Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Referring to the interview with Mr. J. J. Moylan, inspector of penitentiaries for the Dominion, which appeared in Sunday morning's issue, we would urge upon the Dominion authorities the urgent and immediate necessity for increased accomodation at the New Westminster penitentiary. The population of the province has been greatly added to during the past several years. With it also has come an increase of the criminal class, and there is more than a probability, that the coming assizes will furnish inmates to the penitentiary that will place it in an overcrowded condition. We learn that in Victoria alone there are thirty commitments, not to mention the large number that are awaiting trial on the mainland, chiefly at Kamloops. In the event of these additions being made we would suggest to the government that it would be decidedly in the interest of the institution and the public to have the prison buildings proper placed on the summit of the table-land, a site well and naturally adapted for the purpose, affording every facility for drainage, etc. This would admit of the present building being devoted to useful purposes—chapel, hospital, school, etc.—which are urgently required. We understand that the two new wings in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary in Quebec province contains each 132 cells. The addition of two such wings would afford ample accomodation for years to come for the steadily growing number of convicts in this province, and if built radiating from a central rotunda would afford every opportunity to officers having a full view of the cells and the movements of the prisoners. Anyone visiting the penitentiary at the present time may readily see the crowded state of the chapels and realize the necessity for better accommodation in this respect. The fact that sick patients and the four convicts who are insane must be treated in and confined to the cells, is the strongest proof we can adduce of the necessity for a hospital. It would of course be preferable that this should be detached; but a portion of the present building might be devoted to this object. We would also urge upon the minister of public works the desirability of instructing his agent in this province to have the old government house building converted into a suitable residence for the warden. The ruinous condition of the building and neglected state of the grounds have been previously adverted to. This fine public property could easily be restored to a proper state of repair by the labor of the convicts and its value thereby would be greatly enhanced. We understand that the material of the old government house could be utilized in building the warden's residence, and that the actual money outlay would be comparatively trifling. It is due to the warden and his deputy to provide them with quarters at any rate nearly as good as those furnished to the wardens of prisons in the other provinces. Another matter that we would call the government's attention to is the fact that a considerable addition to the penitentiary acreage already under cultivation can be secured by fencing in the land lying between the grounds of the asylum and those of the penitentiary. In the large ravine which intervened about thirty years of excellent land could be acquired. The cost of fencing would be about $3000, and the work required to fence and bring the land to a state of cultivation would give employment to convicts for years to come. The deputy-warden, Mr. Fitzsimmons, who has had special charge of the previous improvements, and under whose active and able superintendence the present grounds have assumed their fine condition is guarantee that if the land referred to was added to the penitentiary farm it would be soon rendered fertile and profitable. But the main point that should be urged upon the federal authorities is the pressing need of increased prison accommodation and it is hoped that steps will at once be taken to furnish the requisite means.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

This important electioneering pamphlet which failed to reach us by telegraph has come through by mail. It consists of twenty sections. "It is an extremely sagacious discussion of the past and future in his own best style. It shows a distinct recognition of the radical advance. It begins with a request for the renewal of his constituents' personal trust in him. He regards the future with cheerfulness. He says the arrears of legislation are due to tory obstruction. He claims credit for the Afghan settlement, and says he found Afghanistan broken to pieces, and left it friendly. By yielding the Transvaal, he averted a war of the British and European races in South Africa. He challenges a contrary verdict. He traces all the trouble in Egypt to the policy of foreign intervention, of which he has never since 1876 failed to point out the danger. He advocates a withdrawal from Egypt at the earliest moment that honor permits, saying:

I will admit we committed serious errors of judgment at a great cost of treasure and precious lives in the Soudan. For none of these were we rebuked by the opposition. Our responsibility for our mistakes cannot be questioned. They were the proper and certain consequence of undertakings against nature and that lie beyond the scope of human means.

He advocates dealing freely, with the tenure of land, registration of titles, land taxation during the life of the holder and after his death. He opposes primogeniture and entails. He notes that the current is slowly setting in the direction of disestablishment, but believes the vitality of the church equal to her needs even at this crisis. He is averse to pressing the gratuitous primary education bill. On the Irish question, he says:

I cannot believe that the political genius of this nation's illustrious history will prove inadequate to the solution of the problem, or permit embittered civil strife. If such a strife should arise, the one may cast blame on the other, but the verdict of the civilized world, I am convinced, will alike condemn both.

Then follows a touch of the Gladstone oratory. Evidently alluding to Mr. Parnell, he says:

I believe history and posterity will consign to disgrace the name and memory of every man, whichever side he may take, who having power to promote peace and friendship, uses it for strife and enmity.

He says no progress is possible without reform of the legislative mechanism. On the question of the house of lords, he says:

I certainly cannot deny that there is a case sufficient to justify an important change in the character of the house of lords, but I trust a reasonable share of power may be allowed, under wise conditions, to the principle of birth.

