

Wednesday July 5th 1871

Steam for the Pacific. It is a fact that to the Canadian Steamship Company, the most powerful steamship company in the world, will be given the subsidy for the mail service between Victoria and San Francisco. At present the mail is carried by the Allan Line, but the Government has decided to give the subsidy to the Canadian Steamship Company. The Government has decided to give the subsidy to the Canadian Steamship Company. The Government has decided to give the subsidy to the Canadian Steamship Company.

Cariboo News. The Barnard's Express brings us, dated the 26th ult., but the news has, to some extent, been anticipated by telegraph. We glean the following from the Sentinel: The Forest Rose (William Creek) washed up for the week 286 cu. Work in most of the creeks had been suspended by high water. The new iron pipes introduced by the Burns Creek there was a good deal of ground fresh had carried off several dams and works. On Black Bear Creek a shaft had got down 30 feet and gold was found in the gravel. On Lightning Creek the companies highest up were doing nothing, the water being too high. The South Water took out 74 oz. for three days' work. The Queen of England continued to average about 20 oz. of the best of tinners. The Valley Mountain Co., on Valley Creek, were making good wages.

DOMINION DAY. FIREMEN'S PARADE AND PICNIC.

Yesterday at an early hour flags waved from every flagstaff and business was generally suspended, in honor of the Dominion of Canada. At one o'clock the firemen assembled in uniform at their respective engine houses, and after being reviewed by Chief Engineer Duck and Assistant Engineer Richards, proceeded to the residence of Dr. I. W. Powell, who presented the Chief Engineer with a handsome Dominion flag. In presenting the flag Dr. Powell congratulated the Department on the selection of the day for their annual demonstration, and assured them that the country whose anniversary they were now so generously and heartily celebrating was well worthy the honor. Since his recent visit to Canada he had a more exalted opinion of that country than he had before, and he also found that the people of Canada had a high appreciation of the British Colonies. He would be a connection and British Colonies in the chain of Confederation. The Doctor complimented the Fire Department and expressed his pride in seeing them the first in Victoria to inaugurate the celebration of Dominion Day. It would ever be a grateful reflection that the firemen were the first to untold the flag of the Dominion in this Colony and to them it justly belonged, as they were the first to fling it to the breeze. Chief Engineer Duck, in accepting the flag from Dr. Powell, made in reply a most eloquent speech, of which we can only give the following brief summary: 'In the name and on behalf of the Victoria Fire Department it affords me great pleasure to accept from your hands this handsome flag—not only on account of the sincere respect and esteem in which you have always been held by the members of the Department, but because it is the first of the kind that has ever been unfurled in the Colony of British Columbia. I cannot find language to express the pride we feel at being the recipients of this distinguished mark of your favor; and I assure you we all duly appreciate the honor you have conferred upon us. This Dominion flag is now to us a stern reality. Already is the great and glorious voice of union heard throughout the length and breadth of our country, and its harmonious reverberating along our shores, and amid the snow-capped peaks which stand like giant sentinels upon our shores, ascending our hills and upward as if imploring Heaven's smile upon the great and glorious emblem. Wherever there is life there is the cry of union and the voice of freedom. We are now on the eve of confederation with the Dominion of Canada, whereby we hope to obtain a lasting freedom, establish our independence among the nations of the earth, throw wide open the door of our hospitality, and by courage, physically, morally and politically, exhibit to the world an example worthy of emulation. Again thanking you kindly, I have the honor of placing these colors at the head of our procession.' Three cheers were proposed and given with a hearty goodwill for Dr. Powell and Mr. Powell. Dr. Powell then proposed three cheers for the Victoria Fire Department, which were justly given; after which each accepted Dr. Powell's invitation to partake of refreshments. The procession then reformed and marched to the City Council Hall, where it was reviewed by the Councilors, who, as a mark of respect, addressed was delivered by the Chief Engineer, which, for want of space we are unable to give in this report. Councilor McMillan, in the absence of the Mayor, made a very brief and appropriate reply. Three cheers were given for the City Councilors, and the procession again took up its line of march and after proceeding through the principal streets, made its way to the Picnic Ground. Medana's Grove was gaily decked with flags and banners, and a spacious pavilion had been erected. Here games and dancing commenced, and were continued until a late hour in the evening. During the afternoon His Excellency the Governor with Mrs. Magrath visited the Grove and were received with the National Anthem by the band, and cheers by the firemen. His Excellency and suite were hospitably entertained in a marquee which had been erected in the Grove. The weather was all that could be desired. The sky was clear; the sun shone brightly, and a light breeze gently wafted the branches of the trees or fanned the rosy cheeks of the belles as they glided in the merry dance. Athletic sports were also engaged in by many of the youth; but the list of winners came in too late for insertion to us. The attendance of gentlemen and ladies was very large; the enjoyment of all appeared to be unbounded and all carried home with them pleasant recollections of Dominion Day—1871.

