The Weekly British Galanist

Wednesday Ma ch 1st, 1871

The Franchise—The Three Bs.

In his personal organ, on the 19th October 1870, the member for Victoria District devoted an entire leading article to pointing out the grevious injustice done by the 'six-by-nine' constitution refer the public to the columns of our conin disfranchising all who could not read English. In his place in the Legislative Council, on Thursday last, the same pelitical contortionist, in discussing the new Franchise Bill, said, Let the qualification be a moral and an intellectual one let them read and write English, but stop there. Not only is the author of the above words glaringly inconsistent but he now proposes to aggravate the injustice of which he very properly complained in October, by adding writing to reading. To impose such a qualification for voters (as the member for Victoria District advocated on Thursday would be to disfranchise a very large number of British subjects. many of them having property and families .. With the less severe restriction of being able to read, there were many instances of gross injustice at the last election. Quite a number of instances occarred in which men of considerable property, men who had resided in the Colony for a quarter of a century and raised large families, and had, consequently, contributed largely towards the revenues of the Colony, men, too, of average intelligence and of unexceptionsble moral character, were turned away from the polls simply because it was their own misfortune to be unable to read the Queen s English. And yet this professor of liberal principles actually proposes to re-Roglish and to add to it by requiring that Sere voter shall be sple to write English! Severe test pand filonours to us to suggest whether it might not result in the dis-franchiesment sofigther Lokalitans mand the Reported of the personal organ aforestid the new bill is, upon the whole, a good one, Atterney General upon its production, If anything it brings the franchise too low in attempting to include midra bearders. But there is certainly this objection to it that many good British and jents iwell qualified in respect stellmast an sintelligent synte, will be disfranchised simply on vaccount of their inability to stead Nor is it slone French Canadians and natural zed British sabjects who would be distranshised by such qualification being imposed. It would bord Boglishmen: And shall we deprive Englishmen of the right to vote because the defective educational institutions of their country permitted them to grow up without Pearling to read or write? To do so weald, indeed, be most unjust; and we shape to leee the reading condition climinated from the a very proper one under certain circumstances but it is one we have no right to impose in this Colody at the present time. grown up under liberal educational institutions, when the State shall have done its part towards edecating the antiect, then it will be time shough to turn round and decide that be only who has attained a certain edncational status thall enjoy political rights, sho When the colony shall arrive at that estate sal we should be in layer of imposing such con not object to adopting all the three Rs as conditions of the exercise of the political to the adoption of any one of them.

Sa Translater of haves his bad Books equ , ybare yd aed emei liW mginday, Feb 26 date regrated at entrant The naws from Carito boo seriow so largely anticipated by telegraph that we can find but little to cull from the columns of the Sentines, files of which we have to the 11th inst. A member of the Ballarot co, fell from the top to the bot-tom of a shaft, distance 70 feet, and escaped tom of a shaft, distance 70 feet, and escaped unburted. The men below rushed to pick Kelly, McCennell, — 22 dec. 2000. him up, supposing him seriously is jured, if Bot killed, but he declined their proffered assistance, surquiring cooling. Where's the bowl of my pipe? In the Police Court, on the 6th a Chinaman charged with stab-Quesnel was brought up for ex tion, es Harry Wilmon's express sleigh was bassing to the way from Richfield to Vanwiskie, a snew slide came down natrying sleigh, passengers and horses over the precipies and a the was mid and pleasan... The Rev T Derrick delivered and vary lable legiste at Vanwinkle and bred Burburisem in its regrees.' The lecture was well attended grees. The lecture was well attended, every one present was pleased with what they heard, and many left with better spirits for their prospecting. He contrasted the antinisiantic with the cold-mattered miners. The first are those who prespect Cariboo, and through their spirity the second are carried along to success; for while the latter are stumbling black to haman progress by their manager of the contrast with the latter are stumbling black to haman progress by their manager of their miners. their constant grambling about their misfertunes and the court of the carrie being wrong side up, the first come along, and, while admitting the fact say 'We are the boys that can set it right side up.

