

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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**THE BRITISH COLONIST**  
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**DAVID W. HIGGINS.**

**TERMS:**  
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**SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.**  
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

**TERMS:**  
One Year \$6 00  
Six Months 4 00  
Three Months 2 50  
One Week 0 25

**AGENTS:**  
S. D. Levi, Nansimo, V. I.  
J. D. Davidson, 23, Great Street, Victoria.

**PERKINS'S**  
shire Sauce.  
BY CONNOISSEURS  
TO BE  
**GOOD SAUCE.**

## Governor Musgrave at Cariboo.

It will have been seen that His Excellency Governor Musgrave met with a truly hearty reception in Cariboo. This is as we hoped and expected. It is, perhaps, just as well that the reception accorded His Excellency at Cariboo should present a marked contrast to that given him here. Victoria has hitherto enjoyed the reputation, whether rightly or wrongly matters little for our present purpose, of being too lavish in praise and too ready to censure governors; and although the good reputation of the present one preceded him, this community has lost nothing in self-respect, or, in the Governor's respect, for having permitted the occasion of his arrival to pass unmarked by any very demonstrative exhibitions of loyalty and so forth. But, it is only fair to His Excellency, as well as to the community, to state that additional reasons existed for such a marked absence of popular demonstration. The people were at the moment in deep mourning on account of the death of the late Governor, whose remains had but just been buried with an elaborate pomp and circumstance seldom or never exceeded in older colonies; and any great parade at such a moment, in accordance with the custom of the new Governor, would scarcely have been in keeping with the melancholy circumstances. Yet it is only proper to state that it was the intention of the people here to extend to His Excellency such a public reception upon his landing as was befitting the occasion; and they were only prevented from carrying out that intention by the hour and circumstances under which he landed. These remarks are not offered in the spirit of apology. There is nothing for which an apology is due. But we have thought that, while alluding to the reception accorded His Excellency by our fellow colonists away up amongst the mountain fastnesses of Cariboo, it might be as well to throw a little light upon circumstances perhaps not quite understood in certain quarters. To return to the more immediate subject of the present remarks, we are right glad that the people of Cariboo have received the new Governor in a manner at once so graceful and so hearty; and we are not in the least disposed to be jealous on account of the favorable impression such a reception could not well fail to produce upon the mind of His Excellency. Indeed, we rather felt anxious that the first impressions, which are said to be of so much importance, which might be made upon the mind of the Governor on visiting the interior, and more especially that important section known by the common name of Cariboo, should be of a favorable nature; and our reasons for wishing this are of an eminently practical kind. It would, surely, be paying His Excellency a left-handed compliment to suppose that such demonstrations or impressions could give shape to his administrative policy; and least of all would we suspect the people of Cariboo of being actuated by such unworthy motives in extending to the Governor such a graceful and hearty welcome. But there was at least no disadvantage in making things agreeable, and in putting His Excellency in a frame of mind which would not lead him to view Cariboo and its important interests from an unfavorable or prejudiced standpoint. The present tour through the Colony, undertaken by His Excellency so soon after his arrival, is not one of pleasure or mere purposeless curiosity. Amongst

other practical benefits which may be expected to flow from it not the least important will be the inauguration of a broad and liberal scheme which will promote the early development of a large area of auriferous ground on Williams Creek, commonly known as "The Meadows;" and also, such a survey as has just been recommended by the Grand Jury of Barkerville, with a view to promoting the introduction of an ample and permanent supply of water to work uninterruptedly the whole auriferous scope of Williams Creek. These are works either of which would amply repay the Governor's trip—which it is not an undue estimate to say would result in the gross yield of Cariboo being doubled; and they are works which all sections of the Colonists are greatly interested in seeing undertaken at once. As a consumer and producer, it cannot be contended that Cariboo has been gradually falling off; and if, by promoting these two objects to which we have alluded, and which would involve little expenditure of public revenue, the population and, consequently, the consuming and productive capacity of that section, could be more than doubled, as there appears to be every reason for believing would be case, it is obvious that such an impetus would be given to every interest and development as would be felt for good throughout the entire Colony.

