

Wednesday, October 20 1869

The Tour and its Results.

Governor Musgrave has just completed a tour of the principal part of the Colony of British Columbia. The fact of His Excellency having, so soon after his arrival, penetrated into the most remote districts has very naturally given birth to fresh and lively expectations. It is not at all unreasonable that such an illustration as the Colony has just witnessed of the Governor's determination to see and judge for himself should inspire an anxious and long-suffering people with fresh hope, and lead them to conclude that we have at last got just the right sort of man for Governor. That the people have arrived at this conclusion may readily be gathered from the various addresses which have been presented to His Excellency at the different towns, settlements and mining camps on the Mainland. But the Colonists will eagerly look for results—the fruits of all this, in practical measures of legislation, calculated to relieve the Colony from an oppressive Civil List, and inspire new life and liberty in the development of its resources. There are three distinct classes of interests which will not have failed to impress themselves upon His Excellency's attention, during his tour from the seaboard to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains: The commercial and maritime interests of Victoria; the agricultural and forest interests of the lower and midland districts; and the great mineral interests of the interior. Although in some sense distinct, these interests are so dovetailed together that one cannot suffer without all suffering with it, any more than one can flourish without all being relatively benefited. Doubtless His Excellency will also have been impressed with the fact that each and everyone of these interests are suffering, and that each demands legislative and Executive relief. The commerce of Victoria is hide-bound and fettered, and asks to be set free. The agricultural interests are unappreciated and are, for the most part, treated with chilling neglect. The lumber interests are stunted for want of local encouragement and free entry into California. The mining interests languish for lack of water. The law, as regards water-ditches, must be liberalised, and encouragement must be given to develop "The Meadows" on William Creek, by combined effort; while avenues must be opened up so as to enable our own people to command the trade of the Southern mines. These subjects will present to His Excellency a field sufficiently wide for the exercise of all his administrative powers; and they will afford sufficient work for the Legislative Council. The people will look for early results. With a wonderful amount of patience they have waited year after year and session after session; and now that a gentleman of colonial experience and, apparently, possessed of energy and decision of character sufficient to turn that experience to practical account, has, happily, been placed at the head of affairs, the colonists will look for early fruit. They are reasonable, and will not expect the Governor to work miracles; but they will expect him to administer the affairs of the Colony in the interest of the people, instead of, as hitherto, in that of the governing classes. They will expect him to send down to the Legislature estimates and measures which will show a fixed purpose to lift this fine colony out of that "Slough of Despond" in which a long series of mis-government and consequent adversity have sunk it. No better opportunity could be presented for the exercise of administrative ability; and the colonists expect that Governor Musgrave will avail himself of it at the earliest opportunity. No Governor could well be placed in circumstances of a more trying nature, and the people strongly suspect that His Excellency will prove himself in every way equal to the exigencies of the occasion.

The Victoria Police.

It is not often that we feel called upon to take up the pen in defence of the public institutions in this Colony, for the simple reason that the press and the people are for the most part too conservative to indulge in wanton attack. We have felt it our duty, however, to say a word in defence of the Victoria Police against what we cannot but regard as an unjustifiable attack made in the cowardly guise of an anonymous letter published in a local print. After alluding to several outrages the perpetrators of which have, it is claimed, "gone unwhipped of justice," the writer, behind the nom de plume of "Argus" says:—"What other conclusion can anyone come to, in view of this fact, than that the Police force of Victoria is an utterly inefficient institution? They seem to be good only for two things, and that is to entrap vendors of whiskey to Indians and pick up jack tars who

