GIVES HIS REASONS.

Mr. Justice Walkem Hands Down a Written Judgment in Falconer vs. Langley.

Tells Why as a Member of the Full Court He Dismissed the Appeal.

Mr. Justice Walkem, one of the members of the Full court, who on Monday dismissed Capt. Langley's appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake, declaring that he was not qualified to sit and vote in the city council, yesterday handed in a written judgment, giving the reasons for his decision.

"This is an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Drake, delivered on 27th February last. The facts of the case are stated in the judgment, and are correct, with this exception—that the ownership in the real estate referred to in the judgment turns out to be a joint tenancy, and not a tenancy in common. This, however, is immaterial. The question to be decided is what construction is to be placed on section 13, sub-section (b), and section 20 of the Municipal Clauses act, R. S. B. C., 1887, cap. 144. The meaning of section (b) is that no person shall be qualified for nomination or election as an alderman unless he has been the registered owner for the six months next preceding the day of nomination of unencumbered real estate of the value of $500, or more. There are other qualifications mentioned in the section, with which we are not concerned. In respect to the one before us, we consider that the real estate qualification meant by the section unquestionably is, for instance, in the case of the defendant, an ownership in his own right of unencumbered land of the value stated. According to the facts of the case, he was nominated on the 9th January and elected on the 12th. He and his mother had been registered co-owners for a period of six months preceding his election, of land within the city limits of an assessed value of $1,800. A mortgage, however, had been registered against the property for $1,000 prior to his election. It was paid off on 3rd January, but not cancelled in the land registry office until the 13th. It was, therefore, a registered encumbrance on the property at the time that he was declared to be elected. The mortgage, of course, reduced the unencumbered value of the property to $800, in which his interest was only that of a co-owner; and it is impossible to say that that interest was worth $500. With respect to section 20, under which the penalties have been imposed, we cannot take the view of it which was taken on behalf of the appellant. The section is as follows: 'If any person who is disqualified for reasons mentioned in the preceding section, or who shall be declared incapable of being elected a member of the municipal council, is nevertheless elected and returned as a member, his election and return shall be null and void. And if any person acts, sits or votes as a mayor, reeve, alderman or councillor, who is disqualified, or who after his election becomes so disqualified, he shall incur a penalty of $50 for each time he shall so act, sit or vote; and the party so disqualified shall, in the discretion of the court, be liable to pay the costs of any suit or action brought for the recovery of the same in any of Her Majesty's courts in the province having competent jurisdiction.'

"The section might well have been divided into two separate sections, as I have above described it. The first part of it refers to disqualifications under section 19, and any disqualifications that are declared to be such. With these we have nothing to do. The second part refers to a mayor, reeve or alderman who is disqualified at or after his election in any way under the act; and this case comes within it, for the defendant, as already stated, had not the qualification required by section 13 (b). The appeal must therefore be dismissed with costs."

IN CAMP McKINNEY.

Bad Weather Has Not Stopped the Rush—Many Claims Being Opened.

Camp McKinney, March 3.—Snow continues to fall incessantly, but this does not seem to prevent a continued influx of prospectors and those looking for claims. The present time is exceedingly inopportune to visit this camp. With over three and a half feet of snow and more falling it gives visitors little chance to form any correct idea of the merits of the camp or its surface formation. There are many splendid properties, outside of the really few new under development and which can be visited, that are worthy of close inspection. This can not be done on account of the snow.

The Gladstone group, owned by Finnegan, Graham & Murphy, consists of two full claims and a fraction lying in the heart of the camp, and surrounded by such well known properties as the Cariboo, Wiarton, Waterloo and Minnehaha. Work is being confined to the Gladstone claim. Here is a 20-foot shaft that discloses a heavily mineralized ledge of at least five feet in width between the walls. On account of the small depth so far obtained the ledge is considerably broken up, but further depth will doubtless find it solid from wall to wall. The ledge matter is a dark blue quartz. No assays have as yet been made. One of the remarkable features of this claim is that it has a contact ledge lying between a formation of lime and slate, which is something new in the camp, and will consequently be watched with considerable interest. The shaft is to be sunk to a depth of 50 feet.

The Rosey claim, lying north of and adjoining the Cariboo, and owned by the Cariboo No. 2 Mining Company of Spokane, has two parallel leads running east and west. The one near the Cariboo end line dips to the south and may run into that company's ground. It is stated that the ore from this ledge panned free gold. It is opened up by a small shaft 10 feet deep and discloses a vein between walls of nearly six feet in width. In this vein is a streak of quartz 18 inches wide, from which freee gold is panned. The north ledge has also a shaft down 12 feet, all in quartz. On the surface the ledge is said to measure eight feet. This claim was recently acquired by A. E. J. Percival of Spokane, who floated the company which now owns the claim. There is a substantial cabin on the claim.

