





The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 2 1870

Voting the Supplies

Once more has the burlesque of 'Voting the Supplies' been played in this colony. Under a liberal constitution the Government is once a year made to realize that the people hold the purse-strings. Under the glorious constitution enjoyed here the people are once a year made to realize their utter powerlessness. Once a year the paid officers of the colony go in and divide the 'Loaves and Fishes' and tauntingly shake the empty bag in the face of the people. If anything were needed to convince the colonists of the necessity for constitutional changes, surely the voting of the supplies will have carried conviction to the heart of every thinking person. Not that there is anything absolutely new or unusually impressive about this year's burlesque. But, somehow, there was more expected from the present stage-manager. It was supposed that, being a man of talent and energy, he would have exhibited some practical improvement in the play. To drop the figurative form of expression, we cannot help thinking that it would be more becoming if, on these occasions the representative members of the Council were quietly to retire into the lobby. Their presence in the legislative chamber is not only useless, but they are really placed in a false and most painful position. To offer opposition to the supplies as a whole would seem factious, and would certainly be futile. To analyze and reconstrue would be attended with very great difficulty, even if it were permitted. To attempt to eliminate items of seeming superfluity or extravagance is, so completely overwhelmed, to be put hors de combat by a perfect deluge of pathetic eloquence, directed to showing the enormous amount of work performed in every department, and the marvelous ability of each and every worker; and thus the member who has the courage to make the attempt resumes his seat in a condition of bewildered doubt as to whether, or not the whole thing is a dream. It is no more than just—and we desire to be just—to say that the routine work in the public departments is very largely and needlessly increased by the cumbersome system of 'red-tape' imposed upon the colony by the great 'circumlocution office' in Downing-street. According to that system all the accounts must be kept in triplicate, and it is asserted that this entails about double work, necessitating nearly double the staff of clerks that would otherwise be required. And here one is led to ask, what right have the Imperial authorities to impose such a cumbersome and expensive system upon a colony so utterly unable to bear it? Special care is taken that the colonists are made to pay every farthing of the expense; yet they are not only denied all control in the levying and expenditure of taxes, but they are compelled to have the affairs of the colony conducted in triplicate form, chiefly, it may be presumed, in order that there may be so-called employment for double the number of appointees of the Colonial Office. Truly has it been said that the Crown Colonies are mere pasture-grounds for Imperial sheep. They are sometimes in danger of being overstocked, and the grass eaten too close to sprout again. It may be said that we are not dealing quite fairly with the new Governor; that in view of the probability of immediate Confederation, it was scarcely to be expected that any changes would be attempted in a condition of things so soon to be completely revolutionized. We were anxious to accept this view as an explanation; but we are not permitted to do so. The official announcement that the Estimates are framed with the strictest regard to economy and without the slightest view to Confederation, and the solemn and frigid assurance of the head of each Department that to cut off a man or a dollar would imperil the public interests, forbids a view which we would gladly have adopted. Here, then, we find ourselves with the same all-absorbing, all-consuming Civil List. Education must go a-begging, because there is no revenue left. The colony is practically cut off from the rest of the world, at a time when population is eager to come and when population is our very life, because the Treasury has been drained to pay official salaries. The colony must be content to grow up by chance or by sheer mendacity, because there is no revenue left. Even the 'Sister' must continue to endanger life and property—demands yet more blood, because officialdom has not left money enough to buy powder with which to blast her. In most instances the settlers must still be left to struggle through tangled forest and unbridged streams, because there is no money left. Possibly his Excellency may deem it fitting that a hated Constitution and a deplorable condition should end together; but the people naturally feel disappointed. There is only one remedy,

and to that let all address themselves. But, in accepting Confederation upon fair terms, let the people see to it that they do not accept a Constitution that will cheat them out of all real power to control their own local affairs.

Friday Feb 24th

Legislative Council

Wednesday, Feb 25th

On motion to go into committee of Supply Mr DeCosmos rose and said he would take the opportunity which the present time afforded him to make some remarks upon the general affairs of the government. The right of the hon member to speak was called in question, when after a lengthy discussion the President decided him in order according to parliamentary law, although not by the rules of order of the Council.

Mr DeCosmos then referred to the journals of last session, quoting a protest which was signed by the hon Dr Helmecken and Dr Carrall against the action of the Government in paying such high salaries to the officials, and remarked upon the contrast between their action then and at the present time when they are members of that executive which they a year ago so strongly condemned; now the same gentlemen are found recommending the same expenditures that they then so strongly protested against. The hon member reviewed at great length the estimates before the Council, complaining of the high salaries and excessive expenditure for the support of the government, and of the small allowances for the equipment of schools and the omission of any appropriation for public works. He also pointed out how, in his estimation, a large saving might be made to the colony by the reduction of salaries and the amalgamation of offices, and he concluded by saying that 'the course of the hon representative members who had gone into the Executive Council was indefensible. Mr Humphreys said he congratulated the hon member who had just sat down upon the clear and laud manner in which he had explained the cause of the unnecessary and extravagant expenditure of the public money, and he only regretted that there were not more in the Council to support him in the matter.

Hon Dr Helmecken said he was sorry that his appointment had been the cause of so much complaint; he hoped Confederation would come soon. The hon member for Victoria District had shown a great deal of ignorance regarding the Executive Council, he (Dr H.) could not tell the secrets of the Government, but he could tell the hon member that he was as much at liberty to vote for the reduction of any salaries as he ever was. He would not attempt to defend himself against the charges made by the hon member for Victoria District, but he replied out of consideration to his constituents. Hon Dr Carrall said so far as the charges had been made against him, for assisting in maintaining the expenses of the government, he would state that the estimates were prepared before he came down from Cariboo and he had no hand in them at all, and he was not only free but would be most happy to assist in any measure of reduction that seemed reasonable and necessary.

The Council then went into committee of Supply. Mr Ball in the chair. The following items in the Civil Departments were taken up and passed: His Excellency the Governor, \$2050; Legislative Council, \$900.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr DeCosmos moved that the words 'assistant Colonial Secretary be struck out and the word clerk substituted, and that the sum of \$1400 be substituted for \$1940.

Motion lost. Messrs DeCosmos and Humphreys voting in the affirmative.

Mr DeCosmos asked if two clerks were now necessary. The Colonial Secretary replied that he could not get on without them.

Hon Robson said he thought one of the clerks ought to be dispensed with.

