

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, August 29, 1868.

The Public Health.

Foremost among the many improvements that have taken place in the present day, is the attention that is now paid to the conservation of the Public Health, and the growing conviction in the minds of all intelligent people, of the existence of a large number of diseases that are preventable; so that now, on the occurrence of such disease, some one is considered to blame; either the subject of it, or those who are charged with the duty of providing for his well being, and it is now seen to be as much the duty of our rulers to take care of the Public Health, as to make provision for the peace and material prosperity of the community. We recollect some time ago listening with great interest to the speech of the present Mayor of Victoria, on the occasion of his presenting himself for election, in which he alluded to the defective sanitary condition of the city, and pledged himself, if elected, that the subject of improved drainage and water supply, should have his earliest attention; we then congratulated ourselves upon the great advantages likely to accrue to the community from having a "Medical Mayor," one so fitted to deal with sanitary subjects, and so fully alive to their importance; we must, however, confess that we have been a little disappointed. No doubt, Dr. Trimble has effected some reforms, and has contributed much towards the advancement of the town and the interests of the inhabitants generally; in achieving which, his judgment, fact, and knowledge of the hidden springs of action, have been of great assistance, but we would have felt more proud of him if he had more fully realized our early aspirations, and in the character of a sanitary reformer, done away with the numerous health destroying nuisances and improved the drainage and water supply. Perhaps the state of the Municipal treasury, the res anguste domi, may have had something to do with this spathy; but if we mistake not, the time has now come to be up and doing, as this community usually so healthy, is now threatened with the incursions of a disease that can only be "stamped out" by vigorous sanitary and hygienic measures. We allude to the occurrence of a few cases of Dysentery, a disease considered by many to be new, but which is one of considerable antiquity, having for a time disappeared, but again in our generation, extending over all portions of the globe; breaking out in Boulogne, in 1855, and subsequently appearing on this coast, in California, in 1856, gradually increasing in prevalence, until 1860, since which time it has declined in frequency, although still existing. In Europe, it numbered among its victims, Stephenie, the beautiful Queen of Portugal, who from her position, might have been supposed to be free from all anti-hygienic surroundings, but any one who knows the neighbourhood of the Adjuda Palace, Lisbon, can understand how dangerous it is for those in position to neglect the physical circumstances of these around them. In this writing, we do not wish to be alarmists, but believing prevention is better than cure, and that such a disease is easily arrested and extinguished by attention to sanitary measures, we would strongly impress on the authorities, the necessity to put the "house in order," and organize measures for improving the public health, vigorously, but at the same time judiciously enforcing the removal of nuisances, sewerage, drainage and scavenging, and where it is impossible to effect their radical removal, the free use of disinfectants ought to be had recourse to. Whitewashing all unhealthy tenements, shutting up wells impregnated with impurities, recommending the filtration or boiling of all drinking water, the propriety of giving holidays to the public schools, so as to avoid the crowding together of children; these and other precautions, possessing as they do in their own body the

highest medical skill, we hope the city authorities will urge, so as to protect us against the incursions of epidemic disease. At present there is no main drainage, the greater part of the water supply is from shallow wells, which now being partially dried up are largely impregnated with animal and vegetable impurities, the result of the surface drainage; while owing to the high temperature, decomposing matter the accumulation of years, is poisoning the atmosphere, and such a state of things as entire absence of drains, open cesspools, if allowed to remain in their present disgraceful state, can only continue, owing to neglect of duty on the part of the Municipal authorities, and not from any want of legal power to put them in proper condition, as ample powers in this matter are conferred by the Imperial Sanitary Act, of 1866. Smallpox, of which a few cases have appeared amongst the Indians; the most preventable of all diseases, calls for the vigorous enforcing of vaccination, as with the prevalence of this terribly contagious disease, it is highly culpable to neglect such a cheaply purchased immunity as vaccination confers. But while we advocate preventive measures within, we must not forget that we are also threatened from without, by the prevalence in an adjacent seaport, of cholera, a disease communicated by a specific poison emitted from patients already attacked, and carried to others through the water or air, and following the line of human intercourse. Such a disease we have special reason here to dread, as we fear all the conditions favorable to its acclimatization and diffusion exist, and vigilance is especially needful to prevent its importation, and which can only be guarded against by the careful inspection by a health officer, of all crews and passengers arriving from any suspected locality. With proper attention to sanitary measures, we believe it is possible to extinguish epidemic disease, however intense may be the atmosphere or other agencies, and to this end it is desirable that the public should know what precautions ought to be taken.