Work is progressing on the Wiarton ground under the superintendency of C. A. Wing. Surface crosscutting is in progress, and at a point 200 feet from the west side line of the Waterloo they have found quartz which would indicate that they are about to uncover the Cariboo-Waterloo ledge, that is thought to run directly through the ground where the work is being done.

Among the new arrivals in camp is a Mr. Wallace, who is here examining the Waterloo and other claims on behalf of J. L. Mitchell & Co., one of the leading share brokerage firms of Toronto, who are known to be heavily intetrested in this mine.

On the O'Shea Superintendent F. F. Darragh reports that surface crosscutting is in progress. On the north and south ledge the work proved the existence of a vein measuring four and a half feet. Some of the quartz is now being assayed. On another ledge parallel to this work of a similar nature is being done and to-day the ledge was uncovered. What its width is can not at present be determined.

Superintendent Keane of the Cariboo mine said this evening that the ledge had been struck in the crosscut run from the shaft at a depth of 360 feet. This is known as the fourth level, and the crosscut from the main shaft was a distance of 125 feet before encountering the ledge. "The lead is three and a half feet in width and the quartz is of the same character and value as found in the upper levels. We have now 105 feet of backs. Drifting has already started both east and west," said Mr. Keane.

NEAR CASCADE CITY.

Cascade, B. C., March 6.—Judging from the interest already displayed by those most interested in that district, the Burnt Basin will be the centre of no little activity in a mining way this spring and summer. The startling discoveries there last year of many ledges of free milling quartz have been attracting the favorable attention of mining engineers and experts, and the notice of capitalists looking for investments is also being caught. The forming of a stock company about three weeks ago in Rossland for the taking over and exploitation of the Mother Lode group was apparently but the beginning of a series of deals that seem sure to be consummated to have development work started by the time the snow is gone in that locality.

Prospectors and others familiar with Burnt Basin properties have always had a good opinion of the Mother Lode, one of the banner claims thus far of the locality, but there are a number of other groups in the basin that also stand high up in the general estimation of practical mining men. Nearly every claim in that locality will show specks of gold on samples taken therefrom.

It is said that the Solid Gold group, owned by Richard Cooper of Rossland, B.C., has been bonded to astrong syndicate of capitalists at a price exceeding $40,000, the conditions of the bond being that development work must begin at an early date, or as soon as the snow disappears. This group comprises five claims, and it is said that free gold can be found on every claim. One of the leads on the Solid Gold is six feet wide.

The H. Rae of Rossland was in Cascade this week in regard to the sale of the Tammany group, owned by himself with Messrs. McPherson, Reed and others. Assays giving $5,000 and over have been had from Tammany rock. A deal is now pending for the sale of the claims to a Toronto syndicate, which is expected to be consummated within the next two weeks. This is undoubtedly one of the best properties in the Burnt Basin and when the 12-foot lead is opened up, will have some agreeable surprises in store.

Tom Kellar, one of the owners of the Ennismore claim, also in the Burnt Basin, sends word that he has about completed a sale of the property to a new company to be known as the Avon Mining and Milling Company, and that over $2,000 worth of stock in the company has been subscribed in Rossland. Assays of $67 have been obtained from this property. E. H. T. Haultain, M.P., is interested in it. The claim will doubtless be developed this season.

The John Bull group, close to Gladstone, and almost adjoining the Burnt Basin, has had a force of men at work nearly all the winter and reports from the property are to the effect that the character of ore being encountered in the crosscutting is steadily improving.

Pete Johnson and Charles Willarson are now at work crosscutting on the Mystery group, one of the Burnt Basin properties. They were in town this week and report only about half the amount of snow usually found at this time of year. This means an early spring and the early influx of prospectors.

Frank Hutchinson, one of the owners of the Elsmore and Corydon, on Shamrock mountain, which are now being crown granted, has returned from Rossland and states that the treasury of the Belcher Gold Mining Company has sufficient cash in it to keep at work on the Elmore group all summer. This is one of the most promising claims on Baker creek and already shows up well. Work will be commenced at once.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Scientific Theories on the Cause of the Westminster Calamity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 11.—It is possible that the incendiaries who set New Westminster on fire have been discovered. It will be remembered that the fire started in Brackman & Ker's shed, where a quantity of baled hay had been stored for a long period of time. The hay is supposed to have ignited by "spontaneous combustion," and the cause of such combustion is now explained by the scientist, M. Jean Loverdo, who says that it is microbes who do the mischief.