Mr Humphreys moved that one clerk be substituted and that the sum of \$1500 be substituted for \$2904.

Motion lost. Messrs Barnard, Robson, Drake, Humphreys, DeCosmos, Ness, Messrs Trutch, Hankin, O'Reilly, B H Dewdney, Holbrook, Helmecken, Carrall, Alison, Wood, Pemberton, Bushby, Hawley, Creaser.

Mr Humphreys asked what were the duties of the Superintendent in the Printing Branch.

The Colonial Secretary said he was the best fellow in the office.

Mr DeCosmos asked if it was the intention of the government to abolish the printing establishment.

The Colonial Secretary said there was nothing of the kind contemplated, to his knowledge.

Mr Drake moved that one of the clerks be struck out, and said if the books were kept on a more simple plan one clerk would be quite enough.

The Attorney General said the fact of this being a Crown colony required that the books should be kept in triplicate, but there would be much less expense if the colony had representative government.

The Colonial Secretary said so long as our present system of government was maintained the manner of keeping accounts could not be changed.

The motion was lost—Yes, Robson, Drake, Humphreys and DeCosmos.

Mr DeCosmos moved that the salary be \$2000, and asked if there was a book kept by the Auditor to which reference might be had, showing the items of expenditure.

The hon Colonial Secretary said he had the report of the Auditor, printed and every fellow could get a copy.

Mr DeCosmos, in judgment terms, rebuked very severely the hon Colonial Secretary for applying the term 'fellow' to the members of the Legislative Council.

The Chief Commissioner said there was a book in course of preparation which would answer the enquiry of the hon member for Victoria District.

Motion lost—Yes, Barnard, Robson, Drake, Humphreys and DeCosmos.

Mr DeCosmos asked if Mr Pease was yet on the Staff and if he was under pay.

The hon Attorney General said Mr Pease had leave of absence for six months, which would expire on the 1st of March, and the other half of his salary was paid to the clerk employed in his absence.

Mr Robson regretted that a committee had not been appointed as asked for at the commencement of the session by the hon member for District No. 2, as such a committee would have cleared up those mysteries which seem to hang around the Land and Works Department.

Mr Barnard said he was satisfied that the charges which had been made against the Department were without foundation.

Mr DeCosmos moved that the sum of \$1500 be substituted for \$1900.

The Assistant Surveyor General had been in the service of the colony for a long time and he thought the people of the colony did not wish him to be underpaid for his services.

Motion lost—Yes, DeCosmos, Humphreys.

Mr DeCosmos moved also that the sum be set down for clerk and draughtsman be struck out.

Motion lost.

Considerable debate was had in regard to the necessity of a salary for the Surveyor-General, a motion made by Mr Humphreys to strike out was withdrawn.

Mr Holbrook moved an address to His Excellency that an increase of \$300 be made to the salary of the Landing Warden at New Westminster.

Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present, hon President and Messrs Trutch, O'Reilly, Ball, Saunders, Hankin, Bushby, Creaser, Wood, Alison, Ring, DeCosmos, Humphreys, Carrall, Drake, Helmecken, Robson, Barnard, Dewdney, Pemberton.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Mr Humphreys—To move on an early day to introduce a bill to repeal the Crown Salaries Act.

Dr Carrall—To move tomorrow to ask His Excellency to cause a survey of a road from Dog Creek to Soda Creek.

Mr DeCosmos—To move an address to His Excellency regarding the fees of Judges of the Admiralty Court.

Mr Holbrook moved a resolution asking the government to establish a Labor Exchange with an office at Victoria and New Westminster.

Mr Dewdney moved to ask the government whether it is their intention to appoint a Resident Magistrate for the district of Kootenay.

Mr DeCosmos moved that the petition for the appointment of County Court Judges be printed.

The hon Colonial Secretary replied that it was printed.

The Council went into committee of Supply and passed the following sums: Registrar Gen \$485, Postoffice \$3200, Supreme Court \$3657, Attorney General \$1008, High Sheriff \$1500, Police and Constables \$16,893.50, Gold Commissioners and Stipendiary Magistrates—Kootenay \$7512, Cariboo \$11,970, Hope, Yale and Lytton \$4320, Lillooet, Clinton, and Soda Creek \$4608, Nanaimo \$3168.

Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr DeCosmos moved that the words 'ROAD TOLLS' be struck out and 'ROAD TOLLS' be substituted.

The hon Chief Commissioner, Chairman of Select Committee on Road Tolls, reported, recommending the removal of the toll gate at Clinton to Soda Creek, and a change in the Ordinance which will confine the collection of tolls to upward freight.

Adjourning till 1 p.m. tomorrow.

CARIBOO TRAILS.—We have the three numbers of the Sentinel preceding the 12th February—embracing a period of three weeks—Mining contingents on William creek, Stout and Conklin gulches, Lowhee, French and Grouse creeks. The yield in nearly every case is beyond expenses. The 'Oppies' co. washed up 1450 lbs for one week. Several of the creek claims, flooded last fall, are freeing themselves of water. James Boyver, a miner, died on the 7th February. He was a native of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island. While working near Moquinio creek in 1867, he was cut severely in the back part of the head by accidentally falling upon an axe. He died of congestion of the brain. He had been living on Dawson creek previous to his illness. During the present winter a great amount of snow has fallen, and any discomfirt it causes is compensated by the encouragement it gives for a good gold harvest this year. When there is plenty of water in Cariboo there is always hope for a plentiful supply of the precious metal.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing a few passengers, Barnard's Cariboo express and a heavy interior mail, with a small amount of treasure. The passengers were—Capt. Fleming and Good, and Messrs H Nelson, G Bent, G Dietz, S Morrow and J Johnson.

DIRECT STEAMER.—A special telegram received last night states that the steamship Active will sail for Victoria on the 6th of March, Saturday week.

New Westminster, Feb 24th. A public and influential meeting was held on the 23rd inst. to consider the telegraphic subsidy proposition and the Terms of Union, W J Armstrong, Esq., President, Municipal Council in the chair. Mr Armstrong moved a resolution to the effect that telegraphic communication with the Mainland is essential to the general prosperity of that section, and that its discontinuance would be detrimental. The resolution was carried unanimously and ordered to be transmitted to the hon member for the district.

