Wreckage From Condor

Finds Grating, Signal and Other Articles at Long Beach.

Back the Boat Found the Indians of Ahousett.

. Egeria returned to Esqui-day morning from her cruise Vancouver Island coast and Scott islands in search of rom the missing Condor. On e brought the Condor's boat by the two Ahousett Indians s ago, which Capt. Simpson dentifies as a boat from the News was also given of the other wreckage from a war-ng Beach near Ucluet, little was, however, brought back he survey steamer. At Long ating, a signal locker, sheaths, the broad arrow of the naval re seen by Doctor Stephen ster Wyllys, who were landed hot and walked along the e of the sheaths found was from a hasty examination he officers, as from the royal , and like the other small en up by the sea, it bears akable broad arrow of the rship. All these things were om the Condor, and a report d that part of a topmast had not far away from where s had come ashore.

eria sailed from Esquimalt ernoon of the 27th, and ong the coast, encountering ther for much of the time. at the rancheries, and var- and on reaching Clayoquot rock, and was fast for about She went on about half tide, he tide ran out she listed over il the water was level with the port side. She was float-next high tide, and as since xamination of the steamer's een made, it is not known e has been injured. It was 0 a. m. when the warship e. She was steaming about hen the crash occurred, and up on the rock. The crew ce put to work to lighten the rt of the vessel, and when the he floated off, and continued

's harbor she saw the U. S. and at Kyuquot she was an-gside the United States ves-apt. Simpson went on board He recognized the boat Grant had secured from the ndians as the Condor's. It tly a starboard boat, and is ed. The port gunwale is cked, and there is a small ed with about a foot square on the port side of the keel, and gripes by which it was the davits on the Condor vessel sailed from here in the e gale of December 3, are to the minds of the naval signifies that the boat was the davits by the seas. On s the little hardwood block ass letter "C" similar to the e of the Condor, and on the side of the stern in letters nch long are the following hich positively identify the

XV I
511 B
SH 98

an numerals give the length , the figures and letter below umber, and the SH and the of the yard and time in which uilt. Below the letters and he broad arrow of all naval

was given to Capt. Simpson Tozier at Kyuquot and was to the Egeria. The survey en proceeded north, and after Quatsino Sound and other g the northwestern coast, she ound the Scott islands—which een visited for years. It was o allow of any landings being a, close lookout was kept for and nothing was seen. The n returned south, skirting the alling at the different points. ynot the masters of some of schooners told Capt. Simp-ckage that had come ashore each, and Paymaster Wyllys Stephen were landed. They the trail made by the miners. at work there last year, and made the discoveries of the nal locker, and sheaths, and e preserver of the salmon ship which was found a short time of the settlers who are ranch-ng Beach. From one of these ed information which directed e wreckage of the Condor. ng viewed by them was a and other than that it was th the naval broad arrow no marks to show from what Condor—for it was evidently Condor—it had come. The er was easily identified, for, not been marked with the w, as are the greater portion ticles about a man-of-war, similarity about these things aths found, all of which bore ark, one was shown to have the Royal mast truck, which rried away. It was attached f a spar, and there was some attached. This sheath was distance from the others, d up about four miles from he foremast—or part of a top-nother report had it, were not officers.

rrival, the fires of the Egeria ed so that in the event of received from the Admiralty other cruise in search of the ssel, she would be at once ea.

o word at Esquimalt from the hich is cruising in Honolulu. uhu Republican, of January

Consul W. R. Hoare feels alarmed over the fate of the Condor, which is now 51 rom Victoria for Honolulu, nclined to regard her as lost. a did not bring him any in-rom the Admiral of the naval Esquimalt concerning her , although it is possible that to a telegram of inquiry Hoare sent some time ago been sent in the registered e are now seven sacks of for the Condor at the local This fact seems to indicate she left Victoria, there was out her being bound for this

ks.—Two minor cases were n the Police court yesterday eter, a Scanich Indian, was $1 costs, or in default, 10 onment with hard labor, for , and for the same offence, per Island Indian woman, 5 and $2 costs, or 10 days abor.

HARD COLDS.

e blood is pure are not nearly ake hard colds as are others. goes into reason. parilla makes the blood pure, y action of the mucous mem-d functions. medicine recovers the system

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY THIRD YEAR — VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY FEBRUARY 18 1902 — VOLUME LXVII

Wheeler Is Rude

Kentucky Representative Protests Against the Reception to Prince Henry.

And Says It Is Flunkeyism to Attend King Edward's Coronation.