Friday, Oct 1

**A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.**—There is one recommendation contained in the report made the other day by the Grand Jury at Barkerville, which, from its great importance, we hope will receive the earnest attention of the Executive. We quote from the published report—"They also suggest the advisability of Government appropriating a reasonable sum towards surveying the district in order to ascertain from what quarter, if any, water can be brought to the principal mining localities, the recent dry seasons having demonstrated that the present supply is inadequate, from the want of which the yield of gold is greatly curtailed, the progress of the district materially retarded, and the public revenue diminished." The subject is not new in these columns. More than once we have ventured to urge upon the Government what we conceived to be no more than its duty in this respect, and it is very gratifying to find that the matter has not escaped the attention of the Grand Jury.

**GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN** has got back to Omba and is delivering lectures about California and Californians. He says: "Aleaska, lives; British Columbia, dead; Washington Territory, alive; Oregon, sound; San Francisco, exploded; California, broke; Nevada, played; Idaho and Montana, drying; Pacific bubble, burst; Utah, flourishing; Pacific States, a sucked orange—San Francisco the sucker. No emigrants should go West. All Californians who can get out are going East. The Pacific Railway will save the Republic for the benefit of the people, but break the capitalist. All 'dead-head' excursionists are corralled by the bankers of California—hence see nothing. Mineral productions this year only \$20,000,000."

**THE SUZ CANAL.**—The opening of this canal is announced to take place to-day, and the ceremonies will be on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the work. The canal is ninety-eight and one-tenth miles long, its average width being one hundred and ninety-seven feet, and depth of water twenty-six feet. Its total cost to the time of opening has been \$80,000,000. It is expected that a number of the crowned heads of Europe, or their representatives, as well as others from Africa and the Asiatic Empires, will be present. A lengthy account of the great work will be found in another column.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—A brewer named Woods, in the employ of Stuart & Co, Lion Brewery, was dreadfully scalded yesterday morning while engaged in his usual avocation. He had gone below to lead some boiling water from one of the tanks into a vat. He neglected to attach a pipe to the cock, and the water naturally gushed from the cock full upon the man's shoulders and chest, scalding him in a very shocking manner. Dr. Powell was sent for and applied the usual remedies, but we heard last evening that the man's condition was considered quite precarious.

**NAVAL AMATEURS.**—The public will be pleased to learn that the Naval Amateur Club will give another performance in the course of a week or two. The club has been lately strengthened by the return of Lieut. Dickens, and Lieut. Brodie is expected to arrive hourly in the Beaver from the northwest Coast. The performance will be for the benefit of the Amateur Dramatic Association.

**SOIRÉE ON MONDAY EVENING.**—A soiree, the proceeds of which will be devoted to assist a widow with eight helpless children, will be given in the Agricultural Society's Pavilion on Monday evening. Tickets to admit a lady and gentleman, \$1. The case is a sad one and appeals directly to the active sympathies of the benevolent.

The members of the Caledonian Benevolent Society, in large numbers, followed the remains of their late Treasurer to the grave yesterday.

**ACCIDENT ON SAN JUAN ISLAND.**—Mr. Gus Hoffmeister, the well known and popular sutler of the British Camp on San Juan Island, met with a severe accident on Monday. He was about to mount a horse, when his foot slipped and he fell with his whole weight on the right leg, breaking that member at the ankle. He received prompt attention from Dr. Hanbury. The injury will lay Mr. Hoffmeister up for some weeks.

**ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.**—A Mr. Smith was fined \$10 yesterday for committing an assault on officer Kennedy. Smith got rather howcome-you-so? on fair-day and was a little obstreperous when remonstrated with, and it becoming necessary to remove him from the pavilion he became beligerent.

**"PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF."**—In attempting to correct an unimportant inaccuracy which found its way into the leading article yesterday, our evening contemporary fell into an historical error in fixing 1840 as the date of the assumption of the government of Upper Canada by Lord Durham. It was in 1839 that he took the position, as will be seen by reference to any standard work.

**THE RIFLE MATCH.**—The shooting for the J. T. Scott gold medal came off yesterday at Clover Point. There were a goodly number of competitors. Mr. Hargreaves scored 48; and Mr. Wolfenden, the winner of the medal last year, 44. Shooting for the same medal took place at New Westminster yesterday. Result unknown.