A third resolution, moved by Mr H V Edmonds, protested against the proposed subsidy of the line to Victoria as unfair to the rest of the Colony and that either a subsidy should be granted to keep the whole line open, or the Telegraph Company should be left to keep open such portion of it as suited their own private interests. This resolution was also carried unanimously and ordered to be transmitted to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary.

A resolution, brought forward by Mr Fisher, respecting the union, asserts that Confederation with Canada will be of no practical advantage to the colony unless the construction of a railway immediately and as laid down in the Terms proposed be carried out. The resolution was carried and ordered to be forwarded to the hon member for the district.

On motion of Mr Edmonds a committee of ten was appointed to consider the proposed terms, the meeting also expressed its opinion that consideration (by the Council) of the question of Confederation should be postponed until the people of the Mainland have an opportunity of making known their views.

Many beautiful specimens of ore of the Howe Sound Copper Lead will be forwarded to England for test.

The Guardian learns that the Home Government has received unfavorably the proposition to reimburse the officials for their outlay in the removal of residences at New Westminster.

The Municipal Council have protested against the meanness of the allowance for the purposes of education.

Mr Brew, Constable at Burrard Inlet, has been fired at by an unknown assassin, who escaped.

Mr Julius Franklin has been elected Councilor for ward No. 1.

Armstrong's flour mill is again in active operation.

Speedy & Co are shipping goods to Yale, by canoe.

FOX OUTFIT.—Mr R L Lamont left Barkerville on Monday last for Quesnelmouth, whence he intends proceeding to Vitale creek, where the recent discoveries of gold were made. He took with him an express, consisting of letters, papers and parcels for the miners in that section of the district. To carry these he had a tobagan drawn by two stout dogs and reached Beaver Pass on Monday evening. Lamont is said to be a good mountaineer, has been in Omineca and made several trips over the Rocky Mountains. He will need all the skill and courage with which mountaineers are credited for his proposed trip will be a difficult and dangerous one, and some say rash—undertaking; but he is perfectly confident of succeeding and expects to be back again in six weeks from setting out. He intends returning by way of Bear Lake, which is said to be a shorter route than via Quesnelmouth. The Indians make from Fort George to Bear Lake in two days. If any of the miners on Lake Tethis have crossed over the divide and gone to Vitale creek to prospect—as some of them intended—we will have some news of the mines when Lamont returns.

FRANCIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of the French Benevolent Society took place last evening at the Colonial Hotel, Messrs Dwyer, President, in the Chair, and Messieurs Jules Rubel and John Kriemler filling the Vice-Chair.

The number of guests present was 100. The President at the Mayor of Victoria, and thanking the guests present.

Mr Wilkie, President of the St Andrew's Society, Mr Russell, President of the Caledonian Benevolent Society, and Dr O'Brien, R.N. After ample justice had been done to a sumptuous repast, the President invoked the blessing of God on the assembly.

Vice President, Ruff proposed the health of the Mayor and the Municipality—responded to by the Mayor.

Vice President Kriemler proposed the St Andrew's and Caledonian Societies—responded to by Messrs Wilkie and Russell.

Mr Passerel proposed the Press; responded to by Mr Higgins.

Mr Vogel proposed the Germania Sing Verein; responded to by Mr Heisterman.

Mr Felix proposed Dr Powell, medical officer of the Society; responded to by Dr O'Brien, R.N.

Mr Grandin proposed the officers of the French Benevolent Society; responded to by Messieurs Gorbner and Timmerman.

A number of volunteer toasts, songs and instrumental pieces occupied the company for the remainder of the evening, which, under such agreeable influences, glided rapidly away.

STEARING A GUN.—What is young Vancouver coming to? Another boy is in custody charged with theft. His name is Opland; he lives across James Bay with his parents and is accused of having stolen a gun from a sloop a year and a half ago. A few days ago it came to the knowledge of the police that the gun was in the possession of Opland's parents. An officer was sent to the house and the inmates stoutly denied all knowledge of the weapon. The officer hinted at a search warrant, when in shorter time than you would require to load your head the gun was produced.

CHURCH OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE CO.—This old established Company publishes a balance sheet showing liabilities and assets, with sufficient particulars of investments to enable anyone accustomed to ordinary accounts to judge of the stability of the undertaking. The next division of profits falls on the 20th January, 1874. The profile of the Company being divided every five years. The Governor of the City of Glasgow is the Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow.

THE Duetts and Manson, charged with robbery have been again remanded for examination. The affair looks black against them.

The California sails at 6 o'clock this morning.

Canadian Mail Summary

Our Canadian embassies at the 29th ultimo, but contain no news of special importance to dwellers in British Columbia. Arrangements have been completed at Ottawa for giving a citizens ball to Prince Arthur on his return from the United States, and before the opening of Parliament. This ball was to take place on the skating rink. It had not transpired what course the Government would adopt towards the ex-Governor of Red River. The Reifenstein case continued to drag out its weary length before the Police Magistrate. It was stated that Senator Atkins has gone into the Dominion Cabinet without knowing its policy.

John Torrance, a leading merchant of Montreal, died at the age of 64. The Provincial Legislature of Quebec has passed a Bill to provide for the interdiction of habitual drunkards. A conference of the Roman Catholic clergy was held at the Archbishop's palace Quebec, on the 21st. The question of the Pope's infallibility was discussed, and all were understood to have supported the dogma.

Capt. Strachan, elder son of the late Bishop Strachan, died at Toronto on the 24th. A very shocking murder had been committed at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. The victim was a young woman named Pike, respectfully connected, and suspicion rests upon a cousin of the same name. This Globe's Red River correspondent gives the following news, under date 22nd January:

Messrs Snow, Malins, Nunnison, Grant and Hamilton leave St Paul for Canada today. Messrs Malins and Hamilton were liberated from Fort Garry on January 6th on condition of quitting the country. Mr Nunnison and five others came to Fort Workington on the Government road early in December, and were arrested and imprisoned. They and twenty-five other prisoners were confined in a room 10 by 20 feet, with cells along the sides into which the men crowded to sleep at night. Rice supplied them with sugar and tea of the poorest quality.

Mr Nunnison escaped on the night of Jan 2nd, by jumping from the second story window and climbing over the stockade while the guards were absent, and after making a narrow escape, reached Pembina. He and his friends were offered their liberty if they would swear allegiance to the insurgent government, but all refused and were returned to prison.