get tight and exceed their time of leave, and lock them up as stragglers or deserters. Doubtless their zeal in these respects is prompted by the hope of extra pay, without incurring risk of personal injury. One really efficient detective would be worth more than the whole present force put together." The efficiency of the Police in "entrapping vendors of whiskey to Indians" may be a fault in the estimation of "Argus,"—it is doubtless very inconvenient to some persons—yet we are disposed to think it will constitute a high recommendation in the estimation of all well regulated minds. As regards the second virtue attributed to the Police, it is somewhat singular that in the very print selected by "Argus" as his medium, appeared a few days ago, an article containing what we at the time conceived to be a most unwarrantable imputation upon the character of "jack tar" when on shore, and, at the same time complaining that the Police were very remiss in their duty in arresting "Jack." The latter part of the above extract is, it will be observed, couched in language studiously offensive, and imputes both corruption and cowardice. It is very much to be regretted that such words were ever penned, and still more so that they were repeated, and still more so that they have been found in this community willing to print them. Did it not strike "Argus" that he was committing a cowardly act in casting such imputations upon any body of men, while carefully concealing himself behind a borrowed name? "Argus" may be a very honorable and courageous man; but the circumstances under which he has chosen to make an attack upon the Police force of the city are, to employ the mildest terms, very unfortunate. If he really believed what he wrote, why did he not in a manly and open way append his own name to the charge, and thus afford the members of the body asperged an opportunity, if they were so minded, of proving at least to his satisfaction that they were no cowards? Considered as a detective force for the purpose of ferreting out crime in the country districts, we are ready to admit the inefficiency of the Police; but that is no fault of their own. They are to be regarded as a force for the suppression of disorder and crime in the city. These duties, we believe, they honestly and faithfully endeavor to discharge; and if occasionally called upon to go out to the country they do so for the most part at their own charges, and under circumstances scarcely favorable to efficiency as detectives. The assertion that "one really efficient detective would be worth more than the whole present force put together" is absurd on the face of it. No detective, however efficient, could be omnipresent; he could not even be present in all parts of the city at once, much less in town and country. It would doubtless suit some people very well to have such an arrangement; but we scarcely think it would conduce to law and good order. In conclusion, we have only to express our regret that such an attack should have been made upon what we believe to be a very deserving body of men, and especially that it should have been made in such a way as to render it difficult if not impossible for the accused to defend themselves.

Saturday Oct 16th

THE ASSAULT WITH A BOTTLE—Charles, a Fort Rupert Indian, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday morning to answer a charge of having savagely assaulted a white man named George Phillips. Sergeant McCarthy produced a cap and a number of pieces of glass—the latter the remains of a porter bottle—which were picked up near the scene of the affray; some of the pieces of glass had human hair and blood upon them when found. The cap is cut through on the left side, and the cut corresponds with the position of the wounds on the man's head. "Cockeye," and had an, testified that with the prisoner, two other Indians and a squaw he was asleep in his cabin, when Phillips came to the door and tried to get in. Prisoner told him to go away—that he could not get what he wanted there, whereupon Phillips struck and knocked him down and ran off. Upon regaining his feet prisoner ran after Phillips and struck him upon the head with a bottle. Prisoner was here remanded for three days. The condition of the wounded man is very precarious.

SAANICH HARVEST HOME—The Saanich Harvest Home was held on Wednesday last, and occasioned a large gathering at the Church and a cordial interchange of kindly sentiment. The Church was tastefully decorated and at 1 o'clock divine service was held, the Very Rev. Dean Cruise preaching an eloquent Thanksgiving sermon. Prayers were read by the Incumbent, Rev. J. O. Cave. A collection was taken up after service to go towards plastering the church, upon which a considerable sum has been recently spent in improvements. The clergyman and Mrs. Cave provided a substantial lunch, to which over 60 sat down. Rev. Mr. Cave delivered an address to the company, which was well received, and the assembly departed for their homes with many manifestations of regard for their host and hostess.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A man named Armstrong fired twice at M. Botterell, of Cowichan, a few days ago, with a Henry rifle. Armstrong wished to cross a stream and took Botterell's canoe without the owner's permission. Botterell remonstrated and the other took aim and fired. Both balls missed. A warrant is out for Armstrong.

The Clinton Address to His Excellency.

To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Governor of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned have been deputed by the residents of Lillooet and Clinton to congratulate your Excellency upon your return from the interior.

We are very much gratified to know that we have a gentleman among us who, not content to determine the condition of the Colony from the representations of others, has resolved to see for himself.

We do not, of course, use a mere phrase when we say that we do not expect that your Excellency will place a fortune at the disposal of every man in the Colony, or that our vast resources will be developed in a day.

The people of this Colony never have and never will demand from any Governor that which they well know no Governor could grant—impossibilities.

But we sincerely hope that your Excellency's visit among us will result in the removal of just discontents; in the gradual development of our hidden wealth; in the discovery of a new era in our political history; in the admission of this Colony, upon equitable terms, into the Dominion; and in the welfare and happiness of the whole people.

We have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servants,

T. BASTI HUMPHREYS,
JOHN SAUL,
JAMES HURON,
HENRY H. WARD,
JOHN COHENHALL.

[REPLY.]

GENTLEMEN:

I thank you for your address, and I appreciate the good sense which is obvious in your ready admission that no Governor can work impossibilities.

But I do assure you of my anxious desire to labor for the removal of all just cause for discontent, and to strive with the community for the development of all our available resources.

It will be to me a source of great pride and gratification if I should be enabled to assist in arrangements for the admission of this Colony into the Dominion on equitable terms. But in any case it will be a pleasure as well as my duty to endeavor to promote the welfare and the happiness of the community over which I have been appointed to preside.

The News from Kootenay.

