Weekly Colonist
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1888.

DANGEROUS.

General Middleton will, we trust, before he leaves Victoria examine the magazine at Beacon Hill. He will see that if the building were everything which it should be for such a purpose, it is not in a proper situation. It is near streets which lead to the public park, and it is in the vicinity of many residences. It is not constructed as a magazine should be constructed and consequently it is not a building even if it were in a proper situation in which powder should be stored. When it was first used as a receptacle for ammunition those who objected were relieved of anxiety by the promise that it should only be used as a storehouse for cartridges. But that pledge has been disregarded, and there are in it at present some twenty thousand pounds of powder in kegs. The General will see that the chances of accident are too many to permit of the building so near the residential part of the city, and in the proximity of walks that are much frequented, being any longer used as a magazine. There is no knowing what mischief an explosion might do in that vicinity. It might, and probably would, occasion a deplorable loss both of life and property. We are sure that the danger has only to be pointed out to the authorities to be averted. It may also be brought to the General's notice that Battery C is now without a single horse. The Battery possessed one for some time, and it was found exceedingly useful, but it died last summer and has not since been replaced. This is, perhaps, a small matter, but it is an instance of how the corps has been neglected by the Militia Department. We sincerely hope that General Middleton's visit will result in a redress of the grievances from which Battery C has suffered, and that the Government of the Dominion will begin to pay that attention to the military conditions of Victoria which the importance of its situation imperatively demands.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Wherever the workingman has a vote he has a host of friends, gushing friends, who are, in return for his support at elections, ready to promise him anything and everything. These disinterested friends are always liberal with their advice and generously profess their willingness to educate him up to the point of voting for them and their leaders. They do their best to make him feel that he is ill used and that he has many grievances to redress. They take care to impress upon him that the capitalists who furnish the money that runs the concern that gives him employment is a tyrant, a monopolist and goodness knows what else besides, and that his employer, whether capitalist or not, is his natural enemy. Particularly are they eager to convince him that he is a power in the state, that he has political influence which gives him the ability to make and unmake governments, and that it is his first duty to exercise that political influence in opposition to the capitalists and employers of labor. It frequently happens that these self-constituted champions of the workingman who undertake to do his thinking for him, and to direct him how he shall vote, make an impression on young men who imagine that every one like them-elves is honest and free from guile, and who have a high opinion of the men who talk glibly and try to put them in a good humor with themselves. Bitter experience, however, after a time teaches them how selfish and treacherous these loud-talking friends are, and how shallow and mischievous are their teachings. We will suppose for a moment that the working men take the advice of these agitators, that they exercise the franchise in what the editor of the *Anti-Capitalist* tells them is the interest of labor. The election comes off and they return to the Legislature a sweeping majority of the so-called labor candidates. We will suppose that the majority is so large that its members can have everything their own way. We will further suppose that there is not a man in the Assembly or Parliament who has saved or inherited a single dollar; that not one of them owns any more than the clothes he wears. They take their seats and proceed to legislate. What are they to do with the men they are elected to oppose and keep under, the capitalist, the employer and those whom they are pleased to consider monopolists? Will they commence by making laws regulating the price of commodities? Will they decree that, no matter what the state of the market is, flour shall be so much a hundred weight, bacon so much a pound, and coal so much a ton? Will they make a price list for merchants of all kinds decreeing that they must sell according to that or incur such and such penalties? Will they make it illegal to employ any white man at less than three or five dollars a day and enact laws regulating how many hours a day a man must work and how much work he must do? Will they take upon themselves to regulate the cost of carriage by land and sea and tell the capitalists who own and operate railroads and ships that unless they obey these new laws they will be punished by fine and imprisonment? This, strange as it may seem, must be the character of their legislation if the principles of the anti-capitalists are carried out. How else is capital to be kept in subjection. If the laws of supply and demand are to be interfered with who is to say at what point that interference is to stop? And without interference with the natural laws that regulate trade the capitalist will be left to manage his business as he does now. What would be the effects of such legislation? Any man of common sense must see that if men saw that they could not safely invest their money they would cease to invest and would go and find employment for their capital where they would not be regarded as public enemies. Capitalists would be literally driven from the country and business would be at a standstill. The very first men who would feel the effect of this withdrawal of capital would be the workingmen. With the mines idle, the factories closed, the railways deserted, and all industries requiring capital for their prosecution abandoned, where would the workingmen find employment? Of course under our constitution it would be impossible to carry matters to such a length, for if the Provincial Legislature enacted laws against any class of the population they would not receive the sanction of the Federal Government, and would consequently remain inoperative. The workingmen would see that by following the bad advice of anti-capitalist editors and socialistic stump orators they had injured themselves, would find who their real friends are, and become convinced that there is really no antagonism between capital and labor, and that any attempt to legislate on the supposition that they are enemies is sure to end in injury to both, and to society in general. It will not require much thought or deep thought to convince workingmen and men of the middle class, if any such exist in this new community, that those who advise the workingmen to use their political influence to discourage men of capital from investing their money in the country and keeping it there are its worst enemies, and to none is their advice more mischievous than to the workingmen themselves.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN appears bound to do good with his money while he is alive. He has given a half a million dollars to a hospital in Montreal, and when some of the citizens made a fuss about the site that was chosen, he and Sir Donald A. Smith (who had given another half a million) bought a new site at a cost of $80,000. Now we see that Sir George is about to endow a cottage hospital in Dufftown, Scotland, for the benefit of Mortlach and Glenrinnis parishes at a cost of $25,000. The good people of these parishes appreciate the princely gift highly and are not likely to growl about the site of the institution, wherever it may be.