Concluding, he says: "Much of what I have written refers to the future, which, according to all expectations, lies beyond my reach." He signs himself: "Your Obedient and Obliged Servant."

GUTTER LITERATURE.

A project of the Pall Mall Gazette to get material to supplement its recent exposures of immorality has been discovered by an accident. A bundle of papers belonging to Mr. Stead, the editor of the Gazette, was recently picked up in the Strand. The finder examined the papers and found among them a curious document, which he has made public. It is a copy of a contract made between Mr. Stead and an Anglo-German detective named Freiinghausen. The detective binds himself to make a round of visits to the houses of ill fame in the chief cities of the continent, to privately interview all English girls found therein, and to obtain from them the history of their antecedents, and especially the circumstances under which they were persuaded or entrapped into leaving England. The contract names a liberal monthly salary which the detective is to receive, and he is also to be paid for all expenses, of whatever kind, incurred in making the enquiries. The publication of this contract has resulted in a demand by almost the whole press of London that the government shall interfere to prevent another flood of obscenities.

A FRANCHISE BIT BLUNDER.

It appears that under a stupidly worded, or else an adroitly worded, section of the British Franchise Act the number of new voters will be reduced from the expected two million and a half to about a million in the coming election. Judges on the subject claim that not more than 500,000 new names will ultimately appear on the new lists. The section referred to prohibits persons who lodge on the premises of their employers from registering. This affects thousands of clerks. Among the classes excluded from registration are resident managers and attendants of all asylums. About six per cent. of the applicants for registration are refused votes on account of technicalities.

THE CITY SCALES.

There is reason to believe from facts that have come to our notice that the city scales are in a sad condition of demoralization and inaccuracy. On Tuesday or Wednesday 19 hogs were weighed separately at North Saanich and turned the scales at the aggregate of 3,185 pounds. Brought to the Victoria city weighing machine two days later they were found to weigh only 2,911 pounds, or 274 pounds less than at Saanich. A liberal allowance for shrinkage during the two days drive would be 228 pounds—an extreme figure. Deducting this from the 274 pounds there is an actual shortage of 346 pounds! The difference is sufficiently great to be startling and to raise a wide field for conjecture. The owner of the hogs conversed with a city butcher about the shortage and was told, "Oh! we always buy pigs by these scales; but I am not aware that we ever sold any by it." Another butcher remarked that on one occasion he went to the scales to weigh some heavy article and found them 80 pounds on the balance, which he remedied by inducing a small boy to stand on the platform as a regulator. There is no reason to believe that the weighing machine is wilfully inaccurate. Its condition is due to the fact that it is left uncovered in all weather and that small stones, gravel and dust are constantly working into its delicate parts. The attention of the civic authorities and of Mr. Richard Jones is called to this machine. Its condition is a serious thing for farmers and others who are required to use it in weighing hay, stock, etc.

Reception of the Governor-General.

To the Editor:—Sir, it would appear that thus far the reception of the governor-general has settled down to what was suggested at the public meeting, viz., "the giving him a good dinner." Anything more thoroughly English than such a proposition could not have been submitted, showing that though so far distant from the mother country we shall retain our national propensities, and was a proposition that came with good grace from the ample proportions of the gentleman by whom it was submitted. "We don't want," observed Mr. Fell, "any triumphal arches." Well, certainly there is nothing like laying in a good foundation as suggested by the indulgence in this time-honored national custom of the "good dinner" with the opportunity offered for after dinner speeches; but while in no way undervaluing the proposition I am by no means so enamored of it as to think the reception should be limited to the giving of a "good dinner." John Bull is assuredly quite equal to the doing of something more than mere indulgence in eating and drinking as is well evidenced by ennobling testimony. The complimentary reception of the governor in, of course, honour of him as representative of our Queen, and should far extend beyond the mere pleasure of the table. It is true that in the meantime we are placed at a disadvantage in not knowing when, or where his excellency would land, and the route that could be taken; but notwithstanding Mr. Fell's objection to triumphal arches, etc., I think the occasion may be very fairly used to afford an exhilistory holiday for our citizens. The marshalling together of our various scholastic societies, the assembling of the school children and the exercise of their voices in giving the national anthem, and notwithstanding the objection to triumphal arches, I see no objection to them. The expense need not be very shattering. We should show ourselves on that occasion to the best advantage, not only to the governor, but to ourselves with our many excellent institutions for promotion of further good. After such a reception the "good dinner" advocated by Mr. Fell should be in order, but for our own credit's sake do not let the reception be merely limited to the giving of this "good dinner" lest it should make us a laughing stock by the observation that all the Johnny Bull's in Victoria could think of on the coming of their governor was feeding him. LOYALTY.

IRELAND.