De Loverdo says: Side by side with inoffensive dilettanti, who seem to exist only for the joy of showing their brilliant colors of the sun, coloring our bread, making our milk blue, making white snow scarlet, and lend the immensity of the ocean the varied tints of their resplendant matter, besides there being many good microbes who do no harm to man, but rather help him in his struggle for existence, the microbe world also—alas!—includes a number of groups of very bad reputation—poisoners murderers and vandals, who, not content with attacking the lives of ourselves and our domestic animals, carry their rage for the destruction so far as to set fire to our property. And if they pay dear for it, for the flames destroy them also, they do all in their power to bring about this result. Many cases of spontaneous combustion are incontestably their work.

Although the cause of these combustions seems to have been known and experimentally proved as far back as Liebig's time, it is only recently that it has been established to the satisfaction both of scientists and practical men. Among the conversions brought about by the evidence of facts we may note that of a great Austrian agriculturist, M. Benesch, who for thirty years refused to put faith in the spontaneity of such combustion. Nevertheless several years ago he was forced to admit it by an accident that occurred at his farm at Meierhof.

In an inaccessible barn on a very high scaffold he placed, one after the other, five hundred loads of hay, cereals and legumes cut green. About the middle of the pile a mass of mixed oats and vetches began to grow hot. The employees of the farm, as well as its owner, did not appreciate the danger, and waited for time to cool this incomprehensible ardor. They fared badly, however, for several days of waiting served only to encourage and make more active the work of the microscopic heaters. At the end of a week a light curl of smoke arose from the barn, and caused disquiet in the farm of Meierhof.

M. Benesch, after his unfruitful appeal to time, had recourse to air, whose contact he though would cool off the pile and disperse to the winds the vaporous products of this mysterious effervescence. But scarcely had his labors reached, with great toil, the centre of the pile, when flames burst out on all sides, transforming the heated forage into an immense furnace. The laborers, indeed, did not get out alive without great effort. Every presumption of incendiarism or the contact of a burning body being impossible to maintain this fire put an end to the previous scepticism of the proprietor of Meierhof in regard to the spontaneous combustion of hay.

Other facts, not less striking, confirm the spontaniety of these accidents so well that German insurance companies have given serious attention to the matter of foreseeing them in some way. The losses of one company from this cause reached in a relatively short time the sum of 2,500,000 francs ($500,000). We need none of us expect that our farms will escape. Strangely enough, an excess of water brings on the fire. The history of wet years shows this well. Last August a haystack holding 15,000 kilograms (sixteen tons) took fire near Aulnaysous-Bois, and a barn full of hay burned spontaneously near Saint-Amand. This was because the hay harvest of 1898 took place in unfavorable conditions, and the excess of moisture predisposed the hay to inflammation.

The spontaneous combustion, in fact, is only the last act of one of these secret dramas that are played silently in the centre of the badly dried masses of forage, or in the heart of bales of cotton, or tobacco. The microbe that exists in all these vegetable matters, excited by the contact of water vapor, grow and increase rapidly. Their battalions form for the attack on the great fortresses of vegetable fibres, which they dismantle and digest. This work of dislocation and fermentation cannot go on without a certain production of heat, which is localized by reason of the defective conductivity of organic substances. For this very reason the evil becomes aggravated; the theatre of all these microbian operation is overheated and instead of extending their caloric activity, the microbes become their own executioners. In short, it has been proved that in the places where they flourish the temperatures rise to 300 degrees, changing the hay into carbonaceous matter, porous and very light. In these unsuspected kilns the forage, being altered into finely divided carbon, consumes without flame for want of oxygen, but when the pile is suddenly opened the access of air causes the incandescent mass to inflame instantly.

A POPULAR MANAGER.

Toronto Regrets the Loss of Mr. W. H. Evans, Manager of Canada Paint Company.

