

Wednesday, October 6, 1869

Agricultural Exhibitions.

Now that the Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition for 1869 is over it will be true wisdom to seek to make past experiences and mistakes subsidiary to future improvement. First of all, however, let us congratulate the gentlemen comprising the Board of Management, the members of the Society generally, and the public at large upon the success of this year's effort; and, above all, let us congratulate the producing classes upon the very marked improvement which that effort has revealed. In common with others interested in the matter, we confess to having experienced considerable anxiety about results; but that feeling was exchanged for one of complete satisfaction, almost surprise, upon entering the Pavilion on Wednesday. That the Exhibition exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its promoters may fairly be assumed from the fact that the accommodation afforded by the spacious Pavilion proved to be too limited for the crowds of people seeking admission. To those who realize the important influence which these exhibitions exert upon the pursuit of agriculture and the intimate connection that exists between success in agricultural development and general wellbeing, it must have been peculiarly gratifying to witness the greatly increased interest manifested on Wednesday. Hitherto it has indeed been up-hill work, struggling against the current, as it were, to organize and carry out anything of the kind. Now, however, we are disposed to believe that as the current of public favor and sentiment has commenced to flow in the right direction in this respect, the Society will have little or no up-stream work. The chief duty of future Exhibition Committees will be to direct the enterprise down the stream of public opinion, being careful to give it plenty of sea-room. To those gentlemen through whose unremitting exertions the late Exhibition was brought to such a satisfactory issue, the public owe a "vote of thanks"—no, they do not owe it, for what was the immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at the Pavilion on Wednesday, both during the day and the evening, but one general and thoroughly practical "vote of thanks"? There was no means of ascertaining the exact number; but when it is stated that although all subscribers had free entry, the nominal admission fee of 50 cents charged to non-subscribers produced upwards of \$425, it will readily be understood that the attendance was large. We were peculiarly gratified to observe that, notwithstanding the inauspicious character of the weather, the ladies very generally attended, and it was especially to be regretted on their account that the space allotted to visitors proved inadequate even to afford standing room for one-half of those who were present at any one time, to say nothing of facilities for examining the various articles placed on exhibition, many of which would have, so well repaid a closer examination. It has been said that "nothing can succeed without the ladies." Well, the ladies have certainly given their countenance and support to our Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibitions, and success may be considered as assured. But, however much cause may exist for satisfaction and mutual congratulations in connection with the general results of the late Exhibition, we would not be faithfully discharging the duties of a public journalist did we shrink from pointing out some few defects which it would be well to avoid in future. First of all, let us say, the means of ingress to visitors was not well arranged. The public were compelled to pick their steps through the department allotted to cattle, in order to reach the Pavilion, and their indiscriminate entrance at both ends was permitted, thereby causing a condition of things inside not in any way compared to a "tide-rip" by a sailor-friend. A little arrangement in this respect, by which the public would have entered at one door, passing round and viewing the articles, in one continuous stream, and then passing out at the other door, would have greatly atoned for the palpable inadequacy of the room which was allotted to visitors. The fact that there was not sufficient space in the Pavilion, either for goods or visitors, is, of course, sufficiently accounted for by the circumstance of the attendance and general success having altogether exceeded the expectations of the Committee; and such a miscalculation is not likely to occur again. The second point to which we would draw attention is that of the time occupied by the Exhibition. That allotted to the last was too short, was entirely insufficient to afford the public an opportunity of properly examining the articles even had there been room for them to get about. The doors cannot well be thrown open to the public earlier than

one o'clock, and if the affair is to be wound up with a dance in the Pavilion the work of removing the goods must begin in three or four hours after the Exhibition is opened. That future occasions of the kind will conclude with a ball is highly probable if one may judge from the success of that interesting part of the programme on Wednesday evening. Our own impression is that the Society may safely venture upon having the next Exhibition extend over a period of two days. During the first day there might be a ploughing-match—a thing we hope to see inaugurated in another year—and, perhaps, a public dinner in the evening, and the whole could be concluded with a dance on the evening of the second day. We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the Committee. It appears almost a pity that, after all the trouble and exertion necessary to get up the affair, articles should only be left on exhibition for three or four hours, a period too brief, in fact, to admit of everybody getting a hasty glance at what should form a study. In the third and last place we shall allude to one circumstance which we are led to believe prevented a larger representation at the late Exhibition of the productions of more remote parts of the Colony. Although the owners of steamers communicating with the Mainland and settlements along the Lower Fraser most liberally and promptly volunteered to give free passage to all persons and things coming to the Exhibition yet there does not appear to have been any distinct timely announcement made respecting the running of these steamers, and we have been assured that a want of knowledge in this respect prevented a number of farmers from taking part in the Exhibition. We will not venture to fatigue the reader with any further remarks at present; but we may take occasion to revert to the subject in some future articles. Such Exhibitions have at length been established on a successful basis, and we shall hereafter regard them as amongst the established institutions of the country, having a legitimate claim to substantial Government support, living in the hearts of the people, and exerting a benign influence over every class of the community.

Saturday Oct 2

THE RIFLE CONTEST.—Following is the score made at the Volunteer Butts in this city on Thursday. Five shots were taken at each range. It was raining when the 600 and 800 yards were fired, which will account for the small score made:

Table with 5 columns: Name, Yds. 200, 400, 600, 800, Total. Includes names like Lewis, Galt, Corpel, etc.

By telegraph we learn that Mr Baine scored 38 at the New Westminster Butts which was the highest score made.