**RETURN MATCH.**—The return match of cricket will be played at Beacon Hill to-morrow, wickets pitched at 10 o'clock. The Victoria Eleven are: Drake, Richardson, J. Wilson, Howard, Hargreaves, Tye, Gibbon, Good, Hemmingway, Wallace and C. Green. We hear of no changes in the Charybdis Eleven.

The takings at the Exhibition door amounted to \$424, added to which several Exhibitors donated the amounts awarded them to the Society. Apart from the financial success of the Exhibition, it is gratifying to know that the awards have given general satisfaction.

**COLLECTION OF FERNS.**—In our notice of the Exhibition yesterday we omitted to speak of the handsome collection of Island and Mainland ferns, exhibited by Mr. Burnaby, Treasurer of the Society. The ferns comprise eight varieties, one of the most beautiful of which is known as the Maiden's Hair.

The sailing of the Otter for the North has been postponed until Saturday evening. She will carry up stores for the Queen Charlotte Coal Company.

**CUPS TO BE SHOT FOR.**—On Thursday next Governor Seymour's Cup and Mr. Birch's Cup will be shot for at New Westminster and Victoria by the Volunteers.

**A RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH** between a Charybdis Ten and a Volunteer Ten is among the on dits.

The Gascie Telfair sailed from Portland last evening for Victoria.

**LEFT.**—The W. G. Hunt for the Sound and the Fly for Nansimo, left yesterday.

**TO LEAVE.**—The steamer Enterprise, for New Westminster, at 10 this morning.

## Useful Hints.

**FOWLS.**—AN OLD MAN'S EXPERIENCE.—I plowed up my poultry-yard and kept it melon. The fowls took great delight in helping me, for they scratched and dug for worms and insects most assiduously. I fed them on dough made of wheat-bran, some cornmeal and greens, mustard and horse-weeds, cooked together. The fowls threw under that kind of treatment. The next year I plowed up the yard and sowed a patch of oats in it very thick. The chickens got a good deal of it before it came up, but some grew; and I thought it did me good by affording a place for insects to collect. The fowls, especially the young chicks, would go about in the oats and seem to be very busily engaged catching flies, bugs, &c. My neighbors laughed at me for raising oats in my poultry-yard, but I had a good crop of chickens and no sickness among them. I kept no account of the expense of cultivating my patch, and followed the same plan several years until I sold my farm. I have been in poultry yards where the fowls were so crowded that the weeds and grass would not grow much, but the ground was foul and stank. The best way I know of to clean such yards is to turn over the ground with the spade or plough. My neighbors laugh at me when I tell them to cultivate their poultry yards, but I notice that those who allow their poultry the run of plowed fields, have the healthiest fowls.

Hogs require clean and comfortable quarters in a well built and water-proof sty, with sleeping apartments out off from the feeding place. The trough should be of strong oak boards, a portion partitioned off for fresh water. In the sleeping apartments a little straw should be thrown, and exchanged for clean from time to time. When fattening, hogs should not have an excess of water, but just enough to slake their thirst. Being omnivorous, hogs devour almost everything that is given them to eat, and often disgusting and improper food is given them. Almost any place is thought good enough for a pig, no matter how damp, dark and filthy it may be. This is a grave error, as from such filthy dens come diseases of the skin, swelling of the joints, dullness, loss of appetite, and the intestines infested with worms and parasites.

## The Douglas.

**EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:**—Your correspondent of this morning, who describes himself as a 'Near Resident of Maple Bay,' reflects upon my letter of the 18th inst. as being neither faithful nor true. I should like to know the grounds of this assertion; and if he has none other than those contained in his letter, I do not think it requires much effort to show the absurdity of them.

Let us, then, look over what he says in contradiction of my letter. First: That there is no specific time for the Douglas to leave Maple Bay, but her presumed time is between 11 and 12 o'clock. Now, here is no contradiction of anything I said; and if you refer to my former letter I think you will see I stated that the regular time for the boat to leave was 11:30; her regular time must of course be her accustomed or present time to leave there.

