

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, October 10 1868.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

The example set by Yale and New Westminster in the prize list offered for the competition of exhibitors at their Agricultural Shows, seems to have been productive of good effect here; the supplemental list of prizes added to the original list, will give more pecuniary interest to the competition, and it must be admitted by all agriculturists that, considering the amount of the subscriptions, the prizes are quite as high as could be expected. There is every reason to hope that the Society will go on steadily increasing year by year, if the Show is made an annual institution, for few will fall off who have once subscribed, and every year some ambitious cultivator of the soil, or some breeder of stock who has not before exhibited, will become members, for the sake of displaying their achievements, or in the hope of taking prizes. Everything must have a beginning, and we may congratulate ourselves upon the increase of the amount subscribed to what is this year's Show, as compared with that of 1865; three years ago the population of the town of Victoria was larger than it is now, yet the amount subscribed this year exceeds that of 1865, by more than \$300. No doubt agriculture and horticulture have both made great advances since the last Show, and we may fairly expect a marked improvement in the exhibition. The acreage under cultivation now, is much larger than it was three years ago, and the stock that has been raised upon the island since that time is considerable; there is everything, in fact, to make the coming Show a success, provided those who have stock or produce to exhibit will do their part. Much of course depends upon this, the prizes may be good, and the judges may be able and willing, but if the exhibitors are backward, there cannot be complete success. From the interest that has been already shown, we are led to hope that both the stock and produce of the Colony will be well represented. We would also remind those who have not yet responded to the call of the Committee, that there is still ample time to send in their subscriptions, we may rest assured that all the money that can possibly be obtained, will be satisfactorily employed, none of us have had the privilege of contributing towards an exhibition of this kind for a long time, we should do our utmost now, and those who cannot exhibit should evince their interest in the cause of agriculture by contributing a few extra dollars towards its encouragement. We are glad to hear the idea of a general Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the Colony mooted; the formation of such a society would tend very much to draw the different sections of the Colony into a closer communion than at present exists among them; annual meetings would, if properly managed, tend to do much for agriculture in the Colony. They would be more powerful to protect the true interests of the farmer than the most potent champions of the anti-tree trade system. By a combination between the Mainland and the Island, the funds would be increased so that it would be possible to offer valuable prizes every year, and by holding the Show at the principal towns in the Colony in rotation, beginning of course with Victoria, New Westminster and Yale, and extending to other places as the population becomes larger, and as agriculture progresses; opportunities would be given for interchange of ideas amongst the leading farmers, stock-raisers, and gardeners, in the different parts of the Colony, such as do not exist now. Small summer Shows would probably be held in most towns, if emulation were once stirred up; the Royal Agricultural Society of England has been a great success, and during the fifty years in which it has flourished the local County and District Shows have increased, we are told by an

English contemporary, ten-fold in number, and much more than that, in the prizes annually distributed. We hope to hear more of the establishment of a British Columbian Society at the gathering to be held on the eighth instant. If it is to be in operation next year, it cannot be inaugurated too soon.

County Court.

Before His Honor Mr Justice Pemberton. Friday, Oct 2, 1868. On the opening of the Court yesterday, the following cases were called up, but no appearance was made by any of the parties interested—Solomon vs Alexander, Tierman vs Lemmo, Fell & Co vs Dring, Russell vs Ford, Murray vs Dickinson.

Police Court.—Yesterday Joseph Wise, alias 'the Cockney,' a notorious character, was charged with breaking a window at the Musketeer saloon and with being drunk and disorderly. On examination he was about as cool and cheery as men generally ever. He claimed to be a most industrious and steady fellow; that he was quartermaster of the Active, and all sorts of things; character was nothing with the police officers, their great failing in all countries being to ruin innocent men. However it appeared in the evidence that Cockney's quartermastership consisted in being Billy Lyons' head boatman and in loafing about the wharves and streets. On being arrested he told the officer he knew they had been after him some time, but if he was put in the changing he would not work, that he had not worked since 1856 and he would never work again; as to working in the changing that was ridiculous, it was only bread and water, if he refused, and a little mild diet would be beneficial to him after a drunken debauch. He was fined \$20 or in default of payment two months imprisonment with hard labor. The sentence appeared to take his quartermastership down a trifle.

It is BARRER COLONIA. A remarkable feature in British Columbia is the abundance of fish and of salmon, particularly. Salmon swarms in such numbers that, according to Mr Lord, naturalist to the Boundary Commission, every stream is so saturated that from want of room they push one another high and dry upon the pebbles. Each with his head up stream scuffles for precedence. With one's hands only, tons of salmon might be procured. Once started on their journey the fish never turn back. As fast as those in front die, fresh arrivals take their place and share their fate. For two months this great inland army proceeds up stream, furnishing food without which the Indians must perish miserably. For six months in the year they depend on the salmon which they obtain in June and July, and preserve by drying in the sun.—London Paper.