H. M. S. CAMELEON.—About 200 ladies and gentlemen were entertained at lunch on board H. M. S. Cameleon yesterday by Capt. Annesley and officers. The ship was elegantly decorated with flags, and the gun-deck cleared to accommodate the votaries of Terpsichore. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, the guests betook themselves to dancing, which was continued with animation until dark. Among the guests were the Misses Musgrave, the Colonial Secretary, Chief Justice Needham, Mrs Needham and Miss Needham, Capt. Lyons, of H. M. S. Charybdis, Capt. M. S. Sparrowhawk, and Mrs. Miss, Commander Edgerton, H. M. S. Boxer, Capt. Dalecomb, R. M. L. I., and Mrs. Dalecomb, and many civilians. The enjoyment seemed unbounded, and the gentlemen connected with the Cameleon exerted themselves to the utmost to add to the comfort and pleasure of the recipients of their hospitality.

SAQUASH OUTPUT.—The coal mine (undeveloped) rejoicing in the name of Saquash, has put out 600 tons this year, which has given motive power to sundry coasting steamers, and there are now 200 tons on the landing, to which the next steamer that comes along is welcome, at current rates. Messrs. Wallace and West own the mine, and it is their intention to make more use of it hereafter. The steamer surveyed the harbor on her way North.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE LION BREWERY.—Woods, who was scalded by the accident at the Lion Brewery on Thursday was reported out of danger yesterday, although his injuries are very severe. The accident resulted from the uncoupling of the pipe through which the hot water was being led into the vats.

THE FIRMEN'S ELECTION will be held on Monday next. Poll at the house of the Deluge Company. Voting by ballot. The present Chief will be re-elected—no opposition. The present Assistant, J. Vogel, will be opposed by Frank Richards, of the Union Hook and Ladder Company. The contest will be interesting.

Total Destruction of Christ Church Cathedral by Fire.

At twenty minutes past nine o'clock last night Christ Church Cathedral was discovered to be on fire in the southeast corner, near the chancel; and although the alarm was immediately sounded by the Catholic Cathedral bell, and subsequently by the bell of the doomed edifice, and promptly responded to by the Fire-Department and the public, the entire building was wrapped in flames in an incredibly short space of time and within one hour after the first alarm was given was reduced to a heap of ashes and charred timber. Before the flames obtained much headway, the doors were forced by persons who chanced to be in the vicinity and one range of pews, the cushions, carpets, baptismal font, iron safe containing the plate, several inside doors and the furniture of the vestry carried beyond the reach of the fire. The fine organ, valued at \$2000, was carried out in sections and piled on the rocks. Its value now is nominal. At 9 1/2 o'clock the whole interior of the edifice was a mass of seething flames which soon burst through the roof in great tongues and licked up every inflammable object within reach. The country for miles and miles around was brilliantly illumined, and when the fire reached the spire and enveloped it, the scene was one of indescribable grandeur. The firemen wisely abandoned all hope of saving the church and turned their attention to protecting surrounding property from the flying cinders. At a quarter of 10 o'clock the bell that for many years had summoned worshippers to the performance of their religious duties, fell, sounding its own death-knell as it crashed through the building to the ground. Shortly after 10 o'clock the roof of the main building fell in. The walls soon followed, and the anxious hundreds who had watched with beating hearts the destruction of a landmark that antedated the first gold "rush," and around which so many sacred memories clustered, turned sadly away and sought their homes. Christ Church, insured for \$2500 in the Imperial office, with its organ and fittings was valued at about \$18,000. Its construction was begun in 1855, and the building was completed in 1856, more than 13 years ago. In February, 1861, a fire broke out in the roof, near where the spire, which has resulted so disastrously from the first observed. It was extinguished with slight loss. In 1862-3 important additions were made to the building to accommodate the increasing number of worshippers. No light was used in the church since Wednesday evening, when the choir met for practice; and no fire had been lighted in the stoves since April last. It is difficult to account for the conflagration upon any other hypothesis than that of incendiarism; but why should an incendiary climb to the roof to fire the building when he could have effected his purpose while standing on the ground? One person says that flames appeared simultaneously on the outside of the church near the chancel and on the roof. If this statement be correct, the incendiary must have started a flame beneath the building, whence the fire might have crept rapidly up the space always left between the laths and the weatherboards, and so gained the roof. An inquiry into the circumstances attending the conflagration will be held by the Coroner. The Trustees of the first Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, generously tendered the use of that edifice to the Dean, who thankfully accepted it, and service will be held therein at the usual hours on Sunday and until further notice.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE.—A dispatch from Clinton yesterday announces the arrival there of Governor Musgrave from Cariboo. The Governor and his party all well. To-day His Excellency will go to Kamloops and inspect the country lying thereabout, and arrive at Victoria on or about the 13th inst.

THE BUTTER PRIZE.—The samples of butter sent down by Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Marriner, of Cowichan, were both awarded a second prize—each being declared as good as the other.

BROKEN HIS LEG.—Mr. Liotier broke his leg at the ankle, yesterday. Cause, defective sidewalk. Physician, Dr Turner. Doing well.

NOT SO.—It was intimated by some one that the Sisters of St. Ann received a benefit from Lee's Circus. The Sisters deny they received one cent.

LO! THE WIDOW'S COW.—It has been decided by the City Paps that the widow's cows shall hereafter be housed in the cattleyard of Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.—Time, yesterday; place, Cormorant street; subjects, Aborigines; result, not serious.

