

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 10.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

NO. 59.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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## SEMI-WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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### Out in the Cold.

Only the other day we pointed out the injurious influences certain to be exerted over the commerce of this Colony by the United States customs regulation now pretty generally known as the "wiring and sealing" process, and we endeavored to convince this community that it was their duty and their interest to take active steps for placing a steamer, either owned by the Colony or run exclusively in its interest, upon the route between here and San Francisco. Moreover, we adduced facts and figures to show that, viewed merely as a commercial undertaking, such a steamer could be made to pay from the very first. Although we have reason to believe that some little interest was evoked at the time, yet it is to be feared that the popular mind has relaxed into that somnolent condition so fatal to the health and safety of the body-politic. Another phase of this "wiring and sealing" nuisance is likely to be presented to this community very shortly; and it is one which we are disposed to think will have a greater tendency than any past realization of the kind to arouse it to a true realization of danger and of duty. It will have been observed that the United States Government has just given out a mail contract, under which a steamer will leave San Francisco for Alaska every month, calling at Port Townsend, San Juan Island and Fort Tongass. Where is Victoria? Left out in the cold! Why? Because if the steamer touched here all goods destined for places of subsequent call would of necessity have to be wired and sealed. It is possible we have too hastily arrived at this conclusion—that the matter may be so arranged as to admit of the steamer calling here. We sincerely trust it may be so; but we confess there appears to be very little reason to expect such a result. And, yet if our worst fears should be realized, is it not just possible that out of present evil may come ultimate good? It would really appear as though our Government and people required a still heavier blow in order to arouse to action. If this be so, the sooner the blow falls the better. Nay, we eagerly invite it, and exclaim, in the words of Macbeth:

"Lay on, Macduff,  
And damn'd be him who first cries, 'Hold enough!'"

This subject of ocean communication must receive the immediate and earnest attention of all classes. It is perfectly clear that unless a very determined effort be put forth at once to help ourselves British Columbia is going to come to ground between two stools, so to speak. When Alaska fell into the hands of our active and go-ahead neighbors we congratulated ourselves upon the change, thinking, as was not unreasonable, that with a progressive people on both sides, we could not help receiving some reflex benefit. But if, in all enterprises for the advancement of Alaska, British Columbia is to pay the penalty of being British, the consequences will be serious. We do not mean to assert that our neighbors are really playing a "freeze out" game with regard to this colony. They may, after all, only be attending to their own interests, in a legitimate way, leaving us to attend to ours. Will we attend to ours? If not it is easy to foresee the consequences.

The red flag, paraded in the Quartier Belleville, Paris, during the election riots, was a red ermine lined on a broom. Five hundred thousand people flocked in the street to see it. Such is the power of ermine.

### Lunatics.

During the last session of the Legislative Council the following resolution was passed *nomine contradicente*:—  
'That this Council is of opinion that the present practice of confining lunatics in the common-prisons of the Colony, is both inhuman and inconvenient, and that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, earnestly recommending that a suitable building may be provided in which such unfortunate persons may receive proper treatment.' It is fair to presume that a unanimous expression of opinion of the Legislative Council upon a subject of such importance would engage Executive attention during the recess; and as there are circumstances which at the present press the subject-matter of the above resolution, there exists a very natural and by no means unreasonable desire to know what steps (if any) have been taken toward complying with the recommendation. The subject is a very melancholy and painful one; and it will not, we trust, be necessary to revert to scenes which have presented themselves to the horrified gaze of the present writer, both in the Victoria and New Westminster prisons, where unfortunate lunatics have been caged up in small cells to rot and die amid reeking self-created filth. In this we cast no reflections upon the prison authorities; for, of all the public institutions we believe there are none better managed than the two prisons just alluded to. It must be sufficiently clear to all thinking persons that such treatment as can at best be accorded lunatics in the common prisons of the Colony is scarcely calculated to restore tranquil reason. On the contrary, it is but too well calculated to render permanent a mental condition which, under more favorable circumstances, might prove to be but temporary aberration of mind. If there is one class of beings more than another entitled to careful treatment it is those who, from whatever cause, are deprived of reason, and is it scarcely creditable to us as a colony that no provision whatever has been made for the proper treatment of lunatics; and this condition of things acquires all the more importance from the fact that, in proportion to the population the number of lunatics has been very large. Nor is the evil of which we complain wholly confined to the unfortunate immediate victims of it. The presence of lunatics in prisons frequently crowded with persons of presumed sanity is neither conducive to health of body nor peace of mind. Indeed, the wild ravings of these maniacs are not unfrequently heard far beyond the precincts of the prisons in which they are so improperly confined. This is a subject altogether too serious and important to be overlooked; or treated with indifference; and we feel that it is only necessary to bring it under the notice of the Governor in order to secure for it that attention to which its importance entitles it.

