The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday February 2, 1870.

The "Times"—British Columbia.

Perhaps amongst all the great London newspapers there is not one respecting which it cannot be asserted with more force of truth than it can of the *Times* that it is 'avowedly the government organ as well as the exponent of public opinion in England at the present time'; and this is especially true as respects the Colonial policy of the Empire. It is questionable whether there can be found in all England a newspaper in the columns of which greater ignorance is displayed respecting the Colonies. In illiberality and inconsistency the *Times* is peerless. Such assertions may appear strange to some; but they are not less true for that. It will be within the recollection of many of our readers how that paper formerly denounced in unmeasured terms the supposed Colonial policy of what was called the Manchester School. At the meeting of Colonists in London on the 8th ult., Mr. Labelliere quoted, amidst cheers and laughter, an article from the *Times*, written six years ago, condemning in the strongest terms, as absurd and ridiculous, the very idea of separating the Colonies from England, describing in glowing terms the commercial and political advantages resulting from the union, and assuring the Colonies that no administration and no minister would ever dare attempt to deprive them of their birthright as Englishmen.' [*Standard* report 9th Dec. 1869] Now the same paper quite out-Herods Herod in the denationalizing doctrine of disintegration—goes altogether beyond the Bright party in estimating lightly the value to the nation of its colonial empire. This from such a source can surprise no one; but it *is* surprising to find the *Times* alluded to as 'avowedly the government organ as well as the exponent of public opinion in England at the present time.' Let us look for a moment at the *Times'* article to which the communication published yesterday doubtless owes paternity. Passing over the patronizing, supercilious, insulting tone assumed towards the Colonists who, with the Duke of Manchester, sought an interview with the Colonial Minister, we find the *Times* telling its readers with regard to this Colony that 'The way of getting at it is by the Isthmus of Darien and the Pacific, and the nearest civilized community is the State of California. With the exception of a limited official class, it receives few emigrants from England, and a large proportion of its inhabitants consist of citizens of the United States who have entered it from the South.' There is too much truth in the statement that this Colony receives few emigrants from England; but that circumstance is mainly attributable to the gross ignorance which pervades the home mind with respect to it,—a condition in no way mitigated by the incessant blundering of an illinformed and jaundiced press. It will scarcely be necessary to say that, with this single exception, the statements contained in the above extract are utterly, ridiculously untrue. By the Isthmus of Darien is not the only way here. The State of California is not the nearest civilized community. Washington Territory, on our immediate border, has a white population nearly twice as large as British Columbia; yet, perhaps, in view of the recent doings of 'Judge Lynch,' the less said about civilization in that Territory the better. But what of the State of Oregon, with its hundred thousand of a population, equal in civilization to that of California? Probably our big cotemporary was not aware that Oregon intervenes; but if so, he ought not to venture beyond his depth; he ought to study geography before presuming to write leading articles upon such subjects. The assertion that a large proportion of the inhabitants consist of citizens of the United States who have entered from the south, is equally wide of the mark. The fact is that element, although valuable and enterprising, is small, probably not amounting to more than a fifth of the civilized population of the Colony. The preponderating element is composed of British subjects who, having either lived in other Colonies, or in the United States, know what the rights of freemen are, and mean to enjoy them here; and we have no hesitation in saying that if they *cannot* enjoy those rights under the old flag there are few who would not, however reluctantly, seek them under another! It has already been asserted that the *Times* does not represent the views and policy of either the Government or people of Great Britain on the Colonial question. In proof of this assertion we need only refer our readers to such papers as the *Telegraph* (the organ of Mr. Gladstone), the *Standard* [the organ of the Conservative party], the *Post*, the *Globe*, the *Daily News*, the *Advertiser*, the *Dispatch*, the *Spectator*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and last, but by no means least, the *Observer* as well as to the official utterances of Her Majesty's Ministers, including Lord Granville himself. But, were the case different; did the Imperial Government really propose bartering away this Colony as a troublesome and useless appendage, or as a peace-offering in settlement of international differences and suppositious liabilities, there are few who would not be prepared to rend at once their allegiance and 'the old flag,' and seek freedom under the 'Stars and Stripes,' although their hearts might be lacerated by the act. Nay more: it is proposed to build up a British empire on this continent. Should that great scheme succeed, we shall have no cause to regret having cast in our lot with the rest of our fellow-colonists. It must either prove a great success or a great failure. With the British nation it must chiefly rest to decide which it shall be. Should the Mother Country really prove to be so mercenary, short-sighted, unpatriotic as to refuse to make the Confederation experiment a success by promoting overland railway communication, and directing her surplus millions into the fertile valleys of the new Empire, there are those now living who will see the 'Stars and Stripes' waving over the entire country from Alaska to Mexico. In that case British Columbia would probably be the first to go. She would not wait to be *bartered* away. One does not like to contemplate such a contingency; but it is, perhaps, as well that the people of this colony should look at it square in the face. To avoid further misunderstanding we must tell the British people and the Canadian people plainly that British Columbia can only be retained by immediate and thorough consolidation and advancement. More cold neglect, more shuffling indecision and do-nothingism, more of this painful suspense can only snap asunder that cord upon which there has been such a fearful strain. However far we may be from holding loyalty and patriotism to be no more than mawkish sentimentality, mere clannishness, we cannot but be conscious that to be real and enduring it must be reciprocal. Loyalty to the Crown must be contingent upon loyalty to the colonies. If the Crown should prove disloyal to the colonists, they cannot be presumed to continue loyal to it. The loyalty of this people has been subjected to a protracted and severe test; and to have it eternally dinned into our ears that the Imperial Government has no disposition to retain the colonies by force is most tantalizing—it is positively wicked. We want no more of this negative mummery. What is Great Britain going to do for us and with us? That's the question which must be answered without further parley. As Sir John Young said not long ago, in addressing the Nova Scotians, we imbibed loyalty with our mother's milk; it is in the bone and marrow of our existence, and to eradicate it now would be a painful process; but if it *must* be, the sooner the better. If the issue is forced upon this colony by the British nation, the colonists will not shrink. They will not have far to go for a new flag. Once again we say, and we say it in all earnestness, let us know our fate.

