Saturday, May 8, 1869 We have before us four sides of leather. One is branded with the income from the four hundred addiname of Jules Dodot and cost about tional persons in the Colony, not on \$8 75. laid down in Victoria: but it account of their boots and shoes, but -paid duty in America on account of from other articles used and required. there being no direct shipments to this port from France. The second is a French skin, and cost six dollars. half a score of people ; the profit de. The third is English, and can be had rived by that ten would not probably for four dollars; the fourth was manube much greater than than that gained factured on the island, (Skins tanned by the manfacturer; there would be here vary in price from \$3 50 to \$5 50 as much or even more selling then each.) Jules Dodot's skin will make than now, but instead of ten people in about three pairs of fronts for boots. and is only used for the best work. dred employed. In the first case the The island-made leather is chiefly used for making "backs," boys' boots country : in the other, it would be, as and inferior work. The question it were, intercepted and made to do arises, why should Jules Dodot's leather cover our feet in place of the material of the country? The answer 18, that Jules Dodot manufactures a better article. The Colony having abundance of hides and plenty of number of that most valuable and most tanning material in the shape of oak, alder and hemlock, ought to be able to population, it will be the duty as well make Jules Dodot less fashionable of the government as of the people to and having plenty of brains (as well encourage home production, because it of men as of animals) to dress the tanned hides, it would not be very make, and who are the country. The difficult to do so. We have Jules people must be brought to feel that Dodot on our feet and probably "on the brain" also, just now. We know very well that country-made leather finds a ready sale, but we would ask like home should be made as comfortour tanners to endeavor to equal if not able as possible, and that they must do to beat Jules Dodot and other French something to make it comfortable. The now or English brands-four dollars extra tion that they are here simply to make per skin being; at all events, a very money and then fly off to spend it elses good inducement to try. Tanning pays where must not be encouraged. It is now; it would pay better if greater ruinous to progress, destructive to patriexertions were put forth, particularly otism. The encouragement of some home as most of the operations connected productions will not prevent free trade with tanning can be performed by in a great many foreign ones. On the Indian or other cheap labor. This contrary, it will be a lever to assist Colony ought not pay \$10,529 per anit; the importer of foreign goods and the num for imported leather and send manufacturer or producer of domestic away raw hides to other places for stuffs can go hand-in-hand and each help manufacture. We believe seal and to build up the country, his home, in his whale skins would produce a valuable article, and leather made from deerreal and enduring benefit would accrue to skins would not be despised by those the country by following out such a whom corns plague and bunions torcourse, than by aiming simply at the exture. There is, however, even a change of the natural productions of the pleasant side to this importation of Colony for foreign manufactured ores; leather, whether it comes from J nay, by creating capital by labour we Dodot or anyone else. We mean its are producers at once of the means of demanufacture into boots and shoes by veloping our natural resources and origicolonial workmen. Let us suppose nating other productive industries. The \$8000 wor h of the leather is imported educers of our mineral riches should, as to be made into boots ; it represents they do, support domestic producers, twelve hundred skins or about four Whilst, then, we ask our fanners to strive thousand pairs of boots made by our to improve the quality of home mannface workmen per annum. Add to this the tured leather, and so enable the boot and quantity manufactured from colonial shoemaker to make Colonial boots with leather and we may form some idea Colonial material and Colonial labor, of the extent of home manufacture. It we must also ask the consumer to patwould only require the permanent emronise to the utmost extent home manuployment all the year round of factures and productions, and so mutually thirty men to do the work, and the and reciprocally work together to build value of the labour would be thirty up the country by making it advantagethousand dollars. How many would ous for a large number of people to live be employed in making the leather therein. Employment and the profitable we are not prepared to estimate; disposal of the products of labor are the but the number employed just now in best inducements to encourage and oca the manufacture of boots, shoes and casion an increase of laboring population. leather is about forty. The imported FREE TRADE in certain European proboots and leather exceed annually in ductions will profit the mercantile come value \$120,000. If these were manumunity and encourage them. Let the Colony shape its course to offer both. factured in the Colony, employment It can-it must be done-for the country would be given to one hundred and is suffering now as much from a one-idea fifty families, and the Colony be therepolicy as it did in the days of unadulby \$120,000 richer by that means terated Free Trade. alone. The duty instead of being paid to the Government would be given to the manufacturers; so, if the people James Gibbon and Samuel Vowel, were wish to pay a less tax to the governtaken into custody on Thursday night, ment, let them use home manufacture. charged with enticing Her Majesty's marines It appears not a little singular that to desert. Yesterday they came before Mr. while the labor of one hundred and fifty Pemberton for examination. Three witmen would make the country richer nesses-marines belonging to Her Majesty's ship Satelite-swore positively that Lyons by \$120,000 per annum, it would appaand Gibbons used every inducement to prerently make the Government poorer vail upon them to leave the service clandesby \$20,000 per annum, or at the rate tinely, and that one marine, named Brown, of \$133 for every man employed. The did get off in the ship Alaska for Shanghae. introduction, however, of so much do-The complainants swore that they were admestic labor would do nothing of the vised to go into the country until the ship was ready for sea. One of them was arkind, for if each man earned, say, \$1000 per annum, he would spend rested as a deserter subsequently and sentenced to 42 days' imprisonment, a punishnearly that amount per year, and if ment he is now undergoing. Mr. Courtney spent in home productions each man defended. The witnesses were all subjected would support another family-and so to a rigid cross-examination by the prisoners' on; so that if the Colony manufaccounsel, but the evidence was unshaken in tured the boots, shoes and leather now any material point; and after a patient hearimported, it would enable (say) four ing the magistrate committed Lyons and hundred additional people to live Gibbons for trial before the Court of Assize. profitably in the country. Now, as Bail is fixed at \$500 for each prisoner.