### Terrible Affair—A Man's Head Beaten In with a Bottle.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday night a man named James Phillips left the Blue Wing Saloon, telling a friend with whom he had passed the evening that if he would wait in the saloon a few minutes he would return and go to his lodgings. The friend waited twenty minutes, at the expiration of which time the door swung open and Phillips staggered in with the blood streaming from a ghastly wound in the left temple and covering his face and saturating his clothing. As soon as the parties in the saloon had recovered from the surprise into which the horrible spectacle plunged them, Dr. Davis was sent for and discovered that Phillips had been beaten upon the head in so shocking a manner as to render his recovery a question of very grave doubt. In response to inquiries the injured man stated that he had been repeatedly struck with a bottle in the hands of an Indian inhabiting a shanty on Government street, into which he had gone to quell a disturbance. Thither Sergt. McCarthy repaired and arrested three Indians and a squaw. One of the savages was identified by Phillips as the assailant and was locked up—the other Indians being detained as witnesses. The Indians state that Phillips entered the house and assaulted them, and that he was struck by them in self-defence. Phillips, whose case is deemed hopeless, was sent to the hospital. He is an Englishman by birth; formerly belonged to the Royal Navy, and latterly has been a cooper at the Orea Island limekiln.

OPPOSITION ON THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Emma has been withdrawn from the Port Townsend route and is to run as opposition boat in the East Coast trade to the Government steamer Sir James Douglas. She will leave Leneveu's wharf next Saturday at 7 a. m., for Nanaimo and way ports, and each following Saturday, returning on Tuesday. Every alternate trip the Emma will go to Comox.

PAY YOUR MUNICIPAL RATES, or you will not be permitted to vote for Municipal officers on the 9th proximo.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 10 o'clock last night, bringing 42 passengers and a large mail and express from Cariboo and Kootenay. His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Capt Fleming, J. Armstrong, Mrs. Good, F. J. Barnard and family, F. H. Lamb, Mr. Richardson, C. Oppenheimer and J. Johnston, of Kootenay, were among those on board. His Excellency returns in excellent health and expresses himself much pleased with what he saw and heard on the Mainland. Addresses were presented to the Governor at the different points on his journey downward, where any body of miners was congregated; as for instance Lightning creek, Quesnelmouth and elsewhere, to which His Excellency made appropriate replies. Another quarrel had been discovered on Mosquito creek. Mr. T. Allen, foreman of the Dutch Bill Co., on William creek met with an accident from a save in the bank, by being cast from a ledge of heavy timber, and sustained a communication with the latter locality during the winter. The minor news was satisfactory, water plenty, and the hydraulic claims were all at work. Late experience has shown that the upper part of William creek have only been partially developed and every season's work tends to confirm this view. The claims are all paying well, and the Flume company are reaping commensurate advantage. In the other creeks work was progressing with more or less satisfactory results. The Dutch Bill Co. (hydraulic) cleaned up 173 oz. for four days. The Comox, Taffale, Felix McDowell and other claims continued to yield as largely as ever. The intelligence from Kootenay and vicinity is very good. Weaver creek is paying from \$20 to \$30 a day to the hand, and Dr. Srouss, of Lillooet, has obtained a prospect in the hill of \$9 to the hand.

The little *Newsmen* is in a rage. We have paid the dismissive gentleman off in his own coin, and he's gone and got angry. For several weeks he has been writing himself letters—the stupidity of which betrayed their authorship—to expose the typographical errors of the *Colonist*, and when we turn at last and administer a mild but merited castigation, the little scamp, instead of being grateful, calls us bad names and burles a copy of the *Old Testament* at our head. So, my friend, my friend, you're a very young man and you've a long and useful career before you; but you must be taught to respect your elders and to observe the golden rule, which teaches us to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. Take this advice: calm your ruffled feelings with a dose of Mother Wink's Soothing Syrup and cease interfering with what don't concern you. And, one word more: before you return your copy of *Holy Writ* to the shelf, wherein it has too long lain dormant and neglected, just turn to the Decalogue and commit the Eighth Commandment to memory.