Mr. Johnston left Perry Creek on the 27th and the Moojoe on the 28th September bringing a mail and express. On Perry Creek the Cameron co had struck bedrock at a depth of sixty four feet, obtaining a prospect on the ledge; but a stratum of gravel a depth of three feet just over the bedrock, pays one dollar to the pan. The various companies were generally making from wages upwards. The Hoff or St Mary's claim still continues to pay well. The Discovery was also paying well.

On Wild Horse the hydraulics were generally doing well, the Sanders, Nip and Tuck, Rein, and Griffin co's in particular. owing in a great measure to abundance of water.

Weaver Creek, on the Moojoe, discovered by George Weaver, promises well. Six companies are making from \$20 to \$30 per day to the hand. The Discovery made alone six hundred dollars in two weeks. Dr. Bruce of Yale struck a prospect in the hill above the bed of the Creek as high as \$9 to the pan. Several other companies are making from wages up to an ounce per day to the hand. About fifty men are at work making wages.

On Rock Creek the Flame co had got on good ground and anticipated a large wash-up. On Rich Bar on the Similkameen good diggings are struck, but the amount of paying ground is limited. From reliable information in the district as high as \$105 was made in one day with a rocker, but the general wages is from \$10 to an ounce per day.

The rails are in fair condition considering the amount of rain which fell lately. The mountains are clear of snow but the streams are very high.

The Indians are quiet and peaceable along the entire route. Since the recent trouble at Wild Horse Creek not an Indian has been in camp, much to the relief of the inhabitants; as their pillaging propensities rendered them a continual source of annoyance. The weather on the outward trip was stormy and boisterous but generally mild on the return.

Passed Judge Ball and party on the way out on the morning of the 20th Sept, 70 miles from Kootenay. The party arrived safe at Princeton, Similkameen, and proceeded to Lytton via Nicola Lake with the intention of meeting the Governor.

The steamer Forty-nine was expected daily at Fort Shepherd and would make one more trip this season to Big Bend.

Met Heron's mail train 60 miles from Perry Creek on the 30th Sept. loaded for Milby & Hicks; 35 days out; all well and packs in good order.

The various camps are well supplied with provisions, liquors and goods of all kinds, and no scarcity is apprehended the next six months.

RELEASED.—The goods of W. Milby, seized by the American revenue officers south of the boundary line, in transit for Kootenay, were released on payment of a promissory note and expenses of collection, which he had given some time before in part payment of duties upon a pack-train on its way from Kootenay to Portland.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold a meeting on Monday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, in Smith's Hall, when the Treasurer's report will be read and other business transacted. The early and full attendance of subscribers is requested.

THE shooting for Tanstall & Co's Snider rifle will come off to-day at Clover Point, commencing at 11 o'clock.

THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE SOCIETY ARE THAT

it not only offers a safe and profitable investment for money in large or small sums, and holds out an inducement to the industrial classes to be provident in their habits, an easy method of acquiring homesteads and making a provision for their families, but will be the means from month to month of accumulating and applying for useful purposes a large amount of money which otherwise would be distributed amongst the community in small sums and lying idle, or would be squandered.

The Investor will be relieved from the trouble of considering the sufficiency of property offered as security for loans and the investigation of the Title, and may feel assured that everything will receive due attention, and should a loss occur it will be spread over the whole capital of the Society and will not fall on himself alone. He will receive his income at stated times and will be relieved from the importunities of improvident or importunate debtors, and also from the possibility of having to enforce the provisions in his deeds of security.

The borrower applies to the Society as a matter of right, and chooses his own time for redemption with the assurance that he is giving fair value for what he receives and therefore in no wise compromises his independence. That by promptly meeting the small periodical payments which no individual mortgagee would accept, he is gradually paying off his mortgage debt. That he is not subject to the caprice of any individual who may sacrifice his property by enforcing payment unexpectedly. And that should he wish to sell, exchange, or redeem his property, he can at any time accomplish his purpose on certain equitable principles.

In the preparation of the explanatory remarks, advantage has been taken by the writer, of the possession of the Prospectus and papers relating to a Permanent Building Society, and of his experience obtained during his connection with that Society which continued up to the time of his coming to this Colony.

