

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, October 5, 1870

Election Promises.

Individual at our elbow... Why are promises made to the hustings like pie-crust? Because they are made to be broken. Doubtless there is too much truth in it; and yet there is one class of promises or pledges which, under certain circumstances, it is right and proper for the electors to exact and for the candidate to make. For instance, at the approaching election two questions will be presented to the electors which may justly be regarded in the light of tests, respecting which neither electors nor candidates ought to be silent. We allude to the questions of Responsible Government, and a choice of Customs Tariff. Upon these questions, and more especially upon the former, every candidate should go to the polls with clearly and intelligently pronounced views, and every representative should be sent to the Legislature definitely and firmly pledged. Regarding Responsible Government we are led to believe public sentiment has now become matured, and unanimous throughout the country, and it is safe to say that no candidate can present himself before a single constituency in the colony, and hold heterodox or uncertain views upon that question with much chance of being elected; but when candidates speak in equivocal and unintelligible terms about Responsible Government, or when they utter reckless nonsense and tall stories, as one did a few days ago, if you elect me, I will sweep every official out of office, and fill their places with men from among yourselves, it is just as well that the people should be on their guard. The colonists want neither a monarchy nor a revolution, but representatives of sound views, moderation and firmness—men who will with intelligence and unwavering firmness apply the most effective constitutional remedy. And who can doubt that such a remedy is to be found in Responsible Government, self-government, people's government. Let every one of the nine whom the people are about to be invited to send to the Legislature go there firmly pledged to insist upon British Columbia entering the Dominion upon a political basis which shall not be lower than that occupied by Ontario, or that upon which Manitoba has just entered. As far as the question of Customs Tariff is concerned, we are disposed to think public sentiment is rapidly tending to the uniform and, to our minds, inevitable conclusion that to retain the existing tariff for a period of eight or ten years, in preference to at once accepting the Canadian one, would be a piece of suicidal folly. The idea of the public press of the colony would appear to justify this conclusion. With one single and unimportant exception the colonial press is favorable, and for the most part pronouncedly so, to the immediate acceptance of the Canadian Tariff, and the paper forming the sine qua non in the fog upon the question as to completely deprive it of any little importance which might otherwise be presumed to attach to its enunciation. But there have been some strange, wild utterances on the part of certain would-be legislators, and this subject. One candidate, boldly proclaiming himself in favor of the right to frame special tariffs of our own and to devote the revenues derived from the same to local purposes. Another tells the electors that they can just have whatever tariff they please, and that if they only elect him he will see that they have free trade in respect of everything they want to import, and a protective duty amounting to absolute prohibition upon everything they want to produce. Such promises as these are only surpassed in absurdity and audacity by those which have been made regarding the location of such works as the Canadian Pacific Railway. Just imagine a verdant political aspirant giving out to his dumfounded listeners that if they only elect him he will bring the railway to their door! It is this class of electioneering promises to which the conundrum at the commencement of this article was doubtless intended to apply. Respecting the choice of Customs Tariff shortly to be submitted to the verdict of public opinion it is important that no misapprehension should be permitted to exist. The choice will be pure and simple, between the immediate acceptance of the Canadian Tariff and the retention of the present one, for a period presumably of eight or ten years, as it now exists and without any power to modify, alter or amend it. To modify, vary, or extend this simple proposition will be just as much beyond the power of any or all of the promising candidates as the carrying of the great railway to every elector's door, or the turning back of the waters of the mighty Fraser to their source. In the coming election the choice of representatives should turn more upon the principles and character of the candidates than upon any promises they may make respecting the marvelous feats of statesmanship they are prepared to accomplish for the benefit of their constituents.

Home Manufacture.