Mr. Grosvenor Takes Him to Task and Replies to His Criticisms.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—The monotony of a private pension bill in the House today was enlivened by a very sensational speech by Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, in denunciation of what he denominated "Flunkeyism" to foreign countries. He took the recent statements emanating from continental cabinets regarding the attitude of Great Britain during the Spanish war as a text for a wholesale attack upon the trend of United States diplomacy. He severely scored Secretary Hay and declared that if Lord Pauncefote had sought, as was alleged, to circumvent us during the war of 1898, the sooner he was shipped across the seas the better. He also criticized the President for his reported intention to send his daughter to the coronation of King Edward, and protested against the official reception of Prince Henry.

There was a sequel to Mr. Wheeler's speech later in the day when Mr. Grosvenor secured the floor and replied at length to what the Kentuckian had said. As to Mr. Wheeler's denial of a statement regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, Mr. Grosvenor declared that he personally could bear witness to the truth of his assertion, for he himself had seen the Prince when he first set foot on United States soil. At Niagara as a young man he had listened to the Prince's speech, he said, with great interest. He denominated Mr. Wheeler's remark about the forthcoming visit of Prince Henry as a "Bitter attack upon the President of the United States, the House, Senate, and incidentally upon all with whom the Prince would come in contact."

As to Lafayette's visit, he insisted that the Marquis bore a royal commission, and in that connection he said he did not care to commit himself unreservedly to the friendship at France, which country was fighting her enemies on American soil, and attempted to get into a fight with the United States before George Washington died. Just at the time when the Americans were about to be put to the test whether they were gentlemen, he said, it was most unfortunate that this protest should come against the reception of Prince Henry. The speech of the gentleman from Kentucky would be exploited in Europe tomorrow on the eve of the Prince's departure as the message of United States people to the guest.

Mr. Wheeler interposed at this point to say that he should gladly welcome any gentleman from abroad; what he objected to was the official color to be given to the visit. Then, as Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to read what he said criticising the President for making a new precedent in connection with the coronation of King Edward, Mr. Wheeler interrupted to say that while he had no desire to bring the matter into the discussion, what he had deplored was the report that the President intended to send a member of his family to the coronation.

"Oh, if it is simply a matter of a young girl going to the coronation of a gentleman and lady," observed Mr. Grosvenor, "I will not pursue it."

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor asserted that within his personal knowledge he would say that in sending a deputation to the coronation of King Edward, the present occupant of the White House had simply carried out the plans of the deceased President, who had already selected the head of the commission. If the constituents of the gentleman from Kentucky were polled, he did not think that five per cent. would condemn the President.

"So far as the young lady is concerned," he added, "I can tell the gentleman one thing, she would give him a great deal of trouble if she should get into a debate with him as to the propriety of her going." (Applause.)

Mr. Grosvenor then took up Mr. Wheeler's speech, reading from it the term "Little Dutchman," which Mr. Wheeler had applied to Prince Henry, and his remarks about his indifference to the goodwill of the German people.

Mr. Grosvenor commented upon this language, saying that while the gentleman might be indifferent now as to the good will of the Germans, it would be different late in the fall "when persimmons were ripe." Mr. Grosvenor described at some length the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860. His tour of the country, the honors showered upon him by President Buchanan, who rushed out of the White House and met him with extended arms, as if he had been traditional "Prodigal son."

As to the visit of Prince Henry, he was the brother of the German Emperor. He was not a Dutchman, but a European, a German; he was an admiral of the German navy. The same who had been sent to Manila to protect the German interests, and when his ships got in the way, Dewey had informed him that if the ship did not get out of the way in short order there would be trouble. "Then he took it away like a gentleman," remarked Mr. Grosvenor, amid laughter.

NOTED BREEDER DEAD.

James Drummond, Sr., of Montreal, Does at Good Old Age.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—James Drummond, Sr., of Petite Cote, one of the best known of Canadian Ayrshire breeders, died, aged 72.

NEW BANK.

Application to Be Made to Charter Metropolitan Bank.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Notice has been given that application will be made in the present session of Parliament for an act to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank of Canada.

TIMBER LIMITS SOLD.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—The biggest sale of timber limits for many years in Canada has just been made. All the property of Cook Bros. has been sold to Cook and Lummis for $1,250,000.

A GOURMAND'S DEATH.