Very complimentary reference is paid by the Canadian Hardware and Metal Journal to Mr. W. H. Evans, the Canada Paint Co.'s new manager in this city, of whom it says: "Mr. W. H. Evans, the local manager of the Canada Paint Company in Toronto, will leave for British Columbia in a few days, and for the present will take charge of the company's branch at Victoria, where the Canada Paint Company have extensive works and a very valuable connection. We hear of Mr. Evans' departure with much regret, as, we need scarcely say, he is an energetic worker, extremely popular, not only in town, but amongst the numerous hardware merchants from all parts of Canada who visit Toronto. Along with Mr. J. H. Morrin, of the firm of Messrs. R. C. Jamieson & Co., of Montreal, he is one of the pioneers of the color and varnish trade in the Dominion, having pushed trade in every point from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Windsor and Sarnia, and the local trade, both wholesale and retail, will welcome Mr. Evans' speedy return. For a quarter of a century Mr. Evans has been a continuous member of the Montreal Commercial Travellers' Association, and is also a member of the Toronto Commercial Association, as well as a member of the Mutual Benefit Society. He is a member of the St. George's Society, a director of the Toronto Lead and Color Company, and is a shareholder of the Canada Paint Company, besides other mercantile corporations. Mr. Evans is on the executive committee of the Toronto Turpentine and Linseed Oil Association. As a much valued contributor to the columns of Hardware and Metal, under sundry nom de plumes, his articles, being practical and valuable, have been widely read and appreciated, and we anticipate a hearty and cordial welcome from the hardware and kindred trades during his sojourn at the Coast. In the absence of Mr. Evans from Toronto, Mr. J. W. Lee will take charge, and the interests of the company will be well looked after."

In Spring Time

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Is the Giver of Health and New Life to the Sick and Diseased

Spring, with its bright sunshine, lengthening days, warm rains and its promise of a new life in nature, is fast approaching and will be hailed with true delight by the old and young who are enjoying full health and bodily activity.

To thousands the coming of spring means a fuller cup of agony and suffering; it is a time when the dark grave claims many victims.

When men and women are burdened with death-dealing sickness, such as kidney disease, liver complaint, blood troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia and the terrible after effects of grippe, spring has no charm for them. They have allowed themselves to sink into a condition of misery and helplessness during the winter that must quickly terminate life, unless that true health and life giver, Paine's Celery Compound, be made use of without delay.

The nervous system, weak and unstrung, must be fortified; the blood, sluggish, impure and watery, must be made clean and fast flowing; and every organ of digestion must be toned up to true health pitch.

Nature's wonderfully successful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound does this good work as no other remedy can do. It acts as a nerve and brain food, it gives life to stagnant blood, it banishes permanently kidney disease, liver complaint, rheumatism, dyspepsia and other troubles that make life a misery.

The thousands of thankful letters received from Canada's best people are the best and strongest proofs that Paine's Celery Compound cures. When your life is in danger do not be misled by common advertised medicines, as may of them are dangerous and unsafe. Ask for the kind that has cured your friends and neighbors—the kind that "makes people well."

BIG FIRE IN DAWSON

Correspondents Tells of a Blaze Causing Damage to the Extent of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Eleven Men Committed for Trial for Perjury—Scurvy on the Pelly River.

In letters received from Dawson by the steamer Cottage City particulars are given of two fires which recently occurred in the Klondike metropolis, one of which destroyed property to the value of $50,000 and the other a double cabin. The smaller fire occurred first and Mr. W. T. Jones of this city, who was there at the time, writes that if it had not been for the splendid work done by the volunteer fire department under Chief Bush, a big conflagration would have resulted.

The second and larger fire broke out in Rogers' bunkhouse at the corner of Third street and First avenue, destroying the buildings occupied by Fish & Co., general merchants, who estimate their loss at $25,000; Dr. Benson's dental parlors, loss $2,500; J. K. Palmer, Fullman restaurant, loss $5,000; Palmer Brothers' grocery, loss $10,000; Swartz & Bodleman, general merchants, loss $5,000. The bunkhouse and contents were valued at $5,000. It is not known how the fire started. The firemen directed their attention to preventing the fire from spreading across the street to the theatres and other large buildings. Considerable loss was occasioned by the storekeepers piling their goods in the street where thieves helped themselves, and water destroyed what they left.

Mr. Jons has a claim between Eldorado and Bonanza creek, where there is quite a town, boasting of a detachment of Mounted Police, and of being a most orderly camp. There is lots of "grub" and it is cheap, but fuel is scarce, wood selling ata $15 a cord.

ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

Quite a number of the men who recorded Kentucky creek claims without having visited the locality to stake them were committed for trial. On September 20, 1898, three men appeared at Dawson and after a few days recorded a new stream which they called Kentucky, emptying into Nine Mile creek, which flows into the Yukon below Dawson. As usual there was a stampede, but the men who went out to stake claims came back to report, for the creek was staked, and by men who had been in Dawson all the time.

The three discoverers were quietly arrested. The matter was a long time coming to a head, but at last one of the trio confessed. William Duffield made affidavit that most of the staking had been done by himself or partner.

The unwanted Police, with Duffield's testimony, worked up a fine series of cases against the prisoners. E. D. Belton, recorder, swore that the men testified to having staked the claims in person, and cut off the slabs on which the location notices had been written. The handwriting was easily proven to be that of some one other than the alleged locator.

