



Legislative Assembly

Yesterday Was Devoted to Much Hard Work in Committee.

Night Sessions Began Last Evening and Will Be Continued.

Million Dollar Loan Bill Read a Third Time and Passed.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:20 p. m.

Prayers were read by the Rev. W. Leslie Gray, B. A.

THE PETITIONS. The following petitions were received: From the city of Vancouver, for a private bill to amend the Corporation Act, No. 2.

From G. W. Hobson and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Vancouver Lumber Company.

The following petitions were presented and read: By Mr. Brown, for the city of Vancouver, for a private bill for enlarged corporate powers.

From Mr. Gilford, from J. Warren Bell and many others, for special licenses to cut timber.

REPORTS. Mr. F. C. Cotton presented the first report of the select standing committee on private bills.

Your select standing committee on private bills and pending orders has been to report as follows: That the time limited for the presentation of petitions for private bills be extended until January 12th, 1904.

That the time limited for the presentation of private bills be extended until the 22nd January, 1904.

That the time limited for the presentation of reports be extended until January 29th, 1904, and be to recommend the same accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted. P. CAMERON-COTTON, Chairman.

The report was received, and the standing orders having been suspended the report was adopted.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the "Pharmacy Act." Read first time; second reading next sitting.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the "Municipal Clauses Act." Read first time; second reading next sitting.

Mr. Evans moved: That an order of the House be granted for a return showing land lands in the district were assessed as wild lands for the years 1902 and 1903, by whom such taxes were paid and the amounts so paid.

Mr. King moved: That an order of the House be granted for a return of the investigation of "East Kootenay" by Mr. Cameron.

On motion of the finance minister the report of bill No. 11 (to amend the Revenue Tax Act, 1904) was adopted, and the bill was read a third time. The bill then passed.

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Mr. Brown (Greenwood) moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. McNeill (Victoria), that the amount of the prospectors' license fee, which it is proposed to raise from \$50 to \$100, should be \$75.

Mr. Brown moved: That the amount of the fee be raised to \$100, and that the amount of the fee be raised to \$100, and that the amount of the fee be raised to \$100.

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Warning Sent To Faithful Order to Get Ready For Coming Contest Passed From Ottawa.

Federal Capital Will Be Asked To Assist In Rebuilding University.

Sifton Advises Canadians to Play Waiting Game on Preferential Issue.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Word has gone out to the Liberals to get ready.

Alex. Smith has resumed his duties as chief organizer. The first meeting of the "Christ Campaign League" has been held.

A meeting of citizens today it was decided to hold a meeting on the 15th.

The commissioner of immigration reports a continued influx of settlers from the Northwest Territories.

During the month of October 227 immigrants with 109 cars of settlers entered from the Northwest Territories.

In November the number entered was 567, with 90 cars of settlers. The total number of immigrants for the year is 2,300,000.

New Zealand is anxious for press arrangements with Canada over the Pacific cable.

The rental charge in the new Canadian war office in Wood's building is \$10,000 a year.

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Montrealers Want Isles

Send Memorial to Ottawa Asking For St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Australia Will Probably Give Canada Benefit of Trade Preference.

Much Field Artillery and Many Maxims to Be Purchased in England.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Dec. 7.—The government has received a resolution from the Montreal Board of Trade in favor of the acquisition by Canada of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

According to D. H. Ross, commercial agent for the Dominion in Australia, there is every prospect of Canada being given before long tariff preference in Australia.

Writing to the department of trade and commerce, Mr. Ross says his work has been very encouraging in that all along the line a warm desire has been expressed to increase imports from Canada.

There is a new export in West Australia for Canadian cargoes, harness, refrigerators and asbestos coverings.

Mr. F. Borden, while in England, will purchase field artillery and siege guns (Maxim guns as well as counter batteries) for the Canadian army.

The War Office in regard to the appointment of a Canadian officer to command the Canadian militia of field artillery there will probably be about ten or a dozen batteries.

Of Maxim guns as well as counter batteries, Mr. Borden says that at present there are not more than fifteen Maxims in the country.

Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine, and Mr. Gougeon, deputy minister, are expected to return to Ottawa to investigate the workings of a submarine.

The counter batteries of the army which are communicated to the approaching ships by means of a receiver installed on board.

Mr. Clifford Sifton, in an address before the Canadian Club tonight declared himself in favor of a preferential trade if the terms with the other countries were satisfactory.

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The Ottawa Ministerial Association today decided to take a practical part in municipal politics this year.

FAVORS CHAMBERLAIN. Stratford, Ont., Dec. 7.—Board of Trade endorses Chamberlain tariff policy.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH. Chicago, Dec. 8.—Sudden death of Mr. Emma Murray, wife of Henry Murray, a well-known local politician, has resulted in an investigation.

According to a note written by Mr. Murray his wife was murdered by thieves. Another report of the death of the coroner gave appoxly as the cause.

POWERS TAKE ACTION. Constantinople, Dec. 8.—M. Zinovoff, the Russian ambassador, has informed the Porte that Russia and Austria have definitely decided to appoint respectively M. Demerka, the consul-general of Russia at Beirut, and Herr von Mueller, the Austrian foreign officer to supervise the carrying out of the reform scheme of the powers for Macedonia.

A GLASS COMBINE. Muncie, Ind., Dec. 7.—Forty-five Indiana window glass manufacturers have formed the Federation Co-operative Glass Company, which will control 132 furnaces in this state and in the American Window Glass Company.