JOURNALISTIC ENVY .- Barning with env at our success in placing before the public interesting and important news which it possesses neither the enterprise to procure nor the brains to serve up in a readable form our Iscal contemporary flies into a rage and calls us naughty names Stale news, write ten speeches and free telegrams-fexclusive to the Colonist" -appear to be the fulcrum upon which our contemporary stands.' To these three counts let us briefly plead: For stale news' we beg most respectfully to temporary. Yesterday it gave news from Canadian exchanges of the 27th ult. We did so on the 9 h inst. - just sixteen days earlier! Since then we have culled news from Canadiaa exchanges of the 1st inst. Ordinarily it takes from our columns and serves up to its readers telegraphic news from all parts of the world, twenty four hours after every body has read it in the Colonist Who is the stale-news monger? As for written speechs, we have only published one 'speech' during the present session and it. will scarcely be necessary to say that it was not delivered by the member for Victoria District. In regard to free telegrams, it may be proper to state, since our contempor has repeatedly indulged in similar inuendo, that we are not so fortunate as to receive any free telegrams. We pay for all we publish. Can our contemporary say as much? In conclusion, we would advise our irate contemporary to devote its attention to internal improvement instead of following us With that malignant envy which grows pale

And sickens, even if a friend prewail,
Which merit and success pursues with hate,
And damns the worth it cannot imitate.

REAL ESTATE TAX BILL. It appears that, npou examination of its provisions, those most largely interested in the matter have concluded that the Bill which has been sent down by the Executive does not provide a remedy for the evil complained of; and an interview with His Excelency the Governor has been sought for the purpose of having such additional provisions imported into the Bill as will meet the case. It is probable that His Excellency will receive a legatation of gentlemen in connection with the matter to-morrow. New that the matter has been taken in hand it would be a pity to rest content with half measures.

COMPLAINT FROM CARIBOO. -In the Caris boo Sentinel of the 11th inst. we find a leading article animad verting with no little severity upon the distribution of the Federal representation between the two sections of the Colony. Our contemporary appears to think that the Mainland is entitled to more than one-half, and talks about the people of British Columbia having been 'esfeled inte union with the island against their interests, and now they reap the fruits.' Now, all this sounds strange in the columns of a paper which, if our memory serves us, was a strong advocate of the very union it now deprecates. There may be some reason in the complaint; but the complainant occupies

THE CAPTIVE GIRL. - H M S Sparrowbank Capt Mist, sailed for Neah Bay and Mattinabt yesterday. Capt Laughton, interpreter, went in her. An effort will be first made to buy the girl through Indian agents of another Should that fail, extreme measures will posed that Mrs Themas, the mother, of the girl was a native of Chili. a gentlemans from Valparaiso, now in town, informs as that beth Captain and Mrs Thomas were patives of Weles. A brother and other relatives of Cap Thomas remain at Valpareiso

GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS .- Our Toronto (Canada) exchanges give an account of the enthusiastic demonstrations of German resi dents of that city in consequence of the surrender of Paris. On the night of the 30th ult. about 300 Germans turned out in a totallight procession, passing through the printhe national flag.

Savines Banks,-Saturday's Gazette con tained the general statement of the position of the Government Savings Banks at 31st December, 1870. From this statement it appears that the sums due to depositors at the various offices are as follows:

10 751,588 it out with justice. He de

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER. - The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon with the following passengers and the Cariboo Mail - Miss Mary Traing, Miss Susan Ir ving, Capt Parsons, Measrs Claudet, J. Burr.

Dog Fishing. - The business of catching dog fish for the sake of their oil is beginning to assume considerable proportions in British Columbia watere m Parties bave recentle embarked in this class of fishing at Burrard lulet, where the dog-fish is said to be very plentiful. The gil of the fish is very good for illuminating and subricating purposes.

CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.—The Inspecter of Schools gives notice that Hope has been created a School Dietriet. A The district includes 'all that piece of land comprised within a circle having a radius of three miles from the Court House, houses in internal

PROTECTION OF PIREREIES. Great Britain expends annually \$120.000 in protecting her inland fisheries. The Deminion of Canada, with a coast line, rivers and fisheries far surpassing in extent those of the mother country, expends about one eixth of that sum.