Few things possess greater interest to the thoughtful colonist than home manufactures, while yet in the swelling bud of tender infancy. Looking at a young community like this, one sees so much of the country's wealth drained into the pockets of foreign industry, and at the same time, so much raw material going to waste, that he who will collect that raw material together and convert it into those various commodities which suit the needs of the community is apt to be regarded almost in the light of a public benefactor. Amongst the various articles exhibited during the last two days, it was natural and fitting that domestic manufactures should have claimed, as they certainly received, a large share of attention. The soaps from Messrs. Robinson & McDonnell were entitled to special consideration, not alone on account of their intrinsic excellence, their variety and their beauty, but because they represented the utilization of waste, saving of labor and the retention in the colony of \$25,000 a year hitherto going out of it to pay for an inferior and more expensive article. In so far as soap is an important element in colonial well-being, is concerned, Robinson & McDonnell must, therefore, be regarded in the light of public benefactors, in that they have taught the public that from waste material can be manufactured those fancy and plain soaps for which we have been sending such large sums of money out of the colony every year. And it is gratifying to know that their enterprise is appreciated and is receiving its legitimate reward, inasmuch as their excellent cheap and labor-saving soaps are rapidly superseding the foreign articles. Let us now turn to another branch of domestic manufacture, one for which we would claim particular attention. We have said that every home manufacturer possesses peculiar interest in a young community; but it is when the article comes to be made from native material, otherwise going to waste, that cumulative interest is attached to it. Take, for instance, the article of leather, one which, in its various forms, enters so largely into civilized life. To manufacture from the thousands of hides hitherto allowed to rot to native dust, shoe leather, harness leather, saddle leather, bookbinders' leather, and such like, is an art of such quality and exquisite finish as cannot be surpassed in older communities, rarely entitles one to both consideration and patronage. To manufacture such beautiful, convenient and serviceable trunks and valises, such exquisite harness and saddles as were exhibited this week, is to do much towards building up those local industries which so greatly tend to enrich a community; but to manufacture from waste material the various kinds of leather employed in the construction of these is to achieve a sort of triumph of which any man has a right to feel proud. Such an one we beg to present in the person of Mr. William D. Job, of this city, whose manufactures attracted so much attention, evoked so many encomiums, and carried off so many prizes at the late exhibition. At his tannery are manufactured all the varieties of leather now in use, and of a quality that need not shrink from a comparison with the very best imported article; while, at his spacious establishment in the St. Nicholas Buildings, Government street, are constantly being made from these leathers, trunks fit for the Queen's wardrobe, and harness fit for the Queen's horse.

Important Meeting.

Yesterday morning a large gathering of farmers and others took place at the Show grounds and was called to order by Mr. E. H. Jackson of Cedar Hill. It was moved by Mr. Ferris, of the North Arm of the Fraser, that a Central Committee be appointed and that each district should form within itself a sub-committee, to communicate with the Central Committee and act in conjunction with it. The resolution was seconded by Joo Parker and adopted, and the Central Committee was appointed immediately. Messrs. Bales and Jessop, Joint-Secretaries, Mr. Allsop, Treasurer, then resigned, and their positions will be filled by the Central Committee. We understand that Mr. Turgoose, of Saanich, has offered to donate \$100 per year until the Society shall have paid for a lot and building and to take stock in any company that may be formed for the purpose. Verily agricultural interests are on the advance.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show.

The Annual Show of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society always furnishes more food for reflection and observation than can be improved in the cursory examination afforded by one day's exhibition. Hence it was with a feeling of satisfaction that the public learned the Committee had decided to retain the articles through two days. The number of visitors yesterday was not large, but they comprised a class of persons who take a deep interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the real progress of the colony. In taking a stroll through the grounds yesterday several articles which escaped our observation on the first day, were brought to our notice. For instance, the red and white currant wines (nectar fit for the gods), the potatoes, cabbages, etc. of Sam. Herring of New Westminster, the superb salmon-bellies of A. Ewen & Co. of the same place, the barrel of choice cranberries sent in by Mr. Fisher, also of New Westminster, the mammoth apples from the garden of Hon. J. Robson, and the magnificent bunches and peaches from the orchard of Mr. Hugh McRobert, again of New Westminster—all of which were awarded high prizes. We have recorded the success of butter from the Lower Fraser, and all this goes to prove that the Lower Fraser is a 'whole team' in producing large and good articles of every description. Hop-raising we regard as one of the most valuable of the colonial products. Not only are they better and stronger than California hops, but they can be sold cheaper, even than hops from the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The samples exhibited were of fine quality and the Committee had great difficulty in arriving at a decision—Mr. Towns, Mr. Oloke's and Mr. Gibson's hops being considered as nearly alike. No finer barley was ever exhibited than that of Mr. B. Brown of Saanich. Great care seems to have been bestowed on the grain. Mr. Brown was awarded the 1st prize. Every one regretted the absence of the Governor and Lady through illness—but His Excellency's gardener, Mr. Ryan, sent in a splendid collection of plants, and took great pains to cover the tables with the choicest varieties. Speaking of flowers, Mitchell & Johnston's rare collection was universally admired, as it deserved to be—the fuchsias, geraniums and other flowering plants being numerous and varied. Jay & Bales' Nursery, adjoining the grounds, was visited by many—and indeed, a stroll through their garden and their orchard is at any time interesting and improving. In speaking yesterday of the model of Dr. Barnard's house, we gave the doctor credit for its execution, when it was in reality his 'better half' who made it, out of what does the reader think?—an old box-cover, a little paper and a little glue. Nothing like ingenuity, which seems to run in Dr. Barnard's family. J. Sere carried off the first prize for heifers—the second time in two years. A magnificent set of sole leather and piece of morocco were exhibited by Mr. Sere. Both are pronounced by experts to be among the best ever produced in the colony. T. Mann & Co.'s sewed leather trunks and valises are models of strength and are of pretty and useful design. Among the manufactured articles Lechpelle exhibited a fine out-rigger, measuring 28 feet in length, 19 inches beam, with a depth of 6 inches and weighing but 60 lbs! The Tyne boat which won the recent race at Lachine was 40 feet long, 18 inches wide and weighed 70 lbs! Objects which very great satisfaction would appear to have been given by the Show and its results—as a proof of which we may mention that about \$70 was paid in subscriptions for next year's Show. At 4 o'clock the articles, pens and tables were removed and the Show of 1870 was at an end.