A Comment on Chamberlain's Speech.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—United Ireland, commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech, says: "Twenty-seven invincibles murdered government officials, attacked judges and jurors, and held this great city and state chattering with terror until the band was finally broken up because some of its members failed to remember their oath of refusal to open their lips, when, if they had kept their months sealed, the Castle Star Chamber inquiry would have merely involved a week in prison." Similar organizations would be started in every city, town and village throughout Ireland if Mr. Chamberlain's argument of Irish weakness is pushed to extremities." The paper then discusses the probable result of England following the policy indicated in Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, and says such a course would probably result in a French army landing at Limerick simultaneously with an Irish conflagration in all the principal cities in England, and well planned attacks on various palaces and banks in London. It confutes the charge of the impotency of the Irish people, hints at the possible national boycotting of English steamships, commercial travelers, officials, soldiers and policemen, and warns Chamberlain to moderate his rancour towards Ireland.

Almost a Great Disaster.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The steamship Republic of the White Star line came into collision with the steamer Aurania of the Cunard company this afternoon in Gedney's channel. Both vessels were outward bound. The Republic had her stem broken off about two feet above the water line, while the Aurania was damaged on her port counter. No one was injured. The Aurania proceeded on her voyage. The Republic steamed back to her dock. Her injuries will delay her here two weeks. The City of Chester will probably take her passengers next week. A panic occurred among the women and children on board. The accident was due to the Aurania attempting to cross the bow of the Republic.

The tenacity with which people abide by their early faith in Ayer's Sarsaparilla can only be explained by the fact that it is the best blood medicine ever used, and is not approached in excellence by any new candidate for public favor. dw

MAYNE ISLAND.—We regret that we inadvertently omitted the name of Mrs. Deacon in our letter on Mayne Island two weeks ago. This lady did more than any other in preparing for the picnic in connection with the Mayne Island Sunday school.

OFFICER MCNEIL returned by the Yosemite yesterday from New Westminster, where he had taken two Chinese women—one for the asylum and one on the charge of robbery of $400.

THE ROCK SPRING OUTRAGE.

Chinese Become Wary in the Presence of the Whites Before the Company's Terror.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 21.—Work was begun in two of the company's mines. About 100 Chinamen and a few of the white men employed at the top, resumed work. White men generally refuse the offer of the company, and kindred bodies position to go to work. No attempt has been made to interfere with Chinese miners, the mines being guarded by troops. Last night one of the white men, named Vowel, a member of the citizens' committee who presented the case of the miners to Mr. Bromley and to the government directors, was busy giving notice to all white miners who were suspected of a disposition to resume work that they must leave the place within twenty-four hours. Notice was also given to deputy sheriffs who had been doing guard duty at the mines, that they must quit. Mr. Hoyt, another member of the citizens' committee, who was most conspicuous in the management of their case, left town for Idaho, with the intention, it is reported, not to return.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The miners are still in hopes of being supported in their movement by the Knights of Labor, but members of that organization in the employ of the company are free in their denunciation of the whole business, and assert their confidence that the strike will be confined to the miners.

Railroad officials here say that they will have no difficulty in procuring the services of white miners, so far as is necessary, for carrying on work at the mines. A little time will be required to bring them here, and put them in place, but they have no fears that they will not be able in a very short time to have the mines running with a full force as before the recent outbreak.

The Chinese consuls are still pursuing their investigations, and will probably remain through the week. General Schofield and staff will arrive at Rock Springs in the morning.

NEWS FROM OMAHA.

OMAHA, Sept. 21.—General Manager Callaway, of the Union Pacific road, today instructed D. A. Clark, superintendent in charge of coal mines at Rock Springs, Wyo., to pay off all the striking miners and give them passes to leave if they go within a week. Callaway says there will be no discrimination against any of the men who return within that time on pay fare, if they go by railroad. He also says he is still firm in the determination that no man concerned in the recent massacre of Chinamen will be employed hereafter, and has received a telegram today from President Adams, of the Union Pacific, from Boston, Mass., stating that his (Callaway's) course is approved by the directory of the company, which will back him to the last. Callaway now thinks there is little danger of a general strike of Union Pacific men. Railroad employes prefer not to identify themselves to the extent of a wholesale walkout with the comparatively small handful of disgruntled miners.

THE ST. LOUIS TRUNK MURDER.

An Important Witness Discovered in Court at Chicago—His Account of Maxwell's Movements.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—An important witness in the famous Maxwell-Preller murder case in St. Louis has been discovered in the county gaol here, in the person of Joseph Krepanier, who was arrested July 24 as he was leaving a church on Ashland avenue, where he had stolen the valuable chalice and other silverware. Krepanier was a student in Clevedon College, England, when Maxwell was there, and was a chum of his and frequent visitor at the house of his father. He claims that on Sunday, April the 12th inst., he was sitting in the Southern hotel in St. Louis, when he saw Maxwell and Preller go into the bar-room. He followed them and talked over their school days, and says he can positively establish the identity of Maxwell, the alleged murderer, who he says is a son of George Maxwell, a wealthy potter, of Northamptonshire, England. Krepanier further says that he has in his possession letters from Dr. Rush, of Clevedon College, and also from the principal of St. Bartholomew College, London, where Maxwell studied medicine, which describe him so well that no mistake can be made in identifying him by them.