TRADE IN HOESES. - A Montreal exchange informs as that quite a large trade is carried om in that city in selling Canadian horses to.

Americans. The trade last year is estimated at 5000 horses, representing about \$400.

FOR AUSTRALIA .- The bark Antipodes | gions. The Fraser route runs along the Capt Kirkpatrick, will sail for Sydney, Australia, on or about March the 5th. She has superior accommodation for two or three

THE DELAWARE-The bark Delaware Dapt Horneby, arrived from Burrard Inlet yesterday. She is laden with lumber for Guaymas

KOOTENAY MAIL -It is announced in the Government Gazette that a mail for Kootenay will be dispatched from Victoria on or about Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

THE FIRE HOSE .- The Executive declines to remit the duty on the fire hose. Why net apply for a bill 3

POSTMASTER AT SKEENA. - Mr Thos Hankhas been gaxetted Postmaster at Skeens.

The Exploration Resolutions EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST. -The 1080lution passed by the Legislative Council yesterday asking for exptorations, is a step in the right direction, because it is useless talking about the percise terminus of the railway until it is known where the railway can be brought te. The dominant idea of some is hat the railway is fixed to come by the Fraser and that too through the borrible raser river canyon eighty miles in length. They seem to forget that the Canadian Government has promised to make the surveys pefore fixing even upon the route of the railway much more its terminus; in addition to which the Colony has been informed that the members from British Columbia will have their say in this matter before it is finally determined upon. Such being the case we may safely conclude that when the government surveyors inspect the canvon of the Fraser and find the appalling character of the difficulties of that delle through a sea of sterile monotains of enormous beight and steepness, from which the land slides perpetually in summer and avalanches sweep down during winter carrying all before them they will not besitate to condemn it, particmisely as the sailway cannot by this route get to the Pacific at all but only to the Gulf Georgia, which is difficult of approach and commanded by the Island of San Juan. The cost of earlying a railroad through that awill defile would be more than the road from the Rocky Mountains to that point. Were it built there it would be so much money thrown away; and indeed be a millstone found the neck of the Dominion. So far from adding to ber presperity it would quickly sink, her into debt, the railway being sure to be a complete and enormous failure The future welfare of the Dominion itself then depends upon the route tobe select ed for this railway; therefore it is one of no small moment to the government of Canada. As a part of Canada it is the duty of British Columbia to lend all the assistance she can towards solving the problem-solving it apen he broad principles. of the best means of promoting the success of the railway and of the Dominion. Those who advocate the Fraser route enly advocate it from custom and the hatit of thinking at the only route because it is the ropte of the main trunk road of British Columbia-a road frightful teelf-hanging as it were by its eyelids. everlastingly being destroyed in places by land slides and of course as constantly wanting renewal at terrible cost. But what is be built for the country and not the country created, for the railway. This must ever be kept in view; the railway is to be built or the benefit of the whole Dominion from the shores of the Pacific to Halitax. The people of the whole country and therefore those of Vancouver Island will most us uredly be taxed to pay for it, and therefore it is but right that it should advantage as many andbe as use ul as possible. The railway t is presumed will be built so as to serve 1st The purposes of commerce, more particularly trade to and from the East to anada and Europe, but also from the Pa-

ficand tor domestic supplies. 2nd In setting the country and carrying way the produce of the settlers. To afford communication and connection with Canada. 4th For detence and the defence of it-5th To pay-A central route not depend

ng apen one source of income alone. For the purposes of commerce and in connection with this must be taken the rivalry that will and must exist between the Canadian and American line. I bere cannot be a doubt that proximity to the Pacific is of the utmost importance as it is likewise a cendition of the terms of Union. No such intricate navigation as the Canal de Hare with its narrow waters, rapid currents and frequent dense fogs, can come up to this tequirement. It may be true that shpis go. necessity—they have to go to get what they want. There is not, neither must there be any necessity of making ships from China take the same course, for if they do they will pass en route the railway terminus of the American lines which is situated south of the daugerous Haro island and canal aud San Juan. The karboars of Vancouver Island are apon the Pacific and therefore they inifit, one ocudition at least, viz, that of being proximate to the ocean and convenient of access at all Omes. They like wise afford a far better site for the termious than the American line can ebtain-thus combining two essential condi-