THE STEAMER OTTER went yesterday to Burrard Inlet to tow down a lumberladen ship lying there.

THE GUSSE Telfair, from Portland, is due to-day. She is "quite a stranger," as fashionable callers say.

THE EARLY POTATO PRIZE.—Mr. King (not Kier) got the second prize for early potatoes at the Exhibition.

THE OTTER starts for the North early tomorrow.

The mail steamer Active will be due on Thursday morning from San Francisco.

The Breath of Flowers! The breath of the rarest tropic flowers, fragrant and imperishable, is transfused into that most exquisite of all modern perfumes, MURRAY & LARKMAN'S FLOWERS WATER, suited alike for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath.

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

Important Information! A Good Appetite, A Vigorous Digestion, and A Healthy Liver, are the sure and immediate effects of a course of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Try them! Try them!

Record of Sir John Franklin's Death.

Some of the California papers print documents which purport to be a record of the death of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer. The Chronicle of San Francisco says the discovery was made by James Daly of Daly & Rodgers, lumber merchants, San Buena Ventura. Mr. Daly, walking on the coast, accidentally stumbled on a worn-out battered looking bag, made out of seal skin and hermetically sealed. Curiosity induced him to open it, and inside he found the following remarkable document.

RECORD OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S DEATH. It consists of a piece of paper 13 by 10 inches in size, and so mutilated that it is extremely difficult to decipher what is on it. Piated in six languages is the following: Whosoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the time and place at which it was found, or, if more convenient, to deliver it for that purpose to the British Consul at the nearest port.

The writing is as follows: H. M. SHIPS EREBUS AND TERROR, May 28, 1847. Wintered in the Ice in Lat. 70 deg. 5 min. N., Lon. 08 deg. 23 min. W. Having wintered in 1845-6 at Beechy Is in Lat 74 deg 43 min 28 sec N., Lon 91 deg 38 min 15 sec W., after having ascended Wellington Channel to Lat 77 deg and returned by the west of Cornwall Island.

Sir John Franklin commanding the Expedition. A. L. Well. Party consisting of 2 officers and 6 men left the ships on Monday, 24th May, 1846. GRAHAM GOBE, Lieut. CHAS. F. DES VOZES, Mate.

Around the margin and on the available space outside the printing the following is inscribed: H. M. ships Erebus and Terror were deserted on the 22nd of April, five leagues N. W. of here, having been last seen Sept. 12, 1846. The officers and crews, consisting of 105 souls, under the command of Captain F. K. M. Crozier, landed here in lat. 69 degrees 27 minutes 42 seconds N., long. 98 degrees 41 minutes W. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847, and the total loss by death in the expedition has been to this date, nine officers and fifteen men.

JAS. FITZJAMES, Capt. H. M. S. Erebus. F. R. M. CROZIER, Captain and Senior Officer.

And start on t-morrow, 20th, for Black's Fish river.

The above is a transcript of this strange document committed to the care of 'Greenland's Ice Ocean' just 21 years ago. Who shall tell where it has been since? In what iceberg's frozen bosom has it traversed the north-west passage, and whether during those long years has it wandered in its Arctic prison until the tropical sun of the Pacific thawed it free and gave it to the waves to bear whither they would? It is a relic of interest for all. It is the parting word of a few brave navigators committed to the waves in the hope that an all-wise Providence might direct it where friends, relatives and countrymen could hear their last message of hope and courage. But a few months passed from the time it was written when they all found graves beneath the frozen fields of the Arctic, man after man of their noble band succumbing to the freezing grasp of that fearful region, and dying far from all those man holds most dear. How strange that after 21 years the frail bark on which they relied to send their message should at last come on shore in California, thousands of miles from England, and that the telegraph should flash its news and import to those at home who had long forgotten them.

"There is the East! There is India!"

Many of our readers are familiar with the above celebrated quotation from Colonel Thomas H. Benton. It is read from week to week, by hundreds of visitors, upon the pedestal of the Benton statue in Lafayette Park; yet few are aware of the place of occasion of its utterance. It was pronounced by the venerable Senator in a great speech which he delivered at a Pacific Railroad Convention, held in the Court House of this city, in October, 1849; and as a matter of special interest, at this time, we reproduce an eloquent extract from the speech, containing this memorable, prophetic language:

We live in an extraordinary time, and are called upon to elevate ourselves to the grandeur of the occasion. Three and a half centuries ago the great Columbus—the man who was afterwards carried home in chains from the new world, which he discovered—this great Columbus, in the year 1492, departed from Europe to arrive in the East, by going west. It was a sublime conception. He was in the line of success when the intervention of two continents, not dreamed of before, arrested his progress. Now, in the nineteenth century, mechanical genius enables his great design to be fulfilled. In the beginning, and in barbarous ages, the sea was a barrier to the intercourse of nations; it separates nations. Mechanical genius, in inventing the ship, converted that barrier into a facility. The land and continent became the obstructions. The two Americas intervening have prevented Europe and Asia from communicating on a straight line. For three centuries and a half this obstruction has frustrated the great design of Columbus. Now, in our day, mechanical genius has again triumphed over the obstacles of nature, and converted into a facility that which has been so long an impassable obstacle.

The steam car has worked upon the land and among enlightened nations to a degree far transcending it; the miracle which the ship, in barbarous ages, worked upon the ocean. The land has now become the facility for the most distant communications, the conveyance being invented which annihilates both time and space.