DOVIE PRESENTS HIS STATEMENT Shows Large Excess of Assets Over Liabilities and Asks For Time.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—In a statement which places his assets at more than four times his liabilities, John Alexander Dowie today at a meeting with creditors submitted a proposal by which it is believed that the financial tangle of Zion City will be straightened out.

Dowie's communication to his creditors is accompanied by a list of assets valued at \$1,848,520 and liabilities valued at \$468,040.

Of his total indebtedness, that due to bank deposits and shares of stock in the various Zion City industries is valued at \$1,190,000.

Bills payable on account of land were placed at \$315,443, due in 1905 and 1906.

The judgment of Samuel Stevenson is \$100,000, for which secured notes have been given.

Other secured notes are \$100,000, for which secured notes have been given.

As has been stated the stranding was due to the officer in charge mistaking the beacon of the Village boat reef.

That off base flats, on the opposite side of the channel, two miles further south, were the boats are entirely different.

That off the Village point reef is a small reef, which is not far from the shore.

It is difficult to see, as it is often lying well over and is small and indistinct.

The stranding of the Flora is working a great hardship to the Union Steamship Company.

Moana lies in the dry dock at Equitama which will cost at least \$1,000 and occupy about a month to be done on her, but pending the efforts being made to rescue the Flora.

Admiral Bickford is withholding consent to allow the operations to be started, as the dock may be needed for the Flora.

He has communicated with Lloyd's representative, Capt. Gardner Johnson, of Vancouver, with view to pending advice about the Flora.

RIOTS IN BORDEAUX. Bordeaux, Dec. 7.—A demonstration against the employment agencies here today was attended by serious rioting.

The demonstrators, charged the police, were not to be deterred.

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Peace is Now Assured

Lamsdorf In Consultation With Lzlar Agrees on Terms Satisfaction to Japan.

His Majesty Displayed a Spirit of Moderation Throughout Negotiations.

Only a Few Minor Details to Arrange When Treaty Will Be Signed.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—Peace between Russia and Japan is now believed to be secured as a result of the action of the czar at Tsarskoe Selo, the action of the Foreign Minister Lamsdorf and the Japanese government.

It is said that Japan is willing to accept some modifications there as being in the way of a complete agreement.

London, Dec. 8.—The despatch received from St. Petersburg by the Associated Press confirming the fact that peace between Russia and Japan is now believed to be secured.

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Home Nursing Society

Proceedings at Annual Meeting Held on Thurs Last.

Reports of Officers Business Transacted.

From Tuesday's Daily. The annual meeting of the Home Nursing Society was held at the Victoria Hotel on Thursday last.

The election of officers for the coming year was held and the following were elected: President, Mrs. G. H. Barard; Vice-President, Mrs. J. H. Barard; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Barard; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Barard.

The President's address was given by Mrs. G. H. Barard. It was a most interesting and instructive address.

The reports of the officers were read and found to be most satisfactory.

The business of the meeting was transacted and the meeting closed at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was a most successful one and the officers were elected for the coming year.

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Attempts Fail To Float Flora

Twice the Efforts of the Wreckers Result in a Failure.

Hawser Snapped and the Cruiser Settled Back on the Rocks.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) H. M. S. Flora is still fast on the rocks at Village point, Denman Island, two attempts having been made to haul her off without success.

On Sunday the stern was raised, the four big centrifugal pumps of the British Columbia Salvage Company had thrown overboard together this part of the vessel was raised with the floating tide, and at high water the attempt was made to float her.

Representative Nehemiah D. Sperry of the Second Comstock district is the father of the house in point of years, being seventy-five years of age.

Mrs. Goody—My boy, it makes me sick to see you smoking. Tuffy McNeill—It useter to make me sick, too, ma'am, but lower down than you, it does—Pittsburg Chronicle & Express.

Pittsburg, Dec. 5.—Through the confession of Howard Biddens and Joseph Blough, two employees of the United States Express Company, the identity of the men who have been stealing packages handled by the company during the last year has been brought to light.

Lost in the Hills.—James Sprinkling, the well-known local tailor, spent an unpleasant night on Sunday. He and Lewis Young and Walter Jesse went hunting in the Spoke hills and became separated.

Deacon Placed on Watson Rock Off Skeena, Has Disappeared. Mariners who pass the mouth of the Skeena river report that the beacon which was recently erected by the D. C. S. Victoria at Watson Rock, off Skeena, has disappeared.

For Liquezoon—Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free. This company, after testing Liquezoon for two years, has found the most efficient germicide, and has secured the American rights.

Kills Inside Germs. Liquezoon alone kills germs in the body without killing the tissue. It is fully certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that cannot kill. Liquezoon destroys at once and forever the cause of any germ disease.

Liquid Oxygen. Liquezoon is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Fautl, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple

Mines of the West Coast

Revival of Interest in This Important Mining District.

Description of the Highland Chief Group, Sidney Inlet.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Some very beautiful and rich-looking samples of copper ore, displayed in a window of Mr. P. H. Brown's office on Friday, have attracted a great deal of attention from mining men during the few days past.

WRECK IDENTIFIED.

Vessel Lost Near Cape Ray Saturday Night and Crew Perished. St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 7.—The vessel which was wrecked on Cape Ray, during a storm at midnight last Saturday, has been identified as the British ship, the Highland Chief, owned by the Highland Chief group of companies.

WEARING OF UNION BUTTONS.