Thursday Jan. 27th

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last night Miss Arnot made her third appearance in the principal characters of the comedy of 'Asmodeus.' The play itself has some merit on several grounds, but it is scarcely one to give full scope to Miss Arnot's great talent. Nevertheless, her acting was attractive, and the piece went off well. In the afterpiece, as the Yankee character of 'Our Gal' she was happy and vivacious, and her acting, singing and dancing were deservedly applauded. Mrs Carter played the Queen in 'Asmodeus' with much dignity, and Mr Carter, Mr Robinson and Mr Morrison were very successful in their parts. The performances are improving nightly, and as the company will remain but a few days longer, there should be large houses every night for the remainder of the season.

This evening the great Nautical Drama of 'Black Eyed Susan' will be performed. Miss Arnot will appear as William—a character in which she is said to have few equals, and Carrie Carter will enact the part of Susan.

FUNERAL.—The Masonic Lodges yesterday attended the funeral of Brother Andrew Phillips, of British Columbia Lodge, who died suddenly on board the steamer Olympia on Sunday evening last, and whose remains were brought here for interment. The remains lay in state at Masonic Hall until 2 p m, when it was conveyed to St Andrew's Church, where the Presbyterian burial service was read by Rev Mr Somerville. The procession, in the face of a driving rain, then proceeded to the cemetery, where the body was interred with Masonic honors. The Masonic service was read by W M Eli Harrison, and the ceremonies were conducted by the Director, Bro W H Thain.

ON DIT.—That Carter has again 'tipped' the *News* to abuse his company. Sensible Carter! Only don't go too near the pot when you stir it—pitch, you know, defileth!

TRADES LICENSES.—A large number of defaulters under the Trades License Act yielded to the gentle pressure of the Police screw yesterday and paid up.

ACCIDENT.—A workman named Taylor fell from the top of Heywood's smoke-house yesterday and sustained severe injury to his head.

THE steamer Enterprise sailed from New Westminster yesterday morning, carrying a few passengers.

The Tragedy at Steilacoom.

An eye witness of the recent fearful tragedy at Steilacoom has furnished us with some additional and interesting particulars respecting it. One of the victims, Charles McDonald, or McDaniels, was an American. In 1858, near the mouth of the Fraser, rifle in hand he approached a man known as Charley Adams, but whose real name was Andrew Inkster, and demanded payment of a debt due one McCaw, of Steilacoom, which he (McDonald) had been commissioned to collect. 'I shan't pay it,' replied Adams. 'If you don't, I'll shoot you,' cried McDonald. 'Shoot and be damned!' returned Adams, reaching for his revolver. And shoot McDonald did, giving Adams a receipt in full for all his earthly liabilities, but opening for himself, it is to be feared, for settlement in the Great Hereafter, a fresh account on the debit side of the ledger. Adams claimed to have been the discoverer of gold on Fraser River. McDonald, pursued by government officers, fled across the Fraser and reached the American side in safety. He shortly reappeared at Steilacoom, where he has since resided, a terror to the county. In 1861 he was the head and front of a Vigilance Committee that drove Charles Wren from his claim near Steilacoom—McDonald's virtuous soul revolting at some deed with the commission of which Wren was charged. Nine years subsequently he found himself strangely overtaken by retributive justice while in the act of jumping Wren's claim, and destroyed by the very means which he had adopted to possess himself of the land.