A CROOKED OFFICIAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A Herald cable special from Dublin of September 15th says: The fashion of official defalcations is increasing, as a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Charles Henry James, late official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy shows. He went away mysteriously some time ago, was absent two months and returned. In the mean time he was dismissed for absence without leave. His accounts were examined and showed deficiencies, as was first stated, to the amount of £430. In making this statement in open court yesterday, his friend, Judge Miller, was deeply affected, and sobbed audibly. The court appointed Mr. McConkey as his successor. James had held the position for over twenty-six years. The superintendent of detectives went last night to Dundrum, outside of Dublin, to arrest James, he having been under surveillance since he returned to the neighborhood. James was arrested at midnight in his bedroom, at Rockfield, Dundrum. It was then announced that the total amount of his defalcation is between £3,000 and £4,000. It seems that he went to America during his disappearance. He occupied a prominent social position. His difficulties are ascribed to horse racing, which he patronized ardently.

Some of the Fruits of this Administration.

The Tribune asks: "What has this administration done?" Why, that's easy enough to tell. It has bankrupted the leading shipbuilder in America, and taken the mails away from American steamships and given them to their foreign competitors. Besides this, it has appointed a lot of Democrats to office. This is what it has done. There isn't so much of it that we need be at a loss to understand it all.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

Food Ball.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Cathedral institute last evening to discuss the advisability of organizing a foot-ball club to play the game. The meeting was well attended and all present were enthusiastic. A committee was chosen to construct rules and regulations, and an committee fee of $1 was decided upon. A practice match will be played on the 5th at 3 30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when all players are cordially invited. A meeting will also be held at the institute on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

FROM COMOX.—The tug Pilot arrived down from Comox and Nanaimo last evening at nine o'clock, having on board Rev. J. W. Truch, and party who have been visiting Nanaimo and Comox.

NO QUORUM.—There was not sufficient attendance at the council board last evening to form a quorum, the first time this year.

MORPHINE FOR QUININE.

Young Ladies Victims of a Druggist's Fatal Mistake.

(New York Herald.)

One human life was sacrificed, two hovers on the verge of death, two homes are plunged in grief and Hoboken's best society circles have sustained a severe shock, and all because a druggist blundered. A handsome and spacious brown stone residence in the centre of a well kept lawn stands in Hudson street, near Eighth street Hoboken. It is the home of Charles F. Holz, a millionaire wine merchant. This luxurious dwelling is the house of mourning. The family consisted of Mr. Holtz, his wife and four children—Gretchen, Ella, Matilda and Willie. Gretchen was the eldest. She was an educated, vivacious girl, of nineteen years, petite but symmetrical figure, regular features, dark brown eyes and brown hair. She was popular, and although surrounded by a host of suitors, she gave the preference to young Dr. August Loewenthal, a neighbor of the Holz family. They were to have been married this winter. Miss Holz has been ill for some time. Her symptoms were those of malaria. She, with her sister Ella, a pretty blonde of sixteen years, visited the Catskills.

SUFFERING FROM MALARIA.

A week ago they returned both suffering from malaria fever. Dr Loewenthal, who attended them on Sunday night, suggested that Dr. Conrad, of this city, be summoned to consult with him. When Dr. Conrad arrived he prescribed forty-five grains of quinine to be divided into four powders, one to be administered to the patients before retiring. Young Dr. Loewenthal filled out the prescription, and visited the drug store of Charles G. and Am End, at the corner of Seventh and Washington streets. Am Ende has acquired the reputation of being a skillful druggist and chemist. He was in charge of his place when Dr. Loewenthal called and weighed the drug. The doctor administered a powder to each of the sisters and expressing the hope the medicine would give them relief bade them good night about ten o'clock Sunday night. Three hours later Ella, the younger sister, began to complain of cramps and nausea. A few minutes later she lapsed into unconsciousness.

Dr. Loewenthal was hastily summoned. The symptoms were unmistakeably those of poisoning. He called Dr. Kudlich, sr., who at once pronounced the case one of morphine poisoning. The doctors declared the druggist had erred in preparing the prescription. So strong was the faith of Mr. Holz in the apothecary that he would not credit the doctors' opinion, and declared his daughter's condition arose from some singular action of the quinine upon the system. The physicians were positive, and Dr. Loewenthal brought the druggist to the house. Morphine and quinine closely resemble each other both are white, pulpy substances. The druggist glanced at the powder for a moment, and seemingly confident that he had not made a mistake, said, "I guess it's quinine." He touched it with his tongue and in an instant the color left his face and he trembled like an aspen leaf as he turned and with an imploring look hoarsely whispered:

"I've made a mistake, it's morphine."