DOMINION MARINE INTERESTS.—Few persons, we are disposed to think, realize the enormous proportions to which the marine interests of the Dominion of Canada have already attained. According to published returns the number of arrivals from sea during 1868 were 8034, representing a carrying capacity of 2,104,009 tons. The inland trade exhibits still larger figures, viz. 20,850 British and 8,043 Foreign vessels, representing an aggregate tonnage of 6,503,859. These figures represent the arrivals only, it is sufficient for our present purpose to serve that the departures do not materially differ. This shipping afforded direct and coast tant employments to 112,813 men. There were built in the Dominion during the same year 37 steamers and 502 sailing vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which amounted to 59,921 and 107,771 tons respectively. Canada already stands as a third rate power in respect to maritime interest, and she bids fair soon to aspire to a first position.

PLUGHING MATCH AT SAANICH.—A ploughing match at Wm. Thompson's, South Saanich, has been arranged for Tuesday the 2d of November, the match to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. Prizes will be awarded for the best ploughing by adults and youths under 18 years. The conditions of the match will be found in our advertising columns. It is hoped that all who feel an interest in the advancement of the agricultural interests of the Colony will contribute to the fund and encourage by their presence the development of heavy muscle by our farmers. Contributions may be left at the COLONIST OFFICE.

THE ANCHOVIES.—Several who have tried them say that anchovies, which may be caught along the wharves and on the flats by the bucketful, if decapitated and fried in melted butter, like mountain-trot, are the most succulent and delicious of the finny tribes that swarm in these waters. Try them.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT yesterday of the safe arrival of the Enterprise at New Westminster was received with satisfaction. The steamer must have passed two nights in a fog bank somewhere between Victoria and Frasermouth.

THE MADORA.—This bark has discharged all her cargo in excellent order and will load at the Sooko mills with lumber for Valparaiso.

THE STEAMER Sir James Douglas has gone to Comox and will not be down until Saturday evening.

THE NEW FRENCH HOTEL.—Mr. Vereyden advertises for tenders for the erection of the new French Hotel on Government street.

## The British Columbian Investment and Loan Society.

### THE SYSTEM OF THE SOCIETY

As regards the accumulation of money is to amass a fund by means of paying on shares in the Society and receiving deposits of small sums. To set apart a portion of the profits as a Reserve Fund to meet contingencies, and to allow members who make payments in advance, whether in respect of shares or repayment of loans, an equal credit afterwards when other payments become due.

The Capital Stock of the Society is unlimited and will consist of the moneys paid on the unadvanced shares in the Society, and comprises two classes of Stock the "Permanent Stocks" and the "Accumulating Stock."

The amount payable on each share in the Society is \$50.

Under special circumstances the Directors will be at liberty to allow the moneys paid on these shares to be withdrawn before the maturity of the shares.

New shares may be taken at any time, and the subscription thereon will commence on or from the 1st day of the month in which the share shall be taken.

The due payment of the shares in the "Accumulating Stock" at maturity will be assured by the reserve fund, and the moneys invested in the purchase of permanent stock. And the reserve fund will be applied in meeting contingencies in exoneration of the permanent stock.

No portion of the profits of the Society will be paid to the holders of shares in the accumulating stock until the maturity of the shares; but when the profits are from time to time declared an equitable proportion thereof will be allotted for each share, and will be payable to the registered owner of the share with the amount of the share when the share becomes due and payable.

To ensure punctuality in payment of the instalments, a small fine will be levied on defaulters, and the fines will be a charge on their shares.

As regards the investment of the funds of the Society, the system is to loan money (under the supervision of a Board of Directors) for any time not exceeding years repayable by monthly instalments with interest at a fixed rate for the purpose of illustration say nominally \$12 per cent, then supposing the loan to be five hundred dollars for five years or sixty months, the interest would be \$300 and the mortgage would be taken to secure \$800. The monthly instalments would be \$13.34 and at the expiration of the five years the debt would be discharged; but a mortgage will be allowed to redeem his property at any time on payment of the money then due from him to the Society and such reduced sums as the Directors may consider reasonable in satisfaction of the investments which shall not then become payable, and should it not be convenient for him to make the repayment monthly he will merely have to make a payment in advance to entitle him to a corresponding time for future payments so that if he desires to make the repayment half-yearly, on making a payment of three instalments in advance he would not for the space of six months be required to make any other payment.