Sixty-Nine Eggs in an Hour Killed Him.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—M. Leyssens, the notorious gourmand, has eaten himself to death. He frequently ate for wagers, his achievements including 12 yards of sausage at one sitting, 300 mussels and two pounds of bread at another. The fatal wager was that he could not eat 70 hard-boiled eggs in an hour. When the time expired Leyssens had devoured only 69, and consequently he lost the bet. Shortly afterwards he became violently ill and soon expired.

MONTREAL MAYORALTY.

Proceedings to Unseat Mr. Cochrane Will Likely Be Dropped.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—(Special)—Proceedings to contest the election of Mr. Cochrane as mayor of Montreal will, it is understood, be discontinued. Suit for action was returnable today, and it is expected that no further steps will be taken.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Preliminary Investigation and More Arrests Made.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—In the preliminary investigation into the alleged frauds in connection with the recent federal election in St. James division, seven persons swore that they voted for Bergeron in the poll in which they voted. However, the record shows only four votes given for the defeated candidate. Another arrest was made in connection with the case, the prisoner being charged with conspiracy in employing telegraphers.

Debating the Address In Reply

Premier Says He Expects the Ottawa Session to Be Short.

And That Government Has No Important Legislation to Introduce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved today by Mr. Campbell, of West York, and seconded by Dr. Beland, of Beauce. The debate was not concluded tonight, Mr. Bourassa having given notice of an amendment in favor of a definite railway policy to prevent Canadian railways falling into the hands of foreign corporations.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, twitted the government with the number of appointments they had made from the House, and invited Mr. Mulock's special attention to the matter. He pointed out noticeable omissions in the speeches, as, for instance, a fast Atlantic service and the Alaska boundary matter. He also referred to the inconsistencies of ministers when discussing tariff questions. In conclusion, he referred in kindly terms to the deaths of Messrs. Dobell, Clarke Wallace and Bell and Lord Dufferin.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was not the intention to introduce any important legislation. He expected the session to be short. He admitted no progress had been made about a fast Atlantic line and the Yukon boundary matter, but did not consider a settlement of the last mentioned matter hopeless.

Mr. McLean advocated the nationalization of railways and telegraphs, and then the debate was adjourned.

THE TERRITORIES.

Premier Haultain on the Way to Ottawa on Business.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—Premier Haultain and Hon. Messrs. Sifton and Pulyea of Northwest Territories government, are again in the city on their way to discuss territorial affairs at Ottawa.

FROM MINNESOTA.

Five Thousand Farmers Have Decided to Come to Canada.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—Word was received today that a party of 5,000 farmers from the State of Minnesota are coming to Western Canada this year.

SHIPMENTS OF THE BOUNDARY

Two More Mines Have Joined the List—Output For Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Phoenix, B. C., Feb. 14.—Two mines that have not been shipping for some time have recently rejoined the Boundary shipping list, the Snowshoe and No. 7.

Ore sent out of Boundary mines for last week amounted to 8,124 tons, distributed as follows: Granby mines, 4,697 tons; Mother Lode, 3,160 tons; Winnipeg, 90 tons; Golden Crown, 30 tons; Snowshoe, 60 tons; No. 7 mine, 105 tons.

Total Boundary shipments for the year to date are 41,916 tons.

The two Boundary smelters have treated 7,934 tons of ore this week as follows:

Granby smelter 4,916 tons, Greenwood smelter, 3,018 tons, making a total for 1902, of 42,344 tons.

KILLED THE WIDOW.

Shot Because She Would Not Marry Her Employer.

Chester, Pa., Feb. 14.—Robert Kilpatrick, a widower, aged 54 years, today shot and killed Mrs. Eliza Baymore, his housekeeper. Kilpatrick returned home yesterday intoxicated, whereupon Mrs. Baymore left the house and went to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Craft. Later in the day Kilpatrick sent a carriage for her, and she returned, (but finding him still under the influence of liquor, she went again to her daughter's house. This morning, Kilpatrick went to Mrs. Craft's house and opened fire upon her. All of the shots went wide of the mark. Then he fired at Mrs. Baymore, the bullet entering her heart and killing her instantly. Kilpatrick was arrested. He said he killed the woman because she refused to marry him, after having promised to do so.

Rates Are Reduced

White Pass and Yukon Railway Accept Terms of the Government.

And Arrangement Prevents Company Making the Freight Too High.

