

Rock Powder

RELIABLY PURE

A SMART CAPTURE.

An Australian Detective's Success in Finding Thieves.

A Sydney detective, who passes under the name of Edmunds, has just secured a single handed one of the most successful captures ever recorded in Australia. It was no less than the detection and capture of a gang of miners who for a long time had been robbing the Mount Moran gold mining company of large quantities of gold. The story of the robbery and the detection of the culprits, as told by the Australian, is as follows: For years past an astute and daring gang had carried on extensive depredations with perfect impunity. Gold was stolen in every form from both the smelting and battery departments. The charcoal was stolen from the filters, the ash remaining in the furnaces after burning it, the charcoal was stolen, amalgam, and retorted gold, and even the smelted and was systematically taken. A number of men were known to spend as much as a week's wages in a night's robbery, yet always having plenty to spare, and repeated efforts by the Mount Moran directors to solve the mystery failed. The directors were introduced into the mine by workmen, but without result. One day by ill luck recognized and accosted by a member of a theatrical company travelling through the place, and the presence of the spies seems at all events to have been known to the gang, as they were preserved. At last the directors resolved to move without their own help officials having an inkling of what was afoot, and so they enlisted the services of the Sydney detective Edmunds, who was a total stranger in Queensland. Edmunds landed at Rockhampton, Queensland, dressed in a blue frock coat, a white shirt, and a pair of trousers, and he was known to no one of those in the charge. He failed actually in getting to the service of the company, but obtained a job from the contractor at a low price, which he worked with his physical strength. He was fortunate enough, however, to put up at a hotel which proved to be the headquarters of the gang. Edmunds, who had been furnished with these men, boasted of the quantities of gold and diamonds he had stolen on the Cape fields, and was soon an active working member of the gang, and he was known to the gang as a jeweler named Percy. So "dressed" the detective work that it required his ingenuity to obtain speech. He went to the directors and told them that he had been working there, arriving in the afternoon. Vernon told Captain Foot that he was going out, and the latter warned him it was not safe. They did not leave until after 7 o'clock. Colquhoun having been seen at that time, the gang was a very unsafe craft. She has sunk often when filled with water.

Constables Hoosen and Hutchinson went to Macaulay Point this morning and searched the beach. They found nothing except Pooley's upturned boat. There is a mass of help where the men went down, and doubt is expressed as to the recovery of the bodies. Sergeant Langley was out this afternoon, and this evening a search will be made off the point from the provincial government launch. Captain Lawrence and a son of Colquhoun left by the wagon road to the "Fleming Head" to see if the two men reached there.

Joseph Colquhoun lived with his wife and family, three daughters and one son, on the Fairfield road. He was a Scotchman by birth, and was once a boatswain in the Royal navy. He was retired on a pension. He lost a fortune in speculation in Winnipeg and the Northwest. He was a prominent member of the Scotch and Oriskany Societies. His position was in the H. and he secured shortly after the station was completed.

F. Allan Vernon was a native of North Hampshire, aged 34. His father, Captain Vernon, R. N., commanded H. M. S. Malacca on the coast of China many years ago, and his uncle, now Sir George Phillips, was a prominent official in 1871. Sir George afterwards received a Shanghai appointment, and he was for years in the merchant service, rising to the rank of first mate in the Canadian steamer company. He went to Montana in 1870, and after ranching for some time became a veterinary surgeon. He practiced in Spokane, and later went to Kaslo. His office and effects were burned there, and he came to Victoria early in April. He went to work as a deckhand on the Mischiefs. That place he left to go to the quarantines. Vernon has a brother, a rancher in Oregon, who ran away from shipman. He also has two sisters married in Montana. The rest of his relatives live in England.

VICTIMS OF THE GALE

Joseph Colquhoun and F. A. Vernon Meet Death

AT ENTRANCE OF VICTORIA HARBOR

Their Flimsy Sloop Cannot Weather the Terrible Storm—Brave Efforts at Rescue Fail—The Victims Sink Beneath the Raging Waters of Macaulay Point Last Night.