No proposal for a loan will be entertained by the Directors unless accompanied by the report of one of the valuers of the Society, who will not only have to state what, in his opinion, is the value of the property offered as security, but will have to answer in writing the printed questions required by the Directors to be answered by their valuers. For this report the mortgages will be required to pay such reasonable fees as the Directors shall have previously authorized the valuers to charge.

No money will be paid to mortgagors until the Solicitor of the Society shall have satisfied the Directors of the sufficiency of the title.

The powers of sale contained in the deeds of security taken by the Society will not be enforced until default shall have been made in making a payment thereby appointed to be made, for the space of three months successively after the payment shall have become due.

(To be continued.)

NAPOLEON AND HIS CIGARS.—It is said that Louis Napoleon has reduced his daily allowance of from 16 to 6; but this is too much. Excessive smoking is evidently fatal to the heart and the sensibilities. Though Bonaparte luxuriates in cigars free of expense, it does not seem that even the gratifying thought that the luxury is economical can avert the evil effects of the weed. Even when costless, much smoking injures the cardiac, the pulmonary, and the mental condition of men in high station.

## Prince Arthur in Prince Edward Island.

The *Islander*, in an article on the recent visit of Prince Arthur to Charlottetown, says:—

"The people of Prince Edward Island were charmed with the Prince, Sir Robert Hodgson and Miss McDonnell, Sir Robert's sister-in-law, did the honours of Government House. They received and welcomed the Prince in a manner which merits the highest commendation. During the visit of their Royal guest, they were most assiduous in their efforts to please not only the Prince, but the community at large; and, in our opinion, their exertions were highly successful. Sir Robert and Miss McDonnell have the happiness of knowing that their endeavours to accord to the Prince a hospitable reception were graciously acknowledged by their illustrious guest. Before leaving, His

Highness presented Sir Robert with a beautifully illustrated copy of the *Queen's Book*, entitled "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," which bore the following inscription:—

"To Sir Robert Hodgson, in acknowledgment of the Hospitable Reception given to H. R. H. Prince Arthur at Government House, Charlottetown, August, 1869.

VICTORIA R.

Miss McDonnell also received from Prince Arthur a very handsome brooch containing the portrait of His Royal Highness. The hospitalities of Government House were daily extended to as many as the rooms would contain, and numbers of our citizens had the honour of being presented to him. With all who had this honour Prince Arthur shook hands in the most affable manner. At the ball in the Colonial Building the Prince danced almost incessantly from about ten o'clock until two, conversing freely with his fair partners. He evidently enjoyed himself.

To do all that lay in his power to gratify others appeared to be his chief object. He went to the Province Building in order that the public might have an opportunity of seeing him; and with the same object in view, he drove slowly through the streets. Learning from Miss McDonnell that her mother was living, and had attained a great age, His Royal Highness expressed a desire to see her, and accordingly graciously honored the old lady with a visit at her residence. At the age of upwards of ninety-two years, Mrs. McDonnell retains unimpaired her mental and physical faculties. Prince Edward Island has now been honored by the presence of three of the sons of Victoria,—the grandsons of the Duke of Kent, whose name the Island bears.

THE LARGEST FARM IN ENGLAND.—The largest farm in England consists of three thousand acres, and belongs to a man named Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four courses" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres to wheat, 550 to barley and oats, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, &c., and 750 to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep, \$35,000; horses, \$15,000; bullocks, \$12,000; pigs, \$2500. The oilcake and corn purchased annually amounts to \$20,000, and artificial fertilizers about \$8000. The entire cost of manure, in various forms used, annually cost about \$15,000. Sheep are claimed as the most profitable stock he keeps, from which are realized about \$20,000 a year.

The *Journelero* of Algebras announces in large type that the abdication of Donna Isabel in favor of the Prince of Asturias is a settled thing, and that the Prince is to marry a daughter of Queen Victoria who will, in consequence, cede Gibraltar to Spain. As his Royal Highness is only twelve years of age, it is presumed that the Princess Beatrice, aged eleven years, is the bride hinted at.