Maconi Promises Reduction of Sixty Per Cent on Trans-Atlantic Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The White Pass & Yukon railway company has accepted the schedule of rates prepared by Mr. Lithn, traffic manager of government railways, with the result that there will be a considerable reduction in the tariff of charges. The arrangement provides that if the railway company raises the rates on the 20 miles of the road in territory controlled by the United States, the Dominion government has power to reduce the rates on the Canadian portion of the line or to cancel them if necessary. On the Canadian end of the line running from Bennett to White Horse, 90 miles, the tariff of rates is as follows:

Class 1, which at present is $2.85 per hundred weight, has been reduced to $1.90 per hundred weight.
Class 2 has been reduced from $2.84 to $1.66.
Class 3, from $2.82 to $1.42.
Class 4, from $2.80 to $1.19.
Class 5, from $2.75 to 95 cents.
Class 6, from $2.74 to 90 cents.
Class 7, from $2.73 to 75 cents.
Class 8, from $2.72 to 73 cents.
Class 9, from $2.71 to 73 cents.
Class 10, from $2.70 to 70 cents.

A government caucus will be held next Tuesday. No date has yet been fixed for the opposition gathering.

The Marconi company as an equivalent of aid granted by the Dominion government has agreed on the installation of wireless telegraphy, the cost of Transatlantic messages will be reduced by 60 per cent. on what is now paid for cables and the system will be free for use in connection with the life and property on the St. Lawrence.

OBITUARY.

Deaths in Various Parts of the Dominion.

Chatham, Ont., Feb. 14.—(Special)—Chief of Police Wm. Young died today of a complication of ailments. He was 72 years of age. He was appointed chief of police in 1885.

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 14.—(Special)—Dr. A. Dixon Wagoner died yesterday morning at Cornwall General hospital, aged 38 years. Deceased was one of the best known practioners in eastern Ontario.

Halifax, Feb. 14.—(Special)—H. F. Eager, a prominent resident of this city, died of paralysis this morning.

WANTS TO FIGHT.

Fitzsimmons Anxious to Meet Jeffries For Championship.

New York, Feb. 14.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the former world's champion pugilist, said today that he would accept a proposition made by James J. Jeffries, present holder of the title, for a finish contest between them, the winner to take 60 per cent. and the loser 40 per cent. of the purse. Fitzsimmons said he was willing to sign articles at any time, and the only stipulation he wished to make was that the winner should have all of the picture privilege proceeds. He thought the fight should take place before the club offering the largest purse.

EXTENSION MINE.

Will Take Some Time Yet to Flood Workings.

Nanaimo, Feb. 14.—(Special)—At Extension it is estimated, according to pressure at the stopping in the tunnel, that there are about 94 feet of water in the mine. As 300 feet will be required, it will take considerable time yet to fill it. The lack of rain during the past few days has reduced the inlet to about 2,000 gallons a minute, while at the stopping in the tunnel about 600 gallons a minute is leaking out.

St. Valentines Day has been celebrated by the Women's Auxiliary of the Nanaimo hospital in the form of a conversazione. The opera house was fitted up for the occasion with booths. A promenade concert was given this evening and a dance at the conclusion.

LOGGERS' PETITION.

Deputation Will Present It to the Provincial Government.

Vancouver, Feb. 14.—(Special)—The loggers, who have styled themselves the Lumbermen's association, must to the displeasure of the lumbermen, who also style themselves the Lumbermen's association, but who did it first, met last night and received very largely signed petitions requesting the government to repeal the act prohibiting the export of logs to the United States; to change the logger's license fee from $100 to $50, with permission to take up 1,000 acres instead of 640; to adopt the Doyle system of log scaling, and to appoint an inspector of licensed scalers. A deputation will go to Victoria to present the petition.

Benjamin Allan, of Stratford, is here with the view of establishing a wagon factory.

Burglars entered the residence of Osborn Plunkett last night while the family were at the theatre, and carried off jewelry and plate said to be valued at $200.

The police did very creditable work in arresting a burglar who stole a valise from the Klondike hotel containing $500 worth of jewelry. The theft took place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. The affair was kept very quiet by the police, who were notified very shortly after the robbery. Detectives watched the house and premises all night on the theory that the thief would not have had time to get away with his booty. Next morning at daybreak two men were noticed stealing across the back yard for the lane. One had the valise. He was chased and caught. The other got away. The name of the man who was caught is Ed. Burns, recently arrived from Tacoma.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra played to a small but very appreciative audience last evening.

BENEFIT MATINEE.

Performance at Institute Hall Attracts a Large Audience.