Tuesday, Aug 25. AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—In our police report will be found the case of Alexander Campbell, who voluntarily confessed to have burned Bailey's barn on Thursday last. This is really an extraordinary case. It appears from his own statements that he became aware of another man being accused wrongly of the offence; but not knowing, we suppose, that the party was honorably discharged, he comes forward and voluntarily criminalizes himself rather than another, as he said should suffer for his deeds. He gave such circumstantial details of the burning, how he passed the night until the hour of the fire; how he approached the barn; where he left the shoes he wore; together with other things, that no doubt can be entertained of the man's sanity or guilt. The motive assigned was that Bailey would not pay him two months wages alleged to be due, but wanted him to drink the money out in bad liquor, and he was therefore bound to have revenge. When in the dock and confronted with Bailey, for whom he had worked off, and on six years, he persisted in his statements, and made Bailey acknowledge that he had refused him money by clothes Campbell seemingly so anxious to save another man from unjust suspicion, at the same time appears to have no compunction for his great crime, but rather treats it cavalierly. The case, taken altogether is one of the most singular that has appeared on the police records of the Colony; and but for this cool deliberate, and so far as conscience is concerned, unnecessary confession, the crime might never have been cleared up.

ANOTHER PRIZE LAMB.—A lamb raised by Mr. Francis near Paterson's Bridge on the Metropolitan road, was slaughtered yesterday in town and when dressed weighed 55 lbs. We mention these cases in hope that they may assist in some measure to our fine grazing lands being eventually covered with sheep. With such facilities of raising stock as are offered in this Colony and with such results wherever tried, it is time we ceased importing so much of our meat from Washington Territory and Oregon.

THE INDIANS.—Much anxiety prevails at present in the public mind respecting the sickness reported to exist among the Indians. There have, it is true, been several deaths lately amongst these people, but as far as we can learn, most of them were from measles, not small pox. However, the authorities are acting as positively as they can, and through the police, all Indians belonging to outside or distant tribes are ordered to return to their homes. We shall therefore have a large diminution in the number of those residing in the city.

The Ascent of Mount Baker!

From a conversation had with Mr Ogilvy, who has just returned, as already stated, from the Mount Baker expedition, we have gathered a few more facts in addition to Mr Coleman's letter which is also published in connection with the same and which may be interesting to the public. The party left Whatcom on the 8th August, traveled up the Lummi and Nooksac rivers by canoe 80 miles; then 20 miles through a desperate country, to what may be called the foot of the mountain. At the snow line, where vegetation ceases, the Indians camped, allowing the explorers to reach the summit themselves, which they did the same day, and returned to camp in the evening. The distance traveled, which was about six miles, is said to have been most fatiguing, though not as perilous as was expected. Being obliged to return to the camp the same evening, the explorers had only about an hour on the summit; this short period they seem to have used diligently. The existence of a volcano is established beyond a doubt, the crater being about three hundred feet wide, and at least six hundred feet deep, from which puffs of sulphurous vapor are being emitted. This crater lies between the two high peaks of the mountain, where the summit forms a plateau quite bare and free from snow; which is a quarter of a mile wide, and half a mile long. The eastern peak, called after Gen Sherman, is the higher of the two. The time spent on the summit was devoted to examining the crater, and planting the American flag, with so much of the usual honors as the party were enabled to give. The mountain, as most persons no doubt are aware, is a few miles south of the boundary line, the 49th parallel. The most arduous part of the ascent was at the last pitch, where the party had to cut 400 steps in the ice in order to reach the top. The Indians would not go any higher than the line of vegetation; but they received the party on returning from the summit; with marked demonstrations of welcome and joy, evidently recognizing the dangers and hardships of the part of the trip, and the courage and skill the explorers had shown in overcoming them so speedily. No signs of game were seen on the mountain except the huge foot-prints of a bear, which the natives said was an old grizzly. It was well our friends did not come in collision with his bearship. Mr Coleman will return by the Eliza Anderson, from Port Townsend, next week, when, doubtless, we shall have additional details of the expedition and its scientific results. Mr Coleman, we believe, has the honor of making the first successful ascent of this mountain, and which he and his party failed to accomplish on a former occasion; by reason of the Indians accompanying as guides and packers refusing to proceed further than a certain distance into the interior. Various authorities have given estimates of the altitude of Mount Baker; some laid it down at 14,000 feet, high; some at 16,000 feet; while others again have even given it an altitude of 21,000 feet, equal to some of the highest peaks on the Continent.

