

Saturday, April 24, 1869

In advocating yesterday the inauguration of an industrial Indian policy, we confined our remarks chiefly to a system of agricultural education. There is no intention, however, of limiting it to any particular branch of labor. The difficulty of obtaining sailors, and the meretricious practices relating thereto, are well known to most of the inhabitants upon this coast. Among other means of remedying this crying evil, the employment of Indians on board ships would be one. Means should be taken to get the young aborigines educated in vessels for maritime pursuits. Her Majesty's Navy, the Hudson Bay Company and other shipowners, could do much in this direction, and in fact as far as the latter is concerned, they have more or less practised it for many years, we believe with success. In other countries vessels are often manned with aborigines, and it is by no means unusual for vessels sailing from ports upon the Eastern seas for Europe to have among their complement of men a number of natives who are no more able "to speak English" than the natives of this coast. Our aborigines, amphibious as they are, could undoubtedly be used in a similar manner, and it would be well if every vessel trading between this and other places would employ a few for the purpose of bringing them up to a seafaring life; the more particularly if such vessels made periodical returns to our ports. The tales that these aborigines would upon their return relate of experiences in foreign countries, would do much towards raising their opinions of civilized people, and lead to improvement among them. For many purposes, it would be advisable to have an apprenticeship system, and the Indians made to understand the general term of the law relating thereto. There is no reason why young natives should not be apprenticed to farmers, shoemakers, carpenters, tanners or other tradesmen or professionals. Could not Indians be taught to make bricks, to quarry stone and other things? In all cases it would be necessary to take them when young, full of life and activity, and when their minds are most open to receive new ideas and prone to adopt new habits and customs. In former days the aborigines manufactured a species of hemp as well from the nettle as the French willow. Specimens of this manufacture were sent to England and were found to be superior to the best Russian hemp, and would fetch even a higher price. If the Indians could be induced systematically to manufacture this article, with which they are acquainted, and could be taught to adopt modern appliances, both Indians and the country would be much benefited and another article added to our exports and our wealth. By judicious management they could be induced to manufacture a marketable "Oleochan Oil," an oil probably destined to be of medicinal and commercial importance; let them know what is required and the article will be produced. The collection of other oils, cranberries and furs might be materially encouraged, and, in fact, if taken in hand the power of the Indian might be made more beneficial to the Colony than it is. We reiterate that an industrial system of education is the way to civilize the Indian, and in connection therewith a process of apprenticeship. If by this means the Indian could be improved, and the production of the country increased, all parties would be benefited. We again assert that whilst this country continues to be so extravagant as to import those things that it can raise and produce within its own borders, it cannot become rich, and will soon learn that "wilful waste makes woe." The Indians possess a force that ought to be used, and can be cheaply used. Shall that power continue to be wasted?

Tuesday, April 20
ARRIVAL.—The American bark Washington, Capt. Robertson, arrived from Kodiak Alaska Territory, yesterday morning, having been only 18 days on the way. She landed Government stores at Kodiak. The Captain reports a great deal of ice and snow at Kodiak. The bark Frances Palmer, from San Francisco, arrived the day before the sailing of the Washington.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION.—THE TARIFF TO BE REVISED.—If our citizens ever felt any doubt about the fact that with them lies the power of adapting the Government to "the necessities of the time, (the impression apparently being that the people were required to adapt themselves to the Government) all doubt on the subject must be set at rest when we state that His Excellency has notified our merchants of his desire to revise the tariff, and has proposed the appointment of the following gentlemen as Commissioners for that purpose, viz:—Messrs. Hamley, Rhodes, Findlay, Saito and Turner. Our strictures on the action of Government have occasionally been received with the feeling that we were too severe; but inasmuch as our duty to the public requires that we should speak to the point when their interests are involved, we feel sure that our opinions will be endorsed by the great majority of our citizens. That the Government at last is prepared to yield to the pressure of public opinion, is only what might have been expected. The Government is for the people not the people for the Government. The result of the revision about which we trust there will be no unnecessary delay, will at once be felt in a rapid increase of business, and general prosperity; we are under the impression that the progress of commerce will carry with it the development of every other natural advantage we have, hence the concession now made by the Government to popular desire is more important than appears at first sight. We sincerely hope our people will come forward in a body and avail themselves of the new order of things, which opens a wide field for their enterprise. Of course the change must be on a very liberal scale; the people of this colony are quite tired of half measures. The present action may be the commencement of a new era in our political existence. The Government has learned to meet the public wishes when they are expressed through the public journals.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Henry William White, first officer of the American ship Alaska, appeared before Mr. Pemberton yesterday to answer to the charge of wilfully wounding the man Andersen by firing at him with a doublebarrelled shot gun while the ship was lying at anchor in Royal Roads on Saturday evening last. Mr. Courtney appeared for the defence. The prisoner made a statement substantially the same as the account of the affair printed in THE COLONIST yesterday. He disclaimed any intention of shooting Andersen, and said he merely wished to frighten him. Wm. Lyons testified that Andersen came to him and told him he would steal every man out of the Alaska. The deposition of the wounded man was taken at the Hospital by the Magistrate, in which he acknowledged rowing round about the ship for an hour, and having refused to go away when ordered to do so by the mate. The Magistrate decided to commit Mr. White for trial, and in the meantime intimated that two sureties in the sum of \$500 each, and the recognizance of the prisoner in \$1000, would be accepted as bail for his appearance before the higher Court.