The matinee given at Institute hall yesterday afternoon for the benefit of M. Soumichsen, cornettist of the Savoy orchestra and a member of the City band, was well attended, the large hall on View street being well-filled. The programme was a good one, and to judge by the generous applause was appreciated by the audience. The opening number was an overture by the Zimmerman orchestra, and then Miss Claude Warde was heard in several rag-time gems, and Mamie Davis gave a good song and dance. Jack Symonds was heard in a laughable monologue, and Miss Celia DeLacy followed with the rendition of several ballads. Master Rausch gave an acceptable cornet solo, and Clara Lewis sang two songs in good style. Misses Nell St. John, Flora Debois and Fannie Foster contributed several acceptable numbers and Signor Saltini, who was in good voice, was heard in vocal solos. Travers and Colburn gave a good sketch, interpolating some good solos, and after another orchestra selection, Major McGuire brought a good programme to a close with an exhibition of swordsmanship, cutting potatoes in twain on the neck and hand of his assistant, and performing other feats with the sword and sabre.

Canada and English News

How Press Despatches Get "Muddled" Through United States Channels.

And a Wrong Impression Is Given to Dominion Readers.

From Saturday Review.

Two or three Canadian recruits were recently discussing the relations between Canada and England, when somebody asked a question as to the effect of the campaign on the minds of those who had never crossed the Atlantic in their lives, and whose knowledge of Great Britain was principally derived from the newspapers. "You will see," answered one who had already served a year and a half and was anxious to go out again, "that practically every man of them will return as a missionary to further the cause of Imperial unity. I know what happened to the native-born Westerner last time. He went out with the idea that the average Old Countryman was his inferior, mentally and physically. Then he found that the ordinary ranker could march all day, and turn up smiling at the end of it; just as fit and cheerful as if he had been bred on the prairie. On the other hand, the regulars discovered that, in some points, we had the pull over them; our eyesight was better trained; we were better shots; we could wagon out of a tight place; or yanking up fenceposts that were wanted in a hurry, or in all sorts of little emergencies that are constantly cropping up when troops are on the march. Now this increase in mutual respect is a direct result of the war, because, although individually English immigrants get on all right with Canadians, there is no denying that generally the Canadians are apt to suspect the Englishman's efficiency, mental and bodily, not his honesty. In their dealings with Americans the exact reverse is the case. They will watch a Yankee very closely to see that he does not get the better of them, but they do not doubt his capacity. In fact, in one sense they respect him more, and this is not to be wondered at, when we remember the tone of the Canadian daily papers."

Only they who live or have lived in Canada will be able to gauge the full significance of the reference to the Canadian newspaper. All the cable news printed in the Dominion journals passes through United States channels and, as a member of the House of Commons said recently, "gets considerably muddler in the process." The ordinary traveler may cross Canada and hardly become aware of the fact. He will be conscious of an uneasy feeling that affairs at home are not going as they should; that England is rapidly losing caste in the eyes of the world at large; that her statesmen are daily making mistakes in their public utterances; and that her government machinery is hopelessly out of gear. He will also be a little astonished to find that the people of England are paying a good deal more attention to public opinion in the United States than he had ever realized when he was in England. But the impression will wear away after he has left the country, and he will conclude that it was due to some transient circumstance. Englishmen permanently settled in Canada know how much more there is in it than the traveler imagines. American items and American views appear daily in Canadian papers under the heading of "News from the Old Country." It is not the fault of the editors, who do the best they can with the material at their disposal, but the prevailing tone of the comment on public affairs is one of sour dissatisfaction and petulant criticism; while, according to the correspondent, the gratitude of the British public for the slightest token of ordinary good feeling on the part of the United States becomes almost hysterical in its effusiveness. The rancher, whose fondness for the English turf is still strong in his new home, is disgusted to find that the result of every little selling plate won by an American jockey is called over at length, while he has to wait two or three weeks to hear the judge's verdict on some big event in which he is strongly interested. His wife is a little surprised to learn that the only conspicuous figures at drawing-rooms and at all prominent social events, are invariably the wives and daughters of American millionaires. If there is any form of athletic contest to be decided in the States or in Great Britain where American competitors are engaged, then all England is writing breathless for the result. "News" from England sometimes consists of long extracts from anonymous American politicians on the Boer war, the commercial news is largely American, and everything is looked at through Democratic-American spectacles. If the effect produced on the mind of the Englishman settled in Canada is one of resentment and irritation, that on the future generation of native-born Canadians is likely to be more serious and even disastrous. For the pride that a colony takes in her mother country is largely a matter of tradition, and the tradition fostered in the Canadian newspapers is that the friendship of the republic is better than the ties of Empire.