We hold the intervening land; we hold the obstacle which stopped Columbus; we are in the line between Europe and Asia; we have it in our power to remove that obstacle—to convert it into a facility—and to carry him on to his land of promise and of hope with a rapidity, a precision, and a safety unknown to all ocean navigation. A king and queen started him upon his great enterprise. It lies in the hands of a republic to complete it. It is in our hands—we, the people of the

United States, of the nineteenth century. Let us raise ourselves up; let us rise to the grandeur of the occasion; let us complete the great design of Columbus by putting Europe and Asia into communication, and that to our advantage through the heart of our country.

Let us give to his ships, converted into cars, a continued course, unknown to all former times. Let us make the iron road and make it from sea to sea; States and individuals making it east of the Mississippi, the nation making it west. Let us now, in this convention, rise above everything sectional, personal and local. Let us beseech the National Legislature to build the great routes upon the great national line which unites Europe and Asia; the line which will find on our continent the Bay of San Francisco on one end, St. Louis in the middle, the national metropolis and great commercial emporium at the other, and which shall be adorned with its crowning honor, the colossal statue of the Great Columbus, whose design it accomplished, hewn from the granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain—pointing with outstretched arms to the western horizon, and saying to the flying passenger, "There is the East! there is India!"

The Lancet, in speaking of the women of the period, whom it describes as a race of chlorotic girls, acting virtuously and inefficient mothers, says that the scrofulous, consumptive, dyspeptic, pimpled women who crowd physicians' waiting-rooms and swallow every advertised remedy from Parr's Pills to Paneratic Emulsion, would be strong, vigorous and healthy, and need no medicine at all if they followed a few simple directions. These are—to allow their own hair to be just bound down as a natural covering to their heads when out of doors; to clothe their bodies sensibly, without pinching themselves hideously into unnatural shapes; to wear well-shaped boots, in which they might walk comfortably and taste the pleasure of exercise. These seem sufficiently simple to commend themselves to all; but is it not asking too much of women to ask them to abandon bonnets and chignons, or to wear large boots and woolen stockings, or to abandon the use of cosmetics? Can the fashion papers answer?

THE MORMONS TO BE DROWNED OUT.

But a singular change seems to be creeping all over our western regions under settlement, in the matter of climate and of rain. Summer rains are rapidly on the increase, and the necessity of irrigation is lessening, especially for the grains and slow-growing vegetables. When the Mormons first went to Utah, there was no rain from April to November; but now summer showers are of frequent occurrence. It is so in Colorado and California—there is a growth in the moisture of the summer and a lessening need of artificial watering for the main crops. The phenomenon is peculiar, and has yet received no satisfactory solution. Connected with this change it is observed that Salt Lake is growing in size and freshness and the Jordan increasing in width and sluggishness of movement. In broader phrase, the whole basin, once evidently filled with water, is slowly returning to its old condition. The lake is rising at the rate of a foot a year. General Conner's little steamboat, that has been carrying freight for the railroad across the lake during the last year, certainly rode for a mile over what was good grazing ground five years ago. Does Providence propose to drown the Mormons out, and with water solve the problem that is puzzling our philosophers and statesmen?

A CARD.

HAVING LEARNED THAT MY NAME has been freely used in connection with the Awarding of Prizes for Peace Rafter, at the late Exhibition, I beg most emphatically to state that I am not one of the Judges, and, moreover, that I had no connection whatever with the matter. JAMES WELLS, Oct. 2, 1869.

F. DALLY

Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper Country with a Choice Collection of

New Photographic Views

Mountain Scenery and other highly Interesting Subjects. CARTES DE VISITE. GROUPS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS. THE MAIL.

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from the Times, and is thus rendered available, in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies. The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, and the price is 4d. per copy, or 3d. a week post free.

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NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles of 1s 1/2, 2s 6d and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world. Orders to be made payable by London House.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK AND BANK NOTICES at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Office. TO BUSINESS MEN.—ORDER YOUR Bills, Receipts, and Circulars, at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Office.

Wednesday, Oct 6, 1869

Life Insurance.

Recent occurrences impress us with having families dependent upon the for a livelihood to by which fitting made for such dependence of sudden death or, any circumstances, during the present munity witnessed the heads of families sober and industrious death, leaving children wholly un at best a most dist widow, her heart st loss of her husband find herself with, fatherless and help suddenly upon the heedless world; at the anguish such a time must occasion painfully true of old communities; but of its truth intensify like British Colum are few and living of the people of Briti be said that few if distress are ever p lieved. Indeed if Colony are remark quality more than Charity—that grac cover a multitude ever able and will may be to relieve d it is extremely unde occasion for such rel the first place it is painful position for a in, one which, to a tive mind, must be itself. In the second to the community. high the average ben munity may stand, those in it who shir in whole or in part, unfrequently found best able to give. burden falls unequal remark, "You find tion which is certain able one as regards e you suggest a rem here it is: Let over insurance upon his smaller amount, acc stances. "Is that all with a disappointed look. Yes, that is a to assert that in nine the reader does not report of that. Will e give us his attention Let us take a mutual for the purpose of ill years of age A insure dollars, to be paid premium is \$19.89. fer to avail himself of "Reversionary Addi mitting the profits an him as a member (fo a Mutual Company i participates in the ar the company to rema and accumulate unde pay \$19.89 every year which period, accord and experience, he w sary to make any furth profits accruing to him meet all demands. advantage in the syste additions, in that, sh meet with any sudd or poverty during the have a surplus at his contingency. But if a avail himself of ann profits, in reduction iums, he would have t first year, \$15.89 th on, reducing the amo be paid every year un the 20th year he w to pay, as the profits ward cover the prem might adopt a third the constantly accum to swell the policy, as In this way if a man now in 24 years his pol \$1,888.09. We hav as an illustration; b thought that it repre principles upon which effected. The policy able in any given num death, should it inte expiration of the time whole policy may b thereby rendering any unnecessary; but in v ways the insurance is charged have been f of the most careful o upon mature experien tled principle with all to take the most unfav ing a margin on the case which we have e illustration has been adapted to the class of

Semi-Weekly British Colonist.