As we believed the victory gained for the Government in Montreal East a few days ago was chiefly due to the votes of the English-speaking electors being cast almost solidly against Mercier's candidate. In St. Louis Ward, where the greater number of the English voters reside and where the normal Liberal majority is 600, the majority for Poirier was only 54. The Hon. Mr. Chapleau on the morning after the election said, "The glorious victory is due to the English vote, which seems to have been solid. I do not think two per cent. went for Lepine. We owe the election to them. It is a victory in more senses than one. It was triumphant over an appeal to prejudices, such as were made by the other side during the contest." Mr. Mercier was treated exactly as he ought to have been, and it is to be hoped that every Canadian public man who endeavors to raise race and religious discord will meet with a similar rebuff.

THE Young Men's Christian Association is an institution which since its establishment has grown wonderfully. It is not confined to one nation or a single creed. At the conference which was recently held in Stockholm 4000 associations were represented, having a membership of some 270,000. There were as many as twenty separate nationalities found among the delegates. There are in the United States and Canada, 1,240 associations; in Great Britain and Ireland, 605; in Germany, 637; in Switzerland, 362; and in Holland, 505. The British associations sent the greatest number of delegates to the conference; the United States and Canada come next; France was third and Germany fourth. The Y. M. C. A. has made great strides in Great Britain during the last seven years. In England in 1881 there were 187 associations, in 1888 there are 293. In Scotland the increase in that time is from 130 to 251.

IT is astonishing that the perpetrator of the horrible murders in London has not long ere this been discovered. That a murderer should be able to commit such a number of terrible atrocities in the heart of London with impunity appears to be beyond belief. The police, it seems, are completely paralyzed. They have not been able to find even a clue to the murders. In order that they may not appear to be altogether idle they have made some arrests but on examination it turned out that they had not reasonable cause even to suspect the persons they apprehended. We are not surprised to find that the people of London are disgusted with the police and bitterly reproach them with their inefficiency. If such crimes were committed in a country village where there was no skilled force of detectives the authorities would be abused without stint for their stupidity and clumsiness, but what is the world to think of the safety of life in London and the efficiency of its police, when murder after murder is committed in the same district without the authorities being able to put a stop to the atrocities by discoverlng and punishing the murderer?

THE MENZIES PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice that an ungrammatical paragraph taken from the Winnipeg *Call* is made the basis by one of your evening contemporaries for an attack upon the petition now circulating for the pardon of Walter R. Menzies, and that its erudite editor, with becoming delicacy of expression, requests those who signed the petition to take a "tumble" to themselves. Now, sir; I have neither signed the petition, nor, possibly, shall I do so; but it does seem to me that far more weight can be placed upon the conclusions of a learned judge who saw sufficient in the case to induce him to suggest that he would place no obstacle in the way of a petition for pardon than upon the impulsive expression of opinion of some verdant sub-editor or reporter of an Eastern paper, totally unacquainted with both this particular case and the relative social relations of the two races (whites and Chinese) on the Pacific coast. I might add, in conclusion, that the stupid position your evening contemporary now takes is in striking contrast with the one it occupied in the case of a petition for the pardon of a murderer who met a richly deserved fate. There is, however, this reflection: That no newspaper vaporings, *pro* or *con*, will affect the legally trained mind of the one whose duty it becomes to recommend or deprecate the prayer of the petition. E.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 2. 1888.