CANADA IN LONDON.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says that in the colonial exhibition at the Royal Exchange, Canada occupies the whole north side of the hall.

Condemns Horsefly

P. Morrision Makes Statement That Story of New Finds Is False.

Says He Has Been at Eureka Creek and Tested the Ground.

And That People Who Rush There Are Being Deceived.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 15.—"I have returned from Eureka creek, in the Horsefly Cariboo country, and I characterize the statements made as to its richness as absolutely false." This statement was made to the Colonist correspondent by P. Morrison, who is registered at the Clarence hotel. Mr. Morrison said he knew he was assuming a good deal when he denied most emphatically the stories circulated by interested persons, but it had cost him $300 to find out the truth, and he wished the public to know it. He thought if the newspapers published his statement, that others who had been deceived might have the courage to endorse what he had said, and thus prevent a rush to Horsefly, which would prove financially disastrous for hundreds of poor fellows. Some people had told him on coming out, to say nothing, but let the rush come, that the fellows that went in might find something anyway somewhere else, and it would bring money into the country. They did not all express those sentiments, but far too many did. The road houses along the route expect 10,000 people to come that way in the spring, and they are preparing for them. On going in he met five men coming out. They told him that Eureka and Fraser creeks were no good, but they were not going to say anything to the papers, they did not want to advertise that they had been fooled.

He had left Vancouver, November 15, had travelled from Ashcroft to Horsefly lake by stage, and had his 1,000 pounds of freight ferried to his destination for 3 miles, for $1 a mile. He reached Eureka creek in the first week in December. There was one foot of snow on the ground, but little or no frost. He had no difficulty in going over all the holes worked by the now famous quartet, Stirsley, Craddock, Simms and Campbell. These gentlemen, according to newspaper reports, stated that they had taken out of these holes $25 per day per man. If they had done so they left nothing behind them, for he worked over each hole thoroughly, and got but traces to the pan. To put it more exactly, it would take about 20 pans to get five cents in very fine gold. A man might by hard work make $1 a day, no more. He then sank several new holes with the same result—not a cent to the pan. He found the country a good one for trappers, and came out to get dogs and provisions and would return again to establish a trapper's camp.

He met the four men who are responsible for starting the Horsefly boom. They assured him that five cents a pan could be got from the holes they sank. He would repeat, however, that it would take 20 pans to aggregate five cents. He also saw Alex. Meiss, who had shown around the bottle in Victoria filled with coarse gold, which he claimed came from Eureka creek. Alex. Meiss told him that the gold had been handed to him as coming from Eureka creek, and that was all he knew about it. These claims could have been worked several months after the discovery. The men who claim to have been getting out $100 a day between them, however, have not been near the creek. No one in the country appears to have been in a hurry to get to the creeks. When he went in, work could easily have been done on the creeks, and conditions were favorable to make extensive preparation for work later in the year. No one was going in, however, and those who had been in were coming out. There was no number at the creek. No sign of preparation, and no provisions going in. The whole country round there knew the story was a fake, or suspected it was. Many of the honest men in the country deplored the false impression created, but as it would be extremely unpopular with a large class to say so, they kept quiet.

He was not well known, although he had been in the country 12 years, and he felt that his unsupported statement might not have the effect of stopping a rush, but if the Colonist widely circulated his exposure of the Horsefly fake, some of those who had been at the scene of the find might write the truth to the press, and thus prevent a rush in the spring which would only result in another black-eye for British Columbia's mining reputation, and the ruination of many a prospector. If his statement to the Colonist was not supported by others, he would perhaps save some from going to Horsefly in the spring, and that would be sufficient incentive for him to condemn the diggings over his own name.

Mr. Morrison came to British Columbia from Cape Breton, and has for the past two or three years been mining in the Klondike and Nome. He arrived in Vancouver from Cariboo this week.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Le Roi Will Increase Output to Eight Hundred Tons a Day.

Rossland, Feb. 15.—The management of the Le Roi mine announces that for the immediate future at least, the production of the property will be increased to and maintained at 800 tons per day. During the week closing tonight, the Le Roi was the only mine to ship ore, on account of the stoppage of electric power from the Bonnington Falls plant. The Le Roi worked a night shift during the hours in which the power was available, and shipped 3,565 tons, a substantial increase over the previous week's shipments. Next week the Le Roi No. 2 will ship close to 1,500 tons. The electric power has been restored, and the mines are operating again on the usual lines.

PRINCIPAL RESIGNS.