The 'Near Resident' then says that the 'Douglas has only in one instance left so early as 10 o'clock'—some twelve months ago—and then asks me to name anyone who has lost the boat in consequence of her leaving before 10:30. Now, is it not rather a bold thing to ask that I should bring up the name of a private individual in a public newspaper in order to instance him? The 'Resident' has not denied what I stated regarding this—except that which may be inferred from what he says about either himself or a member of his family always being there to meet the boat both on her up and down trips, and have never heard of the boat leaving by 10:30. I do not know what he or they may have heard about it, but I am sure that if they have been there regularly, as the 'Resident' describes, he and they will both have seen and known it.

I would ask the 'Near Resident' this question: can anyone be certain of catching the Douglas on her way to Victoria unless he arrives at the wharf before or by 10 o'clock, although her presumed time for leaving there is from 10 to 12.

I cannot help thinking that your correspondent of this morning is a rather too 'near resident of Maple Bay' so near that he can get down to the landing between the time the steamer blows her whistle and when she leaves, and consequently cannot form an estimate of the trouble and inconvenience that the settlers at a distance are put to, by these unfortunate early leavings.

In conclusion I wish to be understood, that in writing thus there are no reflections whatever cast upon the commander of the Douglas for he, I am sure, does his utmost to make the boat convenient to the people. The evil that I wish to see remedied is the untoward early period at which the 'Douglas' at periods leaves the wharf, so as to exclude the remotest possibility of the settlers losing the boat unless it be by their own neglect.

## The Suez Canal.

Even as far back as the age of the Ptolemies the idea of connecting the Mediterranean and Red Sea was conceived; but when we understand the character of the work it will appear evident that the conception could not be executed before this period of time. In 1846 Robert Stevenson the perfecter of the locomotive, Talabert, a great French contractor, and Negretti, a scientific chemist and engineer were selected to make the examination and report the feasibility of the canal. The serious impediment to its success was the continual danger from the sand storms on the desert which would fill up the canal.

Mechanical contrivances were suggested which would overcome this apprehended impediment. They reported in its favor, but nothing was done at the time. Eight years later M. de Lesseps proposed to Mohammed Said the scheme of reopening the ancient canal of Sesostris. He made the first survey in 1854-'55, and the distance was ascertained to be about ninety miles and a company called the Suez Ship Canal Company was organized in 1858. There are several lakes, and to deepen the channel through them and to excavate the intervening sections was what the company had to do. Two hundred and eighty-five machines, representing a force equal to eighteen thousand horses and consuming 12,218 tons of coal per day, have been at work night and day on the canal. The dredges and excavators are of enormous power and size. By means of a steam pump, water is mixed with the earth brought up by the dredge and the liquid mass is discharged by a long pipe or spout to any distance within two hundred feet beyond the edge of the canal. Thus out of the excavations is made a compact ridge of dirt which serves to keep out the sand blown from the desert. This ridge in some places is of the height of fifty feet. At the northern entrance is Port Said one hundred and twenty-four miles north of Alexandria, and thirty miles of Damietta. To form the harbour or basin at Said was considered as one of the great difficulties for the danger to be avoided was the filling up of the canal by the deposits of the River Nile, what are called jetties were constructed. They appear to be made of immense blocks of stone, but in reality are the formations made on the spot out of hydraulic lime and the sand dredged up from the bottom of the canal. The limestone is quarried near by, and eight mills, constructed for the purpose of

grinding or reducing to powder the rocks of lime, are kept at work. The pulverized lime and sand are mixed and put into wooden moulds and remain until perfectly dry. In two or three months the moulds are taken off, and a hard, compact substance is thus formed. These blocks thus made weigh twenty tons each, and are taken to the destined spot and sunk. Over fifteen thousand have been submerged, and the piers or jetties thus made are twenty-six yards at the base, six yards at the top, and twelve yards in height. Art and genius combined have made basins with sufficient capacity to hold the vessels of commerce, and to keep out the Nile deposit.