POLITICAL.—In another column will be found the address of Mr. James Robinson to the electors of Yale-Lytton District. Mr. Robinson has resided in Yale for many years and is well and favorably known. He is a man of much intelligence, energy and ability, and we feel assured that if elected he will make an excellent member. It is encouraging to see men possessing those sterling qualities which Mr. Robinson possesses willing to come to the front at a time when the country stands so much in need of their services. We are inclined to think that he will not meet with any opposition. A WELL STOKED.—Talk about Chinese stink-pots! The effluvia arising from the raving below the brewery would destroy a regiment of soldiers in double quick time. Parties living in the vicinity declare that they will have to remove to some more favored locality if a remedy is not provided, and one case of typhus fever in the neighborhood is already reported. The Board of Health should certainly be urged to do its duty, because the nuisance is intolerable and may breed a pestilence. BLANCHARD STREET.—William Bond has just completed the contract for grading and graveling this street, and a good job he has made of it.

From Big Bend.

The snow is disappearing fast on the Divide, and not more than eight feet in depth remains on the summit. The steamer Fort Nine was up to La Porte last month. She brought up pack horses for Mrs. Mara, a quantity of flour and bacon—which Mr. Mara purchased—and six Chinamen. They intend making two more trips with her this year, one about July 10th, to bring up a lot of Chinamen, (when they will only be able to come as far as the canyon, about thirty miles below La Porte, in consequence of high water) and once in the fall. On the fourth of July she will make an excursion to the Arrow Lake for the benefit of the Oolivilites. A company of four Chinamen have brought water on to a bench of the Columbia a little below La Porte and on the opposite side, but I don't know the result as they only just began. Up to the 10th June the weather on French creek had been cold and the miners never saw the water so low at that time of the year. The 10th was a very hot day, the thermometer 85° in the shade. During that night the water was heard rolling and grinding down the creek, and next day the only damage done was the cutting away of Walrus's dam, just finished, and by which he lost the results of 8 months' hard work at 'one fell swoop.' There is only one company doing anything on French creek. They are making a dam, one or two feet to the bank in the district. Most of them are on McCulloch's creek. Gold stream is very high, overflowing its banks, while the Columbia was never before known to be so high. Messrs McDonald and Forster's raft was passed at the foot of the lake. The high water on the Thompson has driven several of the settlers from their homes, and many of the stables are better adapted for seats than for horses. Mr. Pemberton has lost about thirty acres of grain and considerable fencing. Mr. Clapperton's crops are totally inundated. Mr. Fortune, of Traquille, had two feet of water in his mill and the water carried off a fine lot of saw logs. The crops throughout the district look well—never better; plenty of rain and no irrigation required. At Savona Ferry there is a peculiar visitation of yellowish brown flies with long wings. They swarm in myriads; every building and bush is literally covered with them, and there is no such thing as having a light at night. LOWER FRASER ITEMS.—We glean the following items from the Mainland Guardian: The newly engaged in making the road between Sumas and Yale have completed their work in a most creditable manner. The water had reached a point three feet higher at Chilliwack and Sumas than ever known. At the former place no very great damage has been done by the water, but it is feared that Chilliwack will be opened immediately. Dr. Thompson, the New Westminster Physician, has been attending a case Semlano (W. T.) at the head of a road community of large the importance of a road community to the south boundary. The steamer Lillooet brought down from Yale on Monday 280 sheep for Mr. Woods, a farmer on the North Arm. It is thought probable that Mr. Robinson of Yale will be a candidate for the local Legislature. The time of the New Westminster Police Court was occupied on Monday with two cases, one in which John Smith was defendant, for selling whiskey to Indians. The former was dismissed, and in the latter, Hall was convicted and fined \$20. Preparations are being made for celebrating the 4th of July. There will be boat races at Burrard Inlet on that day. The Harrison River sawmill is kept running night and day and cannot supply the demand for lumber, chiefly needed for farm buildings and other agricultural purposes. The run of sockeye salmon (the staple commercial fish of the Fraser) has commenced, and extensive preparations for catching and curing the same have been made. THE NAVIGATION QUESTION.—The Treaty of Washington provides for the free navigation of the great rivers of this coast. Under it we would have the right to navigate the Columbia river. On the other hand, the Americans would have free access to Fraser river and, we presume, to our magnificent water system northwest of what the bondsmen call the Allegheny, the balance of advantage would seem to be on the side of the United States. A STRANGER.—Capt Jolly, of the light ship on the Fraser River sandheads, showed us the preserved jaws of an immense shark which he caught with a hook whilst fishing for salmon last month. The monster was 11 feet long and weighed 700 pounds. The jaws are armed with five rows of teeth and may be seen at the Lands and Works Office, where they have been deposited by Capt Jolly as a record of the first fish of the species caught in these waters. RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy ran away on Government street and dashed down Yates' street overturning in the flight Chis's express wagon and horse. The wagon was broken and the horse somewhat out. At the foot of Yates street the buggy went to smash and the brute stopped to survey the wreck he had caused. SILVER SALMON.—Mr. Allen Francis has presented us with a specimen of silver salmon from his fishery at Carter's Bay, Alaska. These fish are very delicate and in much request in foreign markets as being better than the salmon caught further south. THE TRAVELERS.—We would direct the attention of citizens generally to the Corporation notice respecting thistles which appears this morning. Think over it dream over it until to-morrow and then go and extirpate every thistle growing on your premises and save the penalty. The Isabel will sail for Port Townsend on Monday morning and return in the evening with the mail.