A FRENCH peasant woman at Limoges prosecuted her husband for having repeatedly attempted to poison her. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life. When the President had passed sentence upon him, his wife asked the President naively, "Mr President, must I take him back when his sentence has expired?"

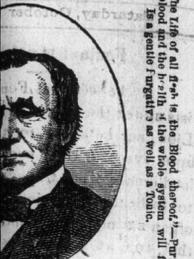
To tell your own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which we are entrusted is always treachery for the most part combined with folly.

CARS are now to be seen in the streets of Paris, arranged with an indicator that tells accurately the distance and the time occupied. It is intended to be supplied to more of the public conveyances, and is a needed improvement.

The Belgian Government has proposed to the King to dissolve the Senate in consequence of its having for the second time rejected the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

NEW GOODS!—STOCK REPLENISHED.—Books, Stationery, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Fancy Articles, both useful and ornamental.—T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

200,000 Persons  
to the Wonderful  
Effects of  
Joseph Walker's



FORNIA  
R BITTERS,  
the native Herbs and Roots  
of California.

Y AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM  
IA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS  
CURRENT FEVERS, DISORDERS OF  
KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c., these  
successful. Such Diseases are  
LIFE which is generally pro-  
of the digestive organs, and  
blood, whenever you find its  
the skin in Pimples, Eruptions  
and eruptions, it is a sure sign  
cleanse it when it is foul, and  
when. Keep the blood healthy

AGENTS  
DONALD & CO.  
WHOLESALE  
GISTS,  
Name Streets, San Francisco,  
1851 and 54

AND PROMO-  
F HEALTH.

AY'S PILLS.

Attaining happiness is to secure  
life is stripped off, its plea-  
santry of any function should be  
ly appropriate doses of these  
strengthen the system by  
the blood from all impurities,  
action, remove the cause of dis-  
normal and natural power to  
inconvenience, pain or any other

Bowels, Liver and Stomach  
complaints.  
All known in every part of the  
acted by its use are so wonderful  
is its pre-eminence as a remedy  
and derangement of the  
is no longer a matter of dispute  
the ben eicial effects of Hol-  
are so permanent and extensive,  
renovated, the organs of diges-  
and easy assimilation prepa-  
and morales are increased

of Blood to the Head.  
tioned by some irregularity of  
it, it not only attends to it  
sually, few doses of the pills  
give tone to the stomach, regula-  
purity to the fluids, venous  
action, and the impurities dis-  
dispated by a course of this ad-

the Best Friend  
of the Female Sex.  
to the life of women, for  
single, this mild but speedy  
with friendly & trustiness, it  
interferences to which they

All Skin Diseases.  
However inveterate, these medi-  
cines will cure them, and act upon  
to purify, the ointment paste  
is used, and cleanses every struc-  
ture, either as salt, penicilline  
machinery is thus rendered  
erous

Colds and Asthma.  
Colds of long duration or such  
that so quickly as these famous  
are the first stage of asthma has  
be relied on as a certain and  
particular. If the ointment be  
bed into the chest and throat

Billions Headache.  
Some of the most distressing  
in mind that by inattention and  
and most so only. Give early  
somed take Holloway's Pills, and  
over the top of the stomach, and  
a change for the better in your  
tite, strength and energy. The  
may be gradual will without

the best remedy known  
the following diseases:  
Irregular, Scrofula, King,  
Evil  
Stomach and Gravel  
Secondary Symp  
Tonsils  
Gonorrhoea  
Tumors  
Ulcers  
Venereal Affec  
Hemorrhoids  
Weakness, Ir-  
regular Urine, whatever cause

hemorrhoids, Diarrhea,  
ry, and Fever.

OF INDIA, STATES  
ery of Dr. J. C. BROWN'S  
water blessing to the human race  
of Vaccination. This remedy  
is a disease, and is indispensible  
s, and Families, a few doses being

WINE'S CHLORODYNE.—The  
announced to the College of Phy-  
sicians, that he had received infor-  
the only remedy of any service  
WINE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract  
of the most valuable medicinal  
of this singularly popular it is not  
a place.

WINE'S CHLORODYNE is the best  
remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma,  
Rheumatism, &c.

WINE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract  
of Health, London as to its effi-  
cacy are we convinced of the  
remedy that we cannot too  
ly of adopting it in all cases.

WINE'S CHLORODYNE is the best  
remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma,  
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