Chicago Street Car Men Display Union Insignia on Uniforms. Chicago, Dec. 7.—Although the company prohibiting buttons other than the company badge of insignia on the uniforms is made effective today, the Chicago Street Car Men are wearing buttons which are open violation of the edict.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CHORAL SOCIETY. Sir,—With the writer of the letter under the above heading in your issue of Saturday, the 5th inst., I am quite at one in saying that the Choral Society of the "Creation" of the Metropolitan Opera House, is a most interesting and assured fact in Victoria.

There are a number of liners due this week from the Orient, and today is expected to see the arrival of two of the largest of them, the Empress of India, and the Empress of Japan.

FROM COAST MINE.

Steamer Venture, Capt. Buckholtz, reached port yesterday on her first voyage from the Southern Cross mine, which is being operated by the Victoria Coal and Coke Co. The Venture brought three hundred tons of very good looking ore, which carries silver and copper in the matrix.

HAS WASHED AWAY.

Mariners who pass the mouth of the Skeena river report that the beacon which was recently erected by the D. C. S. Victoria at Watson Rock, off Skeena, has disappeared.

30c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquezoon, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a 30c. bottle of Liquezoon. This is our free gift, made to convince you; it is our free gift, Liquezoon is, and what it does. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, I live at \_\_\_\_\_, P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, B.C. I have never used Liquezoon, but I will try it if you will send me a 30c. bottle of Liquezoon, and I will take it. My disease is \_\_\_\_\_.

Chamberlain's Remedies

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For Bowel Complaints. Price 25 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm. An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

One of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

THE HORSE MARKET

Demands Good Horses Only. As a result of the low price of horses, the market is now very active.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

Business Fairly Active at Eastern Points—Advance in Prices of Cotton.

Much Activity in Jobbing Lines Reported From Pacific Coast Points.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Bradstreet's Review of the trade at eastern points is that business is fairly active.

EVERY WOMAN

Is interested and should know about the wonderful "Whirlpool Spray." The new vaginal spray, for the treatment of all gynecological diseases.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Gage Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant's invention was literally untrue.

SOOTHING TO THE SKIN

GALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP. Gives that refreshing feeling of thorough purification, as well as protection against contagion disease.

GALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Contains pure Carbolic Acid (heating and antiseptic) and other valuable ingredients for the cure of all skin diseases.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, for the cure of all skin diseases, is now available in Canada.

THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, cures a few days only, all the most distressing symptoms of the urinary organs, such as gonorrhoea, urethritis, etc.

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For the cure of all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. It is a powerful and effective remedy.

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THE HORSE MARKET

Demands Good Horses Only. As a result of the low price of horses, the market is now very active.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

Business Fairly Active at Eastern Points—Advance in Prices of Cotton.

Much Activity in Jobbing Lines Reported From Pacific Coast Points.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Bradstreet's Review of the trade at eastern points is that business is fairly active.

EVERY WOMAN

Is interested and should know about the wonderful "Whirlpool Spray." The new vaginal spray, for the treatment of all gynecological diseases.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE

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SOOTHING TO THE SKIN

GALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP. Gives that refreshing feeling of thorough purification, as well as protection against contagion disease.

GALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Contains pure Carbolic Acid (heating and antiseptic) and other valuable ingredients for the cure of all skin diseases.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, for the cure of all skin diseases, is now available in Canada.

THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, cures a few days only, all the most distressing symptoms of the urinary organs, such as gonorrhoea, urethritis, etc.

THERAPION No. 3

For the cure of all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. It is a powerful and effective remedy.

Chamberlain's Remedies

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

A. DE COSSIO, Editor.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1858.

In introducing the "British Colonist" to the public we are expected to give a bird's-eye view of the course we intend to pursue. To this reasonable demand we cheerfully submit, and trust that when we have done so, our plan will meet the expectations of our friends, and merit the support of our readers and patrons.

We intend, with the help of a generous public, to make the "British Colonist" an independent paper, the organ of no clique nor party—a true index of public opinion.

In our National politics we shall ever foster that loyalty which is due to the parent government, and determinedly oppose every influence tending to undermine or subvert the existing connection between the colonies and the mother country.

We shall give a careful summary of inter-colonial politics and news. The great colonial issues of the day will from time to time engage our attention. Particular interest will be taken in the absorbing questions now before the British North American colonies: The union of these colonies, representation in the imperial parliament, the Pacific railroad, and the overland wagon road and telegraph.

In our local politics we shall be found the sure friend of reform. We shall aim at introducing such reforms as will tend to government according to the well understood wishes of the people. It will be a primary object with us to advocate such changes as will tend to establish self-government. The present Constitution we hold is radically defective, and unsuited to the advanced condition of this colony. We shall counsel the introduction of responsible government—a system long established in British America, by which the people will have the whole and sole control over the local affairs of the colony. In short we shall advocate a Constitution modelled after the British, and similar to that of Canada.

In every thing that concerns British Columbia we shall take a deep and permanent interest. The interests of the two colonies, we believe, are identical, and shall receive an equal share of consideration at our hands. To foster the settlement of British Columbia, chronicle its progress, and assist in the establishment of necessary political and commercial reforms, are duties which we cheerfully impose on ourself. Our columns will ever be open to publish their grievances, and used to demand redress at the hands of the proper authorities.

Our industrial resources will find

us a warm friend. Every effort shall be made to increase our population, to foster agriculture, to develop our mines and our fisheries, and promote the interests of commerce and manufactures.

In the discharge of our duty, when called to speak of efficiency or inefficiency in any department of the public service, we shall applaud merit, and promptly denounce incompetency.