Omiceca News.

The following is condensed from the Sentinel of the 24th ult.: Mr. R. Sylvester arrived with the Omiceca Express in thirteen days from Germanen Creek, including two days' stoppage at Fort George Canyon, owing to having lost his canoe. The water in the Fraser had been higher than usual but commenced to fall on the 18th. G. B. Wright was to start from Quesnelmouth on the 25th to take the Enterprise up to Tealah and the impression was he would succeed. The first Skeena party reached Tealah Landing on 2nd May. The first from Quesnelmouth was Salmon and Omiceca, which arrived on May 16th and the first Skeena party's first coming in on the 17th. The last mentioned were compelled to store their provisions for want of lodges to cache them to Hogen, as high as \$25 per mule being demanded. The party by Gischoe Portage got in on June 8th and reported a hard trip. Hon. P. O'Reilly, Gold Commissioner, arrived at Germanen on June 4th via Gischoe Portage. He was to leave in a few days to inspect the Skeena route and was thought would be preferable to the Gischoe route. It was the opinion that he would be better employed in making a trail from Quesnelmouth to Germanen Creek. Active mining operations on Germanen Creek were temporarily interrupted by high water. The New Discovery Co. about eight miles above the canyon took out 380 lbs in thirteen days. The Ralph Co. struck ground averaging \$10 a day to the hand, rock, Dupon Martin & Co. were averaging \$40 a day to the hand. The Payne Co. was 10 days averaging \$100 a day to the hand. There was considerable prospecting in the hills and good pay had been struck. Harry Elliott & Co. had struck a good prospect in the hill and were bringing in a ditch in order to work it. Charley Morrison & Co. had also struck a good hill prospect and many others had located bill claims and were obtaining good prospects. A large amount of fluming ditch-making, wing-damming, stall-sinking and drifting into the hillsides and the most encouraging indications were everywhere met with. There were about 500 miners at work and every day made additions to the number. A few details of the means to be provided, had been a hasty retreat, the fresh supplies not having got in and prices were high. A respectable town—Omiceca Town—was springing up on Germanen Creek, about 30 good buildings were in course of construction. Following are retail market prices ruling at latest dates on Germanen Creek: Flour 80c per lb. Beans 80c. Bacon \$1.50 (some in market). Sugar \$1.25 and \$1.40. Coffee \$1.25. Tea \$2. Yeast Powder \$1. per box. Tobacco \$4 per lb. and none in market. Candles \$1.50. Nails, only tennepny in market and not in demand. Clothing, about and eightpenny to demand. Oiling, about 40 per cent. reduced on the market. Rice—\$1.25. Both the stolen American flags have been recovered in this city and returned to Mr. Wolf, private Secretary of Gov. Salmon. At Medana's Grove yesterday, James Orr supplied the bar and Levy of the Arede, the more solid refreshments for the inner man. THE POLITICAL MEETING AT COWICHAN. (BY THE EDITOR.) MAPLE BAY, June 29th, 1871. Editor British Colonist.—Since you have published 'Old Sather's' report of my address at the Cowichan Meeting of the 19th inst. in the Weekly Colonist of June 28th, will you do me the favor to publish it in my language; that, your readers and my friends may be able to judge the difference. The opening remark, about understanding in peculiar reference to me, as I have neither gone a 'out myself,' nor 'old friends trying to put me forward,' as some other candid critics have said, is a very good one. Your Obedt. Servant, J. SKINNER. TO THE ELECTORS OF COWICHAN. It is not to-day as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming election, for the same time I feel some little claim to your attention from being a very old resident in the colony, and having done this place my permanent home; therefore your welfare and my own are identically the same. I am attached to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution as presenting on a whole the best attempted combination of liberty hitherto realized in the history of nations. I am in favor of free trade by ballot. I assume the agricultural interest to be the most important to this or any country. I therefore advocate a just protection to that, and all other industries of the colony. I contend that the public roads and bridges should be made by public contract, under judicious applications and superintendence. We may then hope to see a far different result from the expenditure of the road tax than the past two years has presented. I am in favor of a national education supported entirely from the national revenue, free from all local tax or sectarian influence. A few words upon the Civil List as voted by the last Council. I took upon it as most unconstitutional, and should you give me a seat in the Legislative Assembly, my voice shall be raised against it, and all legitimate means be used to cause its repeal. I cannot consent to see this country hampered with an number of able bodied gentlemen most of these officials, gentlemen come to this country as adventurers like ourselves and all into safe places with good salaries; if their services are not required after our Confederation with the Dominion let them seek other honorable employment, and not let themselves on the hardworking and industrious class of the colony. I wish to see the Government basist out in the most economical way consistent