He reeled, and like a dazed man moved towards the door and staggered down the steps. In a moment messengers were despatched for medical help, and a few minutes later Dr. Kudlich, Jr.; Dr. Loewenthal, Sr.; Dr. Rosencranz, Dr. Fisher and Dr. Conrad had arrived.

INTO INSENSIBILITY.

At this time Gretchen had shown no symptoms of having partaken of the fatal drug. Antidotes were administered to neutralize the effects of the morphia. Three of the physicians labored with her, while the others did their utmost to destroy the influence of the poison in the younger girl. Young Dr. Loewenthal was completely prostrated by the sad affair. He knew that his betrothed and her sister had taken enough of the drug to cause death, and he had to be assisted to his home. The elder sister, despite the efforts of the physicians, sank into insensibility at 4 o'clock. At six she revived and there was a gleam of hope. Half an hour later she again relapsed, and at seven o'clock died. Her sister Ella, who was first stricken, lingered in the cima through the day and was alive last evening, but the physicians entertained no hope of her recovery. Young Dr. Loewenthal was in a critical condition yesterday. He was under medical treatment and his friends feared he would not recover the shock. He could not be seen, neither could the parents of the dead girl, who were crazed with grief. The police authorities did not learn of the sad affair until several hours after the death of Miss Holz. An officer's curiosity was aroused by the unusual commotion at the house and he questioned one of the servants. He was instructed to seek Am Ende, the druggist. The officer called at the store, and the clerk, Henry Frank, intimated that his employer had died.

THE DRUGGIST TAKES POISON.

He stated he had not seen his employer during the morning and refused to surrender the prescription. Detective Gallagher subsequently visited the place and the clerk admitted that Am Ende had appropriated the prescription, but had entered in the registry the fact that a prescription for forty-five grains of quinine in the four powders had been filled for Dr. Loewenthal. The physician Converse called early in the afternoon at the drug store and the clerk confessed that Am Ende was in his room over the store. The county physician repaired to the recorder's court and entered a formal complaint charging manslaughter against Am Ende. Detective Gallagher was directed to arrest the druggist, who wanted the officer to procure a carriage. The druggist was left with a friend, Heinrich Sternburg. Scarcely had the detectives reached the foot of the stairs when Mr. Sternburg called him back to tell him his prisoner had swallowed poison. The druggist had taken a fatal dose of atropia. Physicians were called and administered antidotes, but they apparently had little effect, as the druggist was said to be in a dying condition last night. Am Ende is forty years old and is unmarried.

Russia's Victory.

NEW YORK, Sept 14.—A London special says: The press has little to say about the new Afghan frontier, and for a good reason. It is very many miles south of the original frontier marked by England. The result is a Russian triumph. Russia is now many miles nearer Herat and the Indian frontier, and she has exhibited herself to the people of all Asia by the "Penjdeh incident" as the victor in the only fight which occurred.

THE murderer of the Mayfields near the boundary line is believed to be John Guildy, who, it is thought, has crossed the border.

A FAMILY OF DESPERADOES.

Arrest Resisted with Axes and Knives, two Officers Being Wounded.

IONIA, Mich., Sept. 20.—Albert Aldrich, aged about 45 years of age, with his wife and three children, one of them a young man of about 20, live on a farm about eight miles from the city, and a mile east of Collins station, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad. The family have been for years the terror of the neighborhood, where they reside. Aldrich has been arrested for assault and threats against life time out of number, and never without cause. The worst one since 1882.

Some time since judgment was obtained against him in a justice court at Portland, but no officer there would attempt the collection, so it was brought to this city and given to Constable Perry Chapman, with a warning to take help with him and look out for himself. He took with him George Bradley and W. Ainsley of this city, and went out there yesterday afternoon.

They found Aldrich and his 20-year-old son loading wheat into some bags. They then stepped up to the wagon where Aldrich was and said he was an officer and had an execution. Aldrich caught up an axe lying in the wagon and raised it to strike Chapman, when Chapman covered him with his revolver, and at the muzzle compelled him to lean against the wagon. Still covering him he told the man to seize him, but before they could do so the young man had got a rifle and opened fire on Chapman; and the women was coming with an axe.

Young Aldrich fired at Chapman, but missed him, and the latter shot at young Aldrich, who, securing possession of a repeating Spencer carbine opened fire from the house. Bradley fell at the third shot, but was helped away by Ainsley. Chapman was uninjured, but finding himself alone he retreated. Ainsley was but slightly injured, but Bradley is in a precarious condition. His right arm was amputated last in the afternoon, and he is doing as well as could be expected.

A warrant was issued for the Aldriches, two men and the woman, and the sheriff and four officers went to serve it. After holding the officers for hours with rifles they finally yielded, and a midnight were lodged in jail. They still kept their rifles and more trouble was expected.