Head of Wesleyan College Gives Up His Position.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Rev. Principal Magee, of the Wesleyan Theological college, has handed his resignation to the board of governors. He came here from England a year ago, and has been most successful. Those concerned refuse to discuss the reasons for his resignation.

PROTECTION MINE.

Fire Is Out and Men Will Enter Tomorrow.

Nanaimo, Feb. 15.—(Special)—The gas committee from the Miners' union have examined Protection mine. The presence of black damp or smoke in large quantities indicates that the fire cannot be alive in it, and must be extinguished. The gas will now be cleared so that the mine may be entered on Monday.

PREFERS OIL CITY.

Rev. Mr. Livingstone Declines Call to Dawson.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—Rev. John Livingstone, pastor of Windsor Avenue Methodist church, has declined the offer of the pastorate of the Methodist church in Dawson City, together with $3,000 per annum and free transportation. He will go to Pretrolia after July 1.

MINERS' ELECTION.

Result for Representatives on the Examining Board.

Nanaimo, Feb. 15.—(Special)—The election of representative miners on the examining board took place today, Secretary J. P. Planta acting as returning officer. Disagreeable weather interferred very materially with a large vote being polled, and not two-thirds of those who would otherwise have voted did so. Only 191 votes were cast, and 12 ballots were spoiled. Following is the vote: Wm. Neave, 90; Geo. Johnson, 86; T. J. Shenton, 75; Wm. Smith, 53; Jos. Berry, 39. The first two will be representatives and the next two alternates.

A Hot Fight For Lisgar

Strong Likelihood of Toombs the Conservative Candidate Being Elected.

No Less Than Eighty Meetings Held in Constituency During Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—There is a red-hot political fight on in Lisgar between Toombs, Conservative; D. A. Stewart, Liberal, and R. L. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, Independent Liberal, who is conducting a red-hot campaign against the Minister of the Interior. Hon. Clifford Sifton has been holding meetings in the constituency for two weeks and has an army of workers in the district. The local legislature adjourned a week ago in order to allow all available talent to get in their work. The Robtin government is strongly supporting Toombs, and it would not be surprising if Toombs is elected. If the Conservatives stand loyally by him the result is assured, as Richardson will pull a large vote from the Liberals. Toombs is a splendid speaker and is very popular. He is an Orange leader. Eighty meetings were held in the constituency this week. Polling is on Tuesday.

Thos. Earle, M.P., Victoria, passed through the city yesterday en route to Ottawa to attend to his duties as member of the opposition. Mr. Earle, during a brief conversation, referred to the fishery question, and said that if the fisheries did not use traps on this side of the boundary, it would simply mean that the canneries would have to close business.

The boiler in the pump house of Angus McLeod, Portage la Prairie, exploded at noon, seriously injuring Fred. Blakely, an employee; Councillor D. S. McDonald and John Braden, a Poplar Point farmer. The last named two were leading horses. One horse was killed instantly and a part of the boiler was hurled 200 yards and windows were broken in houses near by. The boiler had run dry. The interior of the shop was battered. Duncan McLeod, brother of the owner, was at work at the time and sustained serious injuries. He lies in the hospital in a critical condition.

The funeral of Donald McCaskill was held at Kildonan cemetery, under Clan Stewart and St. Andrew's societies auspices.

ERECTION OF SHINGLE MILLS

Directly the Result of Prohibiting the Export of Cedar Logs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 15.—The telegraphic report appearing in Saturday's Colonist that one of the biggest shingle mills in America would be erected on the Powell estate near the Sugar Refinery, has been verified as correct. Construction will commence almost at once by the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing company, better known as the McNair company. It is claimed that the mill will range among the largest in the world, having a capacity of 1,000,000 shingles per day, while scope will be allowed to increase the capacity to 1,250,000 shingles per diem. The mill will be 250 feet long, and 60 feet wide. Its driving power will consist of four 66 by 16 boilers, and a pair of twin engines 20 by 24. The kilns will be 152 long and 88 feet wide. The outfit will consist of 10 upright machines, one 10-block, one shingle block power feed, and two hand machines. The mill itself will be of modern type, with galvanized iron roof. Mr. McNair said in an interview that the first pile will be driven next week. He stated further that the company had been considering the advisability of building on the Sound, but the act of the legislature in prohibiting the export of cedar logs to the Sound decided them to build here. It was on the strength of the British Columbia government adhering to that wise provision for the protection of the industry, that induced them to erect the present mill. Should the act be repealed they would be forced to change their plans and very materially limit their capacity.