NECESSITY FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION.—At this early period of the season we seize the opportunity to urge upon the attention of our Island farmers the propriety of sowing a larger area with grain. The stubborn facts we have laid before them from time to time regarding the money sent abroad for breadstuffs, must have shown the necessity for increased exertions to produce the articles bought from our neighbors. With the prospect of increased business, owing to the alterations about to be made in the tariff, we shall soon have an increased population, and every pound of grain that can be produced by ourselves for many years, will meet with a ready market at good prices. We look for full employment for our grain mills, and the erection of two or three additional ones during the next year.

THE PERRY CREEK (KOOTENAY) DIGGINGS. Says the Walla Walla Statesman of the 9th inst:—"Several parties of miners left this city during the week for the new mines in the Kootenay district, among them the Merewith brothers who were mining in the new camp two months last fall. They report to us that they mined with rockers along the banks of the creek and made from \$12 to \$20 per day to the bank. They are very sanguine of the extent and richness of these diggings. For the past two weeks there has been a steady stream of Chinamen pouring through this valley on the way to the mines."

The grand Indian potlatch will come off to-morrow or Thursday. Seven hundred Indians are expected to be present on the occasion. Yesterday a great deal of bad whiskey was hawked through the camp by white vendors and a large number of the Indians became intoxicated. Gambling was freely indulged in by the natives, who appear to be remarkably flush. Rolls of silver coin, and \$20-pieces were exposed to view by the gamblers; and a perfect saturnalia of wickedness reigned throughout the village. Two policemen remained on duty all night on the reserve.

THE INDIGNATION ELEVEN.—The Indignation Eleven, who propose to challenge the British Columbia Eleven upon their return from San Francisco, is being rapidly formed. The Eleven will meet for practice on Friday.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.—On Sunday night in addition to a Police force, a number of men were sent ashore from the gunboat Forward to preserve order among the savages on the reserve. The whole camp was drunk, and the utmost difficulty was experienced in preventing an onslaught by the Quamichan tribe upon the Clallams, who are visitors from the American side and will be the recipients of *hiyon* blankets from the Songishes. There is an old grudge between the two tribes, which is heightened by the fact that the Clallams are "Bostons" and the Quamichans "King Georges."

BEN HOLLADAY AND PARTY will sail from Portland on the steamship Oriflamme this morning for Victoria and Puget Sound. We hope that the presence of a party in our midst representing interests of a character that must of necessity exert an important influence upon the future of this Colony, will not be lost sight of by the Executive, and that the customary courtesies will be extended Mr. Holladay and his friends.

THE CRICKET MATCH.—The result of the International contest was received over the wires yesterday from our special reporter. In the second innings the British Columbians were successful in beating their opponents, but not by a majority sufficient to secure the victory. The contest was sharp and close, the Californians winning by only 11 points. Considerable sums of money changed hands here yesterday when the result was made known.

HENRY REINHART, the insane young German, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday. The poor fellow made, or attempted to make, a speech, but the sadly incoherent character of his remarks left no room for doubt in the minds of those present that his "wits had gone wandering." He was remanded for medical examination.