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Recent occurrences have tended to impress us with the duty of persons having families or others wholly dependent upon their current earnings for a livelihood to seek for some means by which fitting provision might be made for such dependants, in the event of sudden death or, indeed, death under any circumstances. More than once during the present year has this community witnessed striking instances of the heads of families, for the most part sober and industrious, being cut off by death, leaving widows and helpless children wholly unprovided for. It is at best a most distressing thing for a widow, her heart still bleeding for the loss of her husband and provider, to find herself with, perhaps, six or eight fatherless and helpless children, cast suddenly upon the cold charity of a heedless world; and few can realize the anguish such a discovery at such a time must occasion. All this is true, painfully true of old countries and settled communities; but how is the bitterness of its truth intensified in a new country like British Columbia, where friends are few and living dear? In justice to the people of British Columbia let it be said that few if any cases of known distress are ever permitted to go unrelieved. Indeed if the people of this Colony are remarkable for one good quality more than another it is for Charity—that grace which is said to cover a multitude of sins. But, however able and willing the community may be to relieve distress of this kind, it is extremely undesirable that frequent occasion for such relief should occur. In the first place it is a false and most painful position for a widow to be placed in, one which, to a refined and sensitive mind, must be worse than death itself. In the second place, it is unfair to the community. We care not how high the average benevolence of a community may stand, there are always those in it who shirk such duties either in whole or in part, and these are not unfrequently found amongst persons best able to give. In this way the burden falls unequally. Someone may remark, "You find fault with a condition which is certainly a most undesirable one as regards all parties; but can you suggest a remedy?" Yes, and here it is: Let every man effect an insurance upon his life of a greater or smaller amount, according to circumstances. "Is that all?" asks the reader, with a disappointed and contemptuous look. Yes, that is all; and we venture to assert that in nine cases out of ten the reader does not realize all the import of that. Will the reader kindly give us his attention for a few moments? Let us take a mutual insurance company for the purpose of illustration: At 25 years of age A insures for one thousand dollars, to be paid at his death. The premium is \$18 89. If he should prefer to avail himself of the principal of "Reversionary Additions," that is, permitting the profits annually accruing to him as a member (for every insurer in a Mutual Company is a member and participates in the annual dividends) of the company to remain in the company and accumulate under interest, he will pay \$19 89 every year for 15 years, at which period, according to calculation and experience, he will find it unnecessary to make any further payments, as the profits accruing to him will thereafter meet all demands. There is another advantage in the system of reversionary additions, in that, should the insurer meet with any sudden embarrassment or poverty during that 15 years he will have a surplus at his credit to meet the contingency. But if A should prefer to avail himself of annual dividends or profits, in reduction of annual premiums, he would have to pay \$19 89 the first year, \$15 89 the second, and so on, reducing the amount of premium to be paid every year until before or about the 20th year he would have no more to pay, as the profits would then forward cover the premiums. Again, A might adopt a third course, and have the constantly accumulating profits go to swell the policy, as amount insured. In this way if a man insured for \$1000 now, in 24 years his policy would be worth \$1,888 09. We have taken one case as an illustration; but it must not be thought that it represents all the various principles upon which insurance can be effected. The policy may be made payable in any given number of years, or at death, should it intervene before the expiration of the time specified; or the whole policy may be paid up at once, thereby rendering any further payments unnecessary; but in whichever of these ways the insurance is effected, the rates charged have been fixed as the result of the most careful calculations based upon mature experience, and it is a settled principle with all good companies to take the most unfavorable view, leaving a margin on the safe side. The case which we have selected as an illustration has been chosen as that best adapted to the class of persons for whom

the present article is more immediately intended. We may be told, that the theory looks well, but that results are not always satisfactory. To this we will be content to reply: there is no occasion now to insure in a bad or even doubtful company; and in a good company results will be precisely as stated. We have before us at the present moment authenticated documents showing such results as must completely remove all doubt upon the matter. There are hundreds of instances of well known persons on this coast, and there are not wanting even in this community instances corroborative of what we have been advancing. There are still further views of this important subject which, however, we must remit to a subsequent article.

Mining Ditches.