The house where the Aldriches live is boarded up and the walls are pierced for rifle shooting, on the plan of a frontier fort, and is nearly as strong. The family are armed with repeating rifles, and have for years kept off officers, under the plan of yesterday.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Quite a sensation has been caused here by an attempt to poison one of the prisoners in the county jail, supposably by parties against whom he was shortly to appear as a witness. William Murray, an old time burglar, some ore a month out of the penitentiary, was recently arrested for making a haul of watches from the jewelry store of Giles Bros. & Elias Morris. He told the police that D. J. Andrews, a Jewish pawnbroker, had been the fence for all his stolen property, and had planned the raid on Giles Bros., besides being in league with a large gang of other thieves. The officers decended on Andrews' place and found $1,000 worth of stolen property. Still Andrews succounted for it in a seemingly plausible manner, and the only witness against him was Murray. He was, however, indicted and his trial was to have taken place to-morrow. Yesterday a young Jew called at the jail with a pound cake which he said was for Murray, from his friends. Murray did not eat it until last night, and the watchman passing soon after found him in a stupor. A physician was summoned who pronounced it morphine poisoning, and pieces of the cake left showed that it had been heavily doctored with the drug. The prisoner struggled through the night and is still alive, but dangerous. Early this morning a Jewish woman called at a lawyer's office near the jail, and appearing greatly agitated requested him to ascertain if there were a prisoner there named William Murray. The lawyer called and three officers returned with him, but the woman could not be found, the office boy saying that as soon as she caught sight of the police she made her escape. It is supposed her question was simply another way of asking whether he was dead or not. Andrews is under arrest.

SHINDY AT TACOMA.

The Mate of the Geo. E. Starr Exchanges Shots with a Victoria Tough.

The Tacoma News relates that on Saturday morning a rough looking customer boarded the steamer Geo. E. Starr at the Seattle dock and asked for a passage to Tacoma. The purser demanded his fare, which the fellow refused to pay. He finally tendered the necessary funds on pain of being put upon the shore, and soon after the boat started he settled away in a sound sleep. Upon the arrival at Tacoma, at 6.30, the fellow picked himself up, and also the cost of one of the dock hands. The owner of the dock being apprised of the loss of his garment followed the thief on shore and recovered the article after some words. The tramp following him on board the steamer, where a general fight ensued. The mate, Harry Carter, ran to the scene of his dock hand and tried to part the combatants, when he was set upon by this tramp. After quite a tussle the fight was at an end and but the tramp going from the floor of the steamer and started off, and began shooting at the mate with a 44-caliber English bull-dog revolver. The mate, seeing his life was in danger, returned the fire, where upon the tramp made a second and third shot at the mate. The latter ducked quick and fast for five seconds, and the passing bullets narrowly escaped several of the workmen on the wharf. No one, however was hit, but the mate had a narrow escape as one of the bullets from a revolver of the tramp passed within a few inches of his head. The fellow's name is Thomas Moore, and he is said to be a bad character. He was recently released from the Victoria jail, where he had been serving a three months' sentence for throwing a beer glass at a bar keeper for refusing to give him a drink.—*Seattle Chronicle.*

MEXICO.

Americans Robbed of their Mines.

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—The News Regis Paz special confirms reports which have reached here of the confiscation of the Las Cruces silver mines in the Carmine mountains by Mexican troops, upon a trumped up mine claim of a Mexican sergeant against the American owners. He produced alleged claims, whereupon Mexican soldiers dispossessed the American owners and took possession of the mines. These are the same mines whose discovery led to such excitement about six months ago and which yielded 107 ounces of silver to the ton. Claims are against the American owners getting possession being unable to litigate in Mexican courts. United States Consul Pridgen, in Piedras Negras, is interested himself on behalf of the American claimants, and possibly may put them in possession again.

JAMES WELCH, the young man who is reposed in yesterday's issue as giving information to the police as to the whereabouts of the watch stolen by McGowan, requests us to state that he did not give such information.

THE CRUISE OF THE MERMAID.

The Plain, Unvarnished Truth.

BY NEIL MORRISON.

(Written for The Colonist.)

CHAPTER III.

At noon of the thirteenth we entered the harbor of Zyuquot; we were in company for awhile with the Onward, but the wind hauling a point or two aft, we soon left that little yacht a long distance astern.

Zyuquot is a very dangerous spot for strangers to enter, but our skipper being thoroughly acquainted with every nook on the coast we entered with all sail and a free sheet. The most remarkable sight we met on entering this harbor from the channel we came through is the church or mission. 'Tis the advanced guard of the civilization, which is slowly but surely making its conquering march through the barbaric wilderneses.