The Victoria Colonist says the aborigines hereabout have plenty of muscle, and ought to be taught to use it to cultivate land and produce wealth in other ways. The Colonist has the right idea when it says that the true way to civilize the natives is to teach them to work.—Portland Oregonian.

The Indian who stands suspected of killing the Italian fisherman who mysteriously disappeared a few months ago, was yesterday remanded for the production of testimony for the prosecution. Mr. King appears for the defence.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt arrived from Puget Sound at 6 o'clock last evening, bringing 37 passengers and a quantity of Sound produce. We are under obligations to Messrs. Myrick and Walt for files of late papers.

Indians as an Industrial Class.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Individually I beg to thank you for your article in this morning's paper on the plan of promoting industrial occupations amongst the Indians, and I venture to hope that, before the natives are improved off the face the Colony the people and the Government will be induced to try if something cannot be done to improve their condition and prospects. May I ask what has become of Mr. Alston's resolution—passed, I believe by the Council last session—asking for a commission to inquire into the best means of managing the Indians and their reserves? It was clearly shown then that some general system was required. Let the matter be looked into before trouble comes. What are the clergy about, that they should have allowed the reserve at Victoria to remain for so many years a sick of iniquity and a disgrace to the Colony?

INDIOUS.

Exploration of the Coast Lines.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2d, 1869.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—As my proposition to prospect a portion of Vancouver Island and the northwest coast of British Columbia has called forth a host of criticisms, many of which are not of the most charitable description, perhaps you will allow me a small space in your valuable columns to explain more fully my views on that subject.

It is generally known that very little is known of the physical features of the interior of British Columbia, and with this general opinion I readily concur; but I do not stop here. I go still further by stating that very little is known of the exterior—that even the very threshold of hundreds if not thousands of miles of our coast lines have never been crossed by the feet of white men up to the present hour; that we have a coast line at least from three to four thousand miles in length including the islands, and the two sides of the deep inlets, all calling aloud to us—"Search us and prove us and see what mineral riches we contain!"

Is it not time something was done? If so, who is to do it? To the first of these interrogatives you will answer, yes. But the second is not so easily answered. Shall it be asked twelve months hence, Who?—and echoed five years hence, Who?—and echoed fifty years hence, Who?

The public desire to know why I prefer to prospect the coast and a few miles inland, to cross the Island from one side to the other, or starting at a given point on the coast and prospecting inland to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Now, my reasons for choosing the coast line for the base of operations are manifold:

1st. The stratification of the rocks is so much more easily observed, and through the denuding influence of the water the fissures

and veins are seen at a glance, as they are free from moss, soil, subsoil, underbrush, and trees, and when once seen are very easily followed inland. The stratification does not always run parallel with the coast, it is true; but where it does, and is intersected by rivers, it is obviously cut at an oblique or right angle, which is of but little consequence, as all have to be scrutinized; besides, although gold-bearing quartz generally runs parallel with the strata, copper, tin, and many other metallic ores as often cross it.

2d. It is a well known fact that gold has generally been first discovered in alluvial deposits in the beds of streams, and that its presence there has often led to the discovery of gold in the rocks whence it came. This requires very careful observation, as the coarser the gold and the greater the admixture of quartz specimens, the surer the indication of the nearness of the matrix.

3d. Another reason why I advocate prospecting along the coast and rivers is, that three or four times as much ground can be prospected for minerals in the same space of time as could be done by simply crossing the Island or going straight into the Mainland, because the prospectors not having so far to travel before their supplies can be replenished, will not have so much to carry, consequently they will be able to prospect what they undertake more thoroughly, and will always be fresh, vigorous, and fit for their work.

4th. One great objection brought against the undertaking has been that we wanted too much pay. I would ask if \$60 and rations for three months' hard work (for it is hard work and no harder, and at the best season of the year, besides a great risk to life and limb) is too much? How much should we profit by after paying for a couple of new outfits of clothing? It is true we asked for a few acres of land that are lying waste and which would be better to give to some one to cultivate than remain as they now are.