We shall ever be found on the side of law and order. Any attempt to render life or property insecure, or to interfere with the prompt and certain administration of justice, will be sternly rebuked, and the authors exposed to public condemnation. Constitutional means, and Constitutional means only, shall receive our support, in order to alter or modify our laws and institutions.

In conclusion, we hope to make the "British Colonist" a welcome visitor, and a useful auxiliary to the pioneers of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

GOV. DOUGLAS' ADMINISTRATION.

In discussing the acts of the Executive of Vancouver's Island and of British Columbia, we have to deal directly with the representative of Her Majesty. There being no Executive Council in either of these Colonies responsible to the people, we have no other course to pursue. It is consequently a much more delicate task for us to comment on the administration of public affairs here, than it would be in our sister Colonies, where the Governor is not held responsible for acts done by the advice of his ministry.

The few observations which we propose to make on the course pursued by our Executive, are prompted solely by a desire to promote the prosperity of these Colonies, and not to awaken in the public a feeling hostile to the person of our Chief Magistrate; nor to divide the Colony into political parties. They proceed from no personal feeling which we entertain: We never asked at the hands of His Excellency any favor; consequently have received no refusal calculated to create a private pique. We are and always have been his well-wisher. We differ with him as to the policy which he has pursued; believing that he has been prompted to the performance of acts, by unconstitutional advisers, which have tended to retard the progress of these colonies.

We do believe that no man ever had a more favorable opportunity to distinguish himself as a statesman than Gov. Douglas. Everything conspired in his favor. Gold was discovered in British Columbia. Tens of thousands came eager to engage in the introduction of all the appliances of civilization, and thus lay in a few weeks the foundation of a nation in a land almost unknown. Nothing was required but mind to organize, and the disposition to use it. Gov. Douglas was the most prominent person here at this auspicious season. He was the only one who could with color of right interfere. Had he then taken due advantage of

that happy combination of circumstances, history would have ranked him with Clive and with Hastings; he would have received the merited honor of adding a bright jewel to the British Crown. Had he then proved himself a statesman, he would have been clearly entitled to a special reward at the hands of his Sovereign. To day he would have been the most popular man in these colonies. His life would have been honored; his death lamented, and his name imperishable.

Unfortunately for these colonies Gov. Douglas was not equal to the occasion. He wanted to serve his country with honor, and at the same time preserve the grasping interests of the Hudson's Bay Company inviolate. In trying to serve two masters he was unsuccessful as a statesman. His administration was never marked by those broad and comprehensive views of government, which were necessary to the times and to the foundation of a great colony. It appeared sordid; was exclusive and anti-British; and belonged to a past age. A wily diplomacy shrouded all. An administration so marked—one with a doubtful claim to "exclusive trade and navigation"—could not well be other than unpopular, and unsuccessful.

From the outset, we could see no other course than a liberal and expansive policy. We arrived among the earliest. We soon saw and learned enough to convince us that a great gold country had been discovered; that the consequence was, death to monopoly. How Gov. Douglas could have been advised by friends, in the colony or out of it, to entertain the views expressed in his dispatch of that period, (May 8, 1853), we know not. For ourself when we read it we were astonished. From his reputation we expected any thing but a recommendation almost tantamount to a prohibition of the immigrants. It is incomprehensible to us how any person could think that England—the foremost country of the world in the path of freedom and free trade—should expect any number of persons who might think proper to enter her territories, to "swear allegiance or give security for their good behavior," ere they should be allowed to engage in industrial pursuits. To think of England—who was then engaged in battering down the walls of an exclusive despotism—making a breach through which Constitutional laws, enlightened religion, the peaceful arts of commerce, could be introduced to shackled millions—that she could assent to propositions of that character, is to us unaccountable. Fortunately for these colonies an enlightened minister presided over the colonial department, whose reply was: "Let them enter."

The great mistake of the administration occurred early. Instead of taking the responsibility to throw the country open to free trade and colonization; instead of sinking all sordid considerations for the public good, we fear our Executive gave honeyed words to those whom he would partially prohibit; made his policy approximate to "masterly inactivity;" published obstructive proclamations for acts; and excused all by a

doubtful claim to "exclusive trade and navigation."

Such were not the measures which would entitle the author to the most exalted niche in the temple of fame.

Some responsibility was taken, however. The blockade was ended, and foreign vessels allowed to navigate Fraser's river. A more necessary measure could not have been conceived; nor one more worthy of commendation. But why were not greater responsibilities assumed, and the country opened to trade and settlement? Certainly the resources of the country were better known to the Executive than any one else. The reason is patent: "The exclusive claim to trade and navigation loomed up;" to open the country would be poaching on the Company's preserves. It is presumed however, that if His Excellency had foreseen the temper of the British people relative to the Company, he would have inaugurated a different state of things; and the country would not have received a wound which it will take years to heal.

More than was done was expected from the Chief-Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Chief-Factor, in the opinion of all here, could have proved himself a more practical business man, benefited the Company more, and injured the colony less, had he acted on their claim to "exclusive trade," by granting a license to trade, or by promptly imposing a duty for the Company's benefit, as is said was the case at first with the ten per cent duty. By this means the trader would have followed the miner, and settled up the country, and thousands who have left our shores would have remained to add millions to our productive wealth.