Jack Bunsby Redivivus.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I seek information. In the paper conducted by Our Member I find the following embodied in the report of the Agricultural meeting: 'Our readers may, consequently, form some imperfect idea of the localities best suited to grow wheat; but we believe that the whole eastern side of the Island will produce good wheat if the soil is suitable.' It occurs to me and other farmer who once foolishly voted for Our Member that he has either been guilty of a Jack Bunsbyism or an Irish Bull. Can you tell which? Yours, AGRICOLA.

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Timely Organization.

This being Agricultural Week, we may be permitted to revert to the subject this morning. Another Annual Exhibition has passed over—we feel that we are warranted in saying—successfully and profitably. These reunions of the 'Soldiers of the Plough' are profitable to the merchant, the capitalist, the political economist, the professional man, the schoolmaster, to all in fact. They deepen the meaning of such words as Labor, Wealth, Competition, Co-operation. They make the farmer feel that he is a link, and no unimportant one, in the chain of Society—that there are set before him fitting objects of ambition and responsibility. They enable him to contrast the results of careful and scientific farming with those of mere earth butchery. The late re-union forms a fitting subject for congratulation, both as regards farmers and manufacturers. It has helped to demonstrate more emphatically that all that is needed in order to become a self-supporting community is more homes and home-makers, a little more thrift and skill applied to the development of Nature's vast resources strewed all around with such prodigal hand. The present generation may be said to hold the keys of the future of this wonderful land. Let us all seek to exercise a reasonable amount of wit and foresight with regard to the future. But the late occasion should inspire feelings of thankfulness as well as thoughtfulness and ambition. How refreshing to be able to enjoy a brief respite from the corroding cares of business—how blessed to withdraw the mind for a season from the ghastly panorama of death and desolation now being unfolded in Central Europe, from harvests trampled beneath the feet of contending battalions, and homes desolated, to contemplate for a little these peaceful triumphs of industry in our own quiet land. Who can sufficiently realize the blessings of peace? Oh! God of Peace! If thou art the God of Battles also, hasten the day when creatures made in Thine image shall realize that the only triumph worthy of them is triumph over ignorance, disease and sin. But the leading idea we wish to impress upon the reader is that of timely organization; and not the least hopeful feature of the late show is to be found in the fact that fresh organization for the future was made under the shadow of present triumph. Every past effort has taught us the importance of timely preparation; and while rejoicing at the success of the past, we must not be blind to the fact that success was somewhat marred by unready and imperfect organization. Take, for instance the Lower Fraser. Doubtless what specimens came from that important District were excellent, and deserved carried off many prizes; but it must be clear to anyone acquainted with the District that the great bulk of its farmers did not put in an appearance at all; that whole settlements were unrepresented; and to the few who did come was not very satisfactory to find that they were too late to enter into regular competition with those from other parts. It affords us pleasure to bear witness the spirit in which the gentlemen forming the Committee of Management met this difficulty. They certainly did all that could be done under the circumstance; but yet it cannot be thought that the result was satisfactory. But it is those farmers and others on the Lower Fraser who came not at all that would particularly speak—those who were, for the most part, prevented from participating in the movement because they had not been properly informed as to the movements of the steamer and other matters connected with the Exhibition. To avoid a recurrence such difficulties no wiser or more effective steps could be taken than those adopted on the show ground, on Thursday; and if this preliminary organization be only followed up and projected branches into every district there need be no hesitation at all in predicting the next year's Exhibition will far surpass every one that has gone before it. The practice of drifting into the new year almost in summer, without the slightest attempt at organization or effort, of then some half-a-dozen meeting to discuss the annually recurring question 'Shall we attempt to hold an Exhibition this year?' is most detrimental to success. That question was propounded for the last time in 1870. It may never come up for discussion in the colony again. There is to be an Exhibition every year; and every succeeding one is to mark a decided advance. It is the time to organize and work the Exhibition of 1871, a year which to constitute an epoch so important in the history of British Columbia, would not be right were we to dis-