ROADS AND WOOD IN EIGHT DAYS.—When the railroad across the continent of America is completed, there will be constant conveyances by means of railroads and mail packets for passengers desiring to travel round the world. This grand tour will be 22,000 miles length, will cost about \$300, and will be accomplished in about eighty days. The English tourist will be able to visit America, Japan, China, Ceylon and Egypt. He will cross the Atlantic, North Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Red and Mediterranean Seas, the Continent of America and the Delta of Egypt. He will be able to leave England, say the beginning of May, and to arrive home again about the middle of July. —Lithia Paper.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—The election for Chief Engineer and Assistant Chief of the Victoria Fire Department will take place on Monday. The polls will be open from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, at the Tiger Engine House on Johnson street. The candidates on one ticket are J Kriemler for Chief and John Vogel for Assistant; on the other, Simon Duck for Chief, William Dalby and H E Levy for Assistant; thus there are two candidates in the field for Chief Engineer, and three for Assistant Chief. All are well known in the community, each presenting strong claims for the suffrage of the firemen, so that Monday promises to be a stirring day amongst our citizens of the fire brigade.

BALL.—Last evening the Young Men's Club gave their first party in the Alhambra Hall, and the affair in every respect, reflects much credit on its managers. The room was tastefully decorated, every convenience provided for the ladies, with good music and plenty of dancing. Dinner furnished a pleasant supper. Morning broke before the party dispersed, and we presume the Young Men's Club will be supported liberally during the coming winter.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Zealous returned to her anchorage from Royal Roads yesterday. The Pyrites hauled down the quarantine flag a few days since, and will leave for Panama on Monday.

SHOOTING.—Mr Holden of the Craigflower Hotel, proposes to have some turkey and other shooting near to his premises to-day, which promises some pastime.

Letter from 'Self Reliance.'

EDITOR COLONIST.—If one gentleman tells another he has \$1000 a year, he is generally believed; if a matter of business is concerned, proof is given by reference to a banker's book or a rent roll. With regard to my figures, I first of all stated that they were correct, and you know me well enough to be certain that I would not publish them unless they were so. Since then I have, as it were, referred you to my banker's book, you still refuse to be convinced. For the benefit however of those who may be interested in the matter I again refer you to the estimates of British Columbia and Vancouver Island for 1864, or the published returns of revenue and expenditure for that year from which you and any one of the public who desire to be convinced can, if they take the trouble, I have done, trying to verify my statement that the United Colony in 1868 is governed (that is as regards the salaries of the officials) cheaper by \$110,000 than the separate Colonies were in 1864. But further than this I propose, should your columns still be open to me, to prepare from the documents I have quoted from, in proof of my assertion, an actual record of the savings effected, I mean a nominal list with salaries, &c. detailed, after which I trust you will no longer refuse to be convinced. I should not now go to this length did I not perceive that the question has created an amount of public interest daily commensurate, as I believe, with the most extraordinary want of public knowledge of the actual financial condition of this Colony; a want of knowledge which could only have been brought about by the studied misrepresentations of the public press on the subject. I shall find it necessary to address you at a future time on the subject of the remarks I made in a previous letter, as to the state of the public loans and the general indebtedness of the Colony, as I observe in your last article you have repeated that I am 'shut up,' taking the same for granted because I forbore writing a long-winded paper in reply to the specious arguments on the subject brought forward in your last article but one. I'm not dead yet.

SELF RELIANCE.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In the list of names published in your paper respecting the delegates to the Yale Convention, appears the name 'Claverie Deane.' I suppose that it was intended to be 'Claverie and Deane,' as Mr Claverie was my partner for a short time ago. As it was done without my consent or knowledge and contrary to my wishes, you will oblige me by publishing this notice.

GEORGE DEANS.

The Wimbledon Meeting.

On Saturday the first half of the proceedings of the Association for the present year were brought to a close. Of the competitions making the heaviest calls upon available time, and target sportsman, such as the St. George's First Stage, Queen's, and Alexandra, where the competitors are reckoned, by thousands, have now concluded, leaving a comparatively clear stage for those matches to which, possibly, a still stronger personal interest attaches. The list of business on Saturday was fuller than that on any previous day of the week, including no less than 12 distinct competitions. By a curious coincidence the Belgian Volunteers and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales met again at Wimbledon, as they had done the corresponding Saturday of last year. Then, however, the Belgians came as national guests, and were received by the Prince in the name of the people, in a pitiless storm of wind and rain. On Saturday they came under happier skies and in an unofficial capacity; the Belgians to be present as spectators at the volley firing competition for the Challenge Cup presented by the Chateaux Reunions of Brussels, and His Royal Highness to exhibit the sympathy of his house with many sports, and with all that interests the nation.