I would now ask is it not time for some new effort to be made in this Colony? We hear complaints on every hand—some flinging fault with the Governor, others with the officials, others with the legislature, some with one thing, some with another. What is the cause of all this? Is it not attributable to the stagnation in almost every branch of business? If so, how can it be remedied? Has the Cariboo cow been milked until there are signs of her becoming dry? or is she not able to supply the market with her productions? Then why not look out for other cows of her kind. British Columbia is a large field and doubtless contains many equal to if not superior to the one of Cariboo. I remember, sir, once when working in a mining claim with many others, striving and laboring hard to get gold for a long time without success; one would say, drive this way; another, that; still no gold was forthcoming but plenty of growling. One commenced blaming the foreman; the foreman blamed the men, and the men one another, until all became a complete Babel, when one who was a little more calm than the rest suggested that they should hold a consultation as to what should be done, to which they agreed, and after a short deliberation they came to the conclusion that some of the party should commence another claim and the others work the old one in another direction. They commenced and had not worked many days before they struck gold in the old claim, and shortly after in the new one; and you can easily imagine what a change of sentiment and feeling amongst what a change of fortune for all cavilling and anger were gone, and in its place kindness, brotherly love and harmony. So will it be with this am I commonly, if you only seek after and obtain another Cariboo cow or two.

M. R.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—GENERAL BUTLER'S REPORT IN CONGRESS.—WASHINGTON, March 26.—Gen. Butler to-day made a report, from the Select Committee appointed by a resolution of the House in July last in regard to Prince Edward's Island. The Committee, in pursuance of instructions, went to Prince Edward's Island; in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, arriving at Charlottetown on the 29th of August. They found there every disposition to aid them in an investigation and to meet them in terms of most liberal spirit, so far as was in their power. They met a portion of the Executive Council and exchanged their views as to what was desirable by both parties. In conclusion the Committee say they desire thus publicly to express their sensibility of the courtesy, kindness and hospitality with which they were received and treated by the people of Prince Edward's Island and its authorities. They returned thence deeply impressed with the desirableness of the promotion of reciprocal trade between the Island and the United States, with no doubt of its feasibility; and had it been within the scope of their instructions would have reported a bill to carry out that object. But they have no doubt the subject will secure that consideration of the Committee on Commerce to which it is entitled. The report is signed by Butler of Massachusetts, Poland of Vermont, and Beck of Kentucky.

A LITTLE PROBLEM.—A young man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage. The answer was: "Go into the orchard and bring in a number of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number and the mother half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then, if she is willing, you can have her." He solved the question. How many did he bring?

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The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, &c., in 8 oz. case, Gold Joints, \$34 coin. The same in 4 oz. case, \$37. In 5 oz. case, \$40 coin.

"P. S. Bartlett Watch in 2½ oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$80 coin.
"Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2½ oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$84 coin.

"Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2½ oz. 18 karat Gold Hunting Case, \$87 coin.
Any additional weight at \$1 per pwt., or \$20 per oz. extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege to examine the Watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by the purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the Watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepare the Express charges to San Francisco ourselves. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

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EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.
"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balm of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.
"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
"WM. BOARDS.
"To Mr. Thos. Powell."

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The Price is within the means of all classes.



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THE appointment revise the Customs utmost important Colony; but that very much upon by the Commission ever, very natural purpose is the For the purpose fishing the revenue fostering our na dustries? or, for and improving tries? If one of pletely carried out for the most part others. It is ne the Tariff to com the whole Colony meet those requi strenuously advo farmers upon the the encouragement interests, having the wealth of the tion of the expo million of dollar pose of purchas those things tha ourselves. We at present ruling courage that setu and developmen but at the same provement—as of the duty upon of allowing the p flour, and the use cles resulting the poses. Whilst, t Tariff tends to en is still another people of the Col thus enable a gr the land: we me importation of suc by the importers at a low rate, from Customs system the coun employ the capit make a profit that can be sol ket are general for the most part production, com clothing, dry go the importatio any injury to a dustries, and ca it shall not do descriptions of can be sold; the conveniently pu with regard to ware the case is in the first plac public gaze; and imported contain articles would convenience to be opening and pic required, the in of time being ing the cost of the prevent their figure as they otus be d structu chant can take bonded warehou his goods. We buyer goes into certain article, b many others that before entering, tention of buying their existence. restrictions must duties must be r say to 5 per cent. not produce the b the duty is reduc would be worth whether any bo lowed save for t such as when th wish to pay the The question of r and opposes a namely, the reduc the government, must have an inc the dry goods and into this Colony d amounted in valu lion of dollars, a thereon to about dollars; that sixty