A favorable season was frittered away, without proper encouragement being shown to a hardy and enterprising population to settle down in the country. The small amount of progress which was made, is not one per cent of what could have been accomplished had a more liberal disposition been shown towards colonization. Towns, villages, farms, mills, roads,—every thing would have been done which a strong will and a skillful hand saw necessary to secure the reward of persevering industry. Fraser's river would, to day, stand high abroad; greater prosperity would be experienced at home. Of the many hundreds who have left this port, not a tithe would have gone. The majority of the Lillooet traders would have remained, had it not been grossly mismanaged, and 400,000 dollars added to the debt of the colony when a third of the amount would have sufficed. Provisions would have been plenty; the upper Fraser thorough, prospected; permanent settlements made, and the material wealth of the colony largely increased. To day the Californian press, instead of denouncing Fraser's river as a humbug, would have been our jealous advocates.

Hundreds have told us there is plenty of gold on Bridge river; plenty on Fraser; the average diggings are ahead of California; but we have no provisions. We cannot stay to shiver and starve; we shall return. Who then is responsible for this wholesale depopulation of the

country? We fear it will be the tardy, ill-digested, policy of our Executive have left the colony in debt.

We firmly believe that of our Executive were too honorable a gentleman to be contemned by contemporaneous fame, to have more than an honest desire to be tried; but to the preponderance of the Hudson's Bay counsellors—ever hostile of civilization—we may great measure these discrepancies.

For a long period the Company claimed, under 1858, that the "exclusive with the Indians," meant right to trade and navigation was always a doubtful claim now confirmed in our was based on unwarrantable. The proclamation annulling of 1858, does not mention the "exclusive right to Indians." In the confer of the Executive and House different position was affixed it apparently differs with proclamation. If that have the exclusive right still, as far as the public is not annulled in the proclamation that the government the public on this matter, such an important bearing administration.

We did suppose that the past would have been a more consummate policy. But judging from a recent establishing a tariff, and de a port of entry for Brit we think there is still for amendment; and that must be surrounded by a who desire to prostitute suit private ends. If it retard the advancement of bia, we believe it is well accomplish its purpose.

Though the tendency interest of Victoria, still as a country, we cautions to the insane and excluding British Columbia rect trade of the world.

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country? We fear it will be attributed to the tardy, ill-digested, and ill-advised policy of our Executive that thousands have left the colony in disgust.

We firmly believe that the intentions of our Executive were good; that he is too honorable a gentleman, and too sensible to contemporaneous and posthumous fame, to have entertained other than an honest desire to benefit the country; but to the preponderating influences of the Hudson's Bay Company's counsellors—ever hostile to the interests of civilization—we may attribute in a great measure these disastrous consequences.

For a long period the Hudson's Bay Company claimed, under the license of 1858, that the "exclusive right to trade with the Indians," meant an "exclusive right to trade and navigation." To us it was always a doubtful claim, and are now confirmed in our opinion that it was based on unwarrantable assumption. The proclamation annulling the license of 1858, does not mention any right but the "exclusive right to trade with the Indians." In the conference between the Executive and House of Assembly a different position was affirmed, though it apparently differs with Her Majesty's proclamation. If that Company did have the exclusive right, they have it still, as far as the public knows, for it is not annulled in the proclamation. We hope that the government will enlighten the public on this matter, which has had such an important bearing on the present administration.

We did suppose that the mistakes of the past would have been remedied by a more consummate policy in the future. But judging from a recent proclamation, establishing a tariff, and declaring Victoria a port of entry for British Columbia, we think there is still great room for amendment; and that the Executive must be surrounded by sordid advisers who desire to prostitute public good to suit private ends. If it was intended to retard the advancement of British Columbia, we believe it is well calculated to accomplish its purpose.

Though the tendency might be to the interest of Victoria, still as a lover of our common country, we cannot shut our eyes to the insane and unjust policy of excluding British Columbia from the direct trade of the world.

The reasons for this given in the proclamation are the most peevish that were ever offered by a law making power. We quote: "There is at present no officer in British Columbia empowered to levy the duties aforesaid, nor any station in the said colony at which the said duties can be CONVENIENTLY levied, or at which an officer can CONVENIENTLY be posted." This we view as a great blunder. For why were not the interests and convenience of British Columbia consulted instead of the convenience of an officer? It cannot be supposed that Gov. Douglas wishes the public abroad to understand that Langley is an unfit place for a station. At home the people will shortly demonstrate its practicability. By order of Gov. Douglas lots were sold at Langley to a very large amount. Did it occur to His Excellency that in mak-

ing this the port of entry that it was virtually a direct injury to the purchasers? Why was it not made known at the time of sale? It was either his intention before the sale or after it to make the proclamation. If before, we believe that in all fairness it should have been made public. If after, then it must appear as a cool design to check the spirit of enterprise in that direction.

For the future we trust we will have the pleasure of chronicling measures bringing honor to the administration, and a greater degree of prosperity to these colonies.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Present.—Hon. Speaker Helmcken, James Yates, T. J. Skinner, Dr. Kennedy, and J. W. McKay, Esq.

The Speaker said the first in order was Mr. Pemberton's motion relative to public roads.

Mr. McKay moved to defer it as Mr. Pemberton was not present, and it was agreed to.

The Speaker said the next in order was the road by Mr. Skinner's, to unite the Hospital road with Craig Flower.

Mr. Skinner stated that the object of the road was to afford greater convenience in travelling between Craig Flower and the Hospital; that it would run around Esquimalt Harbour, and that the cost was trifling.

Mr. Yates thought it was necessary to appoint two disinterested persons Road Commissioners to view the road before any appropriation was made.