Suez is at the head of the Gulf of Suez, which is a prolongation of the Red Sea. It is famous as the place of the passage of the hosts of Israel, as described in Holy Writ. It is also the embarking place for the pilgrims from Egypt and Northern Africa to Mecca. The canal works have transformed the place from its former filth and poverty to an enterprising and busy town. A dry dock is there formed of four hundred feet in length and a hundred feet wide, and the basin or jetty formed will give secure anchorage to ships and steamers of the largest dimensions.

On the 1st of October next the celebration of the completion of this great work will take place.

## A Clever French Swindler.

We find the following very entertaining story, which reveals a new and most ingenious mode of swindling, in one of the latest French papers:

Mr. Mende, a banker of Leipsic, lately received from the house of Hachette & Masson, in Paris, whose commercial interests he has represented in Saxony for many years, a special letter, with the words 'In great haste' written upon the address. It was as follows: 'We hasten to make you acquainted with the fact that our cashier has suddenly disappeared, and has carried off with him securities to the amount of two hundred thousand francs. According to the admissions of his wife, Gravier (such is the cashier's name) has fled to Leipsic, where he was to stop at the Hotel de Prusse. We beg of you to secure the securities without making a noise about it, and without having recourse to the police, and to return them to us as soon as possible. If he will not give them of his own accord, call in the police. We have some commiseration for his wife and his three children whom he has abandoned. Accordingly we promised them that we will not employ harsh measures. If he will surrender the securities without giving you trouble, give him on our account twenty thousand francs, that he may get off to America; and that our house may not be compromised. Gravier is elegantly dressed; he is very tall, has thick, dark hair, an agreeable expression of countenance and a deep seat on his right cheek. Answer without delay.'

Hachette & Masson desiring that the matter might be managed as discreetly as possible, Mr. Mende went to dine at the table d'hôte of the Hotel de Prusse. He at once perceived a man who answered exactly to the description, and took the seat next to him. The two neighbors conversed during the whole meal.

At dessert the stranger said to Mr. Mende: 'Will you have the goodness to recommend to me a banker who can cash for me some securities? I am a banker, sir, and I will myself do what you wish.' 'Ah! that is well,' 'Come to my counting-room and we will arrange the affair.' 'You will do me a great service.'

When they had reached the banking house M. Mende closed the door, double locked it, and, turning upon the stranger said, 'Sir, you are a scoundrel. I have been apprised of your arrival here. You have stolen securities from the house of Hachette & Masson, of Paris; but all will be arranged if you give them up.'

The stranger seemed thunderstruck. 'Your employers are great and generous,' continued the banker; 'out of regard for you they are willing to defray your expenses to America; here is the money, and now go and hang yourself somewhere else.'

The stranger, incapable of uttering a word, left the room in tears.

M. Mende wrote immediately to Paris, sending back the securities, and asking a reimbursement of twenty thousand francs. Three days afterwards he received a letter in which Messrs. Hachette & Masson said that they had not been robbed at all, that their cashier was still at his post, and that the letter and the securities were forgeries. They regretted exceedingly that M. Mende would have to put down his twenty thousand francs to profit and loss.

## Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition.

**EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:**—The following omission was made in the list furnished to you yesterday of prizes awarded to successful exhibitors:

'First prize for Island manufactured Harness—Mr. Wm. Newbury, \$10.'

Yours truly,  
J. CHESTNEY BALES, Hon. Sec.

Victoria, Sept. 30, 1869.

The New York *Figaro* says: 'while London raised a monument to the wealthy American, Mr. Peabody, the Pope has ordered a bust to the Yankee so universally honored. On his voyage to Rome Mr. Peabody presented to the treasury of Pope Pius IX. for his poor, \$1,000,000. A fact curious to note is that Mr. Peabody is a Protestant.'

Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Typhoid, and Fever, OF THE STOMACH, AND OF THE LIVER, IN ALL THE STATES OF INDIA, AND IN THE EAST INDIES, AND IN THE WEST INDIES, AND IN THE TROPICAL PARTS OF AFRICA, AND IN THE MOUNTAIN PARTS OF EUROPE. This remedy is the only one of its kind, and is the only one that has been proved to be successful in all the above mentioned cases. It is the only one that has been proved to be successful in all the above mentioned cases. It is the only one that has been proved to be successful in all the above mentioned cases.