tions. For the settlement of the country it is advisable that the railway should run through the centre of the country, connecting all its parts together and affording advantages to as many as possible, Therefore it must pass to the North of the frightful Fraser route and traverse also Vancouver Laland, which being three or four hundred miles in length requireses and demands it for settlement and requires it, also, for her many valuable pro-ductions and large population. It would be the best paying pertion of the whole line, By ranning through the centre of the coun-By running through the centre of the country it runs through its most fertile and valuable portions, thus giving at the greater shance of paying. Moreover, this central route as it is the most equitable and just, already the right and to the left — to the gold mines and other agricultural re-

Southern boundary of the country for the most part along a sterile and awfully difficult and dangerous portion thereof. It affords accomodations to tew, and has no population, land or resources south, and cannot connect with Vancouver Island, the most valuable portion of the whole of British Columbia. It affords too; fewer advantages for sending off feeders, because to reach the country producing gold it would require feeders as long as itself, send them south would be to go into barren mountains or the United States. A railway is unnecessary along the Fraser because Fraser river itself supplies a means of settling the counry on its maritime borders and of the conveyance of goods for their use-of ingress and egress. Indeed to run on this route the railway would be brought into competition with water communication—that is on the Lower Frager a branch line could be constructed to Westminster of necessary. Running along the boundary line too it would be open to attack in case of war, and being north of San Juan and Haro Island an enemy could stop at its very entrance all commerce thereto. It may be here that the central line may be a little longer upon the map, but a map does not show the various alterations of direction which a railway would have to make, and so it is more than probable that the line along boundary would be the long er as it would be also the most useless and by a long way the most expensive. But is the absolutely shortest line the best either for the country or the Railway? Now then there is another most important point, viz., That by carrying the railway through Vancouver Island and the central line if will avoid San Inan and be open for traffic at all times, and is safe both on Vancouver Island and the continent from attack during war. This is a very important point as regards commerce, defence and settlement for remember the commerce is supposed to come by sea from China and Oriental places. If the railway were built merely for the purpose of China trade, the shortest road might exteris paribus be considered the best. but the railway cannot depend upon our business alone, and that business at least doubtful-its domestic traffic is undoubtedly of at least equal importance. It need hardly be result in preving that no injustice has been said that a northerly curve of the dene in this particular instance, we shall be road will not make the line longer. greatly more pleased than if the reverse A little longer line then will be advantageous to the railway and to the country. If we conceive ourselves to be at all open to the take the passes of the Rocky Mountains into strictures with which our correspondent conconsideration the land east of those mountains, the north Saskatchewan for instance. they will also necessitate the adoption of central reute. Our great object of course is to connect the whole country in sentiment, and interest and loyalty and afford means of communication. Will the route by the Fraser do this? Most assuredly not — the whole country nearly a thousand miles long being to the north of it is. This Railway is not to be built for the present time; it is built for ages to come—not for the few who now live in this colony but for the myriads of the fature.

It can then be very well shown that Vandonver Island-as it will chime in with the term from the Pacific towards the Booky Mountains'-so it offers the best site for a railway intended for commerce both foreign and of the truth that no dependence is placed domestic-for the settlement of the country, in anything he may publish. for communication with Canada and for de fence. Not only is it so now but it will be more and more so as time advances and commerce and population increases. It possesses, then, both the present and tuture qualifications Dominion.