Mr. Skinner suggested Mr. Langford, as a gentleman well qualified for the duty.

Mr. McKay differed with the hon. gentleman, and thought Mr. Langford had enough business of his own to attend to.

The Speaker thought it would be better to leave it to the Surveyor's Department.

Mr. Skinner deprecated any interference with the duties of that department.

Mr. McKay inquired what fund would defray the expense?

The Speaker replied that new roads were made by appropriations from the Crown Land Fund.

Here an irregular discussion occurred on the suggestion of Mr. McKay relative to the East Road; that it was inconvenient to travel from that road to Esquimalt Harbour, as you had to either go by Craig Flower Bridge or Victoria. The Speaker remarked that the Saanich Road was finished. Mr. Yates said that if the old bridge at the rapids was in good repair, and a road connecting the East road with the bridge, it would shorten the distance very much to Esquimalt Harbour, and the regular order was resumed.

Mr. Skinner said he was uncertain whether it would be necessary to purchase the land over which the road would run or not.

The Speaker replied that it would depend altogether on the character of the title whether the colony would be required to purchase the land. Allowed to lay over.

The Speaker asked for an appropriation of 1000 dollars to build a bridge across the gully at the junction of Johnson and Government streets.

Mr. Skinner wanted to know if it was intended to make it level with the grade of the street.

Hon. Speaker replied affirmatively, and that he did not ask for the appropriation now; but wanted to know if it was agreeable to the House to vote it on a future occasion. He would now mention that it would be necessary also to vote money

for a bridge across the gully at the end of Waddington street.

Mr. Yates said that Mr. McKay had some time ago made a motion for the "Blue Book." He now wished to know if the Speaker had received any message from the Governor on the subject.

The Speaker replied that he had received a message from His Excellency, that there was a "Blue Book" in his possession at the service of any person who would make application. He would see that the hon. member should have it. He would now give notice of an address to the Governor which he would move at the next sitting, relative to equalization of the duties on British and Foreign vessels; the repeal of license of steamers, and lighters plying between Victoria and Esquimalt, and for the abolition of charges for clearance on vessels in the coasting trade, and steamers and vessels running between this port and Fraser's river, and that the regulation of the Custom House making it necessary to land or ship merchandise between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., should be altered, and that the House should see that it was done.

Mr. Yates said the Custom House closed at 1 o'clock for dinner. It interfered with business, that it ought to be kept open all day.

Mr. McKay said there was no Custom House, and that it was unnecessary.

Mr. Skinner differed in opinion, and thought a Custom House necessary.

The Speaker said some appropriations were necessary for petty roads. He would not ask the House for them to day.

Mr. McKay was in favor of road commissioners.

Mr. Yates said it was absolutely necessary to appoint road commissioners. Without them the public highways could not be kept in good condition.

Dr. Kennedy concurred with the hon. member.

Mr. Yates moved that the House grant permission to repair the road in the vicinity of Dr. Kennedy's farm.

The Speaker informed Dr. Kennedy that permission was granted, and that the House would make an appropriation to meet the expense.

Adjourned till Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

AROLLOV.—Owing to causes beyond our control, many items of interest have been deferred, and our paper delayed. We will be careful that our next issue will appear punctually on Saturday morning, and contain a greater variety of reading matter.

A Proclamation, dated Dec. 3rd, having force of law, to stack up on the Fort gate, giving power to the Governor of British Columbia to convey lands in that colony.

REMOVALS.—Mr. Donald Fraser will be appointed a member of the Council for Vancouver Island, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Todd, resigned.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
ALBERT WHARF,  
Victoria, Vancouver Island,  
And Battery st., San Francisco, California.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVED.

Dec 7th—Sfr Santa Cruz, Fauquier, San Francisco.  
8th—Sfr Franklin, Smith, Port Townsend.  
9th—Sfr Pigeon, Jones, Port Townsend.  
Sfr Spray, Barber, Olympia.  
Sfr Beaver, Swanson, Fraser river.  
Sfr Otis, Mount, Fraser river.  
Sfr Mary Ann, Tucker, Langley.  
9th—Sfr Leopold, Allen, Port Townsend.  
Sfr Maria, Trigar, Langley.  
10th—Sfr Santa Cruz, Fauquier, Port Townsend.  
Sfr Ino, Lawton, Fraser river.  
Sfr Harriet, Coffin, Port Townsend.

#### CLEARED.

Dec 7th—Sfr Wild Duck, Ross, Port Townsend.  
Sfr Morning star, McKay, Nanaimo.  
8th—Sfr Page, Obery, Port Townsend.  
Sfr Nanaimo, Barber, Walker, Nanaimo.  
Sfr Sherman, Smith, Port Townsend.  
9th—Sfr Santa Cruz, Fauquier, Port Townsend.  
10th—Sfr Josephine Hewitt, Hewitt, Fraser river.  
11th—Sfr Beaver, Swanson, Fraser river.

#### WASHINGTON RESTAURANT.

Government street, between Yates and Johnson.

THE PROPRIETORS, THANKFUL for past favors, still continue to keep their table well supplied with all the substantial and luxuries which the market affords, and trust by prompt attention and a disposition to please all to merit a continuance of that favor which has so generously been awarded them.

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In constant receipt of New Books as published, and supplies of Stationery adapted to the market.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
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Yates Street, opposite the Express Office,  
VICTORIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
BOOTS,  
SHOES,  
FINDINGS,  
Of every description.  
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Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing done at the shortest notice. 411

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Town Lots in Victoria and Esquimalt,  
AND FARMING LANDS  
Disposed of at Public and Private Sale.