I have now given an explanation of the objects and system of the Society and of some of the benefits it will confer, I would not, however, have it be supposed that I consider I have exhausted the subject, but I believe I have said sufficient to satisfy every person on reflection that the institution presents every prospect of being a great service to the public, and for the purpose of imparting to any hesitating mind that confidence to which I believe the Society is entitled, I would add that by the Investment and Loan Society Ordinance, once at least in every year, the assets of the Society are required to be audited and returns made to the Colonial Secretary in a prescribed form verified by the declarations of the Auditor and Treasurer. That no divisions of the profits shall be made until the table on which they shall have been arrived at shall have been sanctioned by such officer as the Governor shall appoint, and that the directors who shall sanction the declaration of a dividend when the Society is known by them to be insolvent will be liable for the debts of the Society to the extent of the aggregate amount of the dividend so declared; and further, that not only are the directors restricted from borrowing money from the Society, but they and the Secretary and Treasurer are forbidden to receive any bribes, commissions or gratuity for procuring any advance to be made by the Society, and the offenders are made liable to heavy penalties.

Messrs. E. Graciani, F. Garesche, J. Lowe, E. Marvin, T. L. St. Ives, J. W. Powell, T. Pritchard, J. R. Stewart, C. W. R. Thomson and J. Trimble have been appointed the first Directors of the Society, and the prospectus will be advertised in a few days.

In the present depressed state of the Colony the Society will not "go ahead" so fast as it would have done a few years since; nevertheless I confidently assert that if the public will give their support, of which I entertain no doubt, all that is required to ensure success is caution, vigilance, and routine, and a determination on the part of the Directors to keep the working expenses of the Society as low as possible during its infancy.

The Incendiary Fires.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your paper of the 12th inst., after enumerating half-a-dozen instances of houses, churches or barns recently burnt and endorsed as incendiary by the verdicts of the several juries which were empaneled, you add, "all these fires were purposely caused, apparently by the same person. Now, who is he?"

Let the Government offer a reward of one thousand dollars to bring the culprit to justice and outsiders, like the dream of, will interest themselves in the inquiry.

Surely, insurance companies and property owners, as well as the general public, have a deep interest in causing such an inquiry to be set on foot as would result from such a measure.

Looking to the future, would not a reward have a deterring effect?

X. Y. Z.

[Government and the Insurance Companies represented here should consult together on this important matter. Incendiary fires have become too alarmingly frequent of late, and the worst of it is the guilty parties are still uncaught.—Ed. COLONIST.]

CROCKET.—A match will be played to-day between the Co Legiate Eleven and the Victoria (Juvenile) Eleven. The wickets will be pitched at 1 p.m.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

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The Breach of Flowers!

The breath of the rarest tropic flowers, fragrant and imperishable, is transfused into that most exquisite of all scented alikes for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath.

Beware of the peralicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, LANMAN & KEMP, New York.

Wednesday, Oc

Speed the

Of all the sciences there is perhaps none trace in a new course agriculture. Agricultural science, although it is conducted upon scientific principles, this Colony agriculture that progress which able conditions present one to expect. Comp been found willing to to it, and of those who appear to have succeeded sense of the word. T meets the complaint not pay." Does not be something radical such a statement is highly favored land reason for this anomaly be found in the fact have chosen this, the to independence, a la composed of persons v become agriculturists unacquainted with the science. Now, it is o persons labor under g for some time at least great absurdity for a had spent some few y training for a boot- taking to surveying, w mediate success. No it be to find men sprin trad-ers under heaven, f wealth, or imbued wit their fortunes at fa plunging into the aby and all meet with im Far be it from us to d wholly unacquainted w agriculture turning t it in this country; for vision that a careful person, possessed of a of pluck and plod will his way to comfort. In this pursuit than in persons must not, how to get rich at farming most certain to fail. V agriculture is a scienc many of those who ha this Colony are not s and hence the cases of frequent cry that "it w facts form excellent v or of the establishm Clubs, Agricultural S Exhibitions, Ploughi the tendency of all v inexperienced persons improvement. Such competitions are recog to any considerable deg oldest countries, wha been brought to the h tion. How much mor they be in a new coun many of our agricultur novices in the art, and most experienced are m tions of dirt and so to believe that many, especially those upon t neglect that rotation of the best of soil or vigor and productive few instances, we are old rule is totally negl more may rest assured cannot be neglected w outraged soil will be r again, there exists grea regard to seed. To so is a practice nearly a orfully. More cannot b than it! "Oserges; an seed, or seed defect in qualities, we ought, i of things, to expect either in quality, quant celebrated axiom in that "like produces lik illustrated among the of Padan-aram, and f all subsequent exper doubt, be equally depen vegetable creation. tillage is another seri we fear, prevails in a By neglecting rotation thorough and systematic farmer is overtaken b vicious weeds which i his time to keep undr drive him away altoget effectual remedy for al be attained through the already suggested—the farmers together, at year, in friendly r witnesses of each oth failure, as the case m successful agricultural just been held; and w pect smooth sailing i in future. It affords a faction to observe th farmers have, in the m practical way, inaugu matches. The prizes are it is true; but we s hope that some of the the city who appreciate