The officiating priest, who administers to the spiritual wants of the gentle Kyuquot, was absent on a visit on a short vacation to Uclotens when we arrived there, but we could easily see the fruits of his devoted labors in the promising youth of the rising generation of this tribe. The young were all neatly attired in various styles of garb of many different hues and shades; the elders, faces could pass muster for cleanliness, there not being visible a speck of the coal tar or British tanbark that is used as complexion powder among the offspring of their Clayoquot brethren.

The topography of the surrounding country, as viewed from the Mermaid's deck, is lofty and rugged; the mountain sides are densely wooded with here and there a patch of green and verdant grass peeping through its shadowy neighbors, like the evening star through the mantle covering of a hazy winter's eve. I turned away a silent devotee of nature in all her grand and various works visible to the human eye—and stepped on board a skiff that was alongside, for a short cruise—as I'm a sailor now—amongst the narrow passages and winding lanes in the village.

The first place I visited was the store or trading post. It is built on the look-but-don't-try-to-enter plan; that is, the vender of hickory shirts, molasses and shingles—clothing, starch and a window that does duty as a counter, and warbles Chinook to the visiting natives, like a Chinese barrister on a murder case.

Putting my helm amidships I steered a parallel course across and through the village (that's a good one). I was hailed every side by a yelping horde of the canine breed, and I thought it might be a good field for a San Francisco dog catcher to operate in; passing through the square I found myself in what seemed at first to be an esthetic flower show, by the fantastic shapes and different colors which saluted my every gaze; but feeling my scanty remains of suntanned locks, slowly begin to elevate the after portion of my person, I found it advisable to be in close proximity to the departed portion of the human family. Every tribe has its own custom of performing the last rites, but I think the Siwashes hold the cheapest patent for disposing of their departed brethren. "We," we are designated Christians, bury beneath the sod, but they hang them up to dry as it were, and every tree within range of my ocular vision was decorated with the remains Zyuquts, and the light wind made a unfeeling sport of the apprentice weep and pray for the speedy conversion of the howling redmen. Returning from these sacred haunts I was just in time to participate in the farewell or last night on shore dance that was getting underweigh in a dwelling of the sacrekeeper. He was the donator of two gallons of rum which had passed in safety through the hands of our eagle-eyed crew labelled cookery; and when Jack gets about three bottles in the wind it isn't safe to come within six fathoms of his radial extremities. But beating around I managed to come to anchor in safety alongside the grog jar.

They were in the midst of a dance I never had the pleasure of witnessing before called a Chinook, I believe, but I must say they did the reeling to perfection. But if you'll excuse my seasick audacity I'll try and give you a description of the little I remember of it in nautical phraseology. It illustrated many different modes of reeling and staggering, defy any man to keep reckoning of an hour's work, far less a day's, under existing circumstances.

There were great variations in the courses steered for such short runs. You hailed alongside your mate, bringing her right under the lee of your starboard sail, where you could easily make fast by casting one of your grappling irons around her, amidships. At the sound of the music you moved forward with the speed of a land-lubber, and on reaching the centre focus of the set came to with everything shivering and shaking; and then bobbed around, first on one foot and then on the other, like a shoeless newsboy on a frosty night. I took particular note of one, more fortunate than small round partner, never cross her bows, but cautiously round her. On meeting one of the others which composed the plot, you saluted her with a yell that would do credit to a Comanche brave. Our crew took the pan-title for this part of the programme. I'll back any of them against a narrow gauge locomotive when they are well ballasted with grog.

During the evening we received a visit from some of the elite of the town, who were collecting a subscription for a grand picnic, and started a small donation of a couple of kegs of giant powder from their white brothers, to make a big racket with. Between singing and dancing we kept the hop a boiling until the reelers could n'st steer through the dance without rolling a distance to starboard of the point they started for; so when the male fowl of the several barnyards were warbling forth, up in the morning early, we steered off to our different coaches to try and catch a few winks before breakfast. We didn't enjoy the full benefit of a twenty hours nap before our "chef" started a solo, with two baking tins as a means to row us to the duties pertaining to breakfast. He didn't turn in, and therefore had a big start on the rest of the crew. I felt just a leetle worse than a victim of nightmare, and I don't suppose I had much of an advantage over the balance of the party; but between drinking coffee and soaking our heads in water we soon recovered a little of our animal spirits and I sallied forth for a two hours' ramble midst the solitary haunts and ancient dwellings of the Kyuquots.

I tried to glean something historical from the ancients pagan of the tribe, but failed, for although they had lawyers and a jail, they were without hotel registers. I was returning in sadness over my defeat, when I chanced on the following, which comes under the chapter of accidents. It seems no later than last spring that the dreadful catastrophe happened which I am about to relate.

To that have tears to shed,
Prepare to weep.