The circumstances attending the destruction of this bold, bad man and his partner in crime, Gibson, have been imperfectly told by the telegraph. The two dead men were leagued with one Bergh to 'jump' some of the best farming land near Steilacoom. To effect their purpose they openly avowed an intention to resort to violence or murder, as occasion demanded. On several occasions balls, fired from thickets, whizzed unpleasantly near the ears of settlers who were quietly pursuing their avocations or walking along the road; notices with a death's head and a coffin rudely drawn were found in the post directed to men of the highest standing in the county, threatening them with death if they refused to vacate their land. The situation became alarming. At last a Vigilance Committee of 40 members was organized. McDonald, Gibson and Bergh heard of the organization, armed themselves to the teeth and on Saturday morning last McDonald and Gibson started for Wren's claim to join Bergh. As they approached a narrow part of the road, they were fired upon from ambush. Gibson fell pierced with two balls. McDonald received a slight wound in the arm, but leaped into the thicket and ran back to town. The Committee placed Gibson in a wagon and drove into Steilacoom where they found that McDonald, had had his wound dressed and was prepared to fight. Several of the Committee approached and advised him to disarm. He did so and returned to attend Gibson. Meanwhile the Committee had consulted and concluded to kill McDonald. He asked for time to 'heel' (arm) himself. He was told to do so, but as he turned to secure his arms, one of the Committee cried 'Shoot the——' In an instant twenty rifles and revolvers covered the doomed wretch. He fled shrieking into a billiard saloon. Bang! bang! bang! Still unhurt, he fled swiftly through the long room, gained the back door and had climbed a fence when a rifle ball struck him in the temple and passed entirely through his head. McDonald lingered about three hours, enduring great suffering. The Committee then returned to the wagon where the wounded Gibson lay groaning and decided to hang him. The wagon was directed to move up the hill to a convenient tree. On the way, Gibson suddenly revived, seized the revolver of one of his guards, and shot two of them, wounding them slightly, whereupon he was riddled with balls and died at once. Bergh was shortly after caught and made to sign a paper relinquishing all claim to the land and promising to conduct himself decently in future. While the paper was being prepared Judge Hewitt, a lawyer from Olympia, who had been engaged to defend the claim of McDonald & Co. to the land, drove into town in a buggy. The Committee at once started to kill Hewitt, but he applied the whip to his horse and escaped their vengeance by driving at post-speed back to Olympia. At last accounts matters had quieted down and the Committee had disbanded.

A Card.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Government to act as Port Wardens for Victoria and Esquimalt harbors, our duties require us to survey ships' hatches, attend to the discharging of vessels' cargoes and inspect and report upon goods damaged by salt water. When the ship Prince of Wales arrived we naturally supposed that we would have been called to survey her hatches, but to our great surprise Mr Wylde (who is a paid officer in Her Majesty's Customs, and who is in the receipt of a very good salary) has taken upon himself to do that which we were appointed and commissioned by the Government to do. Had Mr Wylde been an old and an experienced shipmaster in indigent circumstances we would have overlooked this infringement of our rights, but as he is neither one nor the other, but holding as he does the very responsible situation of Inspector of *Ships' Stores* and Bonded Warehouses, we think it would be more prudent for him if he would abstain from having anything to do with vessels except in the strict line of his duties.

Your Obedient Servants,

J NAGLE,
WM GARDNER,
Port Wardens.

Victoria, Jan 25th, 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever, Influenza.—For the subjugation of disease and the preservation of health, it is all important to maintain the purity of the blood, and to keep its channels clear, that no foulness nor obstructions shall impede the life-sustaining current. By these means are Holloway's Pills all powerful in restoring and protecting the human frame, and freeing it from fevers, influenza, congestions, inflammations, neuralgic and gouty pains, in short, from the many dangerous maladies arising from bad blood. A pure circulation is good security for life and health: when it is right the nerves are in excellent condition, and on the order, harmony, and completeness of these systems, depend the perfection of life, energy, health, and happiness. 1