Fred H. Jones was the first man tried. Duffield testified that he had made a map of the creek and told Jones all about it, so that he could record. He testified that his partners were Dague and Dutchie. Jones was committed with ten others and there were more still to come in a hearing.

It is said that there are other creeks around Dawson where the same scheme has been worked. Commissioner Ogilvie declares he will make a full investigation and there is much trembling in high places. Some prominent officials are said to have secured claims in this way.

EPIDEMIC OF SCURVY.

The miners on the Pelly river are suffering from an epidemic of that dread northern disease, scurvy, and scores of men are snow blind. The conditions were reported at Selkirk and seemed so serious that Col. Evans, commanding the Canadian forces on the Yukon, organized an expedition to go to their relief. A number of deaths have resulted.

A subscription was taken up among the miners at Selkirk and a quantity of provisions and medicine gathered together. This was turned over to Sergt. Foster, who headed a party up the river to the assistance of the unfortunates. He was to report actual conditions on his return and if necessary a force of troops will bring down the men most in danger.

The Pelly river miners have not only been very unfortunate with scurvy, but they have failed to find any rich mines to pay them for their misery. A great many have thrown up claims. Around Stewart river the same conditions exist. The winter work has developed practically nothing, according to Col. Evans.

Col. McCook, American consul at Dawson, has received a letter from Alexander L. Breckinridge of Portland telling of the extreme destitution of scurvy-stricken miners. They are Americans and their names are given as C. E. Jenkins, J. R. Runnels, G. E. Runnels and J. T. Watts. The men are almost dead from the dread disease. The American consul was unable to give them any aid, but turned the matter over to Col. Steele, who promised to send relief.

EARTHQUAKE AT SELKIRK.

Col. Evans, commanding officer of the Canadian troops on the Yukon, has arrived at Dawson from Fort Selkirk to inspect that camp. He was accompanied with quite a guard of troops and says that he has heard from the outside that the soldiers will be withdrawn from the Yukon this summer, leaving the Mounted Police supreme in authority.

Col. Evans brings most interesting news of an earthquake at Fort Selkirk. The shock was felt at 6:10 on the morning of January 23rd. The shock was severe enough to knock down stove pipes and rattle dishes in the cupboard. Nearly everyone in camp was awakened by the earth's trembling and some were very badly frightened.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

The University of Oxford had type and appliances for printing in 150 different languages.

The royal crown of Persia, which dates back to remote ages, is in the form of a pot of flowers, surmounted by an uncut ruby the size of a hen's egg.

Sir Henry Irving is to receive from the University of Glasgow the degree of doctor of laws, an honor which has already been put upon him by the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Well Made and Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c

ALBERNI'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Enough of the Rich Ore Already Sacked to Pay for Expenditure on the Mine.

"Klondike and Atlin are not in it," is the enthusiastic concusion arrived at in Alberni as to the rich strike on Granite creek reported in yesterday's issue. "The ledge is clear cut and clean," says a despatch to the Colonist, "and what the owners already have sacked would more than repay their expenditure on the mine.

"The ledge has been followed for several feet into the mountain, revealing a continuous mass of the yellow ore. The location of this mine is just outside of the E. & N. railway line, and it is apparently a continuation of the gold bearing ledge traced for a long distance in the railway belt.

"This is the richest find yet made on Vancouver Island and means the opening up of a vast gold field. With the opening of spring it is expected there will be a rush of speculators far exceeding anything yet experienced in Alberni."

FIGHT MAY BE BY DAYLIGHT.

Fitzsimmons, Jeffries and the Kinetoscope to Take Part.

If the Winchester Athletic Club is successful in securing the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries match it is more than likely that the bout will be brought off in the daytimes, says the New York Journal. The officials of the club, it is said, are anxious to have the mill decided by daylight because they believe it would then attract a larger crowd.

Such an arrangement would also afford the club an opportunity to take pictures of the contest, which would mean a financial item of no small importance to the organization. A club capable of pulling off such an important fight before the kinetoscope could well afford to offer the handsome purse, as the revenue derived from the pictures oftentimes far surpasses the gate receipts.

The sheriff of Westchester county, who is in favor of all athletic exercises, it is said, also favors the contest taking place in the daytime. A sporting man who is a personal friend of the sheriff of Winchester county and connectel with the club said yesterday that it was pretty sure the fight would go to the Westchester club, would come off before nightfall. He said that the authorities were also in favor of having such a big event decided in the afternoon or morning, because better police arrangements could be made and it would eliminate the swearing in of a score of deputies which would be necessary under other conditions.