DR BROWN.—We find in the Edinburgh Daily Review, of July 11th, that amongst other papers read before the Botanical Society, on the 9th of July, were the following: Contributions to the Phyt-Geography of Greenland, within the parallels of 68 deg. and 70 deg. N lat., with notes and lists of the plants. Second, by Professor Dickie, Notes on Algae, collected by Mr. Brown, on the Northwest Coast of America. The chair was occupied by Anderson Henry, Esq., of Woodend.

POLICE COURT.—Isaac Hamilton, for selling liquor to Indians, was yesterday fined \$25; or in default of payment seven days imprisonment. The prisoner was dealt lightly with from having met with an accident to his right hand. Joe, the notorious, charged with stealing Marian's skin, was again remanded. Alexander Campbell, voluntarily surrendered himself to the police authorities, and confessed to having burned Bailey's barn, Sabbath road, on Thursday morning, remanded for three days.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING will commence immediately after the sale of sugar &c. at the Metropolitan. The clothing will comprise several cases of new clothing, and other lines of regular goods of previous importations. The terms of sale are liberal, and of itself should be an inducement to purchasers to lay in a stock for the approaching season. The sale of sugar commences at 11 a.m. Mr. McCrear, auctioneer.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Volunteers and others interested in sustaining and joining the ranks of the corps, which still survives the vicissitudes of colonial experience, are invited to attend the meeting this evening at "Norrise" drug store, with a view to imparting new life and vigor to the movement.

Circus.—We have received by telegraph an announcement of the intention on the part of a new Circus troupe to visit this city for the purpose of exhibiting for a short time. The company is said not only to be the best which has performed here, but also that it is the most superior one which has been to this coast. We presume the G.S. Wright which will be due here to-morrow, will convey the company to this port.

THE MARGARET BRANDER.—This vessel is hove down at Sproat & Co's wharf, and being thoroughly overhauled. Her leakage was principally forward and sprang from nothing very serious. Mr Laing has the contract. Complaints are made, that neither the labor or material necessary to expedite the work, can be obtained in the city.

The Successful Ascent of Mount Baker.

SHORE, W. T., 20th August, 1868. EDITOR COLONIST.—I take the earliest opportunity of sending you a few lines to say that the party which I had the honor of organizing has succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Baker, having been absent from this place 14 days. The party consisted of Mr. Thomas Stratton, Inspector of Customs, Mr. John Tennant, of Whatcom County, Mr. David Ogilvy, of Victoria, and myself. Two peaks were discovered as surmised by me, one being concealed by the other, as seen from the West. As there is scarcely any appreciable difference in their height, the Stars and Stripes were planted on both, and they were named after Generals Grant and Sherman respectively. The volcano lies between the two; only a cursory view could be obtained of the crater, by reason of a projecting cornice running round the summit of the mountain, which rendered any attempt to gain a closer view, highly dangerous. I estimate the height of the mountain to be 11,400 feet, but it is possible that a more careful calculation and comparison of the aneroid barometer with a standard or mercarial one, may give a different result. The party made a collection of minerals and plants, and have it is believed, discovered some species which will be found to be new to science. Mr. Stratton, whose knowledge of geology, and long experience of gold mining in the mountain districts of California, entitles his opinions to respect, noticed three extinct craters, specimens from which have been obtained. Mr. Stratton is also of opinion that there are not any indications of gold, as the formation is of sandstone, commonly known as the coal measures.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully, EDWARD T. GOLEMAN.

EDITOR COLONIST.—As death lately has so sadly bereaved some families of their dear little ones, I send you these few lines of pretty poetry which I met with some time since, feeling that their insertion would be very appropriate.

THE EMPTY CRADLE. In the still and quiet chamber, There's an empty cradle bed, With a print upon the pillow Of a baby's little head. 'Tis a fair and dainty cradle; Downy, soft, the pillows white, But within the blankets folded Lies no little form to-night. Once the mother sat beside it, When the day was growing dim, And her pleasant voice was singing, Soft and low, a cradle hymn. Now there's no more need of singing, When the evening shadows creep, For the cradle bed is empty, And the baby gone to sleep. Little head that used to nestle In the pillows white and soft; Little hands, whose restless fingers Folded there in dreams so oft; Lips we pressed with fondest kisses, Eyes we gazed for purest ray, Underneath the churchyard daisies, They have hid you all away. Ah, the empty, useless cradle; We will put it out of sight, Lest our hearts should grieve too sorely For the little one to-night. We will think how safe forever, In the better fold above, That young lamb for which we sorrow, Resteth now in Jesus' love.