Some of his son said 'not been' prisoner. Rice had subjected to all at any time, dismissed his troops, with the exception of about fifty who are on guard duty. Vice-General Thibault is at the residence of Bishop Tache and is yet somewhat under surveillance. DeSalaberry is at liberty and allowed to go wherever he pleases.

A Pembina letter says that the Indians who were marching towards Fort Garry were met by Riel and other insurgents five miles from the Fort, where they had a talk, and after receiving some tobacco and provisions the Indians returned home. They said they understood the French and Americans were waging war against the British Government, and they came down to see if this was true, and if it was they would fight them. The Indians were not altogether satisfied and estimated that they would probably soon be back again.

It was stated that the Dominion Cabinet had appointed Mr Smith, the acting Governor of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Garry, a commissioner to enquire into the causes of the insurrection there. The following dispatch from Earl Greyville to the Governor-General, under date of 10th September last, has been published, and may be interesting as indicating Imperial anxiety for the completion of Confederation in British North America.

Lord Grey has read with much satisfaction the speech which you issued the last session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, as well as the Resolutions of the Parliament, authorizing your Government to enter into negotiations with the Government of Prince Edward Island with a view to the admission of that Colony into the Dominion.

I trust that in settling the terms proposed as the basis of this arrangement the Government of the Dominion will deal liberally as well as justly with the Island, and that the Government of the Island will receive favorably such propositions when made, as I believe it is in the interest of the whole of the British North American Colonies that they should be united under one Government, and H. M.'s Government watch with much interest the successive steps that are being taken towards the accomplishment of this great end.

Referring to the new Finance Minister an Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Leader remarks:—SIR FRANCIS HIGGINS is a most indefatigable worker. Gubernatorial position has not rubbed off a particle of his old buoyancy or in the slightest degree affected his capacity for business. He is in his office early and late closely examining every item of the public accounts and mastering all the details of his office. There could not possibly be a more painstaking Chief in the Finance Department. Nothing is left to be done by subordinates which ought to be attended to by himself. The Banking measure to be submitted to Parliament by him next session is receiving a great deal of attention at his hands—and if there be evinced the slightest disposition on the part of the bankers to meet the views of the cabinet I have no doubt that an excellent banking act will be incorporated among the statutes of the next session.

AMERICAN SERVANTS.—Some person in New York who had trouble with his servants advertised for a girl. He says:—'I wanted a girl to dwell in my family, assist my wife in doing the work, and give directions generally. Wages not much object if she will only leave me enough of my income to pay for the crockery that she breaks. If she should not be satisfied with having five evenings a week an effort shall be made to give her eight. She may decide what we shall have to eat and whether it shall be overdone, underdone or not done at all, and do in fact as she pleases, except wear my wife's gloves and shoes (except her hands and feet are within four sizes of being too small). Feather beds or mattresses as required. PS—A piano and music supplied free of charge. The use of the parlour for company. No account taken of tea or sugar that enters or leaves the house.'

Wednesday March 2, 1870.

The Magisterial Stipendiaries.

In the course of the debate upon the Estimates, one of the numerous faults of the existing system of Government was made forcibly to appear, and it required all the persuasive eloquence of the Colonial Secretary and the Surveyor General to plaster it over. So wedded is the Government to that class of officers known as Stipendiary Magistrates that in several districts these gentlemen have outlived the peculiar circumstances which gave rise to their appointment, and they are still maintained at great expense to the taxpayers, although the people protest that the public interests would be equally safe in the hands of Honorary Justices of the Peace. Whenever the expense of government is complained of the Executive answer is that the extent and general conditions of the colony are such as to render a cheaper government impracticable; yet this answer, plausible as it may at first sight appear, scarcely harmonizes with the fact that, in some instances, expensive officers are retained where they are not needed. We admit that the colony is necessarily an expensive one to govern; but that forms no reason why it should be over-governed—why officers should be crowded in where they are not really necessary. The truth of the matter would appear to be that the Executive is engaged in solving the problem of what disposition it shall make of the numerous staff of officials it finds upon its hands. But to the point. Under the present condition the Stipendiary Magistrates are required to attend the sittings of the Legislative Council; and in order to do this it becomes necessary for those stationed in the interior of the Mainland to be absent from their Districts during four or five months in the year. Owing to the refusal of Government to adopt the system of investing respectable residents with Magisterial functions, these Districts suffer very much inconvenience during such absence. Indeed, several instances of great hardship and injustice were pointed out. Two things appear obvious: in respect of those Districts still requiring the presence of the particular class of officers alluded to, the system of withdrawing such officers from the post of duty during so large a portion of the year is not a desirable one for which they are in some instances but moderately qualified, is injurious to the public interest; the period has arrived when the presence of this class of officers can be dispensed with in some of the more settled Districts without any detriment to the public interest, and with beneficial results. It is not very agreeable to have to single out one class of officials as presenting a more fitting mark for the pruning-knife of retrenchment than another; but, however greatly we may respect the gentlemen constituting that class, we must not permit mere personal considerations to stand in the way of public duty.

The Road Toll Questions.

It will be seen that the changes recommended by the Select Committee on the subject of Road Tolls involve important consequences. The removal of the Toll Gate from Clinton to Soda Creek would cause the inequality complained of by those living on this side of the former place to disappear. But it would do a great deal more. It would catch all the fat and other productions liable to toll now escaping on account of being produced east of Clinton, while it would relieve the entire population between Clinton and Soda Creek of tolls upon the articles of consumption coming from the lower country. Furthermore, it would confine the collection of Tolls to upward freight alone, giving free passage to cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, waggons, &c., while it would permit downward freight to pass free. These changes are more important than some might suppose; and we are disposed to think that the Select Committee has probably recommended the best course that it is possible to apply to the evils complained of. That the recommendation of the Committee will be adopted by the House and carried into effect by the Executive there is little reason to doubt. That the arrangement will not receive the approbation of all parties is tolerably certain; but that it is, under all the circumstances, the fairest that could be arrived at, we greatly think. Under it all the settlers from Yale to Soda Creek will be placed upon a fair footing, in as far as legislative imports are concerned. Their taxable products will all alike be met by a common road toll, which those nearest to the market now escape. All such tolls, placed the gate where you will, are unpopular; but if the time has not arrived for absolute abolition, let us aim at equalization. The change recom-

mended by the Committee will not, we are disposed to think, result in any detriment to the revenue. What is lost on animals, vehicles and imported articles, will be fully met by tolls on flour, &c, now escaping altogether. As production and consumption increase in the interior so will the revenue derived from the Toll Gate at Soda Creek; and we trust the time is not distant when the Government will see its way clear to drop the toll altogether or at least to half a cent. One cent a pound on the results of agricultural operations is, indeed, a heavy tax.