The articles of agreement signed by Fitzsimmons and Jeffries have no mention of the time of day the contest is to take place, but it is a certainty that if the picture machine gets in its fine work the principals will have a say in the matter. They appreciate what a good thing the pictures are and will no doubt demand a percentage of the profits.

It is understood that a New York sporting man has an option on the privilege to reproduce the fight, if the necessary arrangements are made, and as he is in favor with the club management he will no doubt be looked after.

The $15,000 offered by the Westchester club is said to be the club's limit and that it will not raise the bid under any circumstances. It may be that the Horton law will prevent the taking of pictures of boxing matches in this state. The law requires that the building in which boxing bouts are decided must be a closed one. To make a success of the kinetoscope reproduction it would be necessary to take the roof off the clubhouse, and according to a strict interpretation of the Horton law, this would be a direct violation. However, there is one way to overcome this obstacle; by placing a glass roof over the arena, which would permit the sun to shine on hte men while in action. This scheme the club has under consideration.

The certificate of incorporation of the Westchester club was filed in the county clerk's office at White Plains. The club's object is stated to be to encourage gymnastic and athletic exercise and all athletic sports such as are authorized by law. The club has its principal headquarters at White Plains.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price, 25 cents.

ON THE WATER FRONT.

The Steamer Oscar Secures Fuel for the Flagship's Homeward Voyage.

Steamer Nell, the northern cannery tender, which a few weeks ago was hung up on a rock in Metlakahtla harbor, came down to Victoria yesterday. Capt. William Oliver says that the steamer was not damaged by the accident other than to have her shaft bent and her propeller broken.

Steamer Oscar leaves to-day for Vancouver for the second cargo of Crow's Nest Pass coal, which it is understood is intended to fill the bunkers of H. M. S. Imperieuse to be tested on the flagship's return voyage to Europe. The Imperieuse is expected to leave here early next month.

The colliers San Mateo, Siam and Bristol passed up from sea yesterday.

The ship Castor, which arrived from Hiogo, Japan, last week, is still in the Royal Roads, awaiting orders.

It is expected the Dominion steamer Quadra will enter upon her season's programme on Monday, leaving here on inspection of the lighthouses.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Handsome New Hotel for Grand Forks—The Celebrated Paris Gold Mine.

The Recent News of the Kootenay Mining Centres Told in Brief.

Grand Forks, B. C., March 11.—Grand Forks will shortly boast the possession of the handsomest and most modern hotel in British Columbia. The Yale, now under construction, will be ready for occupation within 60 days. The total cost is estimated at $50,000.

The Yale will be two-thirds larger than was contemplated in the original plans. Its location at Bridge street and Riverside avenue could not be surpassed. The hotel will be three stories high. The style of architecture is Romanesque. One side of the hotel extends along the bank of the North Fork of the Kettle river, commanding a suberb view of mountain and valley. The hotel frontage on both streets is 210 feet, with a depth of 100 feet. The Yale will contain 125 rooms, both single and en suite. Many of the apartments will be equipped with private baths. Every room will be supplied with hot and cold water. The sanitation promises to be perfect, as the plumbing work will be carried out in accordance with the most scientific principles. The hotel will be lighted by electric light and heated by steam. The office on the ground floor will be beautifully decorated. Every device of the painters' and decorators' art will be called into requisition. In one corner a cosy fire-place is to be located. The entire front on the ground floor will consist of large-sized plate-glass windows. The exterior promises to present an equally fine appearance. There will be a handsome portico over the two entrances. The beauty of the architecture is emphasized by four towers, surmounting each corner of the building. The location is in the centre of the business portion of the city. The lack of hotel accommodation has recently been badly felt; nearly every hotel is filled, and strangers have been obliged to put up with many inconveniences. Theodore Bidden, of Chicago, the owner of the Yale, is here superintending its construction. He stated yesterday that he made the investment because he had faith in the future of Grand Forks—the geographical and economic centre of the Boundary Creek country.