J. G. Scott, in an interview this evening, stated that the new shingle mill he was starting on Coal Harbor would have a capacity of 20,000,000 shingles a year. This will would have been erected in Seattle this winter but for the wise act of the government in prohibiting the export of logs to the United States.

Strained Relations

Controversy Between Germany and Britain Creates More Bad Feeling.

Spain Is Said to Watch the Squabble With Some Amusement.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty However Has Somewhat Relieved the Situation.

London, Feb. 15.—What the Saturday Review now terms Lord Cranborne's "indiscretion," would doubtless have brought upon the government severe criticism had not the Anglo-Japanese treaty diverted public attention, and had not the alliance been generally regarded as a great stroke of diplomacy. As it is, the dispute has served to strain to a really serious point, the relations between Great Britain and Germany, which were none too harmonious prior to the first question on the subject asked by Henry Norman in the House of Commons.

Among diplomats in London, the controversy is generally regarded as off-setting benefits which had been privately termed "England's coup in China."

An influential member of the Spanish diplomatic service, now here, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "We view the squabble with considerable amusement, but have no intention of putting in an oar. Should we say all we know, our relations with several of the European powers, which are now quite satisfactory, might be seriously impaired. Moreover, we are not in the habit of breaking the hard and fast laws of diplomatic secrecy. We are naturally pleased, however, that the affair has brought out the fact that we practically gave in to all the conditions demanded by the United States, and that our submission, on which the ambassadors deliberated April 14, 1898, was suppressed."

This allegation of the suppression of Spain's submission is also discussed at length in English official circles, where it is declared that unless a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, the incident will be handed down to history as a repetition of Prince Bismarck's action in regard to the Ems despatch.

There are indications that pour parlers have recently been exchanged between some of the European powers regarding the Philippines, exactly for what purpose or with what prospect of materializing into definite action is impossible at present to say. However, the Associated Press is able to state that there has recently been a keen recrudescence of interest in Downing street and at other chancelleries on the conditions prevailing in the Philippines, and the attitude of the United States towards them. Whether this has any connection with the Anglo-Japanese treaty is only a matter for surmise, but that an important international undercurrent exists in regard to the probable future status of these islands is undeniable.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—After Lord Cranborne's reported statement of the subject in the British House of Commons, it is now generally recognized here, even by the extremely Anglophobe press, that the British government was not privy to Lord Pauncefote's action April 14, 1898. German government circles are now willing to concede this, though emphasizing the impossibility of Germany knowing that Lord Pauncefote was acting without instructions from his government, it being against all diplomatic precedents for an ambassador to make so important a proposition without instructions.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Girl Held For Killing of a New York Man.

New York, Feb. 15.—Walter S. Brooks, a young commission merchant of this city, was found dying in a room in the Glen Island hotel, West end Cortlandt streets last midnight, and after his death, several hours later in a hospital, the police were notified and took in charge Florence Burns, a Brooklyn girl to whom Brooks had for some time been paying attention. She will probably be arraigned in court tomorrow morning. A negro bell boy identified the girl as one who came to the hotel with Brooks, but Miss Burns denies she was the one, and declares that she left Brooks at his place of business early Friday morning, leaving him at 6:30 o'clock to go to her home in Brooklyn. The certainty, however, is that Brooks and some young women went to the Glen Island early Friday evening, registering as "J. Wilson and wife." It was midnight when the bell boy smelled gas in one of the hallways. Brook's room was broken into, and he was found lying across the bed, unconscious, and gas was pouring from the burners. Doctor Sweeney was summoned and noticed what he thought was a simple cut on the back of the head. Later he discovered it was a bullet wound, and Brooks' removal to a hospital followed. The girl was arrested at her Brooklyn home. At the police station she did not flinch at the examination through which she was put, maintaining she did not spend the night with Brooks. The bell boy, however, picked her out from three women lined up before him as the one who had been at the hotel. Dr. Sweeney, in the police court, put aside the theory of self-murder, there being no powder marks around the spot where the bullet entered the head of Brooks.

FATHER PAT MEMORIAL.

Subscriptions to Fund Are Coming in Rapidly.

Rossland, Feb. 15.—The Father Pat memorial fund has grown to $832.10, and subscriptions are coming in rapidly. Yesterday the committee received from F. Aug. Heinze and friends of Butte, Mont., a contribution of $120.

McGILL WINS.

Debate With Queen's University Results in Victory For Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—The inter-university championship debate between Queen's and McGill resulted in a verdict for McGill. The subject was "That Latin and Greek should be made entirely optional in the arts courses of Canadian universities."