OH! YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAJAW!

TO THE EDITOR:—I hope you will not allow the brutality of the Town Majaw, as he styles himself, to pass unrebuked. Several months ago I had the misfortune to fall and break a leg, and have since gone on crutches—a condition which appeals to the sympathy of every man with a heart in his breast instead of a stone. On Wednesday night I had the temerity to call in question the outrageous conduct of the Mayor. Last evening the "Town Majaw," through the Mayor's paper, referred to me as a "little broken-winged rooster cackling." The Majaw should take a lesson in good manners and humanity. He is astray, too, in natural history. Do roosters "cackle?" To make fun of a fellow-being's misfortunes is a little too brutal, even for the *Times*. Why does not the "Majaw" tell the public something of himself? He might, for instance, narrate his recent adventure on the steamer Olympian while in search of a free lunch, his encounter with a little five-foot steward's boot, and his subsequent tussle with John Barleycorn, in all of which he is said to have come out second best. Come, Majaw, dear! tell the public all about it, and refrain in future from making afflicted persons the subject of your gibes. I do not stalk about in borrowed plumage and a title to which I have no claim; but I know something about the singlestick, and although temporarily a cripple, I can teach this blatherskiting, impertinent, bogus British soldier a point or two with that weapon.

JOHN BRADEN.

WHO CONNIVED AT THOMAS RUSSELL'S ESCAPE?

TO THE EDITOR:—I ask the question at the head of this communication in the hope that it will arrest the attention of the aldermen and impel them at their meeting on Wednesday to adopt measures that will supply a satisfying answer.

The ratepayers are anxious to know who, if any person, was interested in having Russell place the straits between him and the law? Who besides the late treasurer benefitted by the frauds? Did he have a partner? Who were his boon companions? Why did the Mayor oppose the audit successfully for two years? *Did the Mayor know of the frauds and forged accounts three months ago?* Why did his worship bulldoze the aldermen at the last meeting? Why did he try to prevent the reading and publication of the report? Why did he howl down Alds. Coughlan and Braden? What motive impelled him to leave the city in the dead of night on Wednesday? Why did he refuse to return before Russell had got safely away? Who supplied Russell with funds to pay his expenses? Why is the Mayor's newspaper, traitor-like, engaged in painting its friend Russell's character even blacker than it is?

These are all pertinent questions. They hear directly on the crisis and cannot be disposed of by a silent disregard. They must be answered. The taxpayers have a direct interest in them, because if it can be proved that the Mayor knew of the frauds *three months before they became public property*, the city will probably lose the amount of Russell's bonds—$2,000.

The aldermen have done well so far; but they have not done *all* that is expected of them. The inquiry must take a broader, wider, *higher* range to be effective. TAXPAYER.

Oct. 2nd, 1888.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 3.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A Pleasant Surprise.

On Monday evening last Bro. Arthur Holmes, P. G. A., retiring treasurer of Court Vancouver Lodge No. 5755, A. O. F., who has held the office which he has just resigned for the past eight years, was presented by the members of the lodge with a handsome gold pen and pencil case and a gold emblematic badge, suitably inscribed, in recognition of his long and faithful service in connection with the lodge and the order. The presentation was made by Bro. W. G. Cameron, P. D. C. R., on behalf of the lodge, and was acknowledged in suitable terms by the recipient, who left yesterday on an extended visit to his early home in merry England.

Eureka Silver Mining Company.

A meeting of the Eureka Silver Mining Co. was held yesterday at the office of the company, Langley street, for the purpose of hearing the annual statement read and for the transaction of other business. Three gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies in the board of directors, the board as now constituted being as follows: Hon. Hugh Nelson, Hon. John Robson, C. E. Pooley, J. Van Bramer, R. P. Rithet, Wm. Dalby and G. W. Haynes. The board will meet at an early day to elect officers. The meeting adjourned till the 11th inst. when an effort will be made to reorganize the company and place it on a better basis. The mine is situated on Hope Mountain and is of undoubted richness.

A Lively Scene.

When it comes to personalities in aldermanic discussion, the Victoria board will have to take a back seat. The following is a passage-at-arms between two Vancouver aldermen:

Ald. Humphries claimed that the board of works had given permission to have the logs burned on the ground.

Ald. Oppenheimer—The board never gave such permission.

Ald. Humphries—You keep still and wait until I get through, then you can talk. You have a habit of talking me down, but I won't have it.