Mr. Henry White, superintendent of the City of Paris Gold Mining and Milling Co., Ltd., was in town to-day. His company controls the City of Paris and the Lincoln mines, which adjoin each other. They are located nine miles west of the city. Mr. White stated that his company will begin shipping ore early in July. There are eight hundred tons of ore on both dumps. In the City of Paris a fine body of ore has been struck. The shaft is down 90 feet. The ledge, according to Mr. White, who located the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides in 1891, is 16 feet wide. It consists of hematite of iron, and pyrites of copper, carrying $22 gold and from 5 to 30 ounces in silver to the ton. The copper runs from 6 to 10 per cent. A tunnel has been run in 800 feet, and it is expected to tap the ledges in the Lincoln at a depth of 270 feet. The shaft in the Lincoln has been sunk 70 feet. The ore showing is considered very satisfactory. A cross-cut 100 feet long taps two ledges. Three tons of ore were recently shipped to the Omaha smelter. The returns gave 212 ounces in silver and $26 in gold to the ton. The copper yield was 15 per cent. The company does not purpose putting the stock on the market. Mr. J. P. Graves is the general manager. A prominent shareholder is Mr. A. F. Gault, a wealthy Montreal merchant. The plant consists of a 10-drill compressor.

Mr. White had this to say respecting the Boundary country:

"It is the richest mineral district in America. Before another year elapses there will be a hundred shipping mines. The extension of the Crow's Nest Pass railway will solve the transportation problem. I look for the establishment of many smelters in the Kettle River valley at or near Grand Forks." Jack Smith and James Davidson, on Wednesday, at a depth of 18 feet struck free milling gold on their claim, Grand Forks No. 2, on the North Fork of the Kettle river, two miles from town. The vein is three feet wide, with a 15-inch pay streak. Development work will be rushed.

A steam laundry will be started here within 30 days. The plant is now en route from Bossburg.

Grand Forks capitalists have organized a company for the purpose of running a machine shop. Operations will be started within 60 days.

The B. C. Bottling Works will be ready for business early in April

Mr P M Mendenhall, of Rossland, representing the Jenckes Machine Co. during a recent visit to Greenwood sold the Brandon and Gold Crown Co. a drilling plant, an the Brooklyn and Stemwinder a duplicate pumping plant

Mr R E Gosnell, of Victoria, has returned here after a tour of inspection of the Boundary country He predicts a great future for Grand Forks He will shortly visit the Slocan district

NEW BANK.—The directors of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, at a meeting held in Halifax recently decided to build in Rossland. The structure will be three stories in height and will be erected on the northwest corner of Washington street and Columbia avenue. The material will be brick and stone. It is the intention to let the contract at as early a date as possible, so that the work can be carried on during good weather and the building finished before the snow begins to fall.

MILITARY.—The Rossland Rifles will very soon enliven the streets of the city with their parades and their band. The difficulties that arose over the uniforms recommended by Colonel Peters, D. O. C., have been overcome, and the new uniforms, which will be on hand in the course of another month, will be the regulation rifle green. The officers will be Captain P. McL. Forin, First Lieutenant K. L. Burnett and Second Lieutenant J. L. G. Abbott.

QUITE A SUM.—It is reported at Nakusp that the Silver Queen group, one of the most promising properties in the Cariboo Creek camp, has been sold to an American syndicate for $200,000. Rossland parties are the principal owners. The new manager went down from Nakusp on Saturday, having to walk on the ice to Burton City. The B. A. C. are also reported to be negotiating for the Millie Mack group, in the same camp. Next summer will witness much activity on Cariboo creek.—Nelson Tribune.

FIRE WARDENS.—Elections of fire wardens under the Village Fires Prevention Act, held recently, resulted in the following returns by acclamation: Kuskanook, Charles Wright, W. A. Alexander and A. J. Fraser; Creston, Frank Campbell, Charles Graham and E. Mallandaine; Ymir, John MacLeod, J. F. Bourne and Grant Morris.

HOTEL BURNED.—Fire last week completely destroyed the Great Northern hotel, Kaslo. The upper portion of the building was unoccupied, the bar-room alone being operated. The fire started in one of the upper rooms, but the cause is not known. The bartender was asleep, and had to be roused from the outside. He was the only occupant of the building. By hard and skilful work, and with an abundant supply of water, the fire was confined to the building, although another building immediately adjoining it on one side and the unoccupied Theatre Comique building was in proximity on the other side. There was an insurance of $2,000 upon the building and furniture, $1,000 in the Canadian Insurance Company of Winnipeg and $1,000 in the Lancashire of England. The bar furniture and fixings remain in the building in a much damaged condition. The hotel was built in 1893 for a Mr. Glencross. It afterwards passed into the hands of George Williamson, who sold it to Mrs. L. V. Roberts, now of Nelson. It was bought later by Robert Foran, who was conducting the bar-room at the time of the fire. An enquiry will be held as to the origin and cause of the fire.