MARBLE WORKS



GEO. ROBERTSON, Sculptor and Modeler

DEALER IN Italian & American Marble, MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTEL PIECES, TABLETOPS, CENTER TOPS, FLUTEED GLASS, ALL KINDS OF ORNAMENTAL WORK. Photographs inserted on Monuments. Repairing done in Marble, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c. All kinds of Ornamental Work done with neatness and dispatch. BUSTS OF THE LIVING FOR DEAD TAKEN UPON SHORT NOTICE. Corner of Yale and Commercial Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLER, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Ontario, of counterfeiting the name of the late Governor of the Province of Ontario, and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Barring Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL'S, WELLS, SHAKBACHO was sentenced by the Sheriff of the County of Essex, England, to two years rigorous imprisonment.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

JAUNTON—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS GILBERT'S STORES, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE manufacturers of Messrs. Cross & Blackwell may be had from EVERY WAREHOUSE DEALER in Vancouver Island.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges are a most valuable remedy in cases of INFLUENZA, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all the affections of the Throat and Lungs.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

London, Sept 30—It is said the French replied the Prussians at Nantes.

Tours, Sept 30—It is reported here that Gen Bourgeois is in the French service and at present organizing troops in the South of France.

London, Sept 30—A special to the Herald says it has been determined by the Cabinet to make a strong last appeal to Prussia to consent to peace in consideration of the destruction of the fortress of Afrance and Lorraine, and without the dismemberment of France.

Private dispatches from Tours of the 27th say the discouragement in official circles is great and the same feeling prevails among the people.

It would seem that the Generals commanding in the Department have declined to defend Orleans. Cremona is packing up and advises his Generals to do the same.

Genraux, Sept 30—Intense excitement was caused here this evening by the arrival of a special messenger from Valenciennes bringing news of a great battle fought on the Seine on the 27th, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Crown Prince of Prussia and that, too, under the guns of Mont Valerienne.

London, Sept 30—A correspondent at Belouge telegraphs that exciting news has been received from Rouen of the Crown Prince's defeat on the south and west side of Paris by the army of Gen Ducrot and Menden on the 27th.

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is reported they have likewise reached Thurnal and Griouville, in the Department of Seine and Loire.

Tours, Oct 1—Advices from Paris say the Prussian officers demanded the surrender of Fort Divry, or Divry, on the southeast of the city. The commandant promptly refused.

London, Sept 30—A special from London says General Bourbaki has escaped from Metz; he arrived in England yesterday and immediately took train to Hastings on a visit to the Empress.

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London, Sept 30—The greater part of the French fleet returned to this port to-day. Squadrons have been left in the North Sea and English Channel, sufficient to protect the French coast.

New York, Oct 1—A dispatch from London to-day says a war bulletin signed by Gambetta, is published extensively this morning.

London, Sept 30—The French report that the Prussian cannon, which were being moved across it, whereby several pieces were precipitated into the river and some lives lost.

New York, Sept 29—Startling news of the massing of an immense Russian army on the frontiers of Prussia was conveyed this morning in a special from London.

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reinstating Commodore Goldborough as commander of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 28—Sailed—Bark Chris Mitchell, Port Madison, bark Joachim Cheys, Burrard Inlet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 1—Arrived, steamer California, Portland, bark Live Yankee and Hattie C Bessie, Columbia River, ship Isaac Jones, Seabeck, ship Baymer, Burrard Inlet, bark Horizon.

The steamer Japan cleared for China to-day with 200 passengers, \$198,000 in treasure and merchandise valued at \$77,000, including 3,100 barrels flour.

San Francisco, Oct 2—Thirty vessels returned to port within the past twenty-four hours and twenty-six on the previous day.

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There will be dancing at the Pavilion to-night for the benefit of the Fair.

Palmyra, Oct 3—The jury in the case of James Jamieson, charged with rape, in the District Court, brought in to-day a verdict of guilty.

The President announced that E L Applegate would lecture on temperance at the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening next, and that Senator Henderson would make some remarks.

Dr Watts said there was a mistake; the lecture would be at the Christian church.

Mr Travis—Will the Senator be a witness.

Mr Henderson did not want it understood that he would make any remarks on temperance on that occasion; whatever action he took on that question would be in the Senate chamber and at the bar.

The President—The Senators are aware of the gentleman's competency to practice in the places.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Entered. Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend.

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE OFFICE—Colombia Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS: N. D. Levi, Vancouver, B. C. J. G. Ross, Victoria, B. C. J. G. Ross, Victoria, B. C.

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