Legislative Council.

Thursday, Feb 24.

LABOR EXCHANGE.

Mr Holbrook moved a resolution asking the government to establish a Labor Exchange with an office at Victoria and New Westminster.

The hon mover read an article from the San Francisco Bulletin showing how great had been the usefulness of such an institution in California, and at considerable length showed most satisfactorily how such an institution would benefit this colony and asked the co-operation of the hon members of the Council in support of the measure.

Mr Holbrook seconded the resolution and said it was the duty of the government to establish such an office at once, and he showed how the institute could be carried on without any extra expense to the colony by connecting it with one of the departments.

Mr DeCosmos said he congratulated the hon mover of the resolution and was pleased to see that in a House so peculiarly British they were willing to take lessons from the useful and progressive institutions of that splendid Republic to the south of us, and he hoped this would not be the only occasion upon which hon gentlemen would avail themselves of the valuable assistance which may be derived from that great people.

Mr DeCosmos said he was in favor of the resolution, but he would assure the hon members that it could not be done without extra expense to the colony.

Mr DeCosmos moved that the salary of the Registrar be increased to \$2500.

Mr Holbrook said the proposition was ridiculous, as no one man could possibly attend to both duties. Both duties were required at the same time upon the arrival of the steamer.

Mr DeCosmos said he was satisfied that the salaries of the officials of the colony were altogether too high; but it was difficult to make reductions without more or less derangement to the whole. He characterized the action taken by some of the members of the Council as factious.

Mr DeCosmos replied, imputing personalities and was called to order by the Chair. Motion lost.

Mr DeCosmos said he thought the salary of the Inspector of Police too low.

Mr Holbrook thought the pay of the Inspector of Police should be as high as the Clerk; and that \$1 75 per day was not sufficient for policemen.

Mr Pemberton said he did not think the Inspector of Police entitled to as much salary as the Clerk, who required to be an educated man. He thought the pay of the police quite sufficient, as he looked upon them as men in the army service who were entitled to promotion, the prospect of which was looked upon as a consideration.

On motion, the following recommendations were made:—

Mr DeCosmos—That the pay of constables be \$2.

Mr Alston—That the pay of the convict guards be raised 25 cents per day.

Mr DeCosmos—That the Sergeant of Police at Victoria get \$3 50 per day.

Mr DeCosmos moved that the salary of the Gold Commissioners for Kootenay be increased to \$2400.

Mr Holbrook supported the motion.

Mr DeCosmos asked if any gentleman had been receiving \$3000 as Commissioner for Kootenay, and if so, how had he been employed?

Hon Colonial Secretary said Mr O'Reilly had been receiving a salary of \$3000 for that office but that he had not been there the last year, another man was sent in his place, Mr Ball.

which were more than equal to the increase proposed.

Mr Ring withdrew his motion.

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Mr DeCosmos moved that the salary of the Registrar be increased to \$2500.

Mr Holbrook thought the pay of the Inspector of Police should be as high as the Clerk; and that \$1 75 per day was not sufficient for policemen.

Mr Pemberton said he did not think the Inspector of Police entitled to as much salary as the Clerk, who required to be an educated man. He thought the pay of the police quite sufficient, as he looked upon them as men in the army service who were entitled to promotion, the prospect of which was looked upon as a consideration.

On motion, the following recommendations were made:—

Mr DeCosmos—That the pay of constables be \$2.

From the South—A Mail.—Dr Powell returned yesterday afternoon in a plunger, having left Olympia on Thursday morning. Before the stiff east-gale of yesterday the plunger ran from Port Townsend in four hours. The Doctor brought the mail bag left behind by the Eliza Anderson on her last trip. It contained a few Canadian and English papers and letters.

The steamer California sailed at 6 yesterday morning for Portland. While leaving the wharf the wad from the departing gun smashed Brodrick & Co's galump and a number of windows, tore away two weather boards from the store house and lodged in the cavity thus created. Fortunate circumstance that the gun was not loaded with ball.

Insured Property.—From the yearly returns of the fire insurance agents in this city, just made to the Municipal authorities, we learn that the value of property real and personal insured within the city limits is \$1,518,000.

The Southerners who went to Brazil after the rebellion have petitioned the U S Government to send a ship to bring them home. It is said the colonists are in a very destitute condition.

It was rumored in Portland on Saturday last that the Union Pacific Railroad Company have bought out all the interest of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company.

For the Flying Squadron.—Letters were received yesterday at the Post office from England directed to officers attached to the Flying Squadron.

The ship Golden Empire arrived yesterday morning from Valparaiso. She will load lumber for a foreign port.

The Tiger.—Should the weather prove fine this afternoon the steam Tiger will come out for practice.

Celestial Phenomena.

During the past year, the accounts of one phenomenon after another have succeeded each other with a rapidity which is startling. Earthquakes have been common occurrences; volcanic eruptions have come to be expected as items of daily news; an eclipse, such as is but rarely to be seen, has taken place; and several interesting meteors have been observed. These come now the description of a strange discovery which has been recently made, and which has been manifested since the apparitions in the heavens which were seen previous to, and appeared to foretell the fall of Jerusalem. In the Southern skies, Australian astronomers have long watched with interest a singular object. Of a class with the remarkable nebula which surrounds the constellation of Orion in our own hemisphere, the nebula in Argo exceeds it in brilliancy almost in the same degree as the sun does the moon. The Orion nebula can be seen only on the darkest nights, but that of Argo shines as gloriously as a star of the third magnitude, and is scarcely obliterated by the effulgence of the full moon.

This splendid object has been of course, readily noticed, but nearly a year ago a report came, taken from the observations of a small telescope of five inches aperture, that the wonderful mass was changing entirely in character. Sir John Herschel averred that this information was of a most important character; proceedings were immediately taken for hastening the completion of the great Melbourne telescope, which is a reflector of four feet in diameter, and this is now at work. The news coming from it more than confirmed the previous intelligence.

It seems the nebula has not only changed in form, but has actually drifted and shifted about the heavens, while the stars connected with it have retained their positions; apparently showing that the nebula and stellar systems are unconnected, and at different distances from the earth.