The Weekly British Colonist.

How ridiculous the promoters of the agitation against the Civil List must appear in their own eyes, since it has been decided by the law officer of the Crown in England that there is nothing contained in the measure to involve the granting of pensions or to prevent its repeal. The opponents threatened to hold meetings in every part of the Colony and send a monstrous petition to the Queen praying her Majesty to withhold the Royal assent. How unsuccessful that agitation proved will be found in the fact that the resolutions passed at the Victoria meeting were the only ones transmitted to the Queen and they were only signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, neither of whom favored the object of the gathering. At New Westminster, Yale and Lytton the meetings were failures; at Clinton no meeting was called; and the only town in the mines at which a gathering was attempted was a place called Stanley on Lightning Creek, where about one-third of the inhabitants met and passed a resolution denouncing the bill; yet so fearful were the promoters of being voted down that the local newspaper was not notified of the gathering until after it had taken place. The affair was a hole in the corner, dark lantern gathering upon the proceedings of which the report of the secretary failed to shed a ray of light. That the Civil List Bill was an unwise piece of legislation we have contended for in the first, because it secured the officials nothing they did not enjoy before its passage, and because it creates a feeling of prejudice against them in the public mind that they really do not deserve and for the existence of which they are not responsible. But the absurdity and inconsistency of the agitation for the repeal of the Bill lies here. Its opponents claimed that it could not be repealed without involving the pensioning of the present holders of the office. Very well; grant that such is its effect, and what follows? Why, those who clamor for the repeal seek to impose upon the country the necessity of pensioning the present officers to do nothing and of paying another set of officials to do the work! Such is the absurd ground the opponents of the measure stand upon. As, however, the Bill is really upon amendment or repeal at any time, without fastening for life a set of officials upon the country that the country don't want, it follows, as a matter of course, that the position taken by the speakers at the Victoria meeting was either absurd or dishonest. While upon this subject we may as well state that with this view the member for Victoria District agrees, since he states in his paper of yesterday morning that there is nothing in the Bill to prevent its repeal. This was precisely the position taken by Dr. Helmcken at the public meeting, and by this journal both before and after the meeting, which position the member for Victoria District took every opportunity to denounce at the time. What has occurred to produce this sudden conversion from folly to common sense, we are unacquainted with, but the fact remains that Mr. DeCosmos leaves all his followers flundering in the mud into which he dragged them, while he gains the dry land by hanging on to the coat-tails of Dr. Helmcken. THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT sees danger ahead for the United States in the proposed confederation of British West Indies. It points out that the entire basin of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea is almost uninterceptably hemmed in by British Islands and that therefore the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, destined to become of great magnitude, is dependent upon the good will or inferior naval ability of Great Britain. The Democrat thinks the programme of the new Confederation may include the purchase of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the control of the Isthmus railway; and its suspicious are confirmed by the fact that Great Britain is making unusual efforts to settle the Alabama claims by establishing those neutrality duties in which no nation can have a greater stake than she has. The Democrat is alarmed at the prospect, and in the usual bullying spirit of many of the American papers, declares that the islands in the mouth of the Gulf should belong to the United States. 'No power or combination of powers,' it says, 'can be permitted to complete the investment of the Gulf or the Isthmus. Any step to this end will arouse the stern protest of our people and demand the decisive remonstrance of our Government.'

FRANCIS BARNARD, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST. DR. BARNARD WILLIAMS has pursued his education in the University of London, and has been a member of the Royal Society since 1848. He has a large number of patients and is well known for his skill and gentleness as the governing principles of the Doctor's office. See his card of Specimen Work in Mr. Roberts' window first store north of London House. Office and Residence—Douglas Street, between Powell's premises and Wilson's Tea Store, hours from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. July 1st, 1871. BOYS!! IN BRITISH COLUMBIA OR NEW BRUNSWICK who desire to make money in small moments can do so easily and with certainty. Your address with a postage stamp for reply and particulars, please send to—AMERICAN STAMP CO., 428 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.