Ald. Oppenheimer—Excuses must be made for Ald. Humphries as he is like a good many others, he has a few teeth out in front and——

Ald. Humphries—Don't you call me a liar or I will crack your head.

Ald. Oppenheimer—The trouble with Ald. Humphries is that he has been out getting several toddies.

Ald. Humphries (advancing and greatly excited)—You are a liar, a d——d liar!

His Worship—Order, Ald. Humphries, or I shall have to order you out of the room.

Ald. Oppenheimer continuing, said the board of works never gave instructions to have the logs piled in that manner or the brush burned.

The Grand Lodge officers visit Columbia Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., this evening.

Ground was broken yesterday on the Port Townsend and Portland railway, which will be pushed forward without delay.

A giant Fraser River sturgeon, eleven feet in length and weighing a trifle over half a ton, was on exhibition in front of a Government Street fish market yesterday.

The funeral of Everet Wall, aged six years and six months, son of Gilbert and Mary Wall, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of the parents.

James Walsh, the boy who was badly injured by the kick of a horse on Monday afternoon, is now on a fair road to recovery. Dr. Dearden is in attendance upon him.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S PROGRAMME.

"C" Battery Inspected at Dress Parade and in Field Marching Order Yesterday—The Review of the Garrison Artillery Down for Friday.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning "C" Battery, R. C. A., paraded in field day order on Beacon Hill, where they were inspected by Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton. The General was accompanied at the review by Lt.-Col. Holmes, of the battery. Major Peters was in command, with Lieut. Ogilvey as right guide and Lieut. Gaudet as left guide; while the General's staff consisted of Lt.-Col. Prior, B. C. G. A., Staff Surgeon Duncan, of the battery, and Capt. Palmer. A large number of spectators witnessed the inspection, which, as was anticipated, was thorough and complete in every particular. Among the spectators were Lady Middleton, Mrs. Peters, Capt. Wise and officers of Her Majesty's navy at Esquimalt. The appearance of the men on parade was excellent, and the manual was executed with neatness and precision, indicative of head work on the part of both officers and men. The dress parade and inspection occupied about half an hour, and the men were then despatched to camp, and made their appearance again on parade at about eleven in their celebrated "Skeena" fighting order. The mining pack, etc., composing the equipment of the troops on the Skeena River expedition, was worn and another half-hour put in, in skirmishing. The inspection proves the battery in many particulars to be in a fine state of efficiency, while a visit to the camp shows that it, too, is a model of good arrangement.

The General again lunched with the officers of the battery on Tuesday, and spent the afternoon in inspecting the interior economy and books of the troops. Last evening he and Lady Middleton dined with Colonel and Mrs. Prior at the Priory.

To-day the General will inspect the sites of the proposed fortifications at Esquimalt and elsewhere, and this evening will be entertained by the officers of British Columbia garrison artillery at dinner at the Union Club. Friday has been fixed upon for the inspection of the local militia.

General and Lady Middleton will be present at the opening of the exhibition and the General will grace the dinner at the Clarence with his presence to-morrow evening. The distinguished visitors express themselves as highly pleased with all they have seen of Victoria, and will remain for about a week in the Queen City of the West.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A Recreation Park at Last to be Obtained.

All interested in the promotion of athletics in Victoria have long felt the necessity of procuring suitable enclosed grounds for games of lacrosse, baseball, football, cricket and kindred sports.

Such grounds would, of course, be properly levelled, and provided with seating accommodation for spectators, and much better play could certainly be done than on the present rough and uneven grounds on Beacon Hill. During the past few months many schemes have been suggested for the acquisition of grounds, but none of the many projects have been acted upon and in consequence Victoria has to-day no suitable field upon which rival clubs can be asked to play.

Within the last few weeks quite a number of the young men of the city have got together, resolved not to let another season slip by without something being done. Six or seven of the most enterprising have now organized a company, and will next year proceed to fence suitable grounds and fit them up to meet every requirement of players and spectators. The move is certainly in the right direction and the movers are deserving of the thanks of all interested in the advancement of sport in the province. The only thing to be regretted is that it was not taken several years ago.

On Monday evening a well attended meeting of the football club was held and the team selected to represent Victoria in the match with the Rovers of Nanaimo on Saturday. All the boys are in good form and may be expected to give an excellent account of themselves.

The secretary of the lacrosse club has telegraphed Vancouver, formally accepting their challenge for Friday afternoon. The ball will be faced off at three o'clock sharp at Beacon Hill and there is every prospect of a keen and exciting match.

