the scheme; and that in selecting a committee to report as to its advisability he chose four gentlemen who had expressed themselves in opposition, and only one who had favored the grant. This is fair play, with a vengeance. It is also a noteworthy fact that the opinion of the persons comprising the meeting was so divided that the chairman experienced great difficulty in deciding which side was represented in greatest force. We submit, therefore, that a fair expression of public sentiment upon this important proposition has not been had; and call on the Government to provide a more effectual mode of ascertaining the popular mind before accepting the committee's report as final.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Yesterday Dr. Helmcken gave notice that he would move that iron, gas and water pipes be admitted free of duty; and that Sauterne and Moselle wines be admitted the same as claret. The Cattle Bill, Pre-emption Bill, and Mineral Lands Bill, were each read a third time and passed. Leave was given to Mr. Trutch to bring in the Victoria Water Bill, which was subsequently read a third time. The Attorney General asked leave to introduce a bill to confirm—"A bill for the passage of an act respecting the property of Religious Institutions in the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies." The present instance of the departure from general practice in such cases arose from the fact that several of the existing institutions of the kind followed out the provisions of the original bill under the impression that they were perfectly correct in doing so, but by some mistake the bill, and not the Act, had been placed on the statute book; this bill therefore was intended to confirm the Act, and all acts done under it. Leave was given. The Supplemental Supply Bill 1867, was read a second time. The Fire Companies Aid Ordinance passed through the Committee and was reported complete. The Municipal Amendment Ordinance was taken in Committee, but subsequently postponed without any further progress having been made. Dr. Helmcken brought up the Petition of J. C. Nicholson. He stated that since the subject had been introduced into the House certain action had been taken by the Chief Justice, and the money was paid into the Treasury, and it could not be taken out without a new trial before the same Chief Justice. He thought the best way would be for the Governor to order that the money should be paid to Mr. Nicholson, to whom of right it belonged. It was an outrage that it should be detained from him, or that it was placed at the disposal of claimants under bankruptcy when there were none. He moved that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with Mr. Nicholson's petition. Mr. Ring said the petition had now been before the House since the 18th December last, and after the expression in reference to it by the Chief Justice in chambers, he thought the matter should be expedited in every possible way for the sake of both gentlemen interested. Mr. Walkem asked that the consideration of the petition be deferred for a few days in order to ascertain whether the Supreme Courts Bill would be presented to the Governor; for, if assent should be given, then, by clause 9 of the Act, the Chief Justice of the Island Court was empowered to ask the Chief Justice of the Mainland Court to assist him in finally disposing of the matter, and this would no doubt be satisfactory to all parties. The efficiency of the Supreme Courts Bill would at once be tested; and the public experience its good or ill effects. In the next place, the Council had no power whatever to compel the attendance of any gentleman to give evidence; and Mr. Needham might, without any discourtesy, decline to give an account of matters judicially brought before him. The Council should not, therefore, stultify itself by passing a resolution or order that could not be enforced. Again, even if they found Mr. Nicholson entitled to this money, they could not order its payment except by a special ordinance, a course never resorted to. Hon. Helmcken concurred so far in what had been said that he would consent to the suggestion as the most expedient under the circumstances, and defer the consideration of the petition until Wednesday. The Companies Bill was reported complete by the committee. The Council then adjourned at 11 p.m., today.

LABOR SCARCITY.—For the information of those who systematically depreciate everything connected with the Colony, and are particularly eloquent in relation to the scarcity of employment, we can state that Mr. Spence, after the most persevering search, succeeded in finding two in his search yesterday.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Chanticleer will sail for the Coast of Mexico on Tuesday next. The flagship Zealous, with Admiral Hastings, will sail for the Sandwich Islands on or about the 5th of April.

The bark Cyane sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning for Sitka. She was towed into the Straits by the steamer Fly, and will take the outside passage.

DIRECT.—The propeller Gustie Telfair sailed from San Francisco for Victoria direct, at 11 1/2 o'clock yesterday. She should bring a heavy mail and a full freight.

POLICE COURT.—Three or four drunk monopolized the attention of Judge Pemberton at his levee yesterday morning.

ACCIDENT.—A sailor was thrown from a horse on the Esquimalt road, on Sunday, and sustained severe bruises.

The steamer Wilson G. Hunt, from Puget Sound, arrived at 11 p.m. last night, with 61 passengers and a small freight.

The steamship Oriflamme sailed from San Francisco for Portland on Saturday last.

How Confederation Stands in the Legislative Council.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The recent debate in the Council has brought out the following facts:

There are eight of the nine elective or popular members sitting in the Council this session,—one elective member for Kootenay has not taken his seat.

Of the eight elective members sitting in the Council five are for Confederation, on fair and equitable terms, and only wait for Canada to declare herself ready to negotiate.

The names of the members are as follows: Hon. Dr. Carrall, Cariboo District; Hon. Mr. Humphreys, Clinton-Lillooet Det; Hon. Mr. Havelock, Yale District; Hon. Mr. Robson, N Westminster District; Hon. Mr. Ring, Nanaimo District.

The Hon. Mr. Ring has declared in the Council and out of it, although he signed neither of the protests respecting Confederation, that he was in favor of negotiations with Canada as soon as the North West Territory question was settled, or as soon as Canada was ready to deal finally with the question.

It has been asserted, on the authority of the Hon. Dr. Carrall, that Mr. Dewdney, the member for Kootenay, who has not taken his seat in the Council, is in favor of Confederation. Besides, Kootenay is well-known to be a thorough Confederate District.

Thus it will be clearly perceived that out of nine elective members of the Council, there are six members who are in favor of solving the question of Confederation as soon as Canada is ready to do so. These represent all the population of the Colony, except those in the district of country stretching from Victoria to Sooke, and from Sooke to Chemung, which sends three members of the Council. These three members are:

Hon. Dr. Davie, Victoria Det, No. 2; Hon. Dr. Helmcken, Victoria Dis, No. 1; Hon. Mr. Drake, Victoria Dis, No. 1.

Thus three members are the only anti-Confederate members in the Council selected by the people, and the two last are returned by a majority of votes cast by foreign annexationists.

The Confederate question, so far as the elective members of the Council are concerned, stands thus: Confederates, 6; anti-Confederates, 3; majority of Confederates, 3.

Confederation stands well, therefore, in the Council. As for the people, an overwhelming majority are ardently waiting for the time to arrive when the Confederation issue may be satisfactorily solved.

With respect to the official members of the Council who act the part of anti-Confederates, they are scarcely worth analysis; for when the time comes to finally adjust the issue, they will wheel into line and vote for Confederation—and they know it.

OBSERVER.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked, and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive, that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the fine pills will never fail to give tone to the stomach, regulate the secretions, and purify the fluids. Vertigo, dizziness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy are thus dispelled by a course of these admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the female, every contingency peculiar to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, the mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates the soil as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

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These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling, but if should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a craved stomach take Holloway's Pills, and the bilious headache, indigestion over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

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Constipation	Female Irregularities	Scrofula	Kidney
Stomach Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Bone Thr	Stone and Gravel
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Bowel Complaints	Colic	Ulcers	
Obstruction of the Urinary	Jaundice	Venereal Affec	
Bowels	Liver Complaints	Worms	
Consumption	Lumbago	Weakness, fr	
Debility	Piles	Whisper caus	
Dysentery	Rheumatism		
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There is considerable saving by taking the Pills. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every case are affixed to each Box.

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STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure, and, therefore, prepared, during the wet and winter season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting as well as curing a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the young as for the aged.