A COSTLY TRUNK.—The case of Cassell vs. Cockle was decided by a Nelson jury lately. Judge Forin gave the plaintiff possession of her trunks, which had been held under the inkeepers' Act for an alleged debt of $2, and asked the jurors to decide what damages the plaintiff was entitled to for being kept out of possession of her property. The jury returned an award of $50. The result was that the endeavor on the part of Cockle to collect the account of $2 rendered him liable for something over $170. The jurors' services in the case cost $20, the counsel fee $33, the witnesses $18, other costs about $18, the sheriff's charges for replevin about $20, Cockle's personal expenses at least $10, and the award for damages of $50.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Bran and Middlings Stiffening and Prices Go Up a Dollar Per Ton.

An advance of about a dollar a ton on brand and middlings is reported by feed merchants this week. The market for both is stiffening, due perhaps in an indirect way to the big shipments of feed being made from the Sound to the Hawaiian islands, instead of from California, as heretofore. Staples otherwise appear to be steady. In groceries, a few California peas and tomatoes are seen. The southern-made butter has now entered into strong competition with the provincial product, and the first consignments received seems to be meeting with a fair demand. It is being quoted at 60 cents a square, which amounts to the same figure as the British Columbia creamery is offered at. Following are the retail quotations:

Flour—		
Ogilvie's	$	$ 5 50
Lake of the Woods (Hun.)		5 50
H. B. (Hungarian)		5 50
Three Star		5 25
Premier		5 25
Snowflake		5 00
Hungarian (Armstrong)		5 00
XXXX (Armstrong)		5 50
Graham, per 10 lbs.		5 25
Wheat, per ton		35
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs.	26 00@	30 00
Straw, per bale		50
Oatmeal, per lb.	60@	75
Rhubarb, per lb.		04
Oats, per ton		12½
Barley, per ton	20 00@	23 00
Bran, per ton	28 00@	30 00
Middlings, per ton	23 00@	25 00
Ground feed (Cal.), per ton	25 00@	28 00
Chop feed (B. & K.)	28 00@	30 00
Corn (whole), per ton	23 00@	25 00
Corn (cracked), per ton	26 00@	28 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.	27 00@	28 00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.		35
Rolled oats, 7 lbs.	40@	45
Citrons, per lb.	30@	35
Cabbage, per lb.		03
Potatoes, per cwt.		90
Cheese, per lb.		1 25
Red peppers, per lb.		20
Hay (baled), per ton		15
Eggs (Ind.), per doz.	9 00@	13 00
Eggs (imported), per doz.		25
		20
Butter—		
Butter (fresh), per lb.		[illegible]
Butter, dairy (East.), per lb.		25
Butter (Cal.), per square		70
Butter (B.C. cmy.), per lb.		35
Hams (Canadian), per lb.		16
Hams (American), per lb.	15@	18
Bacon (American), per lb.	16@	18
Bacon (rolled), perlb.	14@	16
Bacon (long clear), per lb.		12½
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.	14@	16
Shoulders, hams, per lb.		12½
Meats—		
Beef, per lb.	09@	15
Sides, per lb.	08@	00
Veal, per @.	10@	15
Mutton, per lb.	10@	15
Carcase, per lb.		10½
Pork (fresh), per lb.	09@	12½
Turkeys (Brant), per pair		1 50
Turkeys (Eastern)	15@	18
Turkeys (Island)	20@	25
Geese (Eastern)	14@	16
Geese (Island)	18@	20
Fruit—		
Apples, per box	1 00@	1 50
Apples (Island), per box	1 00@	1 50
Lemons (Cal.), per doz.	25@	35
Oranges, per doz.	20@	35
Oranges (Naval), per doz.		25
Bananas, per doz.		35
Salmon, per lb.	10@	12½
Halibut, per lb.		12½
Rock cod, per lb.	06@	08
Ling Cod	08@	10
Smelts, per lb.	08@	10
Flounders, per lb.	08@	10

AGED NOVELIST'S DEATH.

Paris, March 14.—A despatch from Luneville, department of Lurtmeet, Moselle, announces the death of Emile Erckmann, the French novelist, who collaborated in fiction for many years with the late Alexandre Chatrain, under the compound name Erckmann-Chatrain. He was in his 77th year.

LIFE SENTENCE.

Toronto, March 14.—At the regular meeting of the Ontario Hockey Association here English, the Midland player who recently assaulted Labatt of Collingwood, was suspended for lige.

The People Judge

Of the Merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and Pronounce It Unrivalled as an Absolute Cure for Itching Piles.

Long endorsed by eminent physicians, who have learned to prescribe it in serious cases of itching skin diseases, Dr. Chase's Ointment has also the unanimous verdict of the people in its favor.

It is doubtful if there has ever been a preparation which has been so heartily recommended by the c