In a late number of the Cariboo Sentinel certain objections are raised against that part of the Mining Law which regulates water ditches. Two provisions in particular are objected to. The first is that which requires the applicant for a grant of water exceeding 300 inches to deposit \$125, which sum is to be retained by the Government if the application be entertained, no matter whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not. The second and, as it is claimed, still more objectionable provision, is that by which a royalty of 3 1/2 per cent. of the gross proceeds is charged. These two provisions, it is contended, are calculated to prevent capital being invested in that great desideratum of Cariboo—water ditches. In his objections to these provisions we fully concur with our Cariboo contemporary, and we are greatly disposed to think that to these clauses in the law may in a great measure be attributed the disinclination to construct large water ditches to which we have more than once taken occasion to advert, and on account of which the mining interests of Cariboo have suffered so severely, especially of late. The condition requiring an application for a water privilege to be accompanied by a deposit of \$125, retainable by the Government in the event of such application being entertained, is both unreasonable and pernicious. The water in Cariboo ought to be as free for all legitimate mining purposes as the air is free for respiratory purposes. All that the Government should seek to have to do with the water is to see that the largest possible quantity is applied to the washing out of gold, and that legitimate existing rights are properly respected. The imposition of any tax upon water, whether that tax be in the form of a preliminary deposit, or a subsequent rate, cannot in any way contribute to these ends, but the very reverse, and ought never to be entertained by the Government, or rather enforced by law. We agree with our contemporary in thinking that the exaction of a royalty of 3 1/2 per cent upon the gross proceeds of water ditches is even more unreasonable. It is not altogether unreasonable to suppose the case of a water ditch which, although conferring considerable benefits upon a mining community, scarcely leaves a margin for profit equal to the amount of royalty demanded by the Government. It is easy to conceive of an extensive enterprise of the kind in the case of which 3 1/2 per cent. upon the gross proceeds would represent 50 per cent. upon the net profits. It must, therefore, be readily perceived that the imposition of such charges as these is greatly calculated to hinder the free flow of water where its presence is so much needed. Let it be the business of the Legislature at its next session to purge the mining law of these and any other of its water obstructions.

The Destruction of Christ Church Cathedral.

A telegram was sent to the Bishop of Columbia yesterday, announcing the destruction of the Cathedral. The Bishop is in or near London. No doubt the friends of the cause in England will assist liberally in the erection of a new and more substantial edifice upon the site occupied by the church just destroyed. Yesterday the First Presbyterian Church was placed in thorough order, and divine services will be held therein at the usual hours to-morrow and evening and until further notice. The origin of the conflagration is still wrapped in mystery. There are vague rumors of strange men having been seen prowling around the Church shortly before the flames were seen, but nothing definite is known, or, in our opinion, ever will be known, as to the true cause of the fire. Persons living near the Church appear to have acted with commendable zeal in preserving the Church fittings, and citizens of every religious denomination lent a helping hand. The rev. gentlemen attached to the Catholic Cathedral gave the alarm first, and, repairing to the spot immediately, assisted in the removal of many articles of value. On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the friends and congregation will be held at the Theatre for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition for the construction of a new and more substantial edifice.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon, bringing 20 passengers and a Lower Country mail.

Return Cricket Match.

The cricket match yesterday resulted in the easy victory of the Victoria Eleven over the Charybdis Eleven. Howard, on the Victoria side, made the highest score of the day [35]—as much as the Charybdis made in their first innings—his batting was very fine. The bowling of Richardson and the long-stopping of Good were excellent. On the Charybdis side Elwyn played well and scored the highest—16. Following is the score:

Table with columns for '1st INNINGS', '2nd INNINGS', and 'TOTAL'. Lists players and their scores for both teams.

BURRARD INLET.—The Gem of the Ocean arrived at Burrard Inlet on Wednesday, in tow of the Emma, ten days after leaving San Francisco. The Ava has finished loading, and will probably leave this evening. The Martha Rideout has finished loading at the B.C. & V.I. Mills, and will leave to-day for Australia. She has one of the finest cargoes of lumber ever sent from these waters, some of the sticks being one hundred and one feet long, 24x24. Ship Edouard will leave next Thursday. The Delaware had not appeared last evening, but is expected hourly.—Mainland Guardian.

ARRIVAL OF THE G. S. WRIGHT.—The steamer George S. Wright, Capt Rogers, arrived from Portland direct last night, bringing 20 passengers, a full freight, 12 bags of mail matter left at Astoria by the steamships Moses Taylor and Pacific from San Francisco, and an express. We are under obligations to Mr. Neustadt for the usual favors. The Wright left Portland Thursday evening, September 30th, at 6 o'clock; arrived at Astoria Friday morning, connected with the steamer Pacific from San Francisco, left Astoria same day at 4 o'clock p.m. and arrived at Victoria Saturday at 10 1/2 o'clock p.m.

LOWER COUNTRY ITEMS.—Mr. Rose retires from the proprietorship of the Guardian and Mr. Sater is now sole proprietor and editor. A man named Reed, a shoemaker, was accidentally shot, at Burrard Inlet, while observing some persons amusing themselves by shooting at a bottle with a large Colt's revolver. It appears that Reed was watching the result of a shot, some little distance to the right of the object, when the ball struck a piece of timber and glanced off in the direction in which he was standing, striking him in the thigh and penetrating the muscle. He will be laid up for a short time.

MUSIC FOR THE SOIREE.—Mr. Haynes, Bandmaster of the V. R. W., has tendered his services for the charitable soiree to-morrow evening without charge. We learn, too, that the members of the Volunteer Band are not behind their leader in generosity, and have likewise gratuitously tendered their valuable services.

THE STEAMERS.—The G. S. Wright sailed from Portland on the evening of the 30th for Puget Sound and Victoria, and the Gusele left for Victoria direct from Victoria direct, left evening. The Active positively left San Francisco for Victoria direct yesterday afternoon.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. Mowatt's daughter, of View street, a girl of some twelve years, was reading in bed on Thursday night, when her night-dresses caught fire. She had sufficient presence of mind to tear off the burning garments and cast them from her, but was considerably burned.

RELIC HUNTERS.—The ruins of the Cathedral were yesterday visited by hundreds of people in search of relics. The bell was found melted and run into fantastic shapes among the glowing timbers, and portions of it were carried away as mementos of the old church.