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Disposed of.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

#### GOLD DUST PURCHASED.

441 SAMUEL PRICE, & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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#### THOMAS POLONY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
FOOT LIXBLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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JOHN LITTLE, & CO., Agents,  
411 Wharf street.

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TERMS—CASH.

## COLONIAL

**CANADA.—THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.**—Recent events have given more significance to this grand scheme than people have hitherto attached to it. The resolutions of Mr. Macdonald, moved by Rose during his illness, which we have previously published, put it in a possible or feasible shape. According to the survey of Major Robinson, the distance from Quebec to Halifax is 600 miles, and his estimate of the cost of the Railway, 5,000,000 pounds sterling. 100 miles of the road in Canada have already been constructed, and 64 in Nova Scotia. With these branches made it is calculated that 5,000,000 will complete the work, estimating the cost of construction at 10,000 pounds per mile. To raise this sum Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ask imperial guarantee of their Bonds to the amount of 1,000,000 pounds sterling each, thus finding two out of five millions. For the Canadian part of the scheme, we recapitulate Mr. Rose's words as reported:—

"Canada would aid the undertaking in this way. Some years ago, we, through Lord Sydenham, borrowed a sum of 1,500,000 pounds sterling from the imperial authorities for public works in Canada. About half of this amount had been since repaid, or rather was to the credit of Canada as a sinking fund. It was now proposed that if England would give to Canada a receipt in full for the whole debt, she would be prepared to appropriate it for the construction of that railway. It would thus cost Canada nothing, the contribution of the part of England to an undertaking which would be more national than colonial in its character. (Hear.) Thus 5,500,000 out of 5,000,000 pounds—which was the largest estimate of the cost of the work—would be secure."

In addition to this there are 4,000,000 acres of land in New Brunswick and Canada, along the line of the road, to be given towards it, worth little now, but portions of which would become valuable, with the road passing through them. On the land and the credit of the enterprise itself it is proposed to raise the remaining 1,500,000 pounds. We believe Messrs. Macdonald and Rose gave the question much attention when in London last year, and became satisfied of its feasibility. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are deeply anxious to have the road, and would pay of their ability to obtain it. And it is the only thing which would make valuable the portion of the Grand Trunk Railroad below Quebec. The Government calculation is that the proposed road will pay the working expenses. If so, it would, no doubt, be better to have it. The international considerations which may be urged in favor of it are weighty, and as we have before pointed out the discovery of gold at Fraser River may, before very long, lead to its being a portion of an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Undoubtedly, the inter-oceanic road will, in the course of time, be built, step by step, as the continent fills up with population and wealth, the joint product of its natural resources and human labor. The finances of the Province are cer-

tainly not in a state to induce one to look with a favorable eye on any grand scheme, based on good commercial or other estimates, requiring a large outlay of money. It has already speculated enough for its revenue—more than suits the comforts of the Minister charged with finding the ways and means; but there is no good reason why the country should not consider favorably such a scheme as that submitted the other day by Mr. Rose.—*Montreal Gazette.*

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The New Brunswick Government appears to be dealing vigorously with the question of Emigration in that Province. The system introduced by their predecessors has been repealed, and a new Emigrant Agent, Mr. Shives, has been appointed in place of Mr. Perley. New Brunswick offers a large field for Emigration, the quantity of land at the disposal of the Government being little if at all short of twelve millions of acres, the greater part of which is of an excellent quality. The price of the land is three shillings per acre, to actual settlers, if paid for in cash—the money in all cases to be repaid in the opening and improvement of roads leading to or through the property purchased.

"The regulations will only require the purchaser to clear two acres the first two years, and to occupy and reside there one year, and clear five acres before the grant expires, the purchaser can in all cases pay for the land in labor, if desirous of so doing; thus virtually giving to the settler the land, if he will perform a few months' worth of labor on the roads."

"The title of the land not to vest in the purchaser until he has actually made a settlement. Provisions are also made to reserve land for schools."

The Globe says: "The Emigrant will find, when he lands upon our shores, that the Emigrant Agent will be ready to attend upon him, he will find plans of the land in the office, with descriptions of quality. The Emigrant Agent will, after giving him full information, conduct him to the County and District Surveyor, who can immediately point out to him the land on which to settle, for which he can have his option either to pay in labor or money, as best suits his inclination and convenience."

This is what we call a sound practical measure, which cannot but be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

The Canadian Usury Act, as amended last session, permits that hereafter any rate of interest agreed on between parties may be exacted. When no rate is specified, the rate is to be six per cent. Banks are restricted to seven per cent.

**ADMISSION.**—The Salem Statesman, the organ of the Administration party at the seat of government in Oregon, demands the admission of that territory as a State by the next Congress.

The taxable property of Oregon territory amounts to 25,724,118 dollars against 18,465,272 dollars last year.