The News as a Moralist.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Casting my eyes over the *News* of this evening I observe that your Pharaoh-faced friend, who would, if he could (oh, no!) advertise for the Theatre, has recommenced his attacks on the Carter Company. If your cotemporary based his articles on other than moral grounds I should have nothing to say. But, sir, when we find the gentleman holding up his hands in holy horror at the *bare* idea of immorality on the stage, it becomes the duty of every citizen to tear the mask of hypocrisy from his face. Not many months since this very same *News* admitted to its columns the advertisement—gorgeously arrayed in flaring capitals and occupying two columns in width—of a house of shame; a house so vile and low of character that now, abandoned by its former wicked inmates, it seems ready to topple to the ground from innate rottenness; a house which even to this day no good mother can pass without a shudder, or clasping her tender children closely to her bosom

How often the *News* allowed the 'light of his countenance' to beam upon 'the handsome girls' who frequented the Eureka Hall, I leave him in his next issue to say. I only state the bald fact and leave him to defend, if he can, the publication of the following advertisement, which I clip from the *News* of April 23rd, 1869:

EUREKA MUSIC HALL, Government Street, Victoria, V. I.—The Flag-ship Zealous has departed, but the handsome Girls who wait at the Eureka Music Hall, Government street, are still there, and are ever ready to serve Visitors with the finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, which are kept constantly on hand. New Talent To night. Let the light of your countenance beam upon them. ☞ Music commences every evening at 8 o'clock.—W. QUARLES, Proprietor. N. B.—Several Waitresses wanted. Wages, $75 a month and board. ap16

Counterfeiting.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Some cowardly correspondent in the *Evening News* of Tuesday evening, who was ashamed or afraid to sign his own name when commenting on the conduct of the Hon. Member for New Westminster, signs his communication with 'J B'—thus seeking to convey the idea that the well known J B wrote it. Now if any monkey wishes to get any political chestnuts out of the fire, he will be sadly deceived if he thinks of using my signature as a cat's paw for any such purpose.

I am always able to defend my own opinions when attacked by any one, but I am very unwilling to be held responsible for the opinions of others respecting things which I know nothing about at all.

Besides, I consider it very wrong in the editor for allowing it to be done, especially as I had complained to him a few months ago of similar mean and contemptible conduct by another correspondent in using my signature to an article on the Pound Law. Henceforth I shall use only the following signature to communications, and then we shall see if any one is base enough to adopt it as their own.

J BIGGELL.

Water Supply.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Some few months ago considerable feeling was exhibited in this community respecting the water supply. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the statements which daily appeared in the local press, but it is nevertheless desirable to call the attention of the Mayor and Council to the importance of providing a sufficiency of good and wholesome water for the city. It is well known to many persons with what difficulty water was obtained from the springs, filthy ponds and wells, when nearly all were dry, and how near we were to the very verge of a panic towards the close of the dry season, from which we were mercifully relieved by a providential copious fall of rain. Are we year after year to suffer thus? For an answer I can appeal to those who mourn the loss of their children, and to the faculty for the cause. During the last three years the 'water supply' question has been prominently brought forward through various channels, but mostly at a time when its scarcity and impurity were more keenly felt than that presented by the abundance of winter rains. It is the imperative duty of the Mayor and Council to prepare a bill for presentation to the Legislature in the approaching session, and so to represent the subject in all its important bearings to His Excellency in order to secure his support for the bill as a Government measure, giving to the Corporation full power to raise funds to carry on the work to completion without further delay. From the attraction that British Columbia now presents it is more than probable that the population of Victoria will considerably increase during the present year. Under such circumstances what condition should we be in after a dry season similar to the last? There are other questions of almost equal magnitude, upon which the scarcity of water very seriously affects the commercial as well as the domestic interests of the place. Victoria, unlike other towns on the Pacific, has been spared from disastrous fires—but let me ask are we right in risking so much when by common prudence the danger can be mitigated if not averted?

MONITOR.

Victoria, Jan 25, 1870.

The Widow's Garden is Despoiled by another Widow's Goats.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Last night two goats broke into my garden and destroyed the fruit trees and bushes, besides demolishing my winter stock of vegetables. Have I the right to shoot them?

WIDOW.

January 26th, 1869.

You have. But why destroy the goats and spare the obstructive Councillors?

THE QUEEN OF PERFUMES!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, soothes and quiets the nervous and excitable, and induces healthful slumber to the weary and restless.

☞ Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors Lanman & Kemp, New York. 555

BLANK—The Police calendar yesterday.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which, Maravilla is a favored portion, TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive and invaluable unrivalled Cocoa. Have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa drinkers generally, but that it has hitherto all round any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa.

"Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

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CERTIFICATES OF STOCK AND BANK NOTICES at the BRITISH COLONIST Job