The Prince of Wales was accompanied by Prince Teak, and one of the events which appeared to possess most attraction for the Royal party, was the contest for the International Irish Challenge trophy. This distinction, which consists of a cup value \$2500, subscribed for by Ireland, together with a personal decoration worth about \$50, to be retained by the winner, is properly the second stage of the International Field Trophy, only the three best shots out of the 'International Irish' formerly the International English, was shot for annually at Wimbledon, but, with a view to intercommunication and good fellowship between the different portions of the United

Kingdom, it was arranged that in future the trophy should be competed for in the country which held it for the time being. Under these circumstances the massive piece of plate was this year competed for in Scotland, and having been won by the English Twenty, next year's competition will accordingly be at Wimbledon. The three best shots in the recent Scotch contest now met to try their strength for the International Irish Trophy,—that is to say, Captain Armstrong, of the 1st Lanark, representing Ireland; Sergeant Penderleith, Scotland; and Corporal Hepplestone, of the 6th Lancashire shooting on behalf of all England. The distances were 200, 500 and 600 yards, with seven shots at each distance.

At the first range Ireland was two points ahead of England and three of Scotland; at the second range Scotland made 24 to Ireland's 22, but England had fallen so far behind as to be virtually out of the contest. The next distance was watched with considerable interest, and at its close the aggregate scores were announced by Colonel Colvile as follows:—

Table with 5 columns: Name, 200 Yards, 500 Yards, 600 Yards, Total. Includes entries for Armstrong, Penderleith, Hepplestone, and various other competitors.

The successful competitor, Captain Armstrong, had the honor of being introduced to the Prince of Wales, by whom he was presented, with a small badge commemorative of his victory, added also the expression of his personal congratulations to the loud cheers of the bystanders. His Royal Highness subsequently visited other points of interest along the range, and more especially that at which the military breech-loading competition is being held. At this range there has been from time to time some remarkably rapid firing. During the time the Prince was looking on, one Volunteer fired 38 rounds in three minutes, making 48 points at the 500 yards range. This, however, was inferior in point of merit to the previous performance of a marksman shooting with the new Kerr rifle, who in the same time fired fewer rounds,—that is to say, 36 shots with 31 hits, but making a score of 88 marks.

At the second stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, we find Mr. Thompson the crack shot and formerly a bander in our local rifle corps taking part; he is now Corporal in the 12th Cheshire and stood 18th man with a score of 54 out of the 32 men who continued to the end of the contest for this grand national prize. We hope the fact of one of their former comrades holding so conspicuous a position in England, will inspire the Victoria corps with determination to maintain its efficiency; after struggling through the hard times, and paying off its indebtedness, it would be too bad to let it die out.

British Columbia in London.—In reply to a recent question in the House of Commons by Lord Milton upon the want of postal communication with British Columbia, it seems rather hard that blame should be laid upon the Colony, as was done by Mr. Sclater Booth and Mr. Adderley, (debate appeared in our columns some weeks since) seeing that the colonists are at the mercy of the Government imposed upon them by the Colonial offices, and that neither in those appointments nor in the expenditure of their revenue have they practically any voice or control.

The colonies are quite able and willing to subsidize a mail steamer were the revenues applied to the real wants of the country, instead of to the maintenance of any unnecessary and highly-paid staff of officials who hold the purse strings. Lord Milton has done great service in drawing attention to the facts of the case, and we hope he will not rest satisfied until the much desired improvement is secured.

The following extract from a late number of the British Colonist will speak for itself in regard to this question:— 'These who are acquainted with the expenditure of English colonies in general, as well as those who may not be familiar with them in detail, will be surprised to find the official salaries of British Columbia are on a par with colonies with which she holds no equality in age, political standing, population, or commerce, while what is still worse, the official staff numerically is in the same proportion. Take Ceylon, Tasmania, New Zealand, Jamaica, Hong Kong, and many others of a greater or smaller status, and there will be found no comparative difference worth mentioning between the official expenditure of these old and wealthy colonies and that of British Columbia.' —London Paper.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDER.

TEMPORARY HIRE BY THE SHIP OF JAN 1862

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; it soothes the itching, it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure of the body by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promoting sound and permanent cure.

It is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scalp, King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. It cannot be too highly valued as a most speedy, reliable, and safe remedy. It is a powerful and efficient cure for all the diseases of the skin, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the skin, and is a most valuable remedy for all the diseases of the skin.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are often attended with the most painful and dangerous complications. Persons suffering from these diseases should be careful to obtain the most reliable and efficient cure, and should be careful to obtain the most reliable and efficient cure, and should be careful to obtain the most reliable and efficient cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Cancer, Scalds, Burns, Ulcers, Ringworm, Scabby Scalp, King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. It cannot be too highly valued as a most speedy, reliable, and safe remedy.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to purchase the name of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & CO.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Worcestershire Sauce.

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THE RESULTS.

Illness of night found every member beneath a comfortable bed who quietly retreated to the confederate town. The results of the night were most successful, and the members were all well and comfortable in the morning.

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