Two men, supposed to be Joseph Colquhoun and F. Allan Vernon, were drowned off Macaulay Point at 8:30 last night. They were on their way to the William Head quarantine station, and their sloop, the Undine, upset. William Pooley and Indian Dick made heroic attempts to rescue them, Pooley going out in a flat bottom skiff and the Indian in a canoe. There was a ferribe sea running at the time, and the rescuers ventured out at the peril of their own lives. Mr. Pooley was off the point when the gale began to blow and was on the look-out for a safe place to run ashore. He saw the sloop running along. She was laboring hard in the sea. Suddenly a gust of wind caught her and she went over. One of the men who was in the boat managed to reach the side again, while the other clung to the mast. Both called loudly for help. Mr. Pooley turned his boat toward them and pulled with all his strength. It was a hopeless task for the boat became unmanageable, and over Mr. Pooley seized an oar, and in five minutes was thrown up on the beach. When Pooley's boat turned over Indian Dick, who was on the beach, launched his canoe, and made for the capsized sloop. The canoe rode the sea safely and Dick threw a rope to the man nearest him. The man seized it and made it fast to his arm. His companion then jumped into the sea, and Dick started to tow him ashore. He had gone a short distance when the line parted. Clashed in each other's arms they disappeared under the water. The Indian turned back but neither of the men appeared again. The sloop had hardly filled with water before she sank. Pooley did not get close enough to the men to see who they were. Dick was rather confused. There was therefore great doubt as to the identity of the men and what boat they had.

It was learned to-day that Colquhoun and Vernon left here in the evening for the purpose of visiting the quarantines at Macaulay Point.

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WILLIAM D. WHITNEY DEAD.

The Yale Professor and Philologist Rests from His Labors.

New Haven, Conn., June 7.—Professor W. D. Whitney died at 10:05 this morning.

William Dwight Whitney was a brother of Josiah Dwight Whitney, the great geologist. He was born at Northampton, Mass., February 3, 1827, and was graduated at Williams in 1847, and obtained a clerkship in a banking house in Northampton. This occupation he followed for three years and devoted his leisure to the study of languages, particularly Sanskrit. In 1850-51 he studied under Professor Edward E. Salisbury at Yale, and in 1850 he went to Germany and studied at the University of Berlin under Franz Bopp and Albrecht Wober, and at the University of Tubingen under Rudolf Roth. While the latter he prepared an edition of the "Atharva Veda Sanhita," from which he copied the text from the manuscripts in the royal library in Berlin, and collected with it other copies in the libraries of Paris, London and Oxford. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Sanskrit at Yale, and in 1870 of comparative philology at that university, and he retained the combined chair until his death. Prof. Whitney delivered a series of essays before the Smithsonian Institution in 1864, which he repeated in extended form before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and then published as "Language and the Study of Languages." He was elected a member of the American Oriental Society in 1849, was its librarian in 1855-78, its corresponding secretary in 1867-84, and since its president. His contributions to its journals were very large, and of its volumes half the contents were written by himself, including a translation of the "Surya Siddhanta," with notes and appendix, being a Hindu treatise on astronomy, the text, with notes of the "Atharva Veda Pratisakhya," the text, with English versions, notes and native commentary of the "Saktya Pratisakhya," which gained for him the Bopp prize from the Berlin academy in 1871, and the most important Sanskrit edition of the preceding three years; the "Index Verborum to the Atharva Veda,"

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No damage has been sustained at Hope, except that the bank of the river has been considerably washed away. The river reached about two feet above the 1882 high water mark in the water. In the yards close the tracks are washed down by half-submerged box cars. Here and there stretches of track, ties, rails and all, lie on the surface of a lake.

SELF EXECUTION.

A Device Whereby Doomed Felons Become Their Own Hangmen.

Portland, June 9.—The Columbia river and its large tributaries continue to fall at all points where the water bureau has stations, but the fall is very slow. In eastern Washington and Oregon and over in Idaho the conditions are favorable for a steady fall. Moderate temperature prevailed to-day and it was a few degrees cooler than on the two previous days. On Portland to-day high winds, cold rains and hailstorms made travel in the flooded district as disagreeable as one could imagine.

As the flood slowly recedes the damage becomes more and more apparent. Even this early date it is possible to form some idea of the situation; but business men, when asked to figure on their losses, shake their heads and say: "Wait until it is over." Just now the most marked indications of the flood's wrecking power are seen along the river front. It is doubtful if a single wharf or river front warehouse from Madison street bridge to Weidler's mill has withstood the powerful pressure from beneath.

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United Press Dispatch per S.S. Arava.

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