PERRY CREEK.

Good Pay Struck in the Upper Dirt—A Big Thing When Bedrock is Reached.

Official reports received from the superintendent, Mr. G. A. Dow, (the Cariboo Pioneer, well-known here), speak of the unexpected encounter, six feet above bedrock, of pay-ground. Mr. Dow gave permission to some wandering Chinamen to wash the dirt first taken out of the tunnel, as it yielded only two dollars a day to a hand and would not have paid the company to work it. But the dirt recently taken out gives 12 cents to the pan, a yield sufficient to pay the whole working expenses of the mine. Moreover the richness of the overlying ground indicates an abundance of coarse nuggets on the bedrock. The time for reaching the latter simply depends upon the grade of the ancient channel. Dump boxes, sluices, &c., are now being constructed and when completed, in about three weeks, a double shift will start to drive the tunnel, washing will commence and gold will be taken out. The prospects of the company are as favorable as possible, for it was not expected to find gold until bedrock was reached, yet it is now discovered that the whole ground is auriferous, and, as the tunnel is driven deeper into Mount Cenis, the gold increases in quantity and coarseness.

Sluicing forks, gold scales and other plant were sent up last night by express, and in a few weeks the first product from the mine will be sent to this city.

THE COMING FAIR.

Every Preparation Made to Ensure a Good Time for All.

During the past few weeks every one connected with the Agricultural Society has been hard at work, and the preparations for the approaching exhibition are now about completed. The hall has been thoroughly cleaned, and at nine o'clock this morning will be opened for the reception of exhibits, which have already begun to arrive. The live stock exhibit promises to be exceptionally good, although in every department the fair will be much better than in any former year.

Thursday will be devoted to judging the various exhibits, and on Friday the fair will be formally opened at two o'clock by Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Nelson. General and Lady Middleton will also be present.

On Friday evening the hall will be brilliantly illuminated and a promenade concert given by "C" Battery band, which will supply the music each day, will further enhance the pleasure of the evening.

The baby show will be Saturday's great attraction, and no doubt many handsome youngsters will present themselves as candidates for public favor.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SNAKES AGAINST GUERILLAS.

The close of the civil war left some portions of the South in the hands of desperately wicked men. When law and order were in a measure restored, these desperadoes were the last to yield, and many of them had to be hunted down like wolves and killed on sight. I had a district assigned to me along the St. Francis River, Arkansas, and the total strength of my command was twenty-eight men. With these I was expected to protect the freedmen, guard several plantations, scout over all the roads, escort strangers, overawe a multitude of bad men, and maintain the dignity of the reunited United States.

In my district, as I soon ascertained, were half a dozen of the worst desperadoes in the West.

The meanest, if not the worst man in my district was a Capt. Dade. He was in command of a dozen outlaws for a couple of weeks and in that way got his title. He had gathered five or six bad men around him, and while posing as a patriot who could never, never surrender, he was robbing right and left and using his pistols against everybody who offended him.

I sent Capt. Dade word to come in and surrender. He sent me word back to go to——. I notified him in writing that if he did not come in by a certain date I should declare him an outlaw in the district, and proceed to hunt him down and kill him. He replied by word of mouth that if I did not surrender to him on or before the same date he would proceed to exterminate my command.

I gave him ten days as a matter of form having not the slightest hope that he would come in. On the morning of the eleventh day I had a call from a native about 25 years old, who announced himself as "Dan," and who said he had called on a little business matter. I supposed it to be about a permit or to make complaint, but after a bit he observed:

"Captain, them ten days ar' up, an' I reckon Bill Dade hain't shown hissell."

"No, he hasn't come in."

"An' he won't nuther."

"I don't expect he will."

"Wall, ar' you gwine ter let him an' his gang keep up thar whoopin' an' shootin' an' killin'?"

"No. Bill Dade and his gang are now outlaws by proclamation. I am going to hunt them down and wipe them out."

"Right off, Captain?"

"As soon as I can arrange for it."

"You kin arrange right now, Captain. That's what I'm yere fur. Throw much a head if I wipe out the Dade gang?"

"How many are they?"

"Jist five, an' every one of 'em has committed murder an' wuss a dozen times over."

"I can't offer a reward for their heads. I have outlawed them, and the military authorities have the right to shoot them on sight."

At that moment word was brought me that Dade's gang had come within two miles of headquarters and murdered two of the command who were stationed at a free ford rendezvous to preserve order. Dade had sent me word by a negro that he proposed to wipe us out at the rate of two a day until he reached the last man.