Later from the Mainland! home in various ways, pass out of the KOOTENAY NEWS TO APRIL 12.

most of the capital created would alti-

country in exchange for articles that

the Colony does not produce but re-

receive the duty upon their introduc-

tion, but would also be receiving an

quires, the government would not only Splendid Results of Mining on Perry Creek! CARIBOO NEWS TO APRIL 22.

The steamer Ecterprise, Capt. Swanson arrived at 8 o'clock last evening from New Westminster, bringing fifteen passengers and a small Cariboo express and mail, Mr. To sell the imported boots, shoes and Burrell, late Manager for the Bank of British leather would not require more than North America at Cariboo, Mr. Johnson, Kootenay & Expressman, Mr. U. Nelson, were among the passengers. The news from the Lower River is unimportant.

Mr. Johnson left the new diggings on Perry Creek on the 12th Apri, and has placed us under obligations for the following

the Colony, there might be four hunintelligence ; The weather was beginning to be favorable money would pass rapidly out of the and mining generally was fairly started. doing well. Shaw Co struck a nugget worth other duty and support other produc-\$80 : Downey Co. a \$28 piece. The results tive intereste. It legislation, then, valued by the following companies three can encourage the rise and growth of days previous to arrival : Downey Co. 50oz ; Montgomery Co, averaged 10oz per day : the manufactures and enrich and help to build up the country by increasing the Jewelers Shop, \$128 per share for 3 days work : Price. \$120 per share in same time and others from an ounce per day up. Numrequired commodity, a productive ber of shalts were being sunk, none had struck bed rock, although a depth of 381 had been obtained. The mining at present is all confined to the canon and extends a disis the people themselves who must tance of ten miles; but above this place will be a large amount of work done this ensuing season, the ground being located for four miles or more. There were between they and their children are to be perfour and five hundred men on the creek. A manently part of the country-that it slight rush came from Blackfoot early this their country-their bome: that spring, but the creek being trozen and plenty of snow, pearly all returned. Although the rush is not so large as anticipated, still the miners from the various sections keep coming in gradually and locating; this furgishes the surest signs of a permanent camp.

> The miners were about starting and were making preparations to bring water in the various ditches for the hydraulics.

ON WILD HORSE CREEK

Two miners, Henry Beck, and William Rotheien, were killed on the fifth April by the caving of a tunnel in which they were working. The accident caused universal regret in the mines, as both men were much espected. This is the first fatal accident of the kind that has occurred since the own peculiar way and be satisfied. More Kootenay mines were discovered.

Provisions were high, with a fair prospect of a downward tendency. Trains were arriving from Bit er Root and Walla Walla. Flour (last quotation) 30 cents; beef, 25 e nts; sugar, 75 cents; tea, \$2; coffee, \$1; in good demand, particularly if in cases or in a few days for her destination.

THE TRAILS.