**LOUIS J. PAPINEAU.**—Shortly after leaving Grenville—on the Ottawa river—on our right, the chateau of a celebrated Canadian public man, Louis J. Papineau, the former Speaker of the Lower House and originator of the Rebellion of 1837. It is in the midst of a large seigniorial here, La Petite Nation, of which he is the lord. The house is within a few yards of the river side, on a low hill, half hidden by foliage, and with abundance of forest in the back ground. It is a substantial, irregular, and rather picturesque looking, stone building, with towers and high pitched roof, and reminds one of the pictures of old Norman chateaux. Here dwells, seemingly in peace and quietness, the hero of many a hard-fought political battle, who with all his errors, was unquestionably, when in his prime, one of the most talented men and, according to most accounts, the ablest public speaker, that Canada has ever produced. Mr. Papineau has attained the patriarchal age of four score years, and either through indifference, or mental decay of his mental powers, takes little or no interest in the present noisy politics of the country.—*Acad. Rec.*

An act was passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament to allow Heads of Departments to exchange offices without re-election. The Brown ministry being displaced, three of the present Cabinet having exchanged offices, actions have been commenced at Toronto against hon'ble John A. Macdonald, Sidney Smith and P. M. Vankoughnet for alleged illegality of transfer of office without re-election. The penalties sought to be recovered is 500 pounds from each daily.

**LORD KAMES' PROPHECY.**—In a conversation of Lord Kames with his gardener, one day, he said, "George, the time will soon come when a man shall be able to carry the manure for an acre of land in one of his waistcoat pockets," to which the gardener replied, "I believe it, sir; but he will be able to carry all the crop in the other pocket."

**ADMIRALS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.**—At last, we have an admiral in the navy. The Navy Department, it is rumored, has just decided that naval captains, when in charge of expeditions similar to that now about to start for South America, shall be justified in assuming the title of, and be entitled to the honors and salutes of an admiral. Accordingly, Admiral Shubrick now flies his broad flag at the fore instead of the main, where Yankee commodores have hitherto located their pennants.

The electric telegraph, between Sydney and Melbourne, is nearly complete. It is already in operation through Victoria, between Melbourne and Albany; and through New South Wales from Sydney, as far as Gundagai, within thirty hours of Albany.

The Empire, a well known Australian paper, expired on the 28th August.

**WITNESSES.**—In our legal reports will be found an account of a proceeding before Judge Betts for the discharge of an English sailor boy, only fifteen years of age, who has been confined for upwards of eight months in the Eldridge street prison, as a witness on behalf of the United States. A friend who visited him tells us that he found him without shoes or stockings, complaining that the slivers of the floor ran into his feet and made them bleed; that he had no shoes for months. The last, it was ascertained, were destroyed by the rats. Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port, addressed a petition for his release to the United States District Judge, who very properly rebuked the barbarous practice complained of by directing an order to that effect to be entered at once.—*New York paper.*

**UNWRITTEN POETRY.**—Far down in the depths of the human heart there is a fountain of pure and hallowed feeling, from which, at times, swell up a tide of emotion which words are powerless to express—which the soul alone can appreciate. Full many hearts overflowing with sublime thoughts and holy imaginings, need but the "pen of fire" to hold enraptured thousands in its spells. The "thoughts that breathe" are there, but not the words that burn. Nature's own inspiration fills the heart with emotions too deep for utterance, and with the poetry of the heart lies forever concealed in its own mysterious shrine.

Unwritten poetry! It is stamped upon the broad blue sky; it twinkles in every star. It mingles in the ocean's surge, and glitters in the dew-drop that gems the lily's leaf. It glows in the gorgeous colors of the decline of day, and rests in the blackened crest of the glittering storm-cloud. It is on the mountain's height, and in the cataract's roar—in the towering oak, and in the tiny flower, where we can see the hand of God, there beauty finds her dwelling place.

**NEGRO VOTERS.**—It is claimed that there are at present 11,000 negro voters in the State of New York. The N. Y. Times does not believe there are quite so many, inasmuch as the last census only showed 9,000 colored voters. The entire negro population of that State, when the census was taken, 1855, was 45,286.

**ONZCON.**—It appears from the reports of the Assessors of the various counties of Oregon, that there are 42,862 souls and 9,910 voters in the territory.

Why is fine woman like a locomotive? Because she draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports the mails (males), and makes us forget time and space.

VOL. XLVI.

## Great Act At Ros

Tonnage For Year  
ceeds Four Hundred  
sand Ton

I X L Now Working  
Body and Mill  
Crushing

First Shipment Made  
centrates By  
Process

Rosland, Dec. 12.—Commodore at Le Roi No. 2 were shipped from the mill for the first time. Six went to Northport for smelting purposes and the mill solve an interesting metal in connection with this class of product.

In connection with the of the White Bear coal which an order was placed ago an interesting point the new mill will use water No. 2's plant, which is a with oil lost in the first fact may be to cut down Bear's oil loss to a minimum.

The I. X. L. mine has the new lease. Lessees chine drills on a fine body the mill started crushing prospects for another success are very bright.

One shipment for the week and it is certain now the will exceed 400,000 ton margin. This will be a crease in the tonnage previous year. The details were: Le Roi, 5,760; 1,500; War Eagle, 1,250; 2,410; Le Roi No. 2; Jumbo, 120; Spitzee, 60; year to date, 385,785 tons.

### AGED CLERGYMAN

Toronto, Dec. 12.—Rev. del, Presbyterian, retired oldest clergymen in Canada aged 92 years.

### INSURANCE MEN'S

Toronto, Dec. 12.—The Cident Insurance Underwriting in session here, had to fix a uniform rate for commissions. The question uniform basis for accident rates will be discussed later.

### COWARDLY ASS

Non-Union Worker Set Upon and Beaten Into Ins

Chicago, Dec. 12.—A non-union electrician in Chicago Telephone Company was attacked by several union men and beaten into ins condition is said to be critical.

### EMPEROR WILLIAM

Berlin, Dec. 12.—The Emperor out today. It was the first appearance outside the