Half an hour later the man called Dan departed on his man hunt, and he had my agreement in writing that neither the law nor the military should trouble him for shooting down any of the gang. As was afterwards proved before a court of inquiry Dade had killed twenty-three defenseless persons inside of several months, and none of his men was far beyond his figures.

My man knew just where to look for the fiends, and as soon as he could replenish his stock of cartridges and pack up a luncheon he left town.

When ready to leave town Dan stepped into his canoe and paddled up the river about five miles. Then he entered a bayou to the right and carefully made his way to a bit of high ground about two miles from the river.

All the low lands were then under overflow for ten miles back, and he knew of but one spot where the outlaws could rendezvous. This was a large island, about half a mile away, on which were a log house and some farm improvements. At this time the place could be approached only by water, and Dade was not bluffing when he defied me.

It is doubtful if any offer of reward could have induced a Federal soldier to follow Dan. The overflow had driven the reptiles to take refuge in the bushes and trees, and as his canoe moved in and out the hiss of the cotton-mouth and the warning of the rattler came to his ears almost continuously.

Half a dozen times, in the course of half an hour, hideous serpents let go of the branches and fell into the water with a loud splash and swam for the canoe, perhaps hoping to be carried to the high ground, and at such times the man had to lay down his paddle and beat them off with a pole cut for the purpose. There was danger with every rod of the journey, and the semi-darkness and the utter stillness would have taken the courage from an average man.

Dan did not land upon the island, but made the circuit of it in his canoe, and one circuit satisfied him that no sentinel was established here, as he suspected might be the case. If one had been posted there he had been forced to abandon his post by the thousands of reptiles which had been driven in for shelter. Any craft seeking the other island must pass here, and any craft making for the river from the other island must use this channel.

Satisfied that he had left no danger behind him, and that this way of retreat was open if he was forced to fall back, Dan cautiously proceeded on his way.

It was not yet mid-afternoon. It was a hot summer's day, and there was absolute silence in the great swamp. The outlaws, returned from their raid, would expect pursuit, and therefore be watchful. Dan was known to all of them, and the instant he was discovered he would be shot down. He knew every foot of the island, and as he neared it he had his plans all laid.

Making a wide sweep by forcing his canoe where it seemed hardly possible for a serpent to go, he landed on the north side of the island, half a mile from the hut. As soon as he had hidden the craft he made his way toward the clearing, moving with all the caution of an Indian on the warpath, and fully understanding the peril he was in.

In telling me his story, he said he saw more snakes that day than he supposed the whole country held. He touched them time and again, and a score of times he came within an ace of being bitten, and only his thirst for revenge braced him up to push along.

When Dan reached the edge of the clearing at a point where he was close up to the cabin, he was surprised to find everything quiet. There was a smouldering fire at the door, and plenty of evidence that the men were near by. If they had set a watch it was down at the landing.

After waiting for half an hour Dan made two important discoveries at once.

One of the men came to the door, yawned, threw up his hands, and looked about him in a sleepy manner. There was a jug of whiskey outside the door, and after taking a long drink the man staggered over to the fire, threw on a few faggots, and then lurched into the house.

The other discovery was that the black water in the bayou was rising. He got the hint from the action of coons, rabbits and the snakes. They were pressing toward the higher ground on which the house stood, and none of them seemed to mind his presence.

Dan did not hope to accomplish his errand without a fight. What he was figuring for was an advantage which would put them on something like even terms. He had a Winchester rifle, and if he could reach the cabin before the crowd were around he would take his chances.

Taking advantage of such shelter as was afforded, and being ready at any moment to open the fight, the man finally reached the cabin. It was a stout structure, with a heavy door opening outward. On the plank floor within, sprawled out in reckless fashion, were five sleeping men—Capt. Dade and his outlaws.

They were not only sleepers, but each man was blind drunk. The place smelled like a barroom, and it was plain that the whole crowd had turned to for a regular old spree. Guns, revolvers and knives were lying about on the floor, and some of the men had partly undressed themselves.

Dan could have gone among them and stabbed each one to the heart without risk, but he was not coward enough for this. I had assured him that every outlaw caught should be hanged by the neck until dead. He was thinking that he would bind the fellows tight and fast, remove their weapons, and then bar them in until he could return for help and capture the lot for the gallows tree.