A VERY large cauliflower was brought down by Dr. Helmcken from New Westminster yesterday. It weighs 26 pounds and was grown on Lader's farm, on Fraser Flats. Why was it not sent to the Exhibition?

It is rumored that Chas. Wren, the Pound-keeper, is about to resign. Mr. Wren is the wrong man in the wrong place, and his election by the casting vote of the Mayor was very surprising.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs; they soothe the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, combined with bitter matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and its incapability of doing harm.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the C. st. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

Queen Victoria Defends the Innocent.

The Count Jobanis has a three-column article in the New York Herald in defence of the slanders of Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe. He thus concludes:

In conclusion, I now produce a proof of innocence, which, if Mrs Stowe knew and concealed from the public, is in itself a crime upon the dead; if she did not know it, then she is ignorant of facts.

It is the custom of the Queens of England when any lady of rank has been overtaken by comparative poverty, by misfortune, or any honorable cause, to present gratuitously to the distressed lady a suite of furnished apartments, en suite, in one of Her Majesty's palaces, either at Hampton Court, Holywood, or a greater compartment still, in the Royal Palace at St James, London. Need I add that personal chastity and the matronly virtues are the conditions precedent with Queen Victoria?—she herself the model wife, widow and Queen, to all posterity! I say to the libellous authoress, "O shame, where is thy blush?" to conceal from the public the great moral fact which here follows:

The Queen of Great Britain, Victoria the Good! God bless her! in sympathy to the monetary misfortunes of a lady of rank, (from the improvidence of her husband), and that lady having the right of entree to Her Majesty's drawing-room, even upon state occasions, and the Queen gave to that lady for life a suite of regal apartments at St James' Palace, and that lady's name was engraved on a silver plate and placed on the front door of those apartments, publicly seen at all times in the royal banner square of the palace. Who was that lady whom the Queen delighted to honor? Does the reader ask? Do the poisonous publishers of the live ask? Then thus I answer to them and all the world, and dare denial of its truth—that lady was this very slandered Augusta, the Hon Mrs Col Leigh, the half sister of Lord Byron, the poet, and this royal honor was publicly enjoyed by Lady Augusta while Lady Byron lived!

Another Burning Star.

Father Secchi has added a discovery to the many he has already made in the ever-widening world of stars. He has discovered a celestial conflagration! He has turned that most wonderful and simple of all instruments, the spectroscope, to the variable star R, in Gemini, and he has found it all ablaze!

We well remember the thrilling sensation which was caused by the sudden outbreak of a star in Corona, in 1866, which shone with the lustre of a star of the fourth magnitude and gradually disappeared in the formless void, though still remaining as an object of telescopic research. The variable star in Gemini to which we now refer, attained its maximum brightness in February last, and has been subjected to a careful spectroscopic examination by Father Secchi, one of the unwearied investigators of celestial phenomena. He found its spectrum closely analogous to that of the star in Corona. It shows a brilliant hydrogen ray, and as near as terrestrial observation can determine presents the awe-inspiring spectacle of a world on fire!

It has taken many years for the light of that burning star to reach our mortal vision—perhaps even now yonder sparkling sun flaming up among the stars has passed into a new form of material existence, and its dependent worlds have been dissolved in vapor. Many years must pass before even on the soft wings of light the tidings will be borne to us—for many years still shining among its peers will the star be seen by mortal eye even when the fiat of Almighty power has blotted it out forever. R, in Gemini is not the only fire whose mighty blaze we have come to watch. The physicians have been busy with the two comets of 1868, called Brorsen's and Winnecke's, and found them to be masses of burning carbon of extreme tenacity; Winnecke's comet still faintly burns in the northwestern evening sky. Now, too, we can account for the great star of 1872, which suddenly shone forth in Cassiopeia with a brightness which made it visible at noonday—now we comprehend the lesser light of Corona—and watch with intensified interest the fire which every night is revealed to our observation.

Seasonable Advice.

The pressing work of the summer, which needs crowding and watching, the constant care and close planning of the farmer, to do everything just at the best time, have, in a good measure, passed. The farmer may employ more labor at more reasonable rates as soon as summer grains are harvested, and opportunities may be had for taking hold of a number of extra jobs,—road-making, draining, building, repairing, &c.—if one has his regular working force regulated so that the work will go on without his constant supervision. Time might, in all probability, be found for a few days absence from home for relaxation. This is as important for the farmer and his wife as for the professional man, and a fortnight at the seaside, fishing and bathing, would renew the youth of many a hard-worked wife, and bring roses to the pale face of the daughter who has been scalding and turning cheese or making butter all summer. The poor women cannot get and keep health by light out of door work, but are chilled in the milk cellar, or roasted over the hot stove, getting three meals a day for half a dozen or more hungry men, and are tired out long before night from the character of the work. August is their opportunity: give them a vacation; spend freely a little of the money which they have earned as well as you, for what will do you all good. If the house is full

of city cousins, who want you to make them just as long a visit in the winter as you entertained them in the summer, it may be well to postpone this time of recreation for a few weeks, for the sake of hospitality, but be sure to plan for a good play spell, either in August or when the Agricultural Fairs take place.—American Agriculturist.