But on closer inspection a far more wonderful phenomenon than the shifting, strange though it is, of the beautiful nebula was discovered. The star Eta Argus, which is said to be the most wonderful object in the whole heavenly expanse, has undergone an apparently miraculous metamorphosis in brilliancy. This star was marked in Halley's catalogue as a fourth rate; in Lacaille's, two centuries later as of the second magnitude; in 1843 it surpassed every star in the heavens except the Dog Star. At present it cannot be seen at all with the naked eye.

Without going deeply into the causes of these extraordinary manifestations, it appears probable that the singular electric combinations which are at present going on in the ethereal sphere of the sun are not unlikely to have exercised material influences on the bright bodies of the stars. It is well known that there is at present a large current or column of electric light shooting out to an enormous distance from the verge of the sun's atmosphere, and it may be that the reflection which certain of the nearer stars most naturally take from this pillar of light may have the effect, not only of bringing themselves into extra brilliancy, but of dimming and casting into the shade stars of greater distance from our earth.

The value of imports for 1869, of which 1868 the imports amounted to \$3,383,976 61. While, therefore, there has been a falling off in imports, \$607,429 69, there has only been a falling off in the revenue derived therefrom of \$20,840 16. Passing to those particular items which may be accepted as an index to local development, we find some little improvement. Last year we imported \$13,974 88 worth of iron and steel; the year before \$2,685 59. Last year we imported \$5,591 87 worth of barley; the year before \$12,119 21. (How is the last year we imported \$2,519 52 worth of beans; the year before \$2,917. Last year we imported \$1,917 worth of hras and shorts; the year before \$11,723 65. Last year we imported \$31,538 09 worth of butter; the year before \$19,002 44. Last year we imported \$7,625 63 worth of wheat; the year before \$10,270 23. Last year we imported \$749 97 worth of eggs; the year before \$1,890 51. Last year we imported \$78,507 07 worth of flour; the year before \$119,911 89. Last year we imported \$6,408 55 worth of fresh fruit; the year before \$9,049. Last year we imported \$5,159 05 worth of hay; the year before \$4,634 02. Last year we imported \$3,301 53 worth of hops; the year before \$5,135 53. Last year we imported \$7,398 23 worth of lard; the year before \$11,044 05. Last year we imported \$282,816 65 worth of live stock; the year before \$291,638. Last year we imported \$2549 02 worth of oats; the year before \$7648. Last year we imported \$3098 58 worth of wheat; the year before \$3,165. But whatever crumbs of comfort be extracted from the gradual diminution perceptible in most of these articles, almost lost in the aggregate, that the sum of \$477,876 88 worth of the colony last year in payment of the above-mentioned articles, all which might so well be raised here, appears strange, indeed, that in spite of a large protective duty, the per centum on foreign productions to the extent of half a million dollars a year. Real prosperity is out of the question so long as we rely so largely upon neighbors for articles of food. We should be raised from our own soil. How is it that the farmers continue to permit such a report to be annually exhibited? Has the protective law proved a failure? It cannot be that the soil and climate of British Columbia are less favorable to the production of these articles than are those of the countries whence we are supplied. Unless the farmers make more successful effort to supply the markets of the colony, we fear the advocates of protection will soon be sadly in the minority.

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The Probable End.

We have received Canadian news of the 2d inst. The most interesting feature of the news is the arrest of the leader of the Red River party, there appears to be little doubt, the truth of this. He was arrested miles from Fort Garry by two men, acting under the authority of Hudson Bay Company. They seemed him to surrender quietly. He at first refused to do so, drawing a revolver and threatening to use it. The detection of similar persuaders by two officers, however, arrested him and he walked to the fort with captors. The sudden collapse of the authority is attributed to his pronounced in favor of annexation to the United States, a proposition unpopular with settlers and Indians. The authority of the Hudson Bay party had been reestablished, a miserable fate which has afflicted certain class of politicians at Western a fresh opportunity of stirring up the passions of the Indians in the River Settlements. The resolution of Commissioners to Ottawa for the purpose of seeking an amicable meeting of matters, it was said that the Imperial Government was making the necessary preparations for a submission; but the necessity of a step has now happily been obviated and it is most gratifying to think that through the whole of the River War, which applied no sensational headings to American papers, not a drop of human blood had been shed. Beyond a few adventures which may form the subject of jokes, the affair will really occur from the memory of man. How the affair has proved, it is not ever, altogether without its interest. Let Governments learn from those who make a country, not how low their social position, but certain natural rights which will

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 2 1870.

Imports.

The value of imports for 1869 was \$1,775,622 27; and the amount of duty collected thereon \$342,136 45. During 1868 the imports amounted to \$2,383,951 96; and the duties thereon \$462,976 61. While, therefore, there has been a falling off in imports of \$607,429 69, there has only been a falling off in the revenue derived therefrom of \$20,840 16. Passing to those particular items which may be accepted as an index to local development, we find some little improvement. Last year we imported \$13,974 89 worth of bacon and hams; the year before \$20,685 59. Last year we imported \$18,591 87 worth of barley; the year before (ab) \$12,119 21. (How is that?) Last year we imported \$2,246 52 worth of beans; the year before \$2,581 82. Last year we imported \$10,977 03 worth of bran and shorts; the year before \$11,723 66. Last year we imported \$31,538 09 worth of butter; the year before \$18,002 44. Last year we imported \$7,825 63 worth of cheese; the year before \$10,270 23. Last year we imported \$749 97 worth of eggs; the year before \$1,890 51. Last year we imported \$76,507 07 worth of flour; the year before \$119,911 39. Last year we imported \$6,408 55 worth of fresh fruit; the year before \$9,049 00. Last year we imported \$5,150 05 worth of hay; the year before \$4,634 02. Last year we imported \$3,301 53 worth of hops; the year before \$5,135 53. Last year we imported \$7,398 23 worth of lard; the year before \$11,044 05. Last year we imported \$282,816 65 worth of live stock; the year before \$297,839 83. Last year we imported \$2549 02 worth of oats; the year before \$7,648 68. Last year we imported \$3093 53 worth of wheat; the year before \$3,135 87. But whatever crumbs of comfort may be extracted from the gradual diminution perceptible in most of these articles are almost lost in the aggregate fact, that the sum of \$47,876 68 went out of the colony last year in payment of the above-mentioned articles, all of which might so well be raised here. It appears strange, indeed, that in spite of a large protective duty, the people still consume foreign productions to the extent of half a million dollars a year. Real prosperity is out of the question so long as we rely so largely upon our neighbors for articles of food, which should be raised from our own soil. How is it that the farmers continue to permit such a record to be annually exhibited? Has the protective system proved a failure? It cannot be said that the soil and climate of British Columbia are less favorable to the production of these articles than are those of the countries whence we are being supplied. Unless the farmers make a more successful effort to supply the markets of the colony, we fear the advocates of protection will soon be found sadly in the minority.