BIRTH OF A SEAL.—One of the seals (Phoca vitulina) at the Zoological gardens gave birth to a young one which was at first covered with an abundance of fine silky hair; this, as the animal wriggled about on the ground was entirely shed, and formed a dense blanket or rug, on which it lay. In less than three hours the young phoca took to the water and swam about actively, endeavouring to suck as the mother turned on the side. Unfortunately, however, there was no supply of milk, and the mother has since died in convulsions, since which time the young one has been fed by Mr. Bartlett on milk and a small portion of cod liver oil, administered by means of a feeding bottle. The young seal at birth was 32 inches long, and weighed 20 pounds.—The Field.

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.



ST-1860-X. A great French physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the Stomach and Blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to Cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body and breed disease."

PLANTATION BITTERS. This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order." The secret of its efficacy is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the Stomach, set all its machinery at work and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. It is much more reasonable and sensible to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to deplete and weaken and defeat her purgative processes with poisonous drugs and gummy mixtures, which only stupify and plant the seeds of disease and death.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES. I have much to say for the Plantation Bitters having suffered from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y. I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. Rev. J. A. CATHON, Rochester, N.Y. I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ASHMAN, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are esteemed Nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine. Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of the cheap bottles. See that our Private Stamp is Unmistakable over every cork. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the world. F. H. DRAKE & Co., New York, Sole Proprietors. REDDINGTON & Co., 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco Agents for California and Nevada.

FLEAS. LROX'S MENDING INSECT POWDER is sure and certain death to everything of the insect species—Flea, Roaches, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs. IT KILLS INSTANTLY. What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is, that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It can be inhaled or eaten with impunity. It bears the testimony of eminent distinguished chemists that it is PURE FROM POISON.

No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use. Its reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used—directions accompany each tin. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the signature of F. LROX, and the private stamp of DEAN'S BROTHERS & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other. SEE FROM POSITIVE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers on the Pacific Coast.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. No compound has ever been invented so efficacious and useful in curing RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, STIFF AND WEAK JOINTS, BURNS, SCALDS, SWELLINGS, FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS, OR any other complaints requiring an external application. FOR HORSES. It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Sprain, Splint, Ring-Bone, Wind Galls, Bruises, Strains, etc. It should be kept in every home, camp and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy. The genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. WESTBROOK, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEAN'S BROTHERS & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coast. 1868 1/27 lat

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 compound, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to look for the name of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Beware of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, I and P. give notice that they have furnished the corresponding with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Export for the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Ltd., London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Olives throughout the world. Agents for Victoria—Janion, Green & Rhodes. 1868 1/27 lat

ers of a plan to cut off the Morning Star on her return. It is also stated that a man is raising in search of the Blossom, who is being engaged in some mission, missionaries, stationed lands. ri we have good news. On Hawaiian Missionaries, who and at the time of the murder in sailors, they found that good the manufacture and g drinks, and that he and become teetotalers. They few scholars whom they ad and write had become er 200 had learned to read, ur services were regularly tives Butaritanians, which the men attended, but from were taboed. The cause ation has not been learned, of the island is about 2,500, essionaries found, moreover, and household effects had roached, and they found y led it. This certainly is than the other facts. rman named Cabela, who had been converted, of unusual religious interest, ive in furthering the work. The native converts, too, plans to spread the work ounding islands, and the ble for its advancement, their efforts.

ING AGENT Got Rich in a letter to the Chron from Nevada, relates the acquaintance of mine with me in such a manner yesterday that the text of a paragraph to illustrate what one state of things. When I man he hadn't a cent, on airs then. Now he is one of the greatest d has grown rich. You ve that a superintendent ly grow rich in our salary of from ten to d dollars a year, but he case. Ordinary su are content to overtly of a dollar or so for they sell to a millian ambition soared higher took lumber belonging poration that employ uilt a mill of his own it that will below the too which was wise. ther of the company's ilit a string of sluice own. After that the company's rock in the and got \$16 a ton, out the money over to which didn't declare a he took the tailings a rock, carried them oe to his little private em over again and out got \$30, which money course, and he never to the company. Now land how a man can years, on twelve thou ear, when the com- him a dwelling house carriage free.

& DURHAM, PORTERS. Mission Merchants. Victoria, Vt.