This plan would have been carried out but for one unlooked-for circumstance. The snakes were taking possession of the cabin. A dozen rushed in through the open door in quick succession, and others climbed up to the open window, and either fell to the floor or squirmed along the logs. Here was safety from the rising waters. Their fear of man was temporarily benumbed by the other danger, and cotton-mouth, rattler and moccasin passed the man at the door without thought of using their deadly fangs.

"I believe," said Dan, in relating his story to me, "that full fifty of the pizen reptiles passed in that' within five minutes, and then I changed my plan.

"I carefully pulled the door to and braced it shut with a log. Thar' was a wooden blind to the window, and this I also shut and braced. Thar' was room enough under the door for more snakes to go in, but it would have taken the strength of five sober men to break it down. I calkulated as how that room would be holdin' about a hundred snakes before the fellows began to rub their eyes open, and I f'i it sure I could leave the job to them to finish."

He had to wade in water knee-deep before he got back to his canoe, and it was after daylight next morning when he came to my headquarters to make his report and ask for a detail of men to go back with him.

"What do you suppose has happened by this time?" I asked when he had finished his story.

"Dead, sir, every man of 'em," he replied. "Them snakes got over their scare in about half an hour, and the first man who moved to get up had pizen shot into him like a streak of lightning. That'll be five corpses thar' to be identified, and thar'll be some property to be divided up."

I concluded to go along with the detail, and about noon we reached the place. The water had come up within fifty feet of the cabin door, thus overflowing most of the clearing, and our progress from the river was almost a continual battle with snakes. We had to kill a score of them before we could land.

The door and blind were as Dan had left them, and it was plain that none of the men had come out. He advanced alone to the door, threw it open, and, after a hasty glance inside, came back to us with his face as pale as death.

"Dead, I suppose?" I queried.

"All in a heap, sir, and thar's mo' than a thousand snakes inside!"

None of the rest of us cared to advance and encounter the sight, and as it was impossible to remove anything from the cabin we returned to the post. In a couple of days the water fell away again, and then Dan went over and secured about $600 worth of personal property, and burned the cabin down over the bodies of the dead. I gave him permission to keep all he found, and made a full report of all the facts to my superior.

The story went out that I shut the Dade gang in after disarming them in a fair fight, and the story was supplemented by half a dozen others, all false, and the effect was wonderful. Within ten days every outlaw had come in and surrendered, and begged for his life.

Two weeks later there wasn't a "hider out" in my whole district, and it was safe for men to go everywhere. The snake business, which Dan insisted on giving me credit for, was of more help than a regiment of Federal infantry.

GEORGE SHELDON.

PANTHERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Their Wonderful Power of Leaping.

Panthers are very abundant on the McCloud River, and very destructive to stock, especially to pigs, and from the experience we have had with them here I should say that in this region at least they very seldom climb trees.

They are perfectly well able to, but they can jump into a tree so much quicker and easier than they can climb into it that they very seldom, if ever, resort to climbing. I think they would consider it slow work.

The hunters here assert very positively, and stick to it, that panthers can jump to the limb of a tree twenty or thirty feet from the ground, and as all the trees about here have limbs nearer the ground than that, it is obvious that our panthers would have very little occasion to resort to slow process of climbing.

In other parts of the country, where the trees grow to a greater height without branches, there is hardly a doubt, I think, that panthers climb up the trunk of trees when necessity for it occurs. But even then I fancy that they jump the first twenty feet or more up the tree.

They must certainly be able to climb trees whenever they want to, for their claws and limbs are much stronger compared with the weight of their bodies than is the case with our common house cat, which climbs trees easily enough.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. my21-eod d w

Constipation

is nearly always induced by neglecting to keep the bowels regular, and is also a frequent sequel to dyspepsia or indigestion. Regulate the stomach and bowels by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which is certain to promptly relieve and ultimately cure the worst cases of constipation. tu-th-sat-dw

PERSONAL.

James Gray of Ophir is in the city.

Edwin J. Morgan of Brampton is in the city on business.

George and Mrs. Scott of Seattle are guests at the Clarence.

Miss Borron who arrived recently is studying at Angela college.

H. E. and Mrs. Baker of Seattle are guests at the Driard.

A. B. Rogers of Waterville, W. T., is in the city this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Baring, New York, are at the Driard.

Capt. Collister is a guest at the Dougall House, Vancouver.

E. S. Ketchley of New York is the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. W. Williams.

Sterling Hall, advance agent of the Juvenile Opera Company, is at the Driard.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hendrie and the Misses Hendrie of Trisco are spending a few days in the city.