The central line would probably be the least

expensive, but even if it were not so, it would

be more useful to both present and future

generations. We must have regard then to

the fiture as well as the present-and not

avoid present expense if the future demands

That a railway can be carried from Vancouver Island through the centre of British Columbia no one need doubt because in reality it is not an Island at all, the two narrow channels that separate it from the continent being no greater than a river of si ullar magnitude. Difficul-ties there may be, but they can be overcome at present by a ferry, as at Detroit. It is the duty of the Government to explore and point out the course to be taken, for as I said before. this colony is a part of the Dominion and must look after the interests of the people of the Dominion.

If the Dominion should fall into the erroneous idea that the Fraser opens the only route, the railway would be worse than a fullure-entail enermous debts and hang like a milstone round her neck, sinking her deeper and deeper as time advances. It cannot be supposed that the statesmen of Canada will lumbia heard from their seats in the House of ed. It is a duty to warn them-it is a duty the inhabitants owe themselves to assist in the Canadian nation, must not be allowed to bring it to rain or at least to grief and disin-

Premature Decay of Fruit Trees.

EDITOR COCONIST - Several friends having directed my attention to a letter signed . H. Mitchell' in your issue of to day, which they consider points to me and which attributes to me the authorship of a letter signed Py-rus Malus lately opublished by you, I beg to deny that I have taken any part in the discussion about the decay of fruit trees or snow fields on a great mountain, the to me the authorship of a letter signed 'Py that I intend hereafter to do so. Although observer may be certain that there not wishing to have my name dragged into are glaciers at the foot, because they can s controversy which might have proved useful but has been conducted with so I tile temper as to be valueless, I may add that I wish I could compliment Mr Mitchell on the display be has made of himself or the light he has thrown on the subject. Also hat any letters I may have occasion to write at my time through the press shall never be insulting and shall in spite of your irate correspondent, always bear the signaenim less J. C. BALES.

The Seed Store, Yales St.

Feb. 25th, 1871. Mr. Bales and state that he is not the author of the 'Pyrus Malus' letter. As the premature decay of finit trees has been lost sight of in the personal controversy which has been evoked, we must decline to publish whe has been many years on the Newfound any more letters upon the subject. ED, land doast, thinks it impossible to repair the

"One Story Good till Another has been fold."

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST-In common with many of your readers I felt pained to observe on Friday morning bat upon the ex parte and un-opported allegations of Mr W H Kay of Lillooet you have seen fit to conderon the worthy gentle. man who ably fulfils the duties of Stipen. diary Magistrate for Lillooet District.

If, before writing your article, you had enquired into the facts you would have found that in every instance wherein Mr Koy al. leves that the has been grossly misused the action taken was founded upon the unanimous award of a jury of respectable residents; and not, as you seek to show, to gratify the arbitrary, illegal and vindictive disposition of the Magistrate. As the mat. ter is now before the Legislative Council where, I hope, the allegations will be thor. eaghly sifted by the members sitting as jurors. I think that both the Colonist and Mr Kay might, in justice to an absent and undefended man, refrain from attempt. ing to bias or prejudice their minds either one way or the otler.

I remain, truly yours,

We willingly insert the above, but cannot help thinking that 'Justitia' and the many readers' to whom he refers could not bave read our article very carefully else they would have discovered that we gave the statement of the case as an ex parte one and nothing else. If our correspondent will take another look at the article he will come across the following passage in it: ' 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 We may be permitted to add that a thorough investigation by the Legislature is precisely what we desire to see; and we may further state that should such investigation should turn out to be the case. We do not cludes. EDiron

The Captive Girl.

EDITOR COLONIST: - The Standard man, who always devotes the greatest portion of bis daily (weakly) issue to blackguarding you (for want of a better subject), claims to have discovered the captive gul three months ago and to have shed ink to secure her res-

Will you sllow me to ask him, then, how t happened that no attention was attracted to the case until you took it up? Within four hours after the article appeared in The Colonist we had a deputation before the Governor on the subject; and as soon as a gunbost could be provisioned for the service she was sent to the rescue.

The fate of the alleged paragraph of your cotemporary proves that either his paper has fuence, or that he is a persistent a perverter

Victoria, 26th Feby, 1871.