Hogs require clean and comfortable quarters, in a well built and waterproof sty, with sleeping apartments out off from the feeding place. The trough should be of strong oak boards, a portion partitioned off for fresh water. In the sleeping apartment a little rye straw should be thrown and exchanged for clean from time to time. When fattening, hogs should not have an excess of water, but just enough to slake their thirst. Being omnivorous, hogs devour almost anything that is given them to eat, and oftentimes disgusting and improper food is given them. Almost any place is thought good enough for a pig, no matter how damp, dark and filthy it may be. This is a grave error, as from such filthy dens come disease of the skin, swelling of the joints, dullness, loss of appetite, and intestines infested with worms and parasites.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAIN.—Experiments have demonstrated, and analogy has shown, that the finest and best samples of seed, continued for years, will improve the quality and quantity of the product. A better wheat is thus raised, even a variety may be established. On this principle, in farm-stock, we have the different breeds of sheep, swine, poultry, &c. Experiments have been made on the human species, but the same, no doubt, holds good there.

We plant and sow 'as it comes.' We take the seed of the same grain that we use in the aggregate, and sow it. Is not this the case almost always? Corn is an exception to some extent—but why do we except corn? Because it is handy to select. But why select at all? Because it is understood to be good. Analogically, then, it is good to do the same with wheat, oats, barley, &c. But this is less easily done; we therefore neglect it. How long will it take a farmer to go through his wheat and secure the finest and ripest heads sufficient to sow an acre, or half an acre, or a quarter—or even a pint of seed. This pint sowed will be sufficient to form a test crop. The best heads taken from this again and sowed, will yield another test crop, from which should be taken 'as before, and so on for a number of years, say half a dozen—more still better. But three or four years will work a decided difference. But the thing should be continued from selected wheat every time. It is this way grain can be improved and crops enlarged. There will be larger grains, earlier maturity and better growth.—Rural World.

I received a new idea from Mr Locke, says a correspondent of the New England Farmer, in regard to smoking hams. Let the hams remain frozen and wrapped in paper through the cold weather. In the spring smoke your barrel by gradually burning under it, when inverted, a bushel of coals, then rinse the barrel with warm water that is to be used in making the brine. For one hundred pounds of meat, use ten pounds of salt, two quarts of molasses, two ounces of saltpetre, with water enough to cover the meat. Scald the brine, skim it and put in with the hams, packed in the smoked barrel. Treated in this way the hams have the taste of smoked meat, without smoking, and will keep, like other salt meat, through the summer.

If you plow down your weeds before they go to seed they will prove a benefit to your land instead of a curse! If they are allowed to go to seed they will be a source of endless trouble. Ploughed under they will be worth as much as a dressing of manure. Besides enriching the soil they tend to keep it loose. If you add from twenty-five to fifty bushels of lime per acre to the ground, and harrow it in, it will convert your weeds into plant food.

Scotia's Anthem.

The following anthem, composed by Mr Bell, a prominent citizen of Halifax, was sung at the great promenade concert, at which 5000 persons were present, upon the occasion of the recent visit of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur:

God Save Our Gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God Save the Queen;
Monarch of people free,
Proudly we claim to be
Sprung from her Kingdoms three,
God bless the Queen.

God bless her Royal son,
Her children every one;
God bless them all;
Not for themselves alone,
But for the Crown and Throne
And Britain's weal we own,
On Heaven we call.

God keep our mother land,
May Britain ever stand
Pride of the world;
For flag on land and sea,
Symbol shall not be
Of might and mastery,
Where'er unfurled.

Welcomes young Prince to thee,
True to the Empire we
Have ever been;
The changes time may bring,
Far from our thoughts we fling,
Join we this day to sing,
God Save the Queen.

CHEAP SHAVING.—Having recovered his health, Fred Payne's shop is again open to the public. Prices as before.

of the nineteenth century, rises up; let us rise to the occasion; let us complete of Columbus by putting into communication, and through the heart of his ships, converted into course, unknown to all Let us make the iron road to sea; States and in sea to east of the Mississippi, west. Let us now, in above everything social and local. Let us beseech legislature to build the great national line which d Asia; the line which will the Bay of San Francisco, St. Louis in the middle,ropolis and great commerce, the other, and which shall its crowning honor, the Great Columbian, whose plished, hews from the peak of the Rocky Mountains, the mountain it, and the status a part of pointing with outstretched stern horizon, and saying to ger, "There is the East!

speaking of the women of it describes as a race of acting virgins and inefficient of the scrofulous, consump-pled women who crowd rooms and swallow every from Parr's Pills to Pan-would be strong, vigorous, need no medicine at all if simple directions. These own hair to be just bound covering to their heads; to clothe their bodies; pinching themselves with aral stances; to wear well-which they might walk com-the pleasure of exercise, gently simple to command; but it is not asking too ask them to abandon boots, or to wear large boots, or to abandon the use the fashion papers answer?

TO BE DROWNED OUT.—ange seems to be creeping regions under settlement, climate and of rain. Sum-ly on the increase, and irrigation is lessening, es-grains and slow-growing in the Mormons first went a train from April to Nov-summer showers are of ice. It is so in Colorado there is a growth in the mmer and a lessening needg for the main crops. The nial, and has yet received solution. Connected with beery that Salt Lake is d freshness and the Jordan dth and sluggishness of broader phrase, the whole ntly filled with water, is o its old condition. The he rate of a foot a year. little steamboat, that has for the railroad across the et year, certainly rode for was good grazing ground es Providence once propose to ons out, and with water that is puzzling our moral statemen?

CARD.
NED THAT MY NAME used in connection with the Great Eastern, at the Exhibi-tion, to state that I was not the owner, that I had no connection with it.
JAMES FELL
203

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