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permit of their being dealt with as goods and chattels. There were people in the Red River country who had a right to a voice in the selection of those who were to administer under the new system; and there were also those who had a right to aspire to positions of power. To send a staff of Executive officers from Ottawa, even as a provisional expedient, was taken as a virtual ignoring of these rights. Let us hope that Canada, wiser for the difficulty, will be in less danger of repeating the error which occasioned it.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, FEB 25, 1870. DEBATE IN COUNCIL ON SUPPLY. Mr DeCosmos moved that \$150,000 be granted for the salaries of the Executive Council. Mr DeCosmos asked what was the amount of the salaries of the Executive Council? Mr DeCosmos said that the salaries of the Executive Council were \$150,000. Mr DeCosmos asked what was the amount of the salaries of the Executive Council? Mr DeCosmos said that the salaries of the Executive Council were \$150,000.

EDUCATION, \$10,000.

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Christian Reciprocity Wanted.

We have been both surprised and sorry to hear of rather high-headed ecclesiastical proceedings at New Westminster last week. It seems that Governor Seymour led the people of Langley district to believe that the unoccupied church, built at Derby in early days for the use of the Royal Engineers, was public property; and orders were given to the party in charge to open it for the use of Ministers of any denomination wishing to conduct Divine Service for the benefit of the soldiers. The Presbyterians and Wesleyans have accordingly been using the church every Sunday alternately for nearly a year. The Church of England authorities have, it appears, just now stepped in, claimed the property and locked the door, though they have not been using it themselves, nor have they indicated their intention of doing so. This seems rather hard, especially upon the Presbyterians, who whose services have been attended by almost all the settlers for miles around, when we remember that upon the occasion of the burning of the Church of England at New Westminster some years ago, he and his people at once offered them the use of their church; just as did the Presbyterians of Pandora street to the Christ Church congregation when a similar calamity befel them a few months ago. — Communicated.

The Rev. W. G. Clark's Renunciation of Holy Orders.

The renunciation of holy orders by Mr W. G. Clark, Vice-Master of Trinity College and late Public Orator at Cambridge, a man of high reputation in literature, is felt to be a very serious matter by all classes of Churchmen. He has long been known to entertain some opinions in common with Bishop Colenso and the school represented by the writers of "Essays and Reviews." He does not believe in the infallibility of the Scriptures, rejecting parts of them as of doubtful authenticity and finding in others questionable teaching in theology and morals. At his ordination he was asked whether he believed in the Canon of Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and he answered "Yes." But he no longer believes them and moreover he cannot stand up in the face of the congregation to say "Amen" to these words when he is convinced he did not speak them. Some newspapers are trying to coax him to renounce his holy orders, but he has decided to interpret the Articles with a good deal of latitude. In this and other matters we are told that the legal must be the measure of the moral obligation. This is affirmed to be the understanding with which the Thirty-nine Articles are always signed now at the Universities.

The Peace River Fever Attacks a Ship's Crew.

Yesterday word was sent ashore from the English ship Golden Empire, at anchor in the outer harbor, that six of the crew had died and had been placed in iron. Several police officers accordingly boarded the ship in one of H. M. Sparrowhawk's boats and took the alleged mutinous men into custody and lodged them in jail. It is asserted that the sailors wished to go to Peace River and were preparing to desert the ship. Four others of the crew, who shipped at San Francisco for Victoria, only came ashore yesterday afternoon, and one of them applied to have the mate arrested for blinding his thumb.

Request for Railway.

Dr. Tolmie and Ash presented a numerous signed petition to His Excellency the Governor yesterday, which prays that a guarantee of the interest on the amount necessary to construct a railway from Esquimalt to Victoria be asked for in the Terms of Confederation in connection with a graving dock at Esquimalt. His Excellency promised to give the matter his favorable consideration, but said he was in doubt whether it should be considered in connection with the graving dock or as a separate item.

Meeting of the Council.

A notice in the Government Gazette of yesterday announces that for the encouragement of the trade with the adjacent Territory, and upon the suggestion of the Pilot Board, the Executive Council have ordered the following amendment of the Pilotage Rules and Regulations to be made:—No steam vessels, plying regularly once a week or oftener between Victoria and any of the various ports on Puget Sound or in the Straits of Fuca, shall be charged with Pilotage or half Pilotage, unless the master of such vessel shall actually take a Pilot on board, or employ some other person specially engaged for the service of a Pilot. This action has been taken to meet the complaints of the Captain of the Anderson.

Courts of Revision.

The next sitting of the Court of Revision (real estate) will be held to-morrow at the Town Council Chamber. At San Francisco, Mr Graham, Chief Trader, U. S. Co. and Captain Lewis and wife, arrived in San Francisco, on the 23d inst. from England.

Peace River Gold Mines.

Notice is given that the Peace River Gold Mines are now open for prospecting.

Barnard's Express.

LINE STAGES. ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION, the stages of this line will be placed on the road. On Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays. Carrying Her Majesty's Mail, Barnard's Express and Passengers, connecting at Soda Creek with the Steamer Victoria. For Quaanellie and Cottonwood Canon, which in turn connects with the Steamer Enterprise. Through Fare (including First Class Passage on Steamers) Victoria to Fort George, \$36 00. Stages will leave Quaanellie every Friday Evening for Barkerville. Ticket Office, Yates Street. Victoria, B. C. Feb. 14, 1870.

Peace River Mines.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION BARNARD'S BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS. Will extend its operations to the newly discovered mines in the Omineca country. Regular messengers will be placed on the route, who will visit the various mining camps and undertake transactions in every department of the Express business. Parties wishing to see their letters forwarded will please register their names at any of Barnard's Offices in British Columbia and of Wells, Fargo, Co. in California. F. J. BARNARD.

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The Victoria Steam Sash Door and Moulding Factory.