The trails are in a very bad condition, particularly from Shephred to Kootenay, a tornado having passed over his section of the country, prostrating the timber in every direction. The government must be alive in making this route practicable, or else in making a new road around by the Kootenay Lake. The streams are all high, rendering the crossings dangerous, particularly on Salmon and Ghost rivers; both require to have bridges over them.

Mr. Johnson met about fifty men on the way in. One party from Clinton and Cariboo at Rock Creek, and two parties from Victoria and New Westminster on Semilka-

The Flume company were at work, having reached their new ground, and shares were

With the exception of a heavy snow storm on Kootenay Mountain, the weather was fine the entire trip. Trains would pass over the Hope Mountain in about two weeks, there being only six miles of snow on the summit. CARIBOO.

Mr. Burrill left Barkerville on the 22nd inst.; rode out in a sleigh to Beaver Pass. Mountain. The mining prospects were improving and the general teeling on William Ureek was one of confidence in the approaching season.

ALLEGED URIMPS IN LIMBO. - Wm. Lyons,

[From the Cariboo Sentinel, April 17.] WILLIAM CREEK.

The Barker co. last week washed 96 oz.; Cariboo, 72 ozı; Canadian, 43 oz.; Baldhead 40 oz.; Caledonia, 40 oz. STOUT'S GULCH.

Coombs co. washed 80 oz; all the other companies getting ready to work when the water increases.

CONKLIN'S GULCH. Renfrew co. washed 60 oz; Eclipse co. have just got their tunnel into their own ground, but have not got ready to work from

MOSOUTTO CREEK. As the water improves so do the prospects of this creek. The Minnebaha last week organization; the paper he admitted had had 174 oz; the Willow and Tabb are just at first been indifferent, but he had since

HARDSCRABBLE CREEK.

DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL. Theophile Mullard, a native of the Department of Seine et Oise, France, died of paralysis, on the 12th inst., in the Cariboo Hospital, of which he had been an inmate for the last nine months. The deceased, who was 45 years of age, was formerly a miner

CANADA, it appears, is to be invaded by Committee of American representatives who desire to negotiate a treaty of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and fishery concessions. The more of such invasions the Canadians can obtain the better for the people on both eides of the line. The grand army that it was said Grant would send across the border to annex the Dominion is a myth-a creation of the fertile imaginations of sensation telegram-

FROM BURRARD INLET .- The steamer Isabel. Capt Devereaux arrived from the Inlet vesterday, having in tow the ship Golden Age. The Isabel reports the ships Regent and Alice M. Minot at Moody's, and the Ann Mary at the B C. & V. I mil. Two Twenty-six companies were at work at date ships bound for the Inlet were seen by the Isabel vesterday in the Gulf of Georgia. The Isabel saw yesterday morning and exchanged signals in the Golf with the whaling steamer Emma, running North, but did not approach near enough to speak her.

> FOR THE WEST COAST .- H. M. S. Sparowhawk will sail for the West Coast and ound the Island on Monday. His Excelency the Governor will go uo in the Sparowhawk, and a searching investigation into the distressing events connected with the wreck of the John Bright will be instituted We are glad to note this action on the par of the Executive. It is better to be late than never : but it would be better if never

WE beg to congratulate the excursionists by the Enterprise to day, on the fact that there will be plenty of good things to eat. Piper is going to provide the refreshments. fle has also set his ice machine to work, and can always provide visitors to his saloon with delicious creams flavored with Strawberry. Vanilla and other luscious extracts. It is refreshing to think about them this

SOCIAL AMENITIES. - B. Holladay, E-q Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Campbell, of Portland, lunched yesterday with Governor Seymour, and dined last evening with the Hop. W. A. G. Young.

DID NOT APPEAR, - Elizabeth Thurber, who bombarded the Dew Drop Ion with stones and other missiles on Tuesday night, failed to appear before the Magistrate ye terday and the amount of her bail-a \$20 piece-

cents; preserves in cans, \$1; liquors were Co., London, at Moody's Mills, and will sail

SHIP ON .- Picket: and Harrison have the bark Gem of the Ocean loading at San Francisco for Millard & Beedy.

THE bark Washington, for Sitka, is at Nansimo ready for sea with a cargo of coal.