Arthur Holmes and sister, Mrs. Stannard, left yesterday by C. P. R., for Yarmouth, Eng., on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mons. Beamvisage, of Paris, France; E. C. and Miss Morrison and H. Haynes, of London, England, are at the Driard.

S. Byrnes left for Vancouver this morning for the purpose of examining the Provincial Government lands on the north arm of the Fraser river that he will sell at auction on Oct. 23, 1888.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, speaker of the house of commons, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, arrived on the Yosemite last evening and registered at the Driard. They arrived over the C. P. R., on the private car Mntapedia, with the Middleton party. Mr. Kirkpatrick has represented the County of Frontenac in parliament for many years. His charming wife is a daughter of Sir D. L. Macpherson.

CITY POLICE COURT.

John Stewart, who was charged with assaulting, with intent to rob, one Thos. Dupe, and who on Monday asked for a remand to allow him an opportunity of securing counsel, was yesterday morning granted a preliminary hearing before Judge Richards, who committed him for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

Thomas Burman, drunk and disorderly, was fined $5, which he paid at once.

Fred. Janson also contributed $5 to the city coffers, he having been on a boisterous drunk.

Theodore Tugwell, summoned for driving on the James Bay bridge faster than the law allows, was fined $5 for so doing.

The case of Daniel McLean, charged with the larceny of a note for $2,486, made in favor of Ha Tai, opium dealer, occupied the attention of the court during the greater part of the afternoon. Mr. Mills appeared for the detence and Mr. Wootten for the prosecution. The case was remanded till Friday.

Steamship Duke of Westminster, which arrived at Vancouver Sunday evening from Yokohama, had 12 cabin passengers, 1 steerage and 255 Chinese, of whom, 213 are for San Francisco. Her freight consisted of about 800 tons of tea and general cargo.

The Weekly Colonist
---FOR 1889.---

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

As an inducement to new subscribers the WEEKLY COLONIST will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States, from now until the end of December, 1889, for the price of One Year's Subscription, $2.00. Many new and attractive features will be introduced during the coming year, which will retain the Weekly Colonist in its acknowledged standing as the leading Weekly of the Province.

Send for Free Sample Copies.

Liberal commission allowed to Agents.

All Postmasters and School Teachers are authorized to act as Subscription Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF SWAN & TOMPKINS, OF Comox, B. C., has been this day dissolved, Mr. Tompkins retiring.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned under the style and title of "BENTLEY AND SWAN."

We beg to call attention to the fact that Mr. Tompkins' connection with the firm has entirely ceased.

WALTER BENTLEY.
ROBERT SWAN.

Comox, Sept. 27th, 1888. sep30-d1w-w3w

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL HIS Valuable Farm of 269 Acres, located on the Chemainus River, and the best locality on the Island for wild fowl. Apply on the premises.

JAMES HABART.
Jo22-d&w-3mo Chemainus.

VICTORIA NURSERY
AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT,

P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.,
(Successors to MITCHELL & JOHNSTON.)
Will have for sale during the coming Season a large and varied assortment of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs,
And other Nursery Stock of all descriptions, suitable to the Climate — including many novelties from Japan, at prices far lower than they can be imported from Canada or the East.
Clover and Grass Seeds, and all other Seeds, at greatly reduced prices.
For further particulars see our priced Catalogues, which will be forwarded post free, on application.
SEED STORE, No. 28 Fort Street. NURSERY, Cadboro Bay Road.
sep30-d&w-4mo

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON and W. R. HIGGINS, in the publication of THE COLONIST Newspaper and the transaction of a general Printing and Lithographing business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of W. R. HIGGINS.
The business will in future be conducted by W. H. ELLIS and A. G. SARGISON, under the firm name of ELLIS & Co., by whom all liabilities will be discharged, and to whom all accounts due the late firm must be paid.
W. H. ELLIS.
A. G. SARGISON.
W. R. HIGGINS.
Signed in the presence of GEO. DENNY.
Victoria, Sept. 17th, 1888. sep19

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Messrs. Leask & Morrison, Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Leask carrying on the Victoria branch of the business and Mr. Morrison the branch at Vancouver.
J. C. LEASK.
J. W. MORRISON.
Witness: GEO. JACKSON.
Victoria, B. C., Sept., 29, 1888. sep30-2w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SORE FROM KNEE to ANKLE

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.
S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases.

I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's.
IDA MAY BASS, Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds.

I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use I weighed 145 pounds, and to-day I weigh 172 pounds.
GEO. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is be