A LARGE STOCK OF DOORS AND SASHES on hand, warranted of all kinds and sizes. Also, a large assortment of Wood, Cast, and Stained Glass, Carvings, Tables, etc. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass for sale. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass for sale.

FOR SALE.

200 Tons Extra Flour. 40 PACK MULES WITH APARATUS. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass for sale.

Dr. J. Collins Brown's Cholorodyne.

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Special to the Daily British Colonist.

Paris, Feb 18—Arthur Fonville has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay 5000 francs for violation of the laws...

It has been decided that Prince Pierre Boppert should be tried before the High Court on a charge of homicide through imprudence...

London, Feb 18—Revenue payments are just now creating considerable influence in the money market...

The released Russian agents have a grand public reception at Dublin. The members of the House of Commons have agreed to the land reform bill...

The Ministers at St. Petersburg implored in the House of Lords to-day the Lord Chancellor to move the first reading of the Judges Jurisdiction Bill...

Madrid, Feb 18—The Journal of this city publishes an address signed by the London and Spanish merchants regarding the Cuban insurgents...

London, Feb 19—The Irish members of the House of Commons at a private meeting, agreed to support the Irish Land Bill...

Paris, Feb 21—It is reported that the Ministry will permit the procession to pass through the streets on La De Gras...

The General Gazette, official organ, says that on the examination of Princes Pierre Boppert it will be proved that he was provoked and used his legitimate right of self defence...

It is announced that the Emperor Eugene will visit Sweden next May. Rome, Feb 21—The carnival opened with the customary ceremonies, a number of strangers participating...

Placards against Papal infallibility were found on the walls last night and torn down by the police. London, Feb 21—A deposition was taken on the Board of Trade Saturday and urged the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures...

Washington, Feb 19—Howland's committee on the N. P. R. reported a bill to issue bonds to construct the road and to construct the main road to the terminus on the Valley of the Columbia River...

Portland, Feb 21—No eastern news since Saturday. Steamer Ajax arrived Saturday night. Howland's Pills—This medicine has relieved every case of indigestion, flatulency, and constipation...

Our modern source of living begs a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, degenerated, clogged, and labor is to task...

Important Information! A Good Appetite, A Healthy Digestion, and a Vigorous Liver. Are the three and immediate objects of a course of Britania Sarsaparilla...

While there is life, there is hope. The inventor of himself by this great medicine, often he had been pronounced hopeless by several of our ablest physicians...

Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk...

Mr. Epps's Coffee, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



The reputation of this excellent medicine is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvelous.

Scrophulous poison is one of the most destructive members of our race. Often, it is not until the system is so far gone that the patient is unable to move...

It is a general remedy for all the diseases of the blood, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the various forms of Scrophulous Poison...

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The Seed Store

YATES STREET, VICTORIA. Have for Sale Wholesale and Retail an entire NEW STOCK of Island Raised Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreens...

GUARANTEED OF THE BEST QUALITY AND TRUE TO NAME. ALSO, every description of NURSERY STOCK.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

For all the diseases of the blood, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the various forms of Scrophulous Poison...

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 2 1870. The Conditions.

While it will become the duty of those acting for the colony in arranging the basis of union with Canada to see that the most favorable terms conformable with reason and justice to other sections of the Dominion shall be secured...

That Canada is prepared to take us upon the most liberal terms at all compatible with fairness and equity to all parts of the Dominion...

There is no reason to doubt; but we have no right to expect that everything we may ask, reason or none, is going to be conceded.

It is a well known fact that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been named as the limit within which the work is to be commenced on this end of the railway.

We are quite aware that this condition does not prohibit an earlier beginning, and we are greatly desirous to think that the work will be commenced at the earliest possible moment...

The early construction of the railway is now regarded as a Dominion and a national necessity both by the Canadian and Imperial Governments and people...

It is an idle to suppose that the inauguration of that great work will be delayed a single week on account of any stipulated right as it is to imagine that we shall be able to induce either or both governments to become bound to commence the work sooner than is practicable...

At the same time, however, it is no more than right that the people of British Columbia should insist upon having something tangible to calculate upon as a condition of union; and inasmuch as the early construction of the railway must be an essential element in the success of Confederation...

They are perfectly justified in requiring an assurance or guarantee from the Dominion Government that the commencement of the work shall not be delayed beyond a reasonable period.

Now, the only point to be decided is one of time. What would be a reasonable period? It has been suggested in a previous article whether the time fixed in the Executive programme is not too remote; and, without presuming to pronounce dogmatically upon a subject only to be approached with the utmost thought and caution, we are still inclined to the opinion that the time might with reason be somewhat abridged...

Not that it will vitally affect the commencement of the work, but because it may exert an influence upon the question. There is little doubt in the mind of the present writer that if there were no such stipulation at all, the work would be begun in less than three years; for it cannot be concealed that it is one of those undertakings which to be done at all must be done speedily.

But when we find those claiming to be ranked amongst the promoters of Confederation upon just and equitable terms propounding in the most dogmatic way the proposition that our representatives will not be doing their duty to the country if they do not insist upon one year being the extent of the limit as to time for both the railway and graving dock to be commenced, we are bound to record our protest against such reckless assertions.

With the commencement of the graving dock at Esquimalt the Dominion Government will have little or nothing to do. If that Government consents to guarantee the interest on the necessary loan for the work—and we apprehend there will be no hesitation about doing that—there can be no reason why even a year should pass before that very simple condition shall be fulfilled.

But with the railway the case is essentially different. The Executive programme provides for the survey being commenced immediately after union. That is rather more than the work of a day. The surveys made, and the route adopted, the Government must be allowed a reasonable time to receive and accept tenders for the various sections; and we greatly think that at least one year would be necessarily consumed in the work of such magnitude and importance, we should not ever if we could, extort pledges which would impose such haste as would in all probability orientate in some fatal blunder, demonstrate the truth of the proverb, "The greater hurry the less speed."

Probably two years might be a reasonable limit; but when we find those who profess to advise a fair and equitable union advising the people and their representatives to name one year as the limit, and to insist upon that as a sine qua non of our acceptance of Confederation, we cannot but regard such as indiscreet friends or

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NEARLY 200,000 PERSONS have been cured by Dr. Joseph Walker's...



These Pills are a most valuable preparation for the relief of all the diseases of the blood, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the various forms of Scrophulous Poison...

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