Glaciers on the Pacific.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Feb 13, 1871.
EDITOR OREGONIAN: - My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of Saturday, the lith instant, headed 'Discovery of Glaciers on the Pacific' in which the writer states that Mr Clarence Zing and his associates in their explorations last summer on Mounts Shasta, Ramier and Hood, claim to have made the first discovery of glaciers in all the territory of the United States, Alaska excepted This, with all due deference to the writer, I beg to deny. Upwards of four years ago, viz., in August, 1866, in an attempt I made to gain the summit of Mount Baker, on arriving at the base, I first noticed a decide upon any route until explorations have gracier, and pointed it out to my combeen made and the members for British Co-panions, Mr John Tennent and Mr John Bennett, both of Whate m County, Commons, but let nothing be taken for grant. Washington Territory. It was covered with dirt and might easily have been the inhabitants owe themselves to assist in exploration and prevent Canada committing an error so great that she would never recover quainted with glaciers. I also discovers from the appalling consequences. The railed our other glaciers, and pointed them way being intended to build up and strengthen out to my companions on the occasion of the successful journey recorded in Harper's Magazine for November, 1869. when their names and positions, with the exception of one, were given.

Ling before making an attempt on Mt Baker, I was convinced on a survey of it from Victoria, (from the experiience I have had in the Aips) that there must be glaciers, and foretold the same to Dr Robert Brown, of Edinburg, well only be formed and fed by vast reservoirs of snow in the apper portion of the mountain, and which geologists term neve. Every outlet from a great and w-covered mountain—that is, every tavine or gorge between the main ridges that run up to and prop up the central peak, must have its gladler, as found on the Swiss mountains.

Very respectfully EDMUND T COLEMAN.

Apvices of the 21st Junuary states that the repairing steamer Robert Lowe returned to St John's Harbor on the evening of the 20th, have ing been driven from the vicinity of the cable by interruptions from floating ice. From this time until May there will be great quantities of field ice, and Captain Kerr, of the Royal Navy, cable before Spring.

By Glerie SPECIAL TO THE D

BORDSAUX, Feb arrived here to-day. A mejority of th bly are favora le to Thiers chief of the Assembly chamber Beine were confirm

Before the sitting sembly to-day Keli delying the signal behalf of the inbabi Alegee and Lorra propertion was refe the strongest sym Lerraine and direc be entered upon the and referred to the they came to treat

The Assembly power of the Gover LONDON. Feb 17struction of heavy mines is complete. of the Paris govern of the National Gu Fritz is opposed t

Some journals say sents to the dismem Parisian deregates a Bordady, Feb 1 vote in the Assembl American and Itali Thiers and officially Gevernment. last night; the preva land it weak, and th lost the respect of the early war at her own butGermany itself. betigerent now was
"Mibrib, Feb 16—
ta be held on the 8t
will meet on the 3r

Deputies to the Cor Perte Rico and Cub reford ves al-Cholera Washington, F. dangers, which wa of the season. Am Representatives a shout 325 persons. d MawwYork; Feb 1 Trom St Thomas, yet Missouri, butit/is sil Tongessee, No nev

A correspondent

larly polocilimid WASHINGTON, F. chains are said by thirteen millions. stipe id all. BOSTON, Jan 17-France, begin to da Worcester at the ar for the parpose from munity, in same rad

estimated at 10 00 filled up with provi pork and preserved PORTLAND. Feb 2 WASHINGTON, E since the memorah the Sedators from

seats to take part

ate of the United Manyais, Feb 1 saye the Articles sented to-day in the moved from the the Capitol and is get as militia. WASHINGTON,

cific Railroad Bil to-day discussed t due on the bonds but came to so co The Secretary leter from the co Dedge, Kansas, a

eanes and Arrapal

Spring, and that

tack will be the

The presence of Commission will into the Sammer, international fobb flock of lawyers. The Secretary loans, and has many financial se is thought that pects continue, clauses of United

The N Y World says that the ap States and English to nettle the Alations at laure bet the affect of givin Idence in finance abundance of Joseph Comment of the new loan au me of Inading the petas to investm first class assur-gaining ground