The "Decayed Fish" Cry.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- Your mornng cotemporary, with his usual tendency to croaking, publishes a communication in the Appexation interest, in which he tries to make it appear that the country is completely gone in unless that delightful consummation akes place. I am neither Confederationist. Appexationist nor anything else, in relation to the ruling politics in this city; I only know that it is a pleasant place to live in, and having all I am worth invested in lots and houses here. I have no desire to be ruined by a journalist, who, under the pretext of being the people's friend, goes in for raining the entire Colony by preaching Annexation dostrines, and giving such a dismal picture of this place, that no prudent man, be be English or American, would think of coming here. You talk of natural resources and all that kind of thing, and the fact that we still exist under the infliction of such articles as your morning cotemporary gives publicity to is the best assurance of our undoubted stability. COSMOPOLITE.

Curious Suit Against a Newspaper.

A suit was brought, March 7th, at the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, by M. Cerris berr de Menheisheim, a writer on the press, against M. Wittersheim, publisher of the Journal Officiel to recover 3.000f. damages for the inconvenience to which he has been subjected by the delivery of the Government organ, to which he had subscribed, and the bad paper on which it was printed, and which rendered it al-most illegible. The defendant showed that the delay had been inevitable in consequence of the difficulties of a new commencing to work. Tom and Jerry, on changed his supplies, and both causes of Red Gulch, putting in machinery. complaint were now remedied. The 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C Court decided that the plaintiff had no The Discovery co., continue running their claim for damages, and merely con-tunnel, and are making small wages as they demand Wittersheim to the payment of ge oneuralis, ... statist was drawn by Mr. Green, my allottell and leading and six ers of the most respectable citi- thater from

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:—

dlesex:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.

"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding, from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I pur chased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough. was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
"To Mr, Thos. Powell. "Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.

"To Mr, Thos. Powell.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

or Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has fol-owed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that ne is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Sterekeepers can obtain their supply

btain their supply, The Price is within the means of all classes



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Dysentery, and Fever. "that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" HLORODVNE is a greater blessing to the human rea-nan even the discovery of Vaccination." This remed is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable of Emigrants. Travellers, and Families, a few doses bein

nerally sufficient.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE -The Right was declared to be forfeited.

SPAR LADEN.—The stip Golden Age bas in Choles Browne's Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

DR. J. Colliss Browne's Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

DR. J. Colliss Browne's Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHIORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1866.—" Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

From A. Moutgomery, Esq., 1ate inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysenbery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the pirated rame, and are deficient of the true properties of the only genuine, viz.: Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN 8'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Cout of Chancery, in case Browne vs. Freeman, when the Vice-Chancellor stated that the story of Freeman being the Inventor was DKIBERATELY UNTRUE.



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The Weekly Bi AND CHRO

Saturday, May

WE sincerely trust trifling are past; that arrived at that point v of opinion exists. A ch the system, but in absolutely necessary. whether because associa ent ill adapted system from the fact that the less and less prosperous present Government New Westminster to there can be no doubt prevailing—that a com Executive is imper There are also other re strange fatality almo brought in by the gov so tardy in its progres ized for any real go and those popular government has made have been precisely th (whether rightly or wi the greatest amount It is not, therefore, to if the people are u ing a complete change. pres will be satisfactor whether even useful n appreciated now, if hands that slaughter Bill. We all know th hence, in a matter so government, we must decided. No modi that would make the popular; the struggle so painful, and so frui ation is perfectly impr be, and we are ready doing what they did posed they were doing for the Colony; but t else know that the wo with even a little " than maladresse or prepared to conced high principle and be of Government, the men for Galway. munity like this re and less form We business man at the ernment, and active, to assist him; and, a those who possess the people. Some that the repetition sounding words is st tate them true autho ject of government, unctuous delight th words "Responsible they understood who plied, or, as if they what they themse words. It reminds who was supposed thority on the Scr her admirers never derstand any of the guve, yet they alway pleased with her sor nour ing the word, gave them such a old lady's attainmel all the rest for gran friends and 'Respon they are 'good W we prefer something readily understood, admit of quibbling. we have must be people; its form m admit of the stric working so simple understand it, A sides the Governor the government of ease: hence such unwieldy fabric we ed to support for absolute salvation. not be monopolised we required such a Pass ; nor would th low citizens be dail non-removal of on Rocks or from the o tribes. There would plus available for the and roads, and son courage enterprise development of son tage. We have lain the influence of the mare. We must be