The sealing schooner Katarina, commanded by a Capt. P. Racey, visited this place in quest of a crew to hunt for the furseal; and while the natives were communing amongst themselves whether it were better to go and hunt at prices offered, or try the green field where groweth the hops, one of the nearest canoes in the village, with the "belle" as sole occupant, went adrift with the nutritious sea egg; but alas! she came back pretty nearly being the ship that never arrived at her port of destination. On her return trip, loaded with the spoils of the chase, she collided with one of the schooner's boats, whose navigator was a man of no small avoirdupois, but he needed all his herculean strength to save the fair steersman from a fate of drowning; but they put the whole blame on him who sailed the boat, claiming he maliciously ran into her; be that as it may, the little Kyuquot clipper got the worst of it, the prow of the boat completely demolishing her stern post and carrying away all the gingerbread work around her poop. They managed to get her to the beach, where the doctor, or handy man of the tribe, was repairing her whilst we were there. I believe they made the schooner pay some slight damages, but am not positive, as I had to hurry on board before I got all the particulars, being some signs of getting under weigh.

Cariboo Grand Jury Presentment.

RICHFIELD, Sept. 14, 1885.

To the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem:

May it please your lordship,—The grand jury desire to make the following presentment. The building now used as the common gaol at Richfield has from age become entirely unfit for use. The rottenness of the logs renders it unsafe for the prisoners, and the medical officer has pronounced it to be a very unhealthy place for criminals to serve a lengthened or even temporary sentence. We would, therefore, ask you to urge the local government to have a fit and proper gaol built, and on a site where the new court house would not be endangered from fire.

While we receive in a spirit of great thankfulness the appropriation of last session of $750 for repairs to the hospital, we dare not but think it would be a great pity to spend the amount in patching up the old building that has been service for nearly a quarter of a century and become rotten and unhealthy. We would, therefore, recommend that the sum voted for repairs be appropriated for building purposes and that to this be added the sum of $2500.

We are pleased to have this opportunity of extending to you again a hearty welcome to Cariboo, and we are delighted to see you accompanied by Mrs. Walkem whose courage in braving the storms and discomforts of travel at this season of the year in order to visit the scenes and the friends of your earlier days we duly appreciate. We sincerely hope the health of herself and daughter has not suffered from the extreme inclemency of the weather.

Since the question of domiciling the supreme court Judges has been settled we are glad to find that you are the nearest to us on the mainland, and we, therefore, hope that we may have the pleasure of seeing you more frequently in future.

We wish you a safe and pleasant journey home. *(Signed) WM. W. DODD, Foreman.

In addition to this Mr. Mason, on behalf his fellow jurors, said that it was their wish that the assizes should be held earlier in the fall as they interfered with mining, and better weather would also be assured by a change of the time.

IRISH POLITICS.

Healy and Parnell—Lord Carnarvon's Reception at Armagh.

(Special to the Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from London says: The friction which for some time past has existed between Parnell and Timothy Healy, member for Monaghan, threatens to end in a rupture. It has long been an open secret that Parnell has frequently been obliged to rebuke Healy for his boisterous and rowdy outbreaks in the House of Commons, and that the latter's indiscreet utterances have at times jeopardized the plans of the Irish leader. After being cautioned Healy would rather ungracefully acquiesce in the views of his chief, and then his illconcealed ambition to lead the National party would break out anew. He obeyed Parnell's mandates simply because he knew that other wise he would be ruined, both socially and pecuniarily. All this was when Healy was poor and when his existence almost depended on his allegiance. Now, however, in consequence of the rapid growth of a lucrative practice at the bar, he feels an independence which will not brook leading. The restraint and coldness between him and Parnell increase. Obedience is Parnell's first law, and the result of Healy's repeated acts of rebellion will undoubtedly be his complete withdrawal from Irish politics.

An Irish Agrarian Outrage.

DUBLIN Sept. 10.—The latest novelty in Irish agrarian outrages is reported from County Roscommon. A small farmer who had occupied a tract of pasture land near Ballinalsoe was recently evicted from his holding under circumstances which he and his neighbors considered unjust. A few days ago the owner of the land undertook to mow the grass, but found that every one of his mowing machines became disabled as soon as it was set to work. An investigation showed that the fields had been sown with iron spikes which were picked up by the machines and speedily reduced them to wreck. The owner is now seeking compensation under the Malicious Injuries Act. The case raises a new question in law and the Government is indisposed to pay for the ruined mowing machines.

Succoth.

SUCCOTH.—The Jewish festival of Succoth began Wednesday evening, and will continue till sundown to-day. The synagogue is beautifully decorated with flowers in commemoration of the occasion.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Work on this building is progressing rapidly. The roof is on and the congregation hope to worship in it about October 1st.

MR. J. Hayes, the popular hackman, has rented Mr. W. Lawson's outfit and is now doing business on his own account. His well known and cheery disposition should bring him a good patronage.

THE American lighthouse steamer Shubrick was in the harbor yesterday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Sept. 18—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Mexico, San